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NEW YORK, SATURDAY DECEMBER 7, 1901.

A COMRADE KILLED.

PRICE TWO CENTS.



THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OPENED IN PROVIDENCE.

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Opening Proceedings in Marked Contrast to Those of Pure and Simpledom-No Representative of the Ficecers of Labor Invited to Make "Welcoming " Address at Gathering of New Trades Unionism-Convention Quickly Gets Down to Business-Details of First Day's Proceedings.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 2 .- The Sixth Annual Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada was called to order here to-day at 10.45 a.m., in Textile Hall by General Secretary William L.

There was no welcoming address by capitalist politicians, no nauseating

capitalist politicians, no massering sophistical platitudes by men who thrive by the robbery of labor. The convention settled down to work at once by effecting a temporary organi-mation. Rudolph Kats, of D. A. 49, New York, was elected temporary chairman and William J. Brower as temporary ad William L. Brower as temporary secretary.

amittee on credentials reported favorably on all the credentials report-sented. The temporary officers were made permanent and the convention pro-ceeded to business.

The following standing committees

The following standing committees were appointed: On Constitution and Law: Green of D. A. 4, Newark, N. J.: Henly, of D. A. 13, Lynn, Mass.; and Browne, of D. A. 15, Pittsburg, Pa. On Appeals and Grievances: Devane, of D. A. 14, Troy, N. Y.; Adams, of D. A. 12, Philadelphia, Pa.; Fassel, of D. A. 9 Providence R J.

D. A. 12, Philadelphia, Pa.; Fassel, of D. A. 9, Providence, R. L On State of Organization: De Leon, of D. A. 49, New York: Illingworth, of D. A. 15, Pittsburg: Thompson, of L. A. 304, Hartford. Conn. On Press: Fassel, of D. A. 9, Provi-dence, R. L Segment at Arms: Clabby of D. A.

Sergeant-at-Arms: Clabby, of D. A.

D. Providence. The remainder of the forenoon session and the afternoon session were con-sumed in the reading of the reports of the general officers, of the District Alliances and the Local Alliances repre and another and the local alliances repre Aliances and the Local Alliances repre-sented. There were also reports from the unrepresented D. A's, and L. A's. With the exception of D. A. 12, the reports showed positive progress, which was further evidenced by the fact that the demand for S. T. and L. A. liter-strue conceded the annuly

the demand for S. 1. and L. A. Inter-ature exceeded the supply. Particularly interesting, pointed and spirited was the report from the San Francisco, Cal. L. A., and it was re-

Francisco, Cal. L. A., and it was re-ceived with great applause. During the afternoon session the ser-geant-at-arms reported that Jack Goord-man, of L. A. 283, whose charter had been revoked by the General Executive Board, asked admission with credentials Board, asked admission with credentials from his L. A. to present its appeal to the Convention: also Thomas A. Hickey, with credentials as attorney for L. A. 264, whose charter also had been revoked, to pro-sent the appeal of that L. A.; and also one Kinsella from New York The sergeant at arms reported that Kinsella claimed to be a member in good standing of the Socialist Labor Party and of the S. T. & L. A., but had no cards, and referred to Brower and De Leon as his vouchers. Both Brower and De Leon refused to vouch for Kin-sella's membership in either organiza-tion, and as only members of the S.L.P. and S. T. & L. A. were admissible in

men of Providence. The meeting was spirited and enthusiastic. The audience heartily applauded the sentiment that: The as ured road to victory is by declaring that the chief rallying cry for the arganization of labor: Is on to the ballot box! Strike at the capitalist system with the ballot of labor, the ballot of the only labor party recognized the con through: the Socialist Labor Party." country

GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT. The position occupied by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance has made that organization into the one sole fighting organization of the working class. Whatever there has been of hate, of odium, of misrepresentation, have come to it. Whatever there has been of hard fighting, of hard blows given and received, have come to it

also. That it has been able to overcome both shows that it is not mistaken in the position that it assumed. To-day it stands as the one trades union that dares to meet the capitalist class in the right way.

There is considerable significonce ir this present convention. It is six years ago at just about this time of the year that District 49 of the Knights of Labor met and repudiated the Knights of La-bor. That resolution was virtually the starting point of the S. T. and L. A. Six years of development and fighting have shown that the action was justified. The Knights of Labor, once the pride and hope of the working class, is now the most service tool that the cupi-talist class has. Its history has been a history of shame. Its every act is now against the class that it was founded to represent. On the contrary, the Al-liauce has gone ahead, and despite the opposition that it has encountered, and despite the false light in which so-called labor leaders have attempted to place Indor leaders have attempted to place it, there is not one act of which we should be ashamed. We have faced the foe on every occusion, and if there was a labor fakir among them we hit him. If these men had been in their proper place, if they had been faithfully doing their duty to the working class they would not and could not have been hit. If they do not like the result, it is their fault, not a fault that can be attributed to us.

As a working class organization, as the one economic working class organi-zation that takes a progressive stand, it is for us to devise ways and means to

carry on our work. We should never for a moment lose sight of our final objects. We should never for a mo-ment allow ourselves to be led astray by any man among the enemy. It fre-quently happens that by sacrificing an individual they are able to save the rest quently happens that by sacrificing an individual they are able to save the rest of them. We are after the capitalist with class as a whole, and in our fights with its members we must not forget that fact. We have been sent here by our respective bodies to deliberate, and to formulate plans. This can be done well only by holding fast to the ends we have in view. We must approach all subjects and thoroughly consider their bearing upon the welfare of the movement. Therefore, I ask that you consider the recommendations that will be made, and that they be closely examined. The result of your deliberations will be fel in every part of our union during the coming year, and we must not rush into mistakes that will have to be rectified at coming conventions. Even though a mistake is rectified the effects of it may be felt for some time to come, so to avoid undoing what we here do, we should see that it is well done. It will be well done if we keep our minds rivited on one fact: Will it help us in our fight with the

capitalist class? Pure and Simple Failures. Glancing over the work that has been done by the pure and simple unions during the past year, we find that our con-

instance our old friends the militia were introduced. They came to the capital They came to the capital of New York prepared to shoot the men into submission. • There was no violence on the part of the strikers, and the oldiers at once set about causing some. There were frequent brushes between the militia and the citizens, and the final result was that two men were shot dead by the strike-breakers. In Kentucky within the last few weeks

Albany was also a failure, and in this

the troops have also played a prominent role in the strike of the miners. Though there was no bloodshed, yet the troops were able to drive the strikers away from the mines and hold them away. That strike was also lost. The strike of the Waterfront Asso-

ciation in San Francisco saw the use of special police to the number of hundreds. Innocent men and women were murder-ously assaulted by these thugs, and the strike was quickly broken by those who were introduced to break the strike. Scabs were armed by the authorities and were turned loose among the men whose jobs they had taken. More recent still are the strikes of the

freight handlers and switchmen employed in New York and Pittsburg. Both of these strikes were lost in a very short space of time, and the mo who went out could, in but few instances, obtain their jobs back again.

The strike of the garmentworkers, after a period of apparent success, turned out to be similar to previous Employ strikes in the same industry. ers agreed to terms, but as soon as au opportunity occurred they once more re-turned to the old state of affairs.

Here are several large organizations in widly diversified lines of business, and in not a single instance has the strike been a gain to the working class. The question may naturally be asked at this point: What in the name of common sense is a strike for? What is the use of throwing men hopelessly against the fortifications of their masters? Why waste so much ammunition and so many men in this vain struggle? The ma-chinists, the steel workers, the street railroad workers, the coal miners, the freight handlers, and the garment workers have all been beaten. Is it impossi-ble to find a way to avoid these losses and at the same time progressively ad-

vances the cause of labor? We can touch here briefly on a thing that was noticeable in all the strikes. One portion of the Federation of Labor came but lamely to the support of the other portion. The federation according to the assertion of president Theodore Shaffer, of the Steel makers absolutely refused to assist that organi-The machinists were allowed zation. to carry on their fight and were but indifferently supported. The other rail-roaders refused to assist the switchmen

and freight haudlers. All this goes to show that there is some-thing fundamentally wrong, something basically vicious, if not absolutely and irremediably corrupt in the pure and There is no cohesion; simple unions. there is no unity of purpose; one portion is waiting at all times to take advantage of the other portions. The pure and nple union is nothing short of a scabmaking and scab-furnishing institution, working for the employers and against the working class. We must overcome the working class. that and organize the workers along the right lines, lead them so that they will fight to win and to hold what they have won.

Union Label.

There has arisen in the Alliance a discussion on the object of the union label, and considerable opposition has arisen to its use. Most of the arguments against it have been based largely upon its misuse, among pure and simplers, on the fact that it is possible for a firm which has it to evade the conditions under which it has been issued, and for corruption to arise in connection with it. The arguments in its favor can be sum-

med up by saying that the label is a

signal raised wherever we have organiz-

ed the workers in a firm, and that the label indicates and marks the advance

their goods, with unions as agents

The idea that has aroused most

James Elleck of Pittsburg Crushed by Elevator. Pittsburg, Nov. 30 .- Another mem ber of the working class has lost his life while engaged in earning his

daily bread. This time the loss fell both on the family and friends of the deceased, and on the Socialist Labor Party. The man who was killed was Comrade James Elleck, of Merriam street, this city.

He was employed as a janitor at 243 Fifth avenue, and this morning at 10:45 was engaged in making repairs below the level of the street. The elevator boy, Thomas McDonough, of No. 1,137 Wharton street, was ordered to keep the elevator above the first flooor He succeeded in doing this for some time, but suddenly the elevator slipped, and he was powerless to prevent

The boy screamed in an agony of fright, and shricked to the janitor get out of the way. The latter tried to do so, but he was not in time. The elevator fell on him, crushing his life out.

All the time the boy tugged in a vain attempt to make the elevator ascend but it was not until it touched the bottom that he was able to do so. The shouts of the boy drew other employees to the scene, and they care fully and tenderly removed the remain

of the dead man from the pit, This was accomplished only with extreme difficulty owing to the position into which the elevator had crushed the body. It was at last accomplished, and the remains were removed to the mor gue.

Comrade James Elleck, who was thirty-three years of age, was a mem-ber of the 26th Ward Branch, Socialist Lator Party, and was one of the pioneer workers in the movement in Allegheny County, and one of the most active and althful members of the Party. The Executive Committee of the sec faithful members of the tion will call a special meeting and take action upon his death.

In Memory of Comrade Ellick. At a meeting of Section Allegheny

County, of the Socialist Labor Party, held in Pittsburg, Pa., December 1, 1901, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have sustained a heavy loss by the sudden death of our friend and comrade, James Ellick, who, while dangerously employed, was killed through the falling of an unsafe elevator

Wherees, 'The loss sustained is still heavier to those who were nearer and dearer to him, and

Whereas, Comrade James Ellick was one of the Pioneers of the Socialist La-bor Party of Allegheny County, ever firm in his convictions, and faithful and true to the cause of the Emancination of the Proletariat and whose life was a standard of emulation for his class,

therefore be it Resolved, That we, the members of Section Allegheny County, of the Social-ist Labor Party, in regular session assembled, recognize that under Capital-

sm, the rights of property are sidered paramount to the rights of man. In this struggle for profits the Capitalist Class sacrifices the lives of the Work-

ing Class with impunity: therefore, let ns take up the work with renewed zeal. that the Socialist Republic may be es tablished, when the rights to life, liberty and happiness will be the first considera tion and the struggles of our departed comrade shall not have been in vain and the present murderous system will be hurled into oblivion, and be it further.

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the family of our de-parted comrade, and be it further,

PROVIDENCE "TELEGRAM." AND HOW SKILFULLY IT WORKS ORGANIZED SCABBERY.

Resolutions in the Favor Passed by the Providence Central Trades and Labor Union-In the Same Issue in Which the Resolutions Appeared There Was An Advertisement for Strike-Breakers.

The Providence "Telegram" honing to exploit the Providence convention of the S. T. & L. A., asked for an article ou that organization. It was furnished, but the "Telegram" wished to rewrite it from its own standpoint and in its own way This was refused as a matter of fact. On the S. T. & L. A. utterances must be made in the right way.

In the issue of the "Telegram" for which the article was requested, there are three columns devoted to a pure and simple parade, and the pictures of five

fakirs are published. Above each col-umn is a "union label" as large as an exposition postage stamp. Then there is this beautiful tribute from Organized Scabbery:

ORGANIZED LABOR AGAIN EN-

DORSES THE TELEGRAM. At last night's big labor meeting in Infantry Hall the following resolutions were presented and, amid enthusiastic applause, unanimously adopted by the

mammoth assemblage: Providence, R. I., Nov. 22, 1901. Resolved, That the Central Trades and

Labor union and the labor unions of Providence and vicinity present in Infantry hall this evening in mass meetin magnificent labor demonstration. Be it

further Resolved, That, as the Providence Eveing and Sunday Telegram is the only newspaper published in the city of Provi-dence, carrying the union label, it be indorsed by organized labor here assembled.

On another page of the same issu in large type and with a head in letters half an inch high in this advertisement: ME. WANTED!

Good men, willing to accept permanent employment in New Haven Freight Yards. Report at once to P. E. Bowman, Superintendent, New Haven Terminal at Union Station, New Haven, Conn.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 22, 1901.

At that very time the New Haven freight handlers were out on strike! Organized Scabbery, therefore, was aiding and commending the very paper that was inserting an advertscment for scabs. Score one more for Organzed Scab-

bery! This is the article the "Telegram" refused unless permission was given to mutilate it:

The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is more than a protest against the cor-ruption and impotence of the old pure and simple organizations. It is a reali-zation of the position of the wage-work-er in his relations with his employer. It is an understanding of the developapprenticeship. ment of industry. It is the adoption of methods calculated to advance steadily the cause of the working class, and ulti-mately win the battle in which that The Alliance was launched on Decemmenced to invade the field, there was ber 13th, 1895, and though but six years old it has lived through some of the stormiest fights that ever a trades created a vast crowd of unskilled or but derately skilled workers. There yet remained the master of his trade, secure union encountered. The direct in the belief that the world stood still which led to its formation were found in as far as he was concerned. He was a the conditions that existed in the Knights of Labor, with which most of thorough mechanic and commanded wage which were marvelous compared with the charter organizations were affiliated, and the hopeless nature of the American Federation of Labor. The locals in New York could not longer stay in the the wages received by the general work-er. He looked upon himself as an aristocrat of labor, one whose place could never be filled but by an equal. But the in-Knights of Labor. That once powerful roads of machinery continued. A time came when the elimination of skill in Relights of Labor. That once powerain organization had degenerated to such an extent that is presented the spectra-cle of a crowd of desperate pirates looting a sinking ship. The locals in all branches became a matter of certainty. The machine soon had the field to itself and the worker was but an attend-New York were composed of men who were unionists to the core. They had fought hard to save the Knights of Laent on the machine. This fact is illus-trated in every strike that has taken place in the past few years. Crude men bor, but that fight was impossible to them or to anyone else. It was the can be broken in in an incrediably short time, and it is only a question of com-paratively few weeks before they are up form of organization that was against them, and no remedics, however heroid to the required standard. The best ilould stead them. Then the rank and of this is the printing busustration file had become thoroughly disgusted iness. The hand compositor was an art and suspicious of the officials. Powderist, if he knew his trade, and it re quired a long period to perfect himself ly had been driven forth, branded with the indelible stigma of having used But the advent of the machine did away moneys collected to assist strikers to with most of this. It is safe to say that pay his own salary. Money had been diverted from its legitimate purpose, and despite the cries to the contrary, a man be broken in to run a machine in a had gone to help corrupt officials. Sovcan month, where formerly he could not have ereign had proven himself to be a cowstood up to a case and done this work as ard and a traitor to the organization. Hayes had been guilty of using his po acceptably in a year. Another illustration was in the recent steel strike led by Mr. Shaffer. These steel workers called themselves highly skilled mechanics, and sition to float gas companies. All these facts had been exposed, and pror-en by documentary evidence published in the columns of THE PEOPLE, offthey ignored the day laborers. They refused to organize the lumpers, but when cial organ of the Socialist Labor Party. the strike was on for a few days they were horrified to find that the dispised The workers in New York were aroused. Many had been discouraged lumpers were stepping in and filling their places. The time of exclusive skill had and had simply dropped away. Others had stood by the locals in the vain hope gone. The machine was doing the work and in very short time, went on as that Powderly, Sovereign, and Haves might be brought to justice. This was impossible, so the New York locals withsmoothly with a green man as it did with an old operator. When the strike drew, and decided upon a form of or ganization that would make autocratic (Continued on page 6). rule impossible, and at the same time

would be so constructed that each victory would advance the cause of the working class. District Assembly 49, which remained to the last the backbone of the Knights

of Labor, was the prime mover. It was joined by the United Central Labor Federation and a few other small bodies. and together they formed the neuclus of the new organization. Events pre-ceding this had moved rapidly. Daniel De. Leon, delegate from District 40 to the Convention of the Kuights of Lalor, had rendered his report on November 27th, 1895. In that report the officers 27th, 1895. In that report the officers and the organization were arraigned, and it was shown beyond a doubt that further alliance with them would be criminal. That report was the everest and the most just summing up hat the Knights ever received. On

that the Knights ever received. On December 1st, District 49 repudiated the Knights of Labor and the general officers. Eleven days later at a mammoth mass meeting in Cooper Union, the Al-liance was formally launched. William Brower was chairman, and among the speakers were Lucien Sanial, John Tobin, Malon Barnes, Daniel De Leon, and Harry Carless. A more enthusias-tic gathering could not be imagined. The workingmen present realized that a new hope had come to them, and that this organization was the first serious attempt made on the economic field to meet the growing power of the capitalist class.

The real importance of the new organization will be seen by contrasting it with the old, or pure and simple organiza tions. The latter maintain, first of all, that it is possible to fight capital with capital. They maintain secondly that there is an aristocracy of labor, and thirdly that there should be no politics in the union.

The first contention assumes that the vorking class has capital. Such an assertion is foolish, because the very thing that differentiates' the capitalist class from the working class is the fact that be former has absolute control of capi-

the latter has nothing but try hall this evening in mass meeting extend their sincere thanks to the Provi-dence Evening and Sunday Telegram for the excellent advance notices given this the excellent advance notices given this Here and there isolated persons may save a few dollars, but the vast majority of them earn only enough to keep body and soul together. On the contrary the capitalist class is enabled to pile wealth ahead so that in the event of a strike or a shut-down its suffering or inconvenience is inconsiderable. It can endure for years where the working class cannot survive for days. Capital is that portion of wealth, up to the requires ments of modern industry, which is used for the production of further wealth with a profit for the capitalists who con trol it. Such a thing the working class has not. The capitalist class is absolute owner and master of it, and there fore is the supreme dictator on the economic field. So the thought that the

working class can fight the capitalist class successfully with the weapon that the capitalist class alone wields is the height of folly. The second contention, that there is an aristocracy of labor is equally ab-surd. Time was when a man, in order to master his trade, was forced to go through a long period of apprenticeship. This gave him a standing that another person could not attain in a few weeks or even in a few years. There were trades where a high degree of skill and practice was necessary. Those who possessed the requirements, if they choose to work regularly, were certain of steady employment at high wages. A man could not step in and take their job away from them, because in order to do it that the man must also be a skilled person and have served the same

As the process of making skilled men was long and tedious the supply was limited, and there was no reason why one man should struggle for the job of another. When, however, machinery com-



THE COURTS NOT 'ANXIOUS FOR JUSTICE IN THE LYON CASE.

Four Men Who Were Indicted in Connection With It Out On Triffing Bail-Friends of the Criminals Amuse Themselves By Sending Threatening Letters.

Beaumont, Texas, Nov. 29 .- Four men have been indicted for simple assault on the night of Oct. 20 upon Frank Lyon, a member of the Socialist Labor Party, This makes the terrible crime a minor offence to be dealt with in the County Court. As the affair now stands it is

a farce and travesty on justice. The members of the Socialist Labor Party are determined not to let the matter rest where the capitalists have been so anxious to put it. The trial occurs to-morrow, and when it is over criminal proceedings will be undertaken in Orange County where the assault was made, or continued. A detective will be employed and another attempt will be made to force the Governor to appoint a special attorney general. There is not now at Beaumont an attorney who handle the case, because they all fear a

loss of business or of life. The grand jury in the last sitting returned indictments for assault against James Steward, James Ravell, Perry Broussard and Henry Langham, all in connection with the assault on Lyon. As soon as the indictments were found the four went to Sheriff Ras Landry, and that worthy at once accepted bonds in the sum of \$100 each, thus allowing men, charged with an atrocious crime. to be at large under bonds that are ridiculously small.

The interest in the case has by no means died out. Those who are guilty went against a larger proposition than they had counted on. They had not expected that the Socialist Labor Party would manifest the courage it has. As is usual with such a collection of cowardly rufflans, they have resorted to all kinds of slights to escape the punishment that is certain to overtake them. A good illustration of this is shown in a letter that was sent to the editor of the Beaumont "Journal." The article on the letter and the letter itself was as tollows:

A VULGAR HYENA.

A Dirty Coward Anonymously Threatens the Journal Editor.

S. H. McGary, City:

Sir:-We understand that certain young men in this city have been wrongfully indicted by the grand jury for taking one Lyon out of jail and whipping him. We believe you were instrumental in these indictments being found. Now, we want to say to you that we are friends to these boys and if any comment or crit-

icism appears in your daily paper in this matter, you dirty ------, you will receive the same or worse treat-ment than that — friend of yours re-ceived. You may take warning, you —

nal this morning. It is carefully dis-guised, but the cowardly writer left one mark that may lead to his identity. It is also very evident that he is one of the gang of thugs that infest Beaumont, and when either he or his gang attempts to whitecap the Journal editor the incident will be remembered. There is little danger in writers of anonymous threats, however. They are too cowardly to look an honest, courageus man in the eye and would not attempt as-sassination unless shielded by darkness of the brush. The threat will cause the Such are the elements at play in this famous case. The Socialist Labor Party has to contend with as brutal and villainous a gang of outlaws as exists anywhere. But the Party is capable of handling the case, and will push it to the last ditch.

and S. T. & L. A. were admissible

and S. T. & L. A. were admissible in the audience, it was ordered that Kin-sema be excluded. As to Hickey, his credentials as at-turned to him as null and void: first, because the S. T. & L. A. condemns the resort to attorneys by either an organi-sation or a member as a fishy procedure, and second, because he, being an ex-pelled member of the Socialist Labor Descr. had no standing on the floor of Party, had no standing on the floor of other the convention or any of its com-

As to Goordman, on the motion of As to Goordman, on the motion of Thos. Curran, the delegate of the So-cialist Labor Party to the conventioh, and seconded by De Leon, it was decid-that, he being a bona fide appellant. he be admitted to the audience and his credentials, representing L. A. 282, be referred to the Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

THE SECOND DAY.

vidence, R. I., Dec. 3.-The second session of the Socialist Labor and y's session of the Bocianst Later the rade Alliance Convention was taken mainly with the hearing and discusthe reports submitted by the Com-on Law and Constitution.

The most important action taken under this head was the abolition of the National Trade Alliances, these being considered contrary to the trend of the social and

At the morning session two more dele ites presented their credentials, Corre-m and Harris, of D. A. 20, Troy, N. Y. Many congratulat

gratulatory te

The appearance of the convention im-present the beholder that it is a deter-ined body of delegates, whose mission was is serious work; which will eventual-y carn the confidence of the working

is evening a mass meeting was held satile Hall. Despite the pelting rain args hall was filled by the working- The strike of the street car workers at

ing the past year, we nucl teat our con-tention relative to their impotency is born out by the facts that they them-selves give. They have locked horns with their "Brother Capital," and they have been stretched in the dust, inglor-iously stretched there, and by their own crass folly. They have had many big strikes, and every one of them was a failure.

those c

This can be avoided, and for the present For years the machinists made gigantime at least it seems best for us not to throw over the use of the label, as tic preparations for the inauguration of the nine hour day. The head of the in many instances it is both useful and International Association of Machini ts does much to avoid confusion. As fat as the Alliance label has been used there sent out glowing reports of the way that the defense fund was increasing, and he has not been many instances which would drew roseate pictures of what was in make the objections given above valid store after the twentleth of May last. Is an Economic Organisation Neces-The machinists did not win even an insaryt

considerate proportion of the contests into which they entered. They fought long and hard, but the stone ax of the Another controversy has arisen over the question: Is an economic organiza-tion necessary? This is the old question of whether or not an economic organiza-tion can win anything. Stating both sides of the case we find that we have pure and simpler was no match, for the gatling gun of the employer. Even in ses where a quasi-victory was supposed to have been won there is plenty of room for doubting. The case of the Roeblings, who were hailed as arrayed against us the massed capital of all the gigantic industries of the having been among the biggest conquests is a case in point. When the firm country; the trust has arrived at a stage of perfection where it has control of almost the whole output in its particular branch: the railroads are coming more wished to return to the old hours it did so and the machinists were powerless to prevent them.

and more under one management, and have behind them the laws relative to interfering with the United States mail; The strike of the Amalgamated Asso ciation of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers was also a disastrous failure. As in the case of the machinists the steel workers had been fad with promises. They had a foe against whom every the capitalist class has the laws and the lawmakers, the executive and the judiciary; it is possible for the capitalist to fight for months and suffer but little. weapon should have been brought, and before striking there should have been On the other hand the working class has but a few pennies; there is at present a thorough knowledge of conditions. The Billiou-dollar Steel Trust whipped the confusion among the members; they are Billion-dollar Steel Trust whipped the Amalgamated to a standstill, and took not alive to their interests or h serve their interests; they must win their away from it several of the mills that it fight early or else suffering is inevitable was supposed to have solidly organized. The strike was practically the ruination All these facts cannot be disputed. Now the thing is to find the remedy. We do not doubt for a moment that we of the steelworkers' organization,

must have an economic organization, but (Continued on page 6)

Resolved, That a copy of these resolu sent to the family and our tions he Party Organs and spread upon the minutes of this Section

Edward Messer, Selig Schulberg, James A. McConnell. Committee.

NOTICE

to the Subscribers and Readers o the Weekly People of Tuscarawas and Carroll Counties.

I wish to call your attention to the following proposition, which has been submitted to the State Committee and has received their approval.

Whereas. The uncertainty of the world in the mills and mines of the afore-said counties renders it impossible for the members of the various Sections to remain long enough in a place to build up strong and active Sections, thus re tarding organized effort, and as organized effort is the most productive in diffusing and spreading the principles and objects of the party:

Therefore be it resolved. That the com-rades of the two counties form a central Section for the object of carrying on a more active propaganda, to be located wherever the comrades may determine. All who are in favor of pushing the mod work along, please correspond with the undersigned.

GOOD RESULTS.

Present Indications Mark Thursday's Affair As Most Successful Yet Held.

From the present indications it eems that the last DAILY PEOPLE Festival at the Grand Central Palace will rank as one of the most success ful ever held. The March Festival which was looked upon as a placing a mark that it would be difficult to reach again, has been equalled, if not exceeded. The Thanksgiving affair of one year ago was thrown far in the shade

Judging from the returns from the box office and from the fair, the March Festival also is beaten. The expenses this time were heavier, but the increased receipts will bring the net profit up to a very high figure.

Everybody Take Notice.

All members and sympathizers of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., as well as all readers of the Party organs are hereby informed that the fair of D. 15, S. T. & L. A., will commence Wednesday December 18, and close December 25, 1901, and that all donations will be as early as possible to the Secretary, Wm. Eberle, No. 111 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it. do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

Exports of anthracite and bitumin ous coal in October amounted to 669 579 tons, as compared with 577,811 October 1900, showing an intons in crease of 91,768 tons. Anthracite exports increased 119,758 tons and tuminous exports decreased 27,990 tons as compared with the same month last year.

Increasing Coal Exports.

Francis Henry, organier. Sherrodsville, Carroll County.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1901.

BERRY-HILQUIT DEBATE.

to.

the

HELD AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Joseph Malloney, the Chairman, an- | work, took its ax, and looped off the uounced that each speaker would have one hour, divided as follows: Berry, 30 minutes; Hilquit, 30 min-utes. Berry 20, minutes; Hilquit, 25 minutes. Berry, 10 minutes; Hilquit, 5

Chairman Malloney then read the fol-lowing resolution on the subject of the debate.

"Resolved that the tactics of the ocialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, as against the tactics of the Social Democratic Party are for the benefit of the working class and the protion of Socialism in America.

BERRY.

Mr. Chairman, Workingmen and Work-ing women of Springfield:

The Socialist Labor Party takes this stand as a working class party: It says to the working class that the only way that class can be free is by the workers uniting as a class at the ballot box, tak-ing possession of the powers of govern-ment, using that government for the purpose of dispossessing the capitalist class, and placing the working class in possession of the tools of production, dis-tribution and exchange. In order to do that the working class

in order to do that the storarty of ust be organized in a class party of Liebnecht. "Such of its own. To quote Liebnecht, "Such a party must be other than the others." Such a party must be organized for this reason: That in society there is an ir-repressible class struggle for life,-that is, for the life of each class; that the capi-talist class is making that struggle against the working class, and the work-ing class is making that struggle aginst the capitalist class; that there is no way to patch up that struggle; that it means either the entire annihilation of the capiitalist class, as a class, or it means the entire subjugation of the working class,

Now, the Socialist Labor Party says that there is in this country but one po-litical organization that takes a stand in accordance with the principles that I have enunciated here; that is, that there is but one party in America which takes its stand for the working class, that class alone. and for

I am here to-night, fellow workers, present to you the arguments of the So-cialist Labor Party and of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which is its economic or trade union auxiliary. It am here to do that, and I am here to appeal to you, as working men and as working women. I am not here catering to your women. I am not here catering to your prejudices. I am not here asking you to take me upon faith. I am not here asking you to swallow without investi-gation what I am offering to you. I pro-pose to prove every position that I take. Now, with reference to the Socialist Labor Party, it appeared in the field first in the State of New York, I believe, in the year 1850. In this Commonwealth it set up its first State ticket in the year 1890, when Harry Robinson was its candidate for Governor. From the day that the Socialist Laor Party first raised its hauner to to-day not one act of treachits bauner to to-day not one act of treach ery to the working class can be proved against that party. On the contrary, there is another party in the field, know as the Social Democratic, or-as it as the Social Democratic, or-as it is politically styled in this State-the Demo-cratic Social Party, which says that it, is a working class party. Now, my friends, it doesn't make any Now wy

odds what a man may claim to be. The proof of the pudding lies in the cating. other words, by their acts they must

The Social Democratic Party came into eristence, I believe, Mr. Chairman and working men and working women, some, time during the month of June, in the year 1897. Mr. Eugene V. Debs was the founder of that organization. Mr. Debs had led a somewhat peculiar career as a trade unionist, and while one of the things which the Social Democratic Party pretends to pride itself upon to-day is that it is not a "union wrecker," Mr. Debs began his career as one of the most violent union wreckers when the most violent union wreckers, when he broke sway from the Brotherhood of Locomo-

e Firemen and started the American liway Union, which met its death at ilman in 1894. To conceal the death

appendage known as the farmers' pro-gram, thereby admitting that it was a fraud.

It wasn't a great while afterwards that it became necessary to change the name of that illegitimate offspring again, and they proceeded to do it. The then took and formed the Debs move They the colonization feature attached to it, and that movement lived until it was captured by the famous "kangaroo" party. Now, fellow workers, during this period peculiar things happened in the Social Democratic Party. I have told you at the outset that 1 would not ask you to take me on faith. I am not going

I have made a collection of sundry and divers documents, NONE OF WHICH COMES FROM THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. And I propose to show to you that the Social Democratic Party is not a party of the working class. I propose to show you, workers, that the Social Democratic Party is a party of middle-class "skinners" of labor.

The Social Democratic Party has a stronghold in the city where I reside, in the city of Haverhill. That move-ment was born through the acts of Mr. Carey and some of his satellites in that city, who called together a meeting of the Socialist Labor Party of the section of which they were members at that time. Carey had been elected by the Socialist Labor Party from the fifth ward to the city council. He found out that the Socialist Labor Party was "narrow, bigoted, and intolerant." That is, that it wouldn't allow one of its nembers to dicker with the middle class, or capitalist class-and Carey was making hay while the sun was shining. The outcome was that Carey and his crowd got together with their follow-ing in the Socialist Labor Party, and the charter of Section Haverhill was surrendered on the night of the 14th of

Any of you working men or working women in this audience to-night can as-certain that fact by writing to the editor of the Haverhill Gazette, which ublished a long description of the pro-ceedings. I was unable to get that particular paper, because it was bound in the files of that paper, and I could not bring it out here because it was so bulky. It happened on the 14th of February, and on the following 6th day of May, Mr. Carey-still a member of the city council of the City of Haverhill, after having repeatedly been re-quested by the officials of the Socialist Labor Party to resign the office that he said he would resign-over his signa-ture, says, "No; I will not sesign." And this went on until the 6th day of May following the disruption of Section Hav erhill. In the meantime the Social Demo cratic Party had been organized in that city, with a flourish of trumpets. Mr. Debs and Mr. Carey came there, and set up a tremendous movement, so numbers were concerned. On the 6th day May following that even of February, a motion, following that eventfu 14th or order, council, was put before th an city council, to provide for an ARMORY APPROPRIATON. Now an you working men and women haven' rot to be socialists to understand what use the capitalist class makes of an armory appropriation. Albany tells the story MR. CAREY, THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT. THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, CAST HIS VOTE FOR THAT ARMORY APPRO-PRIATION. The Social Democratic Party had that fact called to its attention, with the result that it iny low and said nothing. Mr. Carey, when he was cornered for that act of treacherous con-duct to the working class, says, "Why, if I didn't do it I would have been fined." "Why, He says, "I had to vote for that!" The Socialist Labor Party said to Mr. Carey, "If that is true why were not the alde men fined. They took that bill, put it into a "pigeon hole," and it stayed there until the next administration came along, and they took it up, and passed it, in a modified form, the Social Democrats-voting against it on that occasion Now, that is Act number one of So-

cial Democratic treachery. Again, they succeeded in landing the mayor in the City of Haverhill. It might

working class party, Mr. Chairman workingmen and workingwomen of Spring-field? Who are the tax payers? Is it not a fact that the working class are the proletariat, that is they are working class propertyless. The average workingman the working class taken as a class have got property enough, perhaps, it is problematical, to keep them ten days from the poorhouse.

Now again, in the neighboring town of Groveland, in the last municipal elec tion in that town, I will show this paper to my opponent, and I will ask him if it is what is purports to be, an official ballot. He says that he has not the slightest doubt of it. Here is the official ballot used in the town of Groveland in the last municipal election. Here is one of the Social Democrats. He appears under selectmen and assessors for one John Morris, Salem street, cityear. zens' candidate,-- democratic social nom-ination paper. He asks the indorsement here of the social democratic party, and he is a social democrat himself. Why does he do it? The citizens happened to hold their caucus first. Morris was in doubt whether he would be nominated at all or not. He was going to take time by the forelock. He was one of those early birds that catch the worms." by the He went down and got the nomination of the citizens, and then went up and got the indorsement of his own party, the social democratic party. That is the act of this "working class party," or act

number two. Now, I have got another document here Mr. Chairman and gentlemen. I have used it considerably. I will show it to my opponent. I do not wish, Mr. Chair-man, to act the part of a "wringer." I am here to prove the contention of the Socialist Labor Party. Here, Mr. Chairman, workingmen and working women is the official ballot of the twelfth Worcester representative district, used in the last State, election. On this ballot we find, as representatives to the General Court, twelfth Worcester district, Fred-erick W. Bateman, of Harvard, republican; John C. Smith of Fitchburg, demsocial,-nomination paper, ocratic democratic. He is the reverse of his running mate. He is a Social Democrat, and is nominated by his party. He then runs around, for fear he wouldn't be elected,-he wasn't,-and he gets the in dorsement of the democrats. That is exhibit number three of the "working class party.'

Now again, out in the town of West Hoboken,-I believe it is a town-there is another gentleman who is a Social Democrat. He runs under the name of Morris Eichmann. Mr. Eichmann ran on everything in sight, I guess, except the Socialist Labor Party ticket. He was a Democrat; Republican, a Citizens' Un-ion,-or whatever name the citizens' movement took down there,-and he was elected. When the Socialist Labor Party started in to lampoon the Social Demo crats about the conduct of this fellow they started in to make Mr. Eichmann resign, what happened? Why Eichmann said, "You fellows put me up to it!" Now he appeals to Old Glory, and sets up a defence for his position, and in the end he brings down all the constitutional law that a justice of the peace is capable of knowing anything about, to save him from resigning. The Social Democratis don't dare to force him out of the party And that is not all. 'We have more I have another little document with reference to some of their mayoralty skirmishes in the State of Massachusetts,

-out in the city of Quincy. Here is a document which they got out, I believe, in 1898. This is Gustave B. Bates their candidate for mayor. He is a good looking gentleman, and he has his pic ture on the front page. This man Bates is running to-day as candidate of the Social Democratic party for county com-missioner in Norfolk county. Mr. Bates in his letter of acceptance starts out by saying, "Mr. Chairman, comrades, and fellow working men." If I have got any conception whatever of the English lan-guage, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, of what "fellow working implies, it means, in this case that Mr.

Bates is a working man. He tells you later on that he is a working man. Then he goes on to tell you more. He says, "Brother working men, for that is what 1 am, what I always have been, and what I always shall be, having toiled all my life for a living," and so forth. He then goes on to say, "In State affairs I have voted for Governor Butler, Russell, Greenhalge, and Wolcott, and Winfield B. Borter, I. City, effairs, I. have all

he ever will. "Mr. Bates is a success-ful business man, and decidedly opposed to political chicanery. Mr. Bates resides in ward one, next to the Adams Academy." I will state that that is in the aristocratic portion of the City of Quincy. "Mr. Bates is a member of a lodge of Odd Fellows, and a member of a council of the Royal Arcanum. For the next term he past ten years he has been a mem-

ber of the Quincy Yacht Clab. For the past nine years he has been a member of the Young Men's Christian Associa-tion of Quincy." Is there a single reason there why a working man should vote for Mr. Bates? All of that is for the purpose of catching "suckers," you will pardon me for descending to the street to find an appropriate term to designate the tactics of the Social Dem-ocratic party and its candidates.

Lately there appeared another choice it of information. Here is the Boston bit of Traveler of August 21st, 1901. I use this paper for the reason that I can ge onto this much more quickly as I am in a hurry, than I can in the Social Dem-ocratic organ, the "Clarion,"-or the paperer that was the "Social Democrat." It is now the "Clarion." Like its party, it has changed its name. Mr. Chase has another interview with the "Trav eler" reporter. Among other things, he says, "Mr. Chase," says the Traveler, "claims that the prospects of the Social-ist Party in Massachusetts were never more bright. He informed the reporter that the difference between the Social

ist Labor Party and the social demo-crats have been removed." If that is true, Mr. Chairman and workingmen and workingwomen of Springfield, in the name of common sense what are we hold ing this debate for to-night? The lie is given to it by that act. Then he on to say that the principles laid down by John Carver and William Bradford at Plymouth in 1620 are good enough for to-day. I will come to that later. He then goes on to say that Robert Treat Paine and George Fred Williams have "socialist leanings." They have! and their leaning is for the Social Democratic party, and they will have it before a great while for the Democratic party is the graveyard of every freak party that has grown up in America for the past fifty years. And not only that, but he winds up this interview by saying, when he is asked whether or not the Social Democrats will support Mr. Bradford for the democratic candidacy for gov ernor,-he then goes on to tell that this

George Fred Williams and this other man, Paine, that they helped the Social Democratic party in the last election There isn't any doubt but what they did, for the simple reason that the Social Democratic party was set up as a-pro test to the working class movement The capitalist class recognized in that the movement that is necessary to be used by capitalism to run the working class revolution into the ground. The Social Democratic party is not a social ist party. It is a protest to the socialist party. The Socialist Labor Party is the only socialist party in America to-day. I will come later to the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. I will take that up in the next twenty minutes which I will spend upon this platform.

Now, Mr. Chairman, fellow working-men and workingwomen, it must be plain from those various acts that they are not isolated instances; that they are the rule rather than the exception. Out in California the Social Democrats beg jobs from the Democratic mayor of San Francisco. Out in Peekskill, New York, they take the cheap bribes of sly poli-ticians in the same way. They do that anywhere and everywhere that they can get into office, and-not so very long age a man in the City of Haverhill testified that he was told by the social democrats, that, in the campaign of 1898, when Mr. Chase was elected mayor, that the rum sellers of that city paid the campaign bills of the Social Democratic party upon the consideration that the Social Democrats would vote for license.

HILQUIT.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The danger of debates of this kind al-ways is that the debaters are but too ften apt to forget the subject of the debate. Now, I do not object to Mr. Ber of existing present economic conditions ry talking of anything he thinks onter esting to the public. I would not object who sees, at the same time, that neither he individually, nor all the workingmen to meet him on any subject. But as it happens, just to-night, the subject was of his particular trade are able to improve the conditions of the working class a definite one. The subject was-I will read it, Mr. Chairman,-"Resolved that the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party permanently: who realizes that, as long aud the Socialist Trade and Labor Al liance, as against the tactics of the Social temporary Democratic Party, are for the benefit of he working class and the promotion of ocialism in America." As it happens, m opponent did not mention the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. As it hap-pens, in fact, he forgot about the subject our debate. I think, however, that the subject is of such importance to the work-ing class, and to the labor movement in general, that we would rather argue i out on its merits. I will try to recall him now to the actual issues us. I will try to insist that, in the next twenty minutes and 'ten minutes which he has, he will kindly return to it. The question is not whether or not siz or seven or eight men of the Social Democratic party are unwise, committed wrong acts, or are unfit for membership n the Socialist party. Whenever w have occasion-and it may happen in this debate to-night-I will endeavor to show you briefly that the acts brough forward against the seven or eight per sons mentioned by the speaker are with-out foundation. But, admitting for a moment that they were fully founded, ful-ly justified, fully proved, what would that show against a party consisting of 11,000 enrolled members? What would that show against a party as such? If you want to know the principles of a party, the standing of a party, it has always ben customary to take its platform, the official expression of its views, to au-

formed by them daily against their own members, whom they are explling by the bushel almost every week,-rushing almost all the courts with all sorts of criminal acts,-acts of treason against the party, against the working class, kangarooing, and other hideous crimes,why, we have to turn to our opponents, our friends on the other side, to look for scapegoats, for black sheep in our own parties,

But I am not here to entertain you with slanders of this kind. I am not here to show that one party or the other party has a dozen unworthy members, or had, them at some time. That is, if I had admitted these things in all these cases. But, as stated before, I do not admit them, and will return to it,or to some of them, at least,-when occa-sion arises. In the meanwhile, we will return to the subject.

subject before us really is, if we The divest is of its form of resolution, whether it is the policy of the Socialist Labor Party towards trades unions, or that of the Social Democratic party, which is more beneficial to the Socialist movement and to the working class.

My opponent was supposed to prove to you that the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, their trade union tactics, are the most beneficial for the working class. I supposed, and will endeavour to prove to you that those of the Social Democratic party are the best. How will we determine the question? I believe the only way to determine it is, first, what ought the tactics of the Socialist Party towards the trade union move ment to be; next, what are the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party; and next, what are those of the Social Democratic Party.

Th present capitalist system of pro duction has a dual effect upon the work-ing class. On the oue hand, it has a tendency of deteriorating; that is, length ening his hours of labor, diminishing his wages, increasing his economic depend ence. On the other hand, it has a tend-ency towards organizing the working class in resistance towards that tendency of the capitalist class to increase and intensify the exploitation of labor. Now, these two opposite teudencies-the one to intensify exploitation, and the other to diminish exploitation, or to resist any attempts of the capitalist class to in tensify the workers' condition-what we call the class struggle, which pervades modern society in all its classes. The manifestations of these class struggles are various. The very first fruit manifested of that struggle is the sporadic individual effort of the working man to protect his individual interests against those of his employer. In such cases the working man usually does not reason. It is more like an instinct with him, more like the instinct of the animal in its struggle for preservation. By any trick or device, by any cunning, he will either get a little raise in his wages, or a little more favorable condition of work-ing, in any respect. The first form of class struggle known to organize for the working man's interests was the organized struggle of the working men of one trade against their employers. a more advanced condition of the class struggle. There you find working men who already see some connection between their interests and the interests of their fellow workmen. They appreciate the fact that their fate is linked to the fate of their fellow craftsmen in the same shop, or in the same trade, and that, unless united, they are powerless to resist ment on more progressive principles. the exploitations of their employers. There you have the form of class struggle most crude shape, common to all trade unions. There the workingmen are somewhat conscious of the condition of their class, but not necessarily fully conscious. Their vision does not neces arily extend above the interests of their own trade. And lastly, you have the workingman whose class struggle is not a matter of instinct, but one of human reasoning, but is more the result of close analysis and study and knowledge of social conditions. It is the working man who recognizes that his exploitation, as well as the exploitation of all working men of his trade, is but part of the general exploitation of the working class by the capitalist class: who sees the connection between things; who sees that exploitation is the necessary consequence

trades, in order to improve their condi-We socialists do

pect

ex-the transformation of present mode of socety, a revoluton, from the hungry, desperate rabble. We ex-We expect it from a well educated, well trained, working class. And in order to have a well trained, well educated, working class we must, first of all, improve the condi-

tion of the working man. The man who works in the shop twelve or ten hours a day, and comes home full of cares for bis dally living, that man cannot study your social platforms. That man can hardly ever attain to scarcely anything of the doctrine of scientific The trade unions are indirectly of the greatest help to socialism. And next, the trade unions are the best training ol for the independence of the work ch ing man as against the capitalist. And lastly, the trades unions are the most fruitful field for propaganda among working class. I socialists in all working the Recognizing this, countrie have always been the unwavering friends of organized labor, have helped and assisted them in their hardest fights. and always been inseparable from them The organized workingmen in any other socialist country know very well that, in their trials and troubles, their appeals to the socialists will always meet with response. And socialists, on the other hand, always know that the lest work they can do is among organized workmen Such, also, has been the policy of social sm in this country, up to 1895, when the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was organized as a challenge to all existing organized labor,-was organized as a claration of war against them, and where an attempt was made to change radically the policy of Socialists against organized labor. My friend represents They introduced a new and radical de-parture from the tactics of the socialist hitherto in vogue. It was for him to come here to night to defend the meaning of it. It was for him to come here to night to show to you in clear and honest terms why this new feature of his party leaders was necessary, why the present existing organized unions are hopeless and why the new feature of the party holds out any better hope for the ing class, and how it promotes the inrests of socialism in this country Have you heard the explanation? Have you heard his statement? Do you know why it is? Is it because one who had a beautiful face issued some kind of statement, which is an attempt to claim everything? Or is it because another one voted for an armory appropriation, and so on? All this explains to you beautifully why the Socialist Trade and Allience her beautifully and the socialist trade and Labor Alliance has been organized. As I don't have his arguments, cll I can do is to take the arguments of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance,-the arguments usually produced by the parties repre-sented by my opponent,-and see whether or not they apply .- the arguments us ually produced by them in support of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, that existing trade unions-the trade unious, pure and simple,-are corrupt, hopelessly corrupt; that they have faller especially under the dominion of corrupt leaders; that these leaders cannot possi bly be improved upon, and therefore al we can do is to eradicate trade unions and build up a new trade union move

Now then, I believe that most of youor a great many of you, at least,-belong to trade unions. Wil! anyone say that all organized working men are corrupt? Will anyone say that the majority of them are corrupt? If anyone says that, what business does he have in a socialist school? Whoever has such a pessi mistic view of the working class as to believe that all men, either as organized working men or singly, are orrupt, can never expect much from this same working class. You condemn not only a dozen, but you condemn en tire humanity. Therefore we will say that some of the leaders,-or, let us say a great many of the leaders, are corrupt. Well, first of all. —admitting that a great many of the leaders in the present trade union movement are corrupt, is that a good reason why we should declare war against trade unions? Is there no better way of improving the trade unions than by killing them, de-

claring war on them? The next question is,-what the So-

socialists, men already converted, or-ganized on a different form, and called the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance? Does the Socialist movement gain by it? It makes no new converts. Does the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance Does give something that the original Social-ist does not give? The other organizations say it smashes them. How, then, do they carry the propaganda of Socialism among the trades unions? Again, if the members of the Social-

ist Trade & Labor Alliance are not Socialists, if they are just workingmen of any political creed, then they are exactiy the same as the workingmen you have in the pure and simple trade unions, of the same degree and level of intelligence, and of course their leaders have the same principles and form the same principles. What guarantee gloes the So-ialist Trade & Labor Alliance offer us ciples that the others do not? That is, as far as a priori reasoning is concerned. Say, however, that the old means of the trades unions are no more effective; strikes don't work any more; boycotts don't go, What does the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance criticise so? Have they invented a new instrument of oppression of the ed a new instrument of oppression of the working class? They answer you, the ballot. Of course, that has nothing to do with trade unions. The ballot is the weapon wielded by political parties. If not the ballot, in the strikes and bay-cotts. Why is the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance stronger than the other unions? On the contrary, if it conunions? On the contrary, it is con-sists of Socialists only, it ought to be weaker. Take a machinists' strike, a strike in the machinists' trade. If not culy all machinists strike, but all Soculy all machinists strike, but all So-cialists, what will be the result? You will have more to resist the power of capital with than if you call off only twenty par cent., or twenty-five or thirty per cent.; and, all being Socialists, you will have more chance of winning the strike than if ninety per cent, are only a conglomeration of different colonies.

I can't possibly see-and I will be obliged to my opponent if he will forget the existence of Carey for just one mo-ment, and just answer this question.what are the new weapons of the So-cialist Trade & Labor Alliance? From the beginning the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance seems not to have been in this. But it is a question of tactics. It is not a question of principle. We can measure the efficiency of certain tactics, of certain methods, best of all by reor certain methods, best of all by re-sults. Practically, there is no other stan-dard to measure by. If a principle is correct, if a principle is good, those tactics that will lead to its organization and results easiest, those methods will be the best. Now then, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance has existed over six years, or about six years. I would like to know, first of all, what has the six years, or about six years. I would like to know, first of all, what has the association accomplished for the working class? Who is the Socialist Trade & Laclass? Who is the Socialist Trade & La-bor Alliance to-day? Will my opponent kindly answer? Of how many members does it consist? How many industries does it control? What part does it play in the economic field of this country? What else has it done to improve the lot of the working man in this country. lot of the working man in this country? What benefit has it conferred upon the

party represented by my opponent? He has not told you a word about their own troubles. He has told you all about the troubles of the Social Democratic native for the words of the social Democratic party, for the welfare of which he is very solicitous. But is it not a fact that the very same Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance organized by them has split their party, that it has practically destroyed the party? Is it not a fact that, in this very question of the that. ocial Alliance tactics, and everything else that goes with it, the party has been losing in membership steadily, until in July 1899 it was divided into two halves, and from that time on that this party has been going on expelling those who did not withdraw themselves? Is it not a fact that the Socialist Labor Party to-day practically plays no part at all in the political movement of this country? Now, then, what are the politics of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance Alliance in this respect? It has not benefited the vorking class. It has, on the other hand, injured its party. Where does i come in, in answer to both questions be Where does it fore us-that is, in its benefit to the working class, and in the promotion of Socialism?

I would like to avoid a further speech of the kind delivered by my opponent, and ask him, in regard to the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, so that we may know what it means. The first is, Does the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance consist of Socialists only? And if so, improve that state of facts? We call what benefit is it to the Socialist moveourselves scientific socialists, and so do the members of the Socialist Labor Party. We are in the habit of examinment? Second, Does it consist of differ-ent political creeds? Then, what is the difference between it and the pure and ing phenomena, analyzing them, going deeper than mere appearances, and we simple organization? and, incidentally, what guarantees do the Socialist Trade have asked ourselves, what has pro-duced corrupt leaders? Why do they exist? And the answer will be,-The and Labor Alliance give against the corruption of leaders? Third, What is the only reason why corrupt leaders exist in trade unions is, first of all, the temp-Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance? What is its numerical strength, and what industries does it control? Fourth, What tation from outside in the present syster benefit does it confer on labor? Fifth, How does it benefit the Socialistic moveis very strong, and the trade unions a present are not sufficiently educated to ment? And there is another question I resist that temptation. These who have will add :- What more efficient measures power in the trade unions very frequently than strikes and boycotts does it have? fall away. Educate your tradesmen! Do that! Have your men understand Educate your tradesmen I would like my opponent at this time I would have questions to answer these questions BERRY. the principles of their own struggle, their own class principles. Make them contions. Mr. Chairman, Fellow Workingmen and scious socialists, and you will see how impossible it will be for corrupt leader Workingwomen :-to have a foothold in the trade union The gentleman representing the Social Democratic Party has told you on this floor that I told you about the woes of Social Democracy, but not one word And, on the contrary, as long as the bulk of the working class, organized or unor ganized, will remain deficient in educaabout the woes of the Socialist Labor tion, deficient in development, in their mental development, you may organize rnd reorganize them, you may change the Party, I have got a double-headed job on hand here, to the extent that I have form of organization, you may call them the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, or got to talk about two different move-ments, the Socialist Labor Party and the the holy alliance,-you may call them by whatever name you please,-as long as Socialist Trade and Labor while my adversary can confine himself to the Social Democratic party and its conditions remain unchanged the resultlove for the trade unions. Now, about the Socialist Labor Party, will be the same, and you will have your -yes, it has had its own troubles. But the difference between the Socialist La-The only way to do away with corrupt leaders is to do away with the causes begetting corruption. If the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance will do away bor Party and the Social Democratic party is this:-when the Socialist Labor Party catches a crook he is expelled: and when the Social Democratic party catches a crook he is exalted. Almost with those causes, they will educate the working class properly, and make the ex istence of corrupt leaders impossible Let us see how! Of whom is the Social veryone in the Socialist Democratic ist Frade and Labor Alliance composed It is a riddle to me. I should like to Party to-day high in the councils of that organization is an expelled member of the Socialist Labor Party. He either embezzled our funds or betrayed the know it. Is it composed of socialists, according to its name? Of what service embezzled our funds or betrayed the working class, as did Carey and Chase. is it to the socialist movement? What does it mean, then? Is it composed of He speaks of the Kangaroo move-

Puilman in 1894. To conceal the death of that organization, the Social Demo-cratic Party was started. Now, when the Social Democratic Party was launched, in sliding that political party into the troubled sea of political waters, Ar. Debs said, "I have with me every hadae of specialcia and account every leader of sociologic and econom-thought, except those who accept orthodox teachings of capital." Now workers, when he said that he that he had with him every man which all over the European continent is called by the working class the Bible of the wage worker—the life work of

Karl Marx-capital. Mr. Debs started out with the famous social democracy of that period, which proposed to take the working class out Now, with r ference to that mayor. Here is an example from the public doc-uments of the City of Haverhill. It appeared in the public documents of that woods, wherever he could colon that class, for he was going to free the working class through co-operative city, in the year 1901, on page 15. It is an extract from the inagural of exmayor John C. Chase, the colleague and friend of Mr. Carey. It is the paragraph which Mr. Chase used on the subject of taxation. He says, "The subject of tax-Well, the colonization end of In the brief period of fifty-one it kicked itself to pieces. There, was a convention, a new party was started—the famous Debs democracy, ation is, a vexing one to all municipal ities, and always will be, so long as the present system exists. Every growing started—the famous Debs democracy, with the farmers' program attached to it. Now, the farmers program attached to excellent thing for the social democrats to use out in the Western country, in those states that had been in the Farmcity is confronted with increasing needs, and a corresponding inability to provide for them by tax levy,-and a recourse to bond issues is the only alternative." Bond issues take the place of tax levy. "When WE,—assuming of course, that the capitalist class and the working class ers' Alliance; and other movements of that kind. Mr. Debs proposed to follow out the maxim of the politician, and the marine of the pointerin, and stch more votes with molasses than he ald with vinegar." He was "catch-files" so to speak, and he could ap-al to those Westerners upon that, the rmers' program. He could come down are standing upon an equal basis,-that each one has rights that are the equivalent of the rights enjoyed by the other, -WE" says Mr. Chase, "are ready to assume courto lof the valuable franchises now in the possession of corporations, and administer them for the benefit of our city, WE can have an income which will aid in the growth and development into the East and appeal to the workers, who did not own farms, use he had another program, mod-somewhat after the fashion of the d somewhat after the fashion of the cialist Labor Party. Now, that of the cialist Labor Party harpooned it so cialist Labor Party harpooned it so besughly that the Debs party got to

mayor in the City of Haverhill. It might be argued that Mr. Carey's vote on the subject of the armory appropriation was an accident. If he had said nothing, if his party had said nothing, Carey' might have come along and said, 'In the hurry of business I forgot where I was at, and accidentally voted for this armory appro-priation. I did not do it intentionally.'' But he did not do anything of that sort. He set up one reason and auother, each He set up one reason and another, each one more foolish than its predecessor, with the result that finally, in the City o North Adams, Mr. Carey says, "YES, I DID VOTE FOR THE ARMORY APPROPRIATION, AND I WOULD DO IT AGAIN!"

with me if I state that, in the absence of insanity-if the respondent is insane that would be an exception-but where the respondent is same, there is no bet-ter evidence obtainable against a criminal than his own plea of guilty in open court, Mr. Bates says he was born in Boston, was educated in the public schools of Massachusetts, learned the plumbing trade, married at the age of twenty-four the youngest daughter of Rev. Thomas Spilsted of Weymouth,-I presume that is to show the it,-went to Braintree, carried on his trade in Braintree for three years, came to Quincy, established a plumbing and heating business opposite the Quincy plumbing and heating business. He is also the manufacturer of, and market throughout the country, the Bates combination hot water heater, the Bates boiler, and the Bates laundry tag. That is not all, however, about this "work-ing class" representative. It goes on to say, "Mr. Bates is one of the LARGto say, Mr. Bates is one of the LARG-EST 1AX PAYERS AND PROPERTY HOLDERS in the City of Quincy, and also in Braintree, Weymonth, Scituate and Nantucket; never had any labor troubles in his husiness; never had a strike; always treated and considered his brother workmen as his equals," and so forth. This is "fellow working-Now, why you ought to vote for men.

good in re he now carries on his

lyze it, to take the official utterances its national committee, to analyze it, and is that socialism must of necessity be conscious, based upon conscious class se what the platform of the party is. To take the expressions of five, or six, or struggle; whilst trade unionism need no eight men, or their acts, and construe from them the policy of a party, is to say the least that can be said! unsciennecessarily be class conscious. From this definition the relation between the this operation and trade unionism. fol-lows very easily. It has always been the view of socialists all over the world tific and unfair. If we proceed upon this supposition, and if we take the official organ of the party represented by my opponent,-those very people,-and if we read fight there the acts perthat their place is in the trade unions. In the trade unions, first of all, in order to assist the workingmen to organize

as the present system of production, the capitalist system, exists and continues, he working class will be exploited, a and comparatively party only being possible through trade nion men-this is the Socialist. You see, then, that there is in fact a

close resemblance between these various forms. Socialism is practically extend ed trades unionism, as far as the funda mental principle is concerned. Both socialism and trade unionism are children of the same mother. In the present capi talist system of exploitation they are different manifestations of the class struggle. Of course, they have their dis tinctions. In the first place, in the nature of things, as I have tried to de-scribe them, socialism is general in its scope and interests. It represents the interests of the entire working classes. Trade unionism is particular. It represents the temporary interests of certain trades only. You may translates them into the same term. Soocialism is a politi-cal movement. Trade unionism is an nic movement. It is really same thing. The difference between the economic movement and the political movement is one of degree, and not one of sense. You will find a certain trade fighting for eight hours a day. As soon as it is made an issue for all the workingmen of the State it is embraced in the State platform. Politically they have it, and economically. Every political achievement of any socialist party means the economic benefit of the working corrupt leaders.

Another distinction between the two

ments of 1899, when we loop one-half of our members, and when we "split," as he terms it. There was no split about that at all. It was a bath. we were seiled, and we took a bath. Instead of selled, and we took a bath. Instead of having a split we simply took a bath. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that if any of us happened to go out into the river here, and takes a swim, we haven't part-ed with anything that we want. We get rid of a lot of refuse matter, which we didn't want, anyhow. That was what happened. And Mr. Hilquit was one of the men we got rid of.

Again, he tells you that he wants me to answer his questions. I will; because I may ask of him the same privilege.

Now, fellow workers, I will tell you about the trade unious. The Socialist Labor Party does not fight trade unions. Bear that in mind. The Socialist Labor Party fights the trade union pure and simple, -- a particular kind of trade unsimple,—a particular sind of antional con-ion. And here is the tenth national con-vention report of the Socialist Labor Party, and here is its declaration upon Party, and here is its declaration upon the subject of trade unionism, adopted at its last convention

Attitude of the S.L.P. of the United States towards Trades Unionism Genu-

ine and Bogus. I. We conceive the genuine trades unlon as a militant body, originating from the very nature of the class strug-Fle under capitalism, instituted to resist the degradation and promote the eleva-tion. NOT ONLY OF ITS OWN MEM-BERS, BUT OF THE WHOLE WORKING CLASS, and destined, therefore, to act an important part in the war for social emancipation.

Since capitalism, with its con age system, rests upon institutions es-ntially political, genuine trades un-tioniam, as alone defined, not only must fight in the shop every workday the in-dividual exploiters of labor, but must ecially, uncompromisingly, at all ta and at all hazards, fight the political parties of capitalism on election day. Its chief motto must be: "No union card will justify the political scab; he is a

2. In their infancy the trade unions were incidentally led to undertake the relief of the unemployed, maimed and decrepit members, sick, injured and pauperised by the capitalist system. But, as capitalism developed, steadily increas-ing enforced idleness, misery and sick-ness, and general demoralization, this inidental f ature not only was given m cidental feature not only was given more and more importance as it became less and less practiced, but (together with the strike itself, that is, with the sacred weapon of economic defense) was turned by schemers or labor fakirs into a means of exploiting their fellow work-

Hence the bogus trade unionism, now known as "trades unionism pure and The as "trades unionism pure and le," from which the natural amental purpose of union, sly, the conduct of the class struggle simple," fro fundamental a constant view to the complete mancipation of the wage working class, entirely banished, and in which cap-

is accepted as a finality. bogus trade uniouism lies im-petrified, motionless, holding the wrist at the mercy of the capitalist proletariat at the mercy of the capitalist class, and its political lackeys, who promote it, bribe it, and use it as a rampart against the rising tide of So-cialism. It has forbidden within its very precincts the very politics it should en-courage and the only ones it should per-mit. It has alenced or driven away every worker honest and capable enough to show in its true light the nature of the class struggle. It has resolved itself into a close corporation that denounces into a close corporation that denounces as a "scab" any craftsman to whom it member almissi as a "scab" any craftsman to whom it refuses admission in order to secure for its membership a monopoly of capitalist kicks and favors. It has stupidly beg-ged from American capital its protection against the "pauper labor" of Europe, while this same capital provides itself every year with millions of "pauper laborers" of iron and steel, costing eight cents a day to feed with machine oil and coal. It has converted itself when it had some funds into small middle class insurance concerns and charitable insti-It had some funds into small middle class insurance concerns and charitable insti-tutions for the doctoring of its sick, the burying of its dead, and, foremost of all, the refumerative employment of its officials. In a word, it has repudi-ated the labor movement, blotted out its history and sealed its own death

2. Now, however, arises the Social-ist Trade and Labor Alliance, which, man, is the organization that the Social I wouldn't have done so if I hadn't been

ant.

responsibility for your life. If you stay on the track and are killed you should blame your own stupidity, and not the should man who called your attention to the danger. The Socialist Labor Party puts Itself in the position of that man, and points out to the working class the canger that lurks in the pure and simple tade unions, with their Labor Lieuten ants.

And there is Gompers, who tells the working class to boycott the cash regis ter. How many cash registers do you buy per annum? Gompers has done that. And while the Dayton workers are on a strike this spring, Gompers goes to work and prints scab "ads." for the Cash Register Company, in Dayton whose workmen are out on a strike

against the Dayton Cash Register Company. Again, we find how those pure and simple trade unions are "progagating" so-cialism. Here is au indorsement, indorsed by the council of Trades and La bor Unions, of Detroit, Dr. Ames and Duncan, McFarlane et ale

"The above- named candidates for State Legislature, having favorably answered the questions submitted to the Board, we therefore indorse them and end to all citizens interested in good government"-good government for the working class or the capitalist class And that slimy crowd, that perpe-trates such infamous work upon the working class, is the crowd that the Sociali Democratic Party bolsters up, patting them on the back. Those men who do that kind of work do not differ materially from Judas Iscariot,-other than that Judas Iscariot was better than it on election day, that that man is the worst scab of all. they are, for after he got the thirty pieces of silver he had sense enough to

go out and hang himself, and those fel-lows haven't got that amount of de-cency. And furthermore than that, they applaud this nefarious conduct. Here is a document gotten out by a cer-tain organization,-the international "assassignation" of machinists, as appropriately terms it. It is like this "Union machinists of Boston and vicinity will turn out, and you are requested to join with them and make the demonstration a success, now that the I. A. M. has taken its place at the head of the labor movement. If you intend to be with us, please notify us, so that we can figure on the number of hats, badge canes needed." This is signed by WI liam Dyer, chairman Machinists' Union. 087 Washington street. Who is William Dyer? He is a Kangareo Social Demo-

crat. Now, fellow workers, that is not all. As Mr. Hilquit put it, "Success is the test of merit." If that is so, the trade unloas stand in this position. In 1850, at a time when the workers of this country were producing sight billion dolountry were producing eight billion dollars' worth in that year, they were get ting at that time sixty-two and one-half per cent. of that back in the form of wages. So says the Census Bureau; so said the statisticians. In 1890, when the amount of work produced had reached sixty-five billion dollars' worth, reached sitty-ave onlog donars worth, seventeen and three-tenths per cent. is what goes to the wage worker, --not half of what the wage workers were getting in 1850. We are sliding away from that. Take the Amalgamated Steel Workers, or the International Machinists, -every strike they get into lost. The pure and simple unions have reached a point to-day where they know they cannot match with the capitalist. See what Tobin is doing in the trade I work at most of my time, the shoe trade! You will find Tobin,

of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, formerly a Socialist, making deals with the capitalists, in which he proposes to ish scabs for the bosses when the shoe workers go on a strike. That is what those fellows are doing. And To-bin is a Social Democrat. Take the cigarmakers in Tampa. Lool

at the deportations of cigarmakers of Tampa. You have seen accounts in the papers about the forcible deportation of the cigar makers of Tampa. They had always got big wages, and that was the signal to the American Federation of Labor to scab their jobs. What did they do? When the bosses attempt to break the organization of La Resisten-cia who do they have to assist them? What organization is it? The Cigar Makers' International Union, that sends of Labor to scab their jobs. What did its men from the City of New York, and helps in the nefarious work of breaking up the program of the Cuban Cigar Makers' Union! And that, Mr. Chair-

scabs at so much per scab for the bosnes. He went from there into the Populist movement, and into the Socialist Labor movement, took our money in this State, and tried to throw the Socialist Labor Party to Debs. After trying to throw it to Debs, he was thrown out of our ranks, joined the Social Democrats, claims now that he don't belong to any party. He is now on the move, boom-ing the scab labor of John F. Tobin's Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

I could go on till morning enumerating Let me say here, if you go into a clothing store for a coat, you don't take the clerk's word. You examine the coat for yourself. Apply the same reasoning to the political party. When you find that the men that run that party are crooks, you must of necessity come to the conclusion that "something is rotten in Denmark." The doctrine that you can fight capital with capital is a lie, and not a principle, and that 's why the labor fakir flourishes. I will take the rest of the time that I have to answer those questions that I have not already answered. I havn't very much time. The questions are, Does the S. T. and L. A. consist only of So-cialists, and if so, of what benefit is it to the Socialist Movement? It takes the workingmen and organizes them. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance takes them and educates them; that is along the lines indicated in the Socialist resolution, which I have read. We teach them that, for a workingman to work every day for unionism, and then scab

HILQUIT.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen :-First of all, I am exceedingly sorry that my friend at the very last me bethinks himself that he doesn't have time to answer the questions I gave him. As it happens, both his first and second times in this debate he has consumed in mud slinging, and nothing else. He has no time to debate his subject. I have still not heard the subject of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, or the trade union policies of his party,-the only subject before us,-mentioned; and I must confess that if I had been told that this would be a mud slinging contest I would give out to my friend before the debate. I know that he can do as much, if not more, in this line, than any member of our party .I came here under misrepresentation of facts, and I have a claim against you. You told me I have a claim against you. You told he you were going to have a debate. You told me questions of principles would be discussed, questions of tactics. Instead of that, you give me Mr. Berry, with a whole lot of literature, each and every page of which contains a dirty story of body, which is given to you as an indication as to how unclean our party is. I am sorry to have to go into these matters, but I will at least have to an

some of his temarks, even though he has not answered my questions. He says that one of the differences be ween the Socialist Labor Party and us s, when they catch a crook th him. Now, gentlemen, since 1899 up to the present time they have been catch ur ing crooks in their party; since that time

up to time they have been expelling mem ters after members for being crooks. It is quite lamentable. And, mind you, the time is very short when only De Leon and Vogt, and Mr. Berry, I suppose, will remain in the party, they having excelled the other crooks. You remember, gentlemen, the story

of the juror. A jury was deliberating on a case, and they kept out a long time. They stayed out twenty-four hours, and finally came out, and one of them was nsked, "Why didn't you agree sooner?" He said, "O, I agreed easily, but the trouble was that all the other eleven jur-ors couldn't seem to see it." All the others were obstinate, and couldn't agree

others were obstinate, and couldn't agree with him. All the members of the party are crooks, except those three, and they don't seem to see it. It is exactly the same thing. It wasn't a split, he says, a little thing that cost them sixty-five or seventy per cent of their vote, and that almost reduced them to nothing but a farce in the eyes of the movement! It wasn't a split: it was a bath! Might it be pertinent, Mr. Berry, to ask you, why do you have to bathe yourself so often, and when did you take a bath before?

with the strikers, and then furnished scabs at so much per scab for the bosnes. He went from there into the Populist novement, and into the Socialist Labor movement, took our money in this State, "Wipe Out the Amaigamated; Schaffer Determined." August 10th "Steel Work-ers Out On a General Strike." August 12th "Miners' Conference." That is the way the sympathetic strike is referred to. The next heading, August 21st, "Refused to Strike." August 22nd, "No Hope for Strikers." August 24th, "Fakirs Have a Pow-Wow," August 25th, "Fakirs Have Closes, With Settlement As Far Away As At the Beginning," August 20th

As At the Beginning." August 20th. "All is Confusion: Schaffer is in a Hole. und Unfortunately Does Not Know It." August 30th "The Strike. The Steel Trust is Getting More Help." September 3rd, "The Cheerful News: Schaffer on Horseback." and, finally, September 15 th, "Triumph of the Steel Trust. Amal gamated Practically Lose Everything." I am asking you, ladies and gentleme if this is read by the strikers, or by any organized labor, would they conside for one moment as anything but the most earnest capitalist sheet? Do you think they would not soon become aware that they had a reason for belittling the strike, and for discouraging the strikers? They tell me it is the pure and simple union, and it had to be trampled nucler foot. But there was your doz-en of socialist trade and labor alliance men to improve the condition of the stetel workers? Why didn't you wait until the strike was over, and then talk reason to he working men? Why are they against the methods of the pure and simple unlons? The methods of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance are a differ ent thing, as he says. I have here a com munication which is interesting for se eral good reasons. It is one addressed to William L. Brower Secretary General Executive Board of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

To the General Executive Board of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alli-ance, William L. Brower, General

19 the district delegates from local Alli-ance 267 were instructed to draw up and send you the following resolution pro testing against the action of District Alli ance 40 relative to Auerbach, a printer, in their use of the label: "WHEREAS, We, District Alliance 19, understood the S. T. & L. A. to be a voluntary organization of the working class based upon the principles of the irrepressible class struggle, and

WHEREAS, We understand its of ject to be the overthrow of the capitalist system of government and the emancipation of the working class by organizing wage-workers into a class-conscious the body, and using their political and economci power to accomplish its mission,

and "WHEREAS, A compulsory organization can have no discipline within its ranks which is essential to achieve its bject; and

"WHEREAS, To an organization of the working class based upon revolution-ary principles compromise with the cap-italist class is the denial of its fundemental principles; and

"WHEREAS, District Alliance 49 has according to the report published in the DAILY PEOPLE of August 8th compromised with the capitalist class inas uch as they instructed their secretary to go before a member of that class imploring him to use his power to enforce the mandates of District Alliance 49 and and organization that depends upon the power of the boss to maintain its memership and collect its dues is absolutely impotent on the economic field; therefore

'RESOLVED, That District Alliance 19 of Massachusetts most emphatically condemns the said action of D. A. 49 in dopting the tactics of organized scab bery by going to the boss and tellin that he must either give up the label o make his employes pay dues and attend the meetings of the S. T. & L. A.; and

RESOLVED, that a copy of thes resolutions be sent to the G. E. B. of the S. T. & L. A. and also to the DAILY PEOPLE.

H. R. MANLEY, JOHN W. RYAN. MICHAEL CROTTY, Committee on Resolutions. MICHAEL T. BERRY, Organizer, D. A. 19.

Michael T. Berry-Does he happen to be an acquaintance of yours? You is a little explanation fol lowing, showing practically that there was nothing else to be done. The con-tract had to be made with a friendly ouse. He was to have union labor, pro vided he employs members of the alliance and as soon as he didn't employ then e was notified, and the labor was taken he was notified, and the labor was taken away. Of course it is natural, but those are the methods of the pure and sim-ple trade unions. There cannot be any other methods. And it shows to you that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alli-ance hasn't found any other methods. The trouble is not with the pure and simple trade unions. The trouble is with the results. Mr. Berry was so child-ish as to think that the Socialist Trade ish as to think that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance could invent any new methods than the old pure and sim-ple trade unions have had. Now he says that the social revolution will not come-in the usual strong language of his party-before the pure and simple trade unions lie crawling in the dust. I ion't know where he received this in formation as to the exact time and the conditions under which the social revoluion will come. One thing is quite sure that, if the social revolution will have to depend on the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance to make its appearance, we will have to wait an eternity! The pure and simple trade unions em brace over a million of organized work-ingmen. We have made, and are making, attempts among them to propagate the principles of socialism; and although we admit there are some organizations that so far are hostile to socialism (if there hadn't been we wouldn't have had this controversy), there are just as many of them that are open to reason. If you read the newspapers within the last few in, the sentieman tells you what is field the trade unions are for the settion of socialist principles. As the sentieman tells you what is field the trade unions are for the is hands down. By whom is this indict-ment signed as district attorney? By John S. H. Frink, a politician. The result is that Gordon has gone into the trade unions and worked up strikes. He made himself a good fellow were small circulation. This maner print-

a similar resolution, and you will find place after place adopting a similar resolution. Of course it is a slow process. Of course they wouldn't count in the trade unions, if they wanted to, es-pecially as long as the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance will be there. The doors of the trade unions are open

to us. They make use of our access to the trade unions. We can go there freely, and preach Socialism freely. We can meet organized workingmen face to face. We can answer all theer questions, fortifying them with strong arguments. We can answer all their questions, but one. When they ask us, isn't that So-cialist Trade and Labor Alliance-that scab organization-created by Socialists? Then we blush. Then we have no an-swer. Outside that we have no trouble Then with the so called pure and simple unions. Our side has been increasing constantly. In the American Federa-tion of Labor, from convention to convention the vote in favor of Socialism has been increasing, and it will be increasing in this, as well as in any other organization.

Now, I will not-although I have notes about Carey and Debs, and the other members of our party mentioned by my opponent-I will not waste my time on it now. I may have a chance later; but if not, I will stick to the subject. I want now, while my opponent has his last chance, to tell him that we will assume everything for granted that he has here in his valise,-the records of five or six We will concede beforefakirs. hand that they are fakirs. Let him not waste his breath with them. He has the records of some more trade unions I will raise those questions. are corrupt. We will concede that that fact. Let him be so kind as to come out and say, at least, who are and what is the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance? I have come all the distance from New York, eager to hear something about that Socialist Trade and Labor Aliance. I can't get a word out of him about it, except that this one is a fakir, and this one is a scoundrel, and so forth. But about the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, what its strength is, its location, its members, its existence,-not word. Will he be so kind, at least, as to answer that? For if he doesn't, we will have to conclude that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance consists of half a dozen members, moguls, or that it exists in the fertile imagination of my friend, and nowhere else.

BERRY.

Ma. Chairman and Fellow Workers:

Yes, I have got a few more fakirs. And the remarks of my opponent on this platform put me in mind of a scene that I used to witness when I was a was born and grew up amidst the hills of the Granite State, and many a time have I fished in the brooks among her white hills. And many a time when was fishing in those brooks I got out of bait, and when I was out of bait I would tip over a rock and get some of that insect life underneath it, to catch the little speckled trout with, and I remember how it would crawl all over itself in trying to get away from th That is what Hilquit has been doing. He tells you about the three moguls, and then he goes to work and reads a statement of District Alliance 19, of which I am the organizer and which I signed. Yes; we did do it! If it was a pure and simple union it would have been overlooked, and it would have

been put under cover. The rank and file would not have been told of it. But he calls attention to it there. In the be ginning he had but three moguls in the Alliance, but he was charitable enough

to admit there were six in-

later of

stead of three. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is what he wants to know so much bout. I answered that in other words but to settle his anxiety on that score will answer it by saying I was about to answer it when the chairman called "time" on the other round. Does it consist of men of different political creeds? Yes. Is there a difference between it and the pure and simple organ-ization? Yes, there is a difference, and the difference is this: that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliauce does not tell the working class -as does the pure and simple trade union,-it does not tell the working class to go out and fight capital with capital. Like the steel workers,away from the sunshine is a good one .all the "capital" of the working class while I object somewhat to my playing would be less than the amount of capi-tal organized in the steel trust,-to say the part of the worm, -as to Mr. Berry's nothing of the other capitalist trusts of this country. It teaches the working class how to fight intelligently. It teaches them that the stre. th of organ-ization is in intelligence, and what is to be desired is the intelligence of its members and the solidarity of its class. He makes a great hullabaloo about his party collecting funds. How about the money that was being subscribed for the sufferers of the Bull Pen in Idaho They needed money so badly, after the famous Kangaroo "revolution,"-the needed it as badly as they ever needed anything, and the Kangs didn't turn it over until the Socialist Labor Party made such a noise about it that the Kangaroo Social Democratic Party coughed up the funds. Now, again, they tell you about the Socialist Labor Party scabbing it. They said that same thing in the strike in the Sprague electric works. Here is the lates Kangaroo lie nailed! (Berry exhibits documentary evidence). Here are the men who worked there, men who came out to swear to the truth of the assertion of the Socialist Trade and LaborAlMance, and to swear to the and LaborAlliance, and to swear to the falsity of the other, the Kangaroo lie. 'Now, let me tell you, I am not like the chicken! I wasn't born yesterday. 'And I have helped to build up two of the pure and simple unions of my craft. I am sorry to say that I helped to build the present Tobin organization,-and if God will par-don me that crime against the working class, I fear nothing beyond the grave. I didn't go into that organization,-I didn't spend my life from 1881 until to-day in the trade union movement, in the pure and simple trade union movement, or in the Alliance movement, or in the Socialist Labor Party movement, because I was a lawyer. I was a work I was making wages in the shop, nan. while Mr. Hilquit was making profits by making contracts. That is the differ-ence between us. And our parties. That is the difference between the two. I have

fought the battles of my class on strike, aud he has brought that class on strike that he might live on it, that he might profit by it. He knows very well that is so, and he don't want me to tell any thing about it. He stands in the position of the fellow that was accused of stealing hogs. His neighbor said. "Jones, you have been accused of stealing your neighbor's hogs. Why don't you debate that question with them, and show them that somebody else might have done it?" And Jones said to him. "I will debate the horse question, or the cow question, or the sheep question; but that hog ques-tion I will have nothing to say about!" It is the same right here.

I have got some questions I would like to ask Mr. Hilquit. I am going to ask him some questions that I have framed out of an article which appeared in a Jew ish paper, the "Abend-Blatt." At the At the time when that article appeared Mr. Feigenbaum and Mr. Krantz (both of them to-day. I believe, are close personal friends of Mr. Hilquith, both of them at

that time were friends of Mr. Hilquit). It isn't what I have said,—and I have not brought out a thing here to-night where I took proof from the Socialist Labor Party. I have taken up documents of the Social Democratic Party; I' have taken the official ballot of Massachusetts; have taken the official ballot the town of Groveland: I have quoted facts that can be ascertained, and I give you my authority for the state-Now, Mr. Hilquit at this was a member or was concerned in drawing contracts for this organization, and

Do you remember if early in 1895 charges were preferred against some of the officials of this union? Dou remember if early in 1895 charges were preferred against some of the offi-

of this union? Is it not true that a committee of five.

mposed of M. Yanetkin (now a Kangaroo), S. Crystal (also a Kangaroo), A. Shapiro (Kangaroo), Sam Frank, and N. Wolfman were elected to take testimony n that case? Was the walking delegate of this union

named Gluck? Did not the officers and leaders of this

union testify at that time that they had constantly received bribes from you, because they gave you the job of drawing up the contracts between the union and the employers?

Is it not rtue that because of the "graft" which you had on this union ecured by bribery, you on one occasion presented the walking delegate. Gluck with a valuable pin as a Christmas gift? And is it not true that Gluck used to give orders to each of his "Lieutenants on which they received from you small sums of money?

Is it not true that, a complete report of this investigation, signed by the com-mittee, appeared in the "Abend-Blatt," at the time, in which both you and Gluck, were held up as rascals and fakirs? Was not that report true? And if true, are you not a fakir and a rascal? Is it not true that at that time Krantz and Feigenbaum were the edi-tors of the Abend-Blatt," and that they

were then, and are now, your close per sonal friends? Is it not true that in the election 1804, while you were a member of the Socialist Labor Party, you voted for the

capitalist reform candidate Goff? Mr. Hilquit, is it not true that for years your efforts have been directed in swindling operations perpetrated by you upon the working class, and in the majority of instances upon your own

race?-Those are the questions that I ask you to answer.

HILOUIT.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen To answer the last question-it is not true. I will say now that it is an abso-lute, unqualified lie. The answer to the question as to Mr. Berry's having been making wages while I was drawing contracts-I will say to Mr. Berry that I was a member of the Socialist Labor Party before Mr. Berry, and knew the term fakir. I will say that I had been active in the movement before Mr. Berry had any idea of the papers from which he could cull his slang, and his teach ings in the famous billingsgate. Again, if Mr. Berry thinks that his comparison about the worms running

When another year passes, when two more years pass there will be no remnant of the Socialist Labor Party. And when the powers of the So-cialist movement will be called upon to sit as coroner upon the dead body, you may be sure that in his certificate of death he will state as the cause of of death he will state as the Party, decease of that Socialist Labor Party, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance It has killed it already! It has killed itself! And it is lucky for the working class, and lucky for Socialism in this country that it has accomplished The only great service that the Social-ist Trade and Labor Alliance has readered to the working class was that it destroyed the Socialist Labor Party, and destroyed the share itself incidentally.

The definite then closed. Although held in a Social Democratic stronghold, the vote stood 55 for the S. L. P., and 81 for the S. D. P. There were over 300 persons present.

Trades' & Societies' Directory,

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 1J a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenus New-

ark, N. J. 195 SECTION AKRON, CHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koylin, 807 Bertan 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE .OM-MITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st 'Laursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Spring-field ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Lhursday, 3 p. m.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. and 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary 408

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall, Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIA! SECTION, S. L. P., CANDINA VIA., Short of And and the Sunday Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday or mouth at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool

parlor open every evening. LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. 20CAL ALLIANCE, 252, of the S. L. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets ev-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. SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Headquarters and free reading room, 20516 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 2 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 1291/2 W. First street, corner Spring.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., 8, L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Jeseph's Hall. Visitors welcome. SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 J'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOM-ERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room

3

Trade and Labor Annance, which is in its futdamental principles, final aims and practical methods realizes our con-ception of Trade Unionism. Abreast of the times, watchfully au-swering the modern requirements of eco-nomic organizations in the changed and correctioned averagement is in nomic organizations in the changed and ever-changing environment, it is already a power in the economic strug-gle and has won victories that the A. F. of L., or any other fakir-ridden aggiomer-ation of planless and spiritless elements never thought of facing. For the strength of s labor organization is not in the mem-bership, nor in the amount in its trea-sury, but in the height of its aims and the depth of its solidarity; Therefore, be it

Resolved that we organize in the S. T. & L. A. the economic arm of the S. L. P. and its indepensable adjunct in its inexpressibly incessant, deadly con-dict between the working class and the

abitelist class. That we urgently impress upon the So-cialist comrades and all sympathizers cialist comrades and all sympathizers the necessity of ceaseless propagada in favor of the S. T. & L. A.; that we expect from them that they will join the local trade or mixed alliances which may already exist in their respective locali-ties, and promote the formation of such alliances where none have yet been es-tablished.

abliance. Let the Socialist watchword unions, where be: "Down with the trade unions, pure and simple." "Away with the labor fakirs." "Onward with the S. T. & L. A. "Onward with the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. "Onward with the Social Revolution."

Now, Mr. Chairman, that is the de-distation of the Socialist Labor Party a trade unions. It is explicit and autative enough.

Again, the

Democratic party bolsters up as par

Democratic party bolsters up as par excellence. Now, if it was only one man, or only six men, that the Social Democrats had in their party that were crooked, and the party was otherwise clean, other than those, that would be a very differ-ent thing. The rank and file of the Re-publican party are working men. The rank and file of the Democratic party are workingmen. The rank and file of the army of the Unitea States of Am-erica, or of Russia, are working men. But those are not working class organ-izations. They are organizations of capizations. They are organizations of cap-italism, and are run in the interests of the capitalist class. So it is with the or the capitalist class. So it is with the pure and simple trade unions with their labor fakirs. Mark Hanna, in the case of the mine workers, so aptly spoke of them as his trusted labor liqu-tenants. He recognized them as such.

He knows them well.

In the Social Democratic party those men that I have spoken of are leaders. They are not ordinary members, marching in the ranks. Not by any means. Carey, Gordon, the man who to-day don't dare to be honest, to the working class because of this indictment which Uncle Sam holds over him for robbing the mails. There is one thing that the gentleman

has spoken about. He said he didn't think that it was of any concern who the men were that made up a movement. The Social Democratic party think so. (Berry reads indictment against Gordon and says).

This bears the seal of the Supreme Court of the United States of America for the District of New Hampshire,-the State for the capitalist politicians. That

State whose politician can give Tam-many Hall cards and spades, and beat it hands down. By whom is this indict-ment signed as district attorney? By John S. H. Frink, a politician.

forced into it. But I was forced, and that much is wasted. I will return to the subject. They don't fight trade unionism generally, but only trade unions pure and simple. You know traade un and simple. 160 know trade unions pure and simple are the American Fed-eration of Labor, the Knights of Labor,---all organized labor, except the three members of the Socialist Trade and Lamembers of the Socialist Trade and La-bor Alliance. They fight all the pure and simple trade unloas, yet they don't fight these three. And do you know how they fight them, Mr. Chairman? That Mr. Berry doesn't tell. Mr. Berry doesn't tell anything about that. But not long ago it was, and it still remains a mattice of record, that they fight by weakhing. cabbin-.

I will show you another little instance. taking an instance of every little memory -the steel strike. You know, all of you it was the first strike against the most powerful (orporation, the most powerful And here the working class stood in war with them. The fact is, that was a class war of gigantic dimensions. What should the attitude of the Socialist party be in such a case? What is the attitude be in such a case? What is the stitute the capitalist would act. Of course they tried to belittle the gains of the steel strikers. Of course they tried to dis-courage the men. Of course they invite the demon to distrust to creep into their ranks. They do everything to break up the strike. But a socialist party does something different. It sends men into the field to help them in the mer into the field to help them in the strike as much as they can, get funds, make collections for them, and all that. It is class struggle, and it is class warfare. And only through incl-dentally instructing them into the prin-ciples of socialism, showing them at the same time that you are their friends, their unselfish friends, cau you gain such large masses of working men for so-cialist purposes.

being the sunshine -I' cann

that under any circumstances. I will ask you, gentlemen,—especially those who were clapping,—I will ask you to candidly answer, outside of every thing else, did he make a single argu ment? Did he speak on the subject? Did he mention the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance? Do you know what his party is? Do you know what he means by the Socialist Trade and Labor Al liance? Do you know what its policy is? Do you know what his party is No! Do you say No? You are mistaken! You do know it! His party consists of about five hundred braggarts, every one of them like Mr. Berry. That is all!

Absolutely nothing else! If a man has the audacity to come be fore the public, and appear on a ques-tion which has been expressly treated by his opponent,—if he wants to be come personal, and digs into the lowest grounds for something to talk about,-

grounds for something to this about, he is not worthy to share a platform with a Socialist speaker. I had never met him before. I am sorry to have met him now. I did not know the gentleman, or you may be sure I would have declined to meet him here.

To return to our subject,-what is the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance? What has it done for the labor move ment? What interest has it? What ment? What interest has it? What benefit has it conferred upon the So-cialist movement? He has not told you. He has not told you what benefit it has conferred on the labor movement. The labor movement, since the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance have joined their influence to that party, has become a political insignificance, a farce! The So-cialist Trade and Labor Alliance was an error, a mistake, in its conception, is destructive in its workings, and is a complete failure in its results. And the Socialist Labor Party, owing to the tactics of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, has been sinking rapidly from

year to year, until last year it Dealers in Red Fire, Fire Works nolled about one-third of its yote. and Toya.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie Co., S. L. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., in Flarence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome. Open-air meetings every Sunday evening, cor, Main and Church sts.

PIONEER MINED ALLIANCE. L. A. 10 ALER MIXED AL A., meets every Tues-day, S p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

SECTION CHICAGO, Ill., S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday, 3 p. m., at 106 E. Randolph St., 2d floor. Questions and discussion invited. Admission free.

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A

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1901.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, ished by the Socialist Labor Party, at 2,4 and 6 New Reade St., capitalist class.

burrs placed in their bits-small spikes

that pricked them and caused their mani-

festations of pain to appear as mani-

festations of spiritedness. The officers

of the Society also found many of the

horses harnessed with check-reins, two

high-a common form of cruelty resorted

noticed that!' That is an example of

some of these so-called horsemen-OF WHAT THEY KNOW OF THE HORSES THEY HAVE LRIVEN

Games are the reflex of occupations

those who initialge the former repeat

there the habits acquired in the latter

The capitalist plumes himself upon being

a "Captain of Industry"; how little he

knows about the industries he "cap-

tains" is reflected by how little he knows

about the horses he "runs." In his occu-

pation as in his play, he is a fly on the

wheel: and both at play and at "work,"

the charge of superintending is passed

over by him to the cruelest of slave-

drivers, who, in order to win his favor,

menial-like, pitilessly drive both his im-

plements of pleasure-his horses in this

instance-and his implements of toil-

All of which Socialism had established

before, and toward which the Society

for the Prevention of Cruelty to Ani-

mals now brings, unexpectedly, cor-

A FARCE OR A TRAGEDY!

2 222 1

the Working Class.

roborative evidence.

trouble.

hand?

thar occurrences.

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The social revolution is bound to come. It till come either in the full panoply of law, and nded with all the blessings of peace, of the peoples have the wisdom to take it by the hand and introduce it betimes, -- or it break in upon us unexpectedly amidst all taions of violence, with wild dishevoled locks, and shod in iron sandals. Come it must, in one way or the other. When I withdraw myself from the turmoil of the day and dive into history, I hear distinctly its approaching tread.

LASALLE

THES. T. & L. A. CONVENTION. This week the sixth annual convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance meets in Providence, R. I. The birth and life of this body is one of the ost significant features of the Labor emeut in America.

A superstition, and all the more difficult to eradicate because it was a superstition of old standing, was that an organization, the rank and file of which sisted of workingmen, was and had to be: and as such was to be venerated, as a workingman's organization; So deep was this superstition rooted that glaring facts passed unnoticed. Tammany Hall, for instance, had, for every 1 capitalist vote 200 workingmen sup porters. It never occurred to anyone to declare Tammany Hall a workingman's ation. The reason was plain. Workingmen in Tammany Hall were, like workingmen everywhere else, in ories and mines and shops, a, mafact jority, true enough, but not a dominant majority. They were there a dominated majority, to be exploited politically just as they were exploited economically by the identical capitalist. This notwithstanding, the strict parallel betwee en a Tammany Hall and the bulk of the Pure and Simple Trades Unions passed unnoticed. The fact that in the Pure and uple Trades Unions the working class a majority, was accepted as proof that they were a dominant majority. That, in point of fact, they were a nated majority, escaped notice, the fact being concealed by the circumstance that the officers of the Pure and Simple Trades Unions, through whom, as lieutenants of the capitalist class, the rank and file was dominated, were or had been rkingmen. The superstition was skin to that other that, because the

er classes have better opportunities to develop intellectually, therefore every

his due, the Society has just contributed leads the rank and file away from the a good deal more than a mite to the field of battle-the hustings-where the obtaining of a correct picture of the workers' guns-the class-conscious ballot of the Socialist Labor Party-would The occasion was the recent great dominate the situation, and make an end Horse Show in this city. Agents of the of the power of all "Companies" to live Society found that, in numerous inupon the vitals of the workers. stances, the horses, that drew the mag-The country wonders whether the nificent equippages to the Show, had

Pittsburg switchmen's strike is to be snother farce or another tragedy; it also asks itself the question: Is it not about time the rank and file began to clean house and fired the traitors in its camp?

MOPPING THE OCEAN.

to in order to make the horse hold his The real interesting scene that the head high and look well in harness. It approaching national convention of the is not these findings that constitute the A. F. of L. will present is one, the sub-Society's mite in question. The findings ject of which is taken least notice of by are only the ground-work of the mite. the public press. Questions of whether Speaking on the subject, Superintendent Gompers will be re-elected or not; whether he will come out on top in his quarrel with Schaffer or not; whether the "I feel sure that the majority of th wners of the horses did not know that 'political plank" will create more rupthe burr was being used. On a certain occasion, when I called the attention of tion or not;-these and such like issue are being considerably debated in adthe owner to the unnatural position of his horse's head, due to its being reigned vance. They are all of no significance too high, he exclaimed, 'Why I had never

whatever. The significant issue is wholly different. One trade after another, affiliated with the A. F. of L., is getting into one another's hair. The machinists and the comps have a fight on hand; the long shoremen have a fight with kindred trades; the miners have a fight with others engaged at the mines; etc., etc., and the brewers lead with a big fight of the same nature. What is it all about? As capitalism develops, the lines that separate trade from trade wane. Cigarmakers can become trolleymen, trolleymen can become shoemakers, shoemakers can become typesetters, typesetters can become machinists, machinists can be come miners, miners can become "helppers," helpers can become coopers, coop ers can become brewers, etc., etc., with infinitely less difficulty than formerly, when the machine was less powerful, and consequently, skill was more requisite. As a result of this development, the individual trades organizations find it increasingly hard to control their own trades. If an idle cigarmaker can endanger a trolleyman's union, how much easier it is not for men of kindred trades

There isi looming up above the Pittsto endanger one another's trades! Do burg. Pa., horizon a new Labor farce, or the Pure and Simple leaders of the A. a new Labor tragedy. The switchmen asked for an increase of five cents an F. of L. understand this development? If they did they would realize that to athour for day and night work. The detempt to control the trades by the old mand was refused. Thereupon a strike style of methods is like to attempt to was declared by the Switchmen's Uniou mop back the ocean when the natural of North America. Forthwith, one of dams that held it back have been ir the stations, the B. & O. appeared in the reparably swept away. These leaders capitalist panoply of 100 Pinkerton Jewould understand that that ocean has to tectives; the union station and apbe handled upon a new plan. They would proaches were placed under the protechave to plant themselves squarely upon tion of squads of police, armed with

the Socialist Labor Party position and, revolvers and billies; and a large conunable any longer to stem the Ocean, ride signment of non-union switchmen began it, control it by navigating it. Is that to roll converging upon the seat of the their policy. No! The real feature of the next national Is a farce at hand? Is a tragedy at convention will be the fights of these warring trades to control one another. The wages received by the men were the manoeuvres they will adopt in secur-

19 cents an hour for day work, and 20 ing their point, the virulence that will for night work. The raise demanded, 5 manifest itself, and-the stupidity of the cents for day work, 4 for night work, arguments, as all arguments must be certainly is a trifle. It is but a trifle shat, ignoring facts, seek to mop back in itself; it is a trifle on a trifling ware; the engulfing Ocean. it is, above all a triffe, considering the risk to life and limb of the switchmen.

WHO BUT HE. OR THEY? Another awful catastrophe is placed

a trifle, the demand amounts to a trifling on the long list of railroad catastro-The beginning of this strike reads like phes of the land. Two trains ran into a page from ancient history, without the each other near Seneca, Mich., with a slightest indication of any lesson having heavy loss of life. Who is to blame? The Railroad Com-

been learned from past, recent and simpany? No, indeed! Abreast of the news of the disaster, the information omes that the blame lies with gineer or other employes. Of course, who but he or they? Does the Company superintend anything except conspiracies against the cut. minor stockholders? Does it run anything except the State and local legislative offices to aid it in its work of brigandage? Does it work at anything else except directing the reports of the Inter-State Commerce Committee so as to suppress information on the wholesale slaughter of the railroad employes? Does it exert itself in any way directly connected with the operation of its lines? Why, bless your heart, No! The point has been judicially established long ago; now nearly nine years ago, when Judge Van Brunt of the Supreme Court of this State quashed an indictment against Chauncey M. Depew and the rest of the Board of Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, charging them with responsibility for the death of half a dozen people in their tunnel. The learned Judge stated there and then that there was no evidence of these Directors having been sware of the cause of the accident, and, taking a whole page from Soocialist doctrine, he declared that it was not the Directors who run the road but the employes. These being the ones who run the road, the ones who operate it, is it not obviously wrong to saddle responsibility upon the Directors? Is it not downright wicked to charge the Directors with a knowledge they are as guiltless of as the unborn babe? Of course! And this being thus the Directors of the Wabash Railroad should

Sencea tragedy. It is true that certain conclusious follow from their acquittal of all blame. There are those who, reasoning backward, may conclude that, seeing they are not to blame, they do not work; and sceing they do not work, neither should they draw revenue from such roads. But such conclusions will occur only to the pestiferous Socialist, to the un-American Socialist, to the un-patriotic So cialist, to the un-christian Socialist--in short, to the no-good Socialist. All other good people, truly patriotic, truly christfan and truly American will fail to see any connection between work and enjoying the fruits of work. Peace to the bones of the victims!

There is a strong protest in Erie Pennsylvania, because John Kaue, a foreman, who shot and killed William Harrison, a striker, has been acquitted. The contention was that Kane acted in self-defence. This is denied by practically everyone who knows anything of the case. Even the murderer admitted what would be looked upon, under ordinary nary circumstances, as murder in the second degree. But he was backed and defended by the capitalist class. Court are capitalist institutions, and it did not take this particular court long to see what it should do. Then it did it. The workingmen of Eric, if they want edress, can only get it by putting the

Socialist Labor Party in power.

The machinists are thankful becaus they lost their strike this year. steel workers are thankful because they lost their strike. The mill, hands in Massachusetts are thankful because tion, first because it has lost some votes their wages have been cut down. The miners of West Virginia and Kentucky are thankful because of the drubbing that has been administered to them. The cigarmakers of New York are thankful cause they lost their strike. concerned, but the minister puzzles, From 1900 to 1901 there was a loss to terfront Association of San Francisco are thankful because they have been beaten and clubbed. The working class the S. L. P. of 156 votes. Then there of Philadelphia, Paterson, Detroit, Tel was the Social Democracy. uride are thankful for the fires and exhave a minister as its candidate, and during the same time it lost 1120 votes plosions that cut short the lives of hun The "Journal" therefore takes the name dreds of their members. The street can of the Socialist Labor Party and tries to workers of Albany are thankful for the hitch the candidate and the loss of the militia that, thou, etc., hast so kindly condescended to give to thy servants to it. The game is too old and stale to And we all are thankful for the many injunctions, reductions in wages, cases of starvation, etc., which, in thy great succeed. It should try again. design, the capitalist class has inflicted dents who created a riot in Boston, who upon us. Amen.

An Indiana woman has sent Presi-dent Roosevelt a lemon weighing three pounds. Now if a Southern person wonle end him some stigar, and a Kentucky person send him the soul of rye, and a neighbor in Washington send him some hot water, the President would soon b in shape to write another record break ing message to Congress.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey at the request of the United States Ex press Company, has issued an order, that during the trip across the river the driv ers are not to seek the warmth of the cabins. The railroad las applied the talist country where the worker is skinned as closely as elsewhere. The latorder to all vehicle drivers. The excuss made is that the passengers are dis turbed by the loud and profane guage of the drivers. The drivers are as a rule a quiet lot, who usually seek the "seclusion" of the cabin to look over their receipts. The fact of the matte is that the companies want the men to

sit out in the cold and watch the go in the wagons. Hence the order.

The defeat of Mr. McGovern, when h right and left into the second class mail was in the height of his ability, is an other of those lessons sometimes furnish ed to how we are assigned by nature to It says that Madden is a "fakir," certain stations in life. Many papers the "World" in particular, have pointed to Mr. McGovern as an ideal young man who was in the plentitude of his power. The "Citizen" stands for and gives sup-port to such "unions,"-notedly the Typo-graphical Union, which practises the check-off system,-and it sputters like a But at one fell swoop and a well-deliver-ed body blow, Mr. McGovern lost all he had gained. Now that it has been demonstrated that there are better, the only barroom loafer when the crimes of the thing he can do is to join that vast army of orators who have ability to tell all about fighting, but who could not beat a pure and simple unions, are exposed. The "Citizen" instances as a main instances publication that was suppressed, "The Farmers' Advocate," a Populist paper. carpet, although they still have ability to beat a board bill. This is called a "power for reform,"

A theory has been advanced that Maine huntsmen have been purposely negligent in the matter of looking out for prowling sportsmen from other states, the claim being that the local nimrods are desirous of scaring all others

them with Czolgosz For this action it **PAYING A DIRT-CHEAP PRICE.** was brought up with a sharp turn by the S.L.P. with a suit for libel. With this

experience back of it, the "Standard If, in the matter of Chinese exclusion Union" has become more cautious. It coming events are foretold by the shadows they cast before them, a more strinmens romance, in the following slippery gent anti-Chinese enactment will soon be the dead letter that the present stat-"The annual convention of the So cialist Trade & Labor Alliance will be held in Providence, R. I., commencing utory provisions excluding the Chinese With very few exceptions in the are. Senate and the House, from the Pres-Monday, December 2. One of the subident down the sentiment is echoed in chorus that the Chinese exclujects expected to become a latter of strong and warm debate will be what sion law, about to expire, shall be form the constitution of the Alliance shall take, whether it shall be complete re-enacted with such improvements and additions as shall, "render the law more difficult of evasion" than at present. What makes the prospect of such a proslike the constitution of the Knights of Labor. There is a big split in the ranks of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance pective dead - letter all the surer is the reason given therefor, to wit, the resulting from some of its very active

universal demand of 'Organized La-Why should not the capitalist political officials yield to this demand? Their yielding amounts to paying a dirt cheap price in exchange for being kept in posession of the political guns of Capit-Looked at closer, the price is alism. worse than dirt cheap: it is an exchange of a satchelful of "green goods" or saw-dust for a pocket-bookful of greenbacks. Racial antipathies and the like, American superiority," and the like, are all but surface objections raised by the Working Class against the Chinaman. The real objection is that the Chinaman accustomed to a lower standard of liv ing, underbids the American in the La

single exception, the above is pure ro-mance. The only exception is the pas-sage that the S. L. P. is a fighting lor Market. In order to live, the latter body unrivalled in the United States. Of that the "Standard Union" has perforced to compete with the Mongolian must submit to lower earnings. This i sonal experience, and need not take sec another way of saying that the Ameri can wage-slave is compelled to yield to American wage-slave-holder, the capitalist, a larger share than he is now forced to yield of the product of his own The Jersey City "Journal" is delighted and surprised to find that the Socialist Labor Party is soon doomed to extinclabor. And, in turn, this is another way of saying that the American capitalist in Jersey, and because it ran a minister has every interest on earth to allow the Mongolian in. It explains why the presfor governor last campaign. The con-clusions and the observations of the ent anti-Chinese law is a dead-letter "Journal" arouse our curiosity. There was a slight loss as far as votes are The class, whose interests are assailed by the auti-Chinese law, being the very class that has all along been with its enforcement, saw to it that the law was circumvented

> These are conclusions that cannot be run away from, and they stand upon facts that cannot be successfully gainsaid. Now, then, planting oneself this solid ground, what flows inevitably therefrom?

Social Democracy, alias Socialist Party 1. Anti-Chinese laws are not simply laws against the Chinese. The term "Anti-Chinese Laws" is a generic term: it covers a multitude of other things; i The "Sun" refers to the Harvard stumbraces all Legislative, Judicial and Executive action that makes in favor robbed and insulted men and women, and of the Working Class, and, accordingly who destroyed thousands of dollars worth that makes against the Capitalist Class It covers factory legislation, protecting the life and limb of the workers; it cov-It refers to men who go out on strike as "thugs" and "assassins." The reason for this is that the "Sun" is strictly ers minimum wage scales; it covers au tomatic coupler projects: it covers the class conscious. It knows its side every conduct of troops, Federal anad militia, in cases of strikes; it covers the freedom ently defends its side. Were the memof labor organization and of executing the resolutions it passes in its own inbers of the working class half as consistent the present anarchy in society terest: it covers screen-laws, anti-truck etc., etc., among miners; and systems. to down the interminable list: The "Appeal to Reason" had two great

2. The Capitalist Class is bound to be against all such laws:

3. If. compelled by any exigencyit can be so compelled only by transitory exigencies-to yield any of these points and to carry out the provisions thus wrenched from its hands. it will unques tionably recoup itself by greater negli gence in the enforcement of all th others, and by greater severity in its grinding of the workers:

4. In order thus to be recouped, the Capitalist Class must be placed in posession of the Public Powers; unless so paper, is much worked up over the highplaced, it never could reconp itself: it would even be assailed from all other master Madden, who has been cutting sides, and go down:

5. It is a life and death question with the Capitalist Class to be placed in pospermits of many papers. But the "Citizen," as usual, punches its own face. session of the Public Powers; and and 6. It is a dirt cheap price, aye, it is the is a graduate of that pure and simple trade union that has no rival, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. handing over of a satchelful of

goods" or saw-dust-a law to exclude the Chinese-, in payment or in exchange for the pocketful of labor votes that shall place the Public Powers in the keeping of the Capitalist Class. There can be no question of a genuine

"Anti-Chinese Legislation" so long as the Working Class can be green-goodsed or sawdust-gamed. BRITISH WORKMEN BLAMED.

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN-I see the Socialist vote in the United States was something like 40,000 this year. Is that all?

UNCLE SAM-That is all! B. J.-Now, that does surprise me. U. S.-You think it too big or too

small? B. J.—Too big? No. Too small! U. S.—What surprises me is that,

taking everything into consideration, it should so soon be as large as that. B. J.—It strikes me just the other

way. Taking everything into consider-ation, I should think it ought to be much larger by this time. U. S.-I'd like to hear one of the con-

siderations that makes you think so. B. J .-- I'll give you one, and that the principal one. Almost everywhere I go and talk about Socialism I meet people who say they are also Socialists. Now, then, judging by that, if one-half of them voted the Socialist Labor Party ticket the vote ought to be 400,000 at least

U. S .- There is where you err.

B. J.-I do? U. S.-Yes. What you consider a source of strength is just now a source of weakness.

B. J.-Weakness?

U. S.-Yes, weakness. When men who are not Socialists say they are, even if they mean to tell the truth, they retard the growth of the Socialist poll

B. J .- But all those I have met I know ARE Socialists. U. S.-How do you know? B. J.-They all want the Co-operative

Commonwealth. U. S .- It that enough for one to

look upon them as Socialists? B. J .- What more do you want?

S .- A good deal more.

B. J.-You are unreasonable!

U. S.-You see here. To-day in sight of the widespread suffering that exists; in sight of the experience of those who still have some little property left that is bound to be swallowed up by the big sharks; in sight of the object-lessons in co-operation that concentrated capital is holding up before the people's eyes; in sight of all this, to meet a man who does not admit that the Socialist Cooperative Commonwealth is a haven of refuge, is inevitable and is desirable is to meet either an idiot or a ras-cal; or a capitalist, which is a combination of both idiot and rascal. Every intelligent man man must favor the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth

B. J .- Very well; that only goes to make my point all the stronger. U. S.-Not a bit of it. You overlook

and every decent man is ready to say

an important fact. When a great social change is to come about, thing is to have the necessity of its coming about made generally under stood..

B. J .- That's all right.

U. S .- The first thing is to get the masses to realize that it is the right thing. B. J.—Yes and we have reached that

point with regard to Socialism, as you admit yourself.

U. S .- But when that point has been eached it loses . importance, and another point rises into primary importance. That point is: "How to bring about that change?"

B. J.-Ha! U. S.-Whe When this stage is reached it does no longer matter very much whether or not a man is fully in accord with the ultimate aims of the movement; the question of real importance is: "Does he adopt the methods; does he join the organization whose experience renders it the only safe one to go by, or does he not?" B. J.-Yes; Yes.





now echoes the following delirium tre

autonomy of centralized autocracy

members being expelled by the Socialist

Labor Party because they were strong

opponents of men who have kept them

selves prominent for years in its policy and control. It is said the men ex-

pelled from the Socialist Labor Party

where it is also reported they intend to

raise ructions on account of their ex-

cialist Labor Party who claim that for

lively fighting and indiscriminate sus

pension and expulsion the Socialist La-

bor Party is unrivaled in the United

It goes without saying that, with one

of property as being in "high spirits."

ideals, New Zealand and the post office.

former turus out to be an advanced capi-

class mail permit away from the "Ap-

peal." That paper will be forced to skirm

ish around to get some other thing to

The "Cleveland Citizen," a Kangaroo

handed methods of Third-Assistant Post.

could not endure six months.

Both were examples of "Socialism

ter has threatened to take the

keep its dupes hustling.

As a capitalist paper is consist

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The

and

pulsion. There are members of th

ill be delegates to the convention

eel style:

States."

time.

ond-hand opinion.

tellectual being. This is obviously false: their bare fists against the politiciaus' and false likewise is the conclusion that the emancipation of the workers must be their own feat, therefore every sation of workers is a class-conscious body established and run in the interest of the working class. This unholy superstition made havoc

in the cause of labor. The Pure and Simple Fakir-led Trades Union, dended veneration on the score of its labor label; the popular superstition on that score long steaded the fakirs.

Finally, an end came. The buildir up of the S. T. and A. L. marks the turning point. The superstition was made bold front against. The bull was taken by the borns, and the declaration / was issued that the "Pure Simple," "Harmony between Capital and Labor," "Identity of interests between employer and employee." in short, the fakir-led style of unionism is not a labor organization, but a wheel in the mechanism of capitalist society, a buffer for the capitalist class, outpost of capitalism, and as such had to be overthrown.

Upon that rock the S. T. and A. raised its standard and holds to this day, proud of its acnolishments.

GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUD.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals does not enjoy a very good reputation.. The instances are as of its agents using their misof kindness for purposes of Mack-Nevertheless, to give the Devil samined Scabberg that treacherously

Again the country is treated to the ectacle of workingmen striking with clubs, the Pinkerton's pistols and the potential bayonets of the militia, that these identical workingmen have placed into the hands of these identical policemen, Pinkertons, militiamen; again workingmen are seen striking against the inevitable results of the very capitalist system which they persist in upholding on election day; again workingmen are seen too timid, because fakir-led, to dare demand and assert in manly, deliberate and firm fashion their full rights as workingmen, yet venturesome enough in the prayer for a crumb. Is the issue likely to be, can it be aught other than the stale one of a fizzle, like the recent Steel Strike, or a tragedy like the switchmen's strike of Buffalo, or the present miners'

But that is not all. Besides being for

with the cause of the working class.

strike in Kentucky? .The monotony of, these farces and tragedies commences to pall; it cries to heavens for redress; but, like all redress, it can come only to those who help themselves. The rank and file of the switchmen, like theyrank and file in all other trades, must look nearer home. Their real enemy is not the Company whom they fight against. That Company would not be there to fight, to-day, but for the labor fakir, the officers of the Union, the labor lieutenant of the companies, in short, the "Organized Scabbery." . This scabbery crew must be fired out heels over head. It is they who treasonably lead the rank and file to regularly choose for its field of battle a field swept by the guns of the companies, and where labor must invariably either silkily surrender not now be held responsible for the

Mrs Eddy the leader of the Christian Scientists has given her sanction to the vaccination of her dupes. "Rather than quarrel over being vaccinated," says the High Pristess, "I recommend that, if the law demand an individual to submit to this process, he obey the law, and then appeal to the Gospel to save him from any bad results."

Mrs. Eddy has found that it "pays" to keep on the right side of the law.

Still the labor fakirs beg for jobs. They get on their knees to supplicate for the political crumbs that fall from a rich party's table. Before the election they were divided in their support of Low and Shepard. Now they are united in

their appreciation of Low and what he can do for them. This is what is known in Organized Scabbery as the "solidarity of labor."

American locomotives are now being exported to France. We can feed the world, supply it with machinery, and give the pauper labor of Europe a series of industrial black eyes. For all that the enemployed is still a "problem." It would not be if the American working It nen were to take the solution of it hemselves, and throw out the incompet ent capitalist class.

Political and Economic.

The Brooklyn "Standard Union" The Brooking "Standard. Union" is learning from experience. In the fall of the year it yielded to Kangaroo inspira-tions and its own interests, and came out with a lying article against the Socialist Labor Party and the DAILY PEOPLE. retailing a series of yarns connecting

is held up as being one of the best things printed. This defense of its principles'places the "Citizen" on par with it. What becomes of the "uncompromising, socialistic principles" of which the "Citizen" is prone to boast so loudly, in the style of the donkey with the lion's skin?

The "Nebraska Independent," Populist, admits that the only hope for Popu-lism is in the Democratic party. As the Populist party is very much the Democratic party, its hope is realized. The question now arises, in what party rests the hope of the Democratic party?

The quick ending of the recent railroad strikes show that the roads have pretty fair protection in all directions. They knew enough to get under the protection of the United States auth and when there no strike can be won by the workers. The lesson to working-men is obvious. Get into control of the government, and protect yourselves.

CHANGED NAME TO GET WORK.

Too Many "Sens" Bothered Merchants, So Olsen Became Granbeck.

Reynard Nels Olsen, twenty years of has taken a new name in order to hold a new position. Olsen lives at No. 145 Summit street, Brooklyn, and sought employment recently in a mercantile house. His appearance suited the mer chants, and everything went well until

he was asked his name. "Another 'sen,'" was the answer. "We have too many 'sens' in the office-Jan-sen, Neilsen, Patersen, Bjornsen and half a dozen other 'sens.' They get us all mixed up."

all mixed up." "I'll get another name," returned the applicant quickly. "My mother's maiden name was Granbeck. Put me down as Granbeck.

He was employed under that name and Judge Hurd, of the County Court, Brooklyn, has signed an order giving him the legal right to sign himself Reynard | Nels Olsen Granbeck.

English Commercial Agent Says They Are Responsible for

Trade Reverses. London, Nov. 28 .- Sixteen reporters and six British business men gathered this afternoon, in response to the Lon-

don Chamber of Commerce's general in vitation, to hear Seymour Bell, commercial agent of Great Britain in the United States, expound his views on American trade competition. He said that what America wanted from abroad was daily getting smaller, but that Great Britain was being cut out of even this small portion of the market by France and Ger-

many. Mr. Beli attributed this to Great Britain's backwardness in using labor ing and automatic machinery. He declared the working classes of Great Britain must be educated up to them and be convinced that their use is essential before Great Britain could compete with America. Mr. Bell also said there was no doubt

that the reciprocity movement in the United States would result in the removal or reduction of many of the duties now enforced. But it would be in the case of articles in which the United States was quite safe from foreign competition.

He said there was a growing need for

tea and Scotch whiskey in the United States. The statement disclosed the fact that the India and Ceylon tea merchants had entered into a pooling arrangement to promote the sale of their brands in the United States.

All members and sympathizers of the S.L.P. and S. T. & L. A., as well as all readers of the Party organs, are hereby informed that the Fair of D. A. 15, S T. & L. A., will commerce Wednesday, December 18th, and close December 25th, 1901, and that all donations will be thankfully received and should be sent as early as possible to the Secre-tary, Wm. J. Eberle, No. 111 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa.

U. S .- To-day, as I stated before, all intelligent and decent men, cer-tainly millions upon millions of our people, are agreed upon the ultimate aims of Socialism and wish to reach it, but they are not yet clear as to its methods. They don't yet know how to get there. They still have palliative beees buzzing in their noddles; they still follow the will-o'-the-wisp delusion of "One Thing at a Time." short they still believe that the Socialist Labor Party is too unnecessairly radical.

B. J.-I begin to catch on. U. S.-Now, then, seeing that the vast majority of people are Socialists, in the sense that they want the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth, are yet laboring under the delusion which I mentioned, you may judge that their influence in keeping votes away from us is rather strong at present.

their large number is rather a source of weakness.

B. J.—I see it! U. S.—Hence, also, the name of "So-cialist" can not be properly applied to such people. B. J.—No indeed!

B. J.—No indeed! U. S.—A Socialist is only he who not only wants Socialist aims, but who cooperates with the organized body of Socialists to bring about these aims. He who still imagines that the social revolution implied in the Socialist Cooperative Commonwealth Lo can brought about by flank movements, dickers, flase pretences, beating around the stump, talking hints, and all that, is only a half-baked Socialist. Ex perience is, however, turning them ou' rapidly full baked.

CORRESPONDENCE.

spondents who prefer to appear in der an assumed name, will attach se to their communications, besides or signature and address. None i be recognized.]

The "Bickey Special? Is Also a

the DAILY and WEEKLY To **PEOPLE** —I have just read the docu-ment said to be issued by the Executive Board, N. T. A. 6. I was a member of the board until the charter was revoked an Nov. 24, 1901. I attended every meet-ing of the Executive Board. This article sever was read before the Board. I did not sign it and did not know my own in print. I understood a complete his r of the strike was to be written up I sent to the National Convention of the S. T. & L. A. and to the locals of the Alliance. I thought locals No. 282 and 264 were expelled in the wrong, and thought it would be explained to the ers of the Alliance. I did not sup it was to be an attack on the Party RICHARD W. GAFFNEY. Yonkers, Nov. 28, 1961.

That "Unholy Scotch Current" in England.

To THE DAILY and WEEKLY PEOclosed is a letter that I have "LE.-Enclosed is a letter that I have received from an active comrade here in England. The letter will more complete-ily show than a long essay what is going an here in the line of the "uniony Scotch current" which THE PEOPLE has in-cited, and which is the first promise seen here for a long time that we too in Great Britain shall enjoy a bona fide Socialist Britain shall enjoy a bona fide Socialis and Labor Movement as America does through the Fighting S.L.P.

The letter contains many private mat-ters. You may publish it, leaving all such private affairs out. C. Landon, Eng., Nov. 7.

[Enclosure.] Sept. 30, 1901.

Dearam doubly thankful for your note which arrives just at the proper moment I was aware that Leslie had lent him self as a spy, but was hardly prepared for so sudden action by the "govern-ment." I see they had arranged a coup-de-etat for us, because Quelch is to be in Scotland on the 13th of October. I tell you straight they will be more like "flat heads" than bull-heads before we are finished.

we are innihed. Do you know the latest? The boys in Edinburgh last Thursday night ex-pelled Robert Allan! D. Mathlie and J. Grieve (all fakirs, and low down at that), for supporting Smillie. Leslie, knowing his letter was to appear came hear as possible facting the same down near as possible getting the same In fact he is hanging on by his nt, for they are determined to begin the leveling process from our end of the stick. Edinburgh, Leith, Falkirk and Glasgow all are to send in resolutions demanding his blood. Where the blazes is Leslie going to get his "level heads"? (It's a feine wordy. I am damned if I know. The weak-kneed men won't have him because of rality, or the lack of it, and the his morality, or the lack of it, and the straight boys are pulling him across the loor every time he shows up. This last night he has had the roughest handling he ever got in the party, and I am glad that the all-wise "government" have selected this man above all others to fire the fighters out of the party. You can bet all the firing will come from our side of the trench. These is another card that will make

from our side of the trench. There is another card that will make them sit up. The S. D. C. is being pushed to issue immediately that long-delayed manifesto, cutting out the straight path. It was decided at the last meeting to submit it to the "Centre" -fancy that. They will get it in the netk. Of course, if we come down, we come down crash, but I fancy Danton's method. "touiours de I audace" holds come down crash, but I fancy Danton's method, "toujours de l' audace" holds good in war, and especially with such vipers as they have shown themselves to be. I believe as you say, "the first blow well given is best and goes fur-thest." The S. D. F. in Glasgow con-thest." The S. D. F. in Glasgow contemplates to start an agency of the New York Labour News Co. If we succeed, we'll food the party with the "skur-rallions rag," THE PEOPLE, and the S. L. P. literature. I fancy that will do a considerable amount of cood

a few of the "alte genossen." From OUR point of view, the Congress was a great improvement on many a preced-ing one. We have started the hare very well, I fancy. X. X. X. "Down the Steep" in San Franscisco To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE,--Under the heading, "Down the Steep," in the Nov, 17 edition of the DAILY PEOPLE, the Kangaroo

DAILY PEOPLE, the Kangaroo vote, in this city is given at "about 500." The reporter must have quoted from the published incomplete returns, by mis I presume. The complete returns double that figure. The article, however, is not invalidated by the error. The Kangdebs have "gone down the steep" and "they are at the bottom." And they deserve it. This anomalous coterie knew that Section San Francisco, S. L. P., had been in/existence for about ten years: that during that time it has never been out of existence or changed its name: it therefore kenw that we, and we alone, were entitled to the word Socialist, as a political desig-

The law of this State forbids any politi party to use any portion the name of another political party, yet they changed their name to "Socialist Party" and, by means of their City Hall influence, deprived us of our, right to go ou the official ballot in our own time-honored name. They

nation

what they have got what they de-served. They have lost their own place on the ballot, and must get signatures at the next municipal election. They must also get signatures at the State election which comes on right away.

They had an election commissioner and a subordinate at the City Hall, they had district clubs; they had a millionaire comrade and they had a weekly journal, pub lished right here; we had not these aids yet they were afraid to give us an honest chance. It will come home to them. Al-refidy, in Union Labor quarters, we hear ed that Oliver Everett, the Kangit claim aroo office-holder by the grace of a capi-talist mayor, has no right to his seat on the election commission; that it belongs to the third political party, which is now the Union Labor Party. JOHN ROBERTSON. San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 23.

The Buzz-Saw in Winons, Minn. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.-Friday, Nov. 22d we had with us Comrade Veal, who addressed at Druid's Hall an interested and appreciative audience. Comrade Gernes, in intro ducing the speaker said:

"Tht Socialist Labor Party was organ-ized to educate its members, and through its members their fellow workingmen and all other houest citizens in the of political economy taught by the S. L. P., which is the only true economics for society. We hold, that knowledge is power, and our war cry is education After the speech the floor was thrown open for questions. It seems the powers that be are beginning to realize that the S. L. P. has come to stay, and its war cry is education, as our meeting was honored with the presence of several pro-fessors from the high and public school. One of these began the bombardment with questions, and in fact asked the bulk of them, which lasted over an hour. It seemed good to see and hear the prole-tarian speaker answer the gentlemen of profession in the decisive S. L. P.

It appears the professors were in doubt whether our movement was a reform or revolutionary one; but they were soon enlightened that reforms are simply re-actionary movements, and the S. L. P. a revolutionary one; that the Republican party is the stationary, the Democratic and reform parties the reactionary, and the S. L. P. the progressive party and, therefore, was bound to win out. A few fakirs were also present who re-ceived their thrashing without a whimper. They never uttered a sound. M. A. GOLTZ.

Winona, Minn., Nov. 24.

The Right Spirit To the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEO

PLE-Every S. L. P. man should feel encouraged at the election returns Every thing shows that the S. L. P. is stronger than ever; and when the party of Revs. without churches, Drs. without patients, and lawyers without clients—the Kangs I mean—goes the way of the Greenback and Populist but being a business man he thought he Partie s into that political oblivion.

could be made a bright, newsy, instrucsupporters to cheer his heart, outside of tive thing, and be an excellent medium for advertising the Labor News Co.'s books, and most important of all-the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE. Furthermore, if the legitimate combin-ation,-the capitalist class, labor fakirs, and Kangaroo fake Socialists circulate a new lie, we can at once hustle out a printed rebuttal, thus nail them as fast as they can lie, and the expense would be what the paper costs. From this rapid sketch it will be seen that the

scheme is O. K. We have written a certain press factory in Mass., that make a specialty of private printing outfits, and have a \$105.00 proposition for the one we have in view. To raise the required sum we propose soliciting loans of 50 cents upwards from comrades, but only from those who think they can spare the amount aside from their res-ular donations to THE PEOPLE, -for in no way do we wish to usurp that paper's field in this respect. Rather a hundred Section printing plants go to Hades, than have anything block the success of that living testimonial of what the S. L. P. has accomplished-a sign post of that to follow. For each loan, we will give a voucher, or recipt, re

deemable when possible; in all proba-bility, not later than a year. Members of Section Duluth have loaned \$65.00 already. We are desirous of operating our press before Jan. 1, to save cost of printing during tue approaching February election. Our plan is, however, to charge up the Section with this printing, and all that will thereafter follow, just as if done

by a private concern, apply the monies to redeeming the vouchers, when the out fit will eventually revert back to the Therefore if there are any comrades who feel overburdened by what they have saved from their princely wages, and wish to see us successful in this

venture, kindly communicate with the undersigned: perchance, some day we can return similar assistance. Particularly would I call the attention of Minnesota comrades to this. With S. L. P. greetings, LOUIS F. DWORSCHAK.

105 W. Superior St. Secretary By order, Section Duluth. Duluth, Minn., Nov. 24th, 1901.

He Voted For Goff In '94.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE .- Mr. Morris Hilquit, Kangaroo, Social Democrat, lives in the Tenth Election District of the Thirty-first As sembly District. His home address is 84 West 115th street. In that district there is not a single vote cast for Benjamin Hanford, candidate for Mayor on the Social Democratic ticket. Mr. Hilquit must have cast none. Evidently the tricks he learned in

Goff's time have stuck to him. WATCH-OUT. New York, Nov. 26.

Intolerant 5, L. P.

To the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEO PLE .- One of the humorous events of the late campaign here in Syracuse, was the desire of one of our members to get a job from the Mayor-elect J. B. Kline Republican. In order to impress Mr. Kline it was necessary for him to declare openly that Mr. Kline was a good man; that he was just the king of a man a true Socialist would vote for.

Perhaps a little explanation as to whe and what this member is, would be in order. His name is, Leo Kulas. He m a mason contractor on the small cock roach scale, and business is very about this time of the year. He only been a member of the Section of the S. L. P. a few months. So he thought by coming out for J. B. Kline, he would get Kline to give him the job that Judas Pellenz has. He started operations on the Sunday before election in the Sec-tion headquarters saying he would vote for Kline the Republican candidate for Mayor. He said this in the presence of two other Party members, who reported his talk to Organizer Crimmins, who in turn, prefered charges against Kulas. The charges were referred to the Grievance Committee: who no doubt will re

commend his expulsion at the next Sec-tion meeting. Kulas knows nothing about Socialism or the S. L. P. He has never been active in the Party's affairs,

there are too many Republicans looking for the job at Kline's disposal. So Kulas gets left all around, he had

better go way back and sit down and wait for another chance. JAMES TRAINOR. Syracuse, Nov. 26.

Weeping Jeems Wanted.

To THE DAILY and WEEKLY-Campany G of Gloversville, which was organized about 18 months ago, and rendered such good service at the Albany street car strike is demanding an armory I suggest that the Kangaroo Democracy alias Social Democratic, alias Demo cratic Social nomination papers alias Socialist, alias Public Ownership Party, send Weeping Jeems, the armory builder, to make a speech before th Board of Aldermen to the end that the boys of Company G may get a nice \$15, 000 sanitary armory. CHR. ROSSBACH.

Gloversville, N. Y., Nov. 22.

The S. T. & L. A. Fight in Lynn. To the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE-The Leather Workers, who are organized into the S. T. and L. A. have been out on strike for four weeks A few days ago the manufacturers sent a messenger to the strikers requesting them to elect a committee to meet them in conference and endeavor to settle the strike. A mass meeting of Glaziers' Union L. A. 269 and Stakers and Beamsters, L. A. 352 was held and a committee of six were elected with instructions as to what their demands were.

The committee met the manufacturer and fought hard for two days to have the bosses accede to the demands of the men. The bosses refused to grant one demand presented a damnable docuand only ment for the men to sign.

The committee refused point blank to sign the document and returned to a meeting of the strikers to ask their opin They voted to a man not to sign the document and have strengthened their pickets around the Thomas A. Kelley

factory. Kelley has 46,000 skins in soak (includ ing his own) which means a loss to him of over \$100,000 if he does not settle with the men by next Thursday. do not think we will be obliged to any for funds. But if we do

expect the comrades of the S. L. P. and S. T. and L. A. throughout the country to come to our aid and assist us as far as they possibly can. Comrace Berry addressed a large mass meeting of Leather Workers. They were very much pleased with the ad-

dress; it has caused many of them to think. Contrade Joseph F. Malloney spoke be-

fore a meeting of S. A. 352 a week be fore the strike was declared. That Comrade Malloney took well with them goes without saying. Many of them are anxious to hear him again. District Alliance 19, at its meeting last Sunday voted to try and secure Com rade De Leon to come to Lynn for the S. T. and L. A. convention. We sincere ly hope that Comrad- De Leon will be ble to come to Lynn and contribute his share by giving an address on the S. T. and L. A. "This strike has caused the other wage-slaves to ask: "Whar kinof an organization is this S. T. and L A.?" That this is a fighting organization is shown by the determined fight they are putting up in Lyun. D. A. 19 elected Comrade Oldham of S. A. 267 to act a the representative of the D. A. to ac in conjunction with the committee elected A. 269 and 352 to take charge of the strike.

Will write full particulars later Kelley has been unable to procure on cab.

Francis A. Walsh. Lynn, Mass., Nov. 23.

Very Good, Indeed!

To THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE-The article published in the DAILY PEOPLE of the 20th instant in regard to the "Kangaroo show" stated that the "Volkszeitung" announced that 100,000 tickets had been sold. And it also stated that "now it says only 70,000 were printed." Now then, how is it possible to sell 100,000 tickets, when cally 70,000 were

printed? That is a question which only a kangarco can answer. Being greatly amused when I read

you some interesting information in re-gard to the way they "sold" their 100,-to vote but the pure and simple trades 000 tickets. On the 12th instant, one of the "finishers" in the assembling department of the "Mergenthaler Linotype Company" ers'

paid all the vote was worth, besides | troversy that then arose, and we simply died. May 31, 1901, we were granted a char-

ter of the Socialist Labor Party. We now have a good list of subscribers to THE PEOPLE and are gradually working ourselves to a clear understanding of the principles. Our experience has taught us the virtue of S.L.P. tactics. I make this explanation to show what

pillars of strength such "Socialist" alias "Social Democratic" branches must be. and also the principles that animate the headquarters of such a movement. C. D. Lavin, Kern City, Cal., Nov. 20.

Agitation in Vancouver.

To The DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE-Section Vancouver of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada held a mass meeting on Thursday evening. Nov. 14 in the City Hall, the largest Vancouver. A large number attended and listened attentively to the lecturer, Raleigh Hamerton, of New York city, who reviewed the recent developments in trades unionism from the Socialist Labor Party standpoint, and championed the S. T. & L. A. against the existing pure and simple organization critic'zing the latter sharply for their shortcomings. He declared they had failed to keep up with economic progress and said in part: In order to understand the conflict

between capital and labor it was neces-

sary to go beneath the surface. The origin of these conflicts was in the economic constitution of society. He traced the development of industry showing how the capitalist class and the proletar at had arisen and showed their economic situation had compelled the latter to form defensive or ganizations. Among the earliest trades unions there was a dim recognition of this class structure of active hostility of the capitalist compelled them to cloak their real purpose under the name of benevolent and provident societies but their functions were purely economic. Then too, the workers of Great Britain were denied the ballot or there is good evidence to show they would have attempted po-litical action. The early trades unions were animated by a desire to benefit the whole working class any particular section of it. But they were unable to forsee the development of industry, therefore their ultimate aim was only to scure a favorable position in cap talistic society. The speaker then laid down the laws which govern the growth of organization showing that there must be a maximum point of development beyond which evolution could not proceed. It must then either take a new course or retrogress. Reviewing the present pure and simple trades unions he showed that the maximum point of development had already been reached. Their progress is the same as that of 100 years ago; their methods are identical. In accordance, w th the law of development their efforts have taken a new direction that of accomodating themselves to capitalistic society. They have forgotten or refused to see what the'r predecessors dimly realized, the class struggle between the workers and the capitalist class, and we hear the labor fakir declare that the interest of the laborer and capitalist can be harmonized. Again, instead of it being a fighting organization, under the cloak of benevolent and benefit socities, the growth of sick and death benefit and insurance schemes, the system of high dues and initiation fees, have made them harmless coffin organizations under the name of trades unions. Again the new course taken is in the direction of accommodation to capitalistic society. The present trades unions (pure and simple) also refuse to recognize the solidarity of the work-ing class as high fees, high dues are designed to prevent men from becom-ing members of trades unions. The leaders thus endeavor to create a conflict among the workers. An "aris-tocracy of labor" appears, which re-fuses to recognize the right of unskill-

Another move in the direction of capitalistic society: The early trades unionist would have used political ac-tion if they had been allowed

fakirs by having a smoking concert on the same evening and inviting the fakir giving him the excuse he could not be in two places at one time. He naturally would have preferred to fight the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. I don't think. For PRESS COMMITTEE

R. BAKER. Vancouver, B. C., Nov., 16.

From Montrose, Colo.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.-To Party members at large and San Francisco, Cal., Campaign Committee in particular: To exemplify and revivify clear cut class consciousness, I make the following motion. In all future elections throughout the United States disfranchised militant S. L. P. comrades be required to vote the S. L. P. ticket as a protest. Refusal, grounds for expulsion. Comrades of Montrose county, Colorado, at last election were franchised by and through Democratic and Republican notaries and justices of Montrose refusing to assist S. L. P. in securing one hundred acknowledged necessary signatures. However, Section Olathe shot ten straight S. L. P. votes into congealed Democrat and Republican capitalism in the face of our disfranhisement. Our ten STRAIGHTS were counted and telephoned with Democrat and Republican returns three times to the county seat, calling forth much comment. San Francisco comrades lost a GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY to prove their class conscious stickatitiveness by not voting a protest, using disfranchise

ment as propaganda. Section Olathe, November 16, 1901, elected the following officers: George Ash-Organizer.

E. M. Dawes-Secretary. Mrs. Ida E. Ash-Assistant Secretary,

Adolph De Guelle-Financial Sec'y. Mrs. Mattie Burns-Treasurer. Edward De Guelle-Literary Agent.

Thanksgiving greetings to Fort Terror to Capitalism, those indispensable, fearless, national and international propa-gandists, our DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, Hail! Fort Terror, we are assuredly coming.' E. M. DAWES.

Montrose, Colo., Nov. 23.

Information Regarding Henry Pease. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.-In your issue of November

11 a comrade from Pontiac, Mich., wanted to know something about a man by the name of Pease, hailing from Hart ford, Conu. Well, there was a man by the name of Henry Pease, who came here from a small town about ten miles northeast of Hartford, which is called South Windso It has a population of about 2,000. To bacco raising is its principal industry. When his father died he left Henry about \$30,000, and our Henry proceeded to blow himself so that, according to reports he does not need a watchman to protect what he had left. and family are still living in South Windsor and it is generally understood that they do not speak, or in other words they

have separated. One man said Pease owed him a bill, and he tried every way to induce "Dear Henry" to pay, but it was no use: So he had attachment papers served by a deputy sheriff, and got a settlement, but our deputy sheriff aspired to be sheriff, and Henry was a delegate to that convention, so our deputy sheriff made a deal with Henry: that he would pay the costs of the attachment if Henry would assist him in the convention. Th deputy sheriff paid the costs out of his pocket, and after the convention he found out that Pease had supported another candidate. Henry was selectman of South Windsor about the years 1894 and 1895, and during this portion of his political career he gave the Hartford Street Railroad Company the right of way to lay their tracks over a certain lay out. Let me say right here that select men of these towns have all the power of our city fathers, and there are only three selectmen to a town, and Henry was one of them. There was nothing left for our South Windsorites but the courts, and as those positions were oc cupied by men with true capitalist in stinct, our middle class friends decided to let things alone because it might raise taxes! The result was the rail road company got everything that Henry could give them or they could take, but "Poor Henry" got his discharge at the

next town election.

Hinton? In what way? Is it to abuse a man who sets himself up against the S. L. P. to remind people of his history on an important occasion? Was it to "abuse" him to say that he was placed by the party in 1887 in the position of trust of editor of the party's then English organ. "The Leader": that, in the campaign of that year, at the last hour he isserted a picture and puff of a capitalist candidate: and that the organization (it called itself then the Progressive Labor Party) ex-pelled him for that action? Do you call that "abusing" a man? More next week.

5

W. W., BRIDGEPORT, CT.—It is called the "Polynomial" or "Many-Names" Party on account of its numerous names. Here in New York the thing is called "Social Democracy"; across in New Jersey, they call it "Socialist Party"; in Massachusetts they go by the name of "Democratic Social"; in Pennsylvania the style is "Public Owner-ship" Party, etc.

B B. PUEBLO, COLO.-Simply because both Wilshire and Wayland are at the end of their tether of fakiring circulations.

D. H., HAVERHILL, MASS.—Don't the figures tell the whole tale? The Social Democratic vote of Haverbill went down, and yet Carey's vote went up. Who elected him? Conceal your figures before you trot out such silly arguments.

T. E. K., HAHN'S POINT, COLO.--Since you quote the Bible, at least indulge in Bible language, let us remind you of the passage in which the Prince of Peace de-nounces those who "cry 'peace', 'peace'," where there is no peace. If you want har-mony you must begin by eliminating ele-ments of discord.

"S. L. P.," CLEVELAND. O.—Yes. the copies sent you were for distribution, of course. That Hicky "Special" has proved a unjoue production. Hitherto. whatever pleased the S. L. P. displeased the Kangaroos was displeasing to the S. L. P. In this instance, however, both sides are delighted : the Kangaroos are throwing fits with joy, and the S. L. P. is roaring with laughter.

G. F. K., ALPANY, N. Y.--1st: There is no truth in the statement that either the party collectively, or the comrade in-dividually, ever sought to win over the slum element

element. 2nd: The fight in the old D. A. 49 re-sulted in winning over to the party and keeping for the party the best element there was in D. A. 49.

P. L., CHICAGO, ILL.—That's guite natural. Mount higher and all such fears will vanish. Precipices have no terrors but to those who have not ascended very far. It is the same old story presented from another side. Only audacity will stead in great historic epochs.

A. J. D., SAN ANTONIO, TEN.—An es-sential prerequisite in conventions, especial-ly in conventions purporting to contemplate barmony is the bona fides of the creden-tials and of what thereby hangs, the au-thority of him who casts a vote or votes. It is on this rock that the Jaures scheme to capture the French Socialist Movement went to pieces. The delegates were self appointed, and there was no way to control the vote they pretended to have a right to cast. The fraud was transparent. So at Indianayolis. Imagine the S. L. P. in a convention with a delegate from nobody knows whence, holding in his pocket "483 votes from Puerto Rico" 1 ? ? ? A. J. D., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.-An essential prerequisite in conventions, especial

Notes from Puerto Rico" ! ? ! ? R. J., NEW YORK.—Your communica-tion and question have been submitted to the comrade. He took us into his con-fidence, and authorized the following an-swer to you : Tis true; every man has his weak moments. And so has he. He, too, is at times subject to great despondency, and feels so cast down that he is at the point of giving un the fight with and sub-mitting to the Kangaroos. But at such moments of weakness, and when the gloom is heaviest unon him. a thought ever fashes through his mind, causing his back-bone to stiffen. It is the thought that such surrender to the Kangaroos means that he will be kiesed by Lissauer. A more dreadful ordeal the human mind can hardly depict to itself. The dread of such ordeal nerves him to renewed efforts. And to escape the ordeal he fights on as though the very Devil were behind him, and had to be run away from. to be run away from.

S. T., OAKLAND, CAL.-Sonny, you and your fellow "Socialists" of the Many-Names Party are evidently in all the glory of your folly, and don't know it.

"FRIEND," PEEKSKILL, N. matters you touch on have been the sub-ject of much decussion at this end of the line. The suggestions you make are in line with the prevailing opinion. Ex-perience proves their wisdom. As to other matters you touch on, you will see the subject re-appear in editorial treatment.

B. K., DAYTON, O.-As "sweets go to the sweets," so does forgery and drunken-ness go to forgery and drunkenness. That explains the common cause made by the Kangaroo press with the gentleman in ques-tion

A. B., LOS ANGEEES, CAL.-The parsonian mind can not conceive in the So-cialist other than penny-grabbing propen-sities, the same as the Lilliputian mind ever endows others with its own pettiness.

H. A. G., PITTSBURG, PA.—Matter is malled to you. It ought to be published but it ought to be pruned. And there is where the trouble comes in. Guess you could handle the matter there just as well, and that you can draw upon the lelsure needed for properly undertaking the task, Here it is a constant rush.

S. L. P. interature. I rancy that will de a considerable amount of good. . The "intellectuals" had a dinner at the Centre on Wednesday. All the real "government" was there, and what do you think they discussed? The open-ing up of Fusion with the L. L. P. I rather think they are playing into our hands with a rush. Among the guests at the dinner were Blatchford, Krapotkin. Tillet, 'Mann, Hyndman, Quelch, Watts, and a board of satellites. It was unanimously agreed (over the Quelch, watts, and a board of satellites. It was unanimously agreed (over the whiskey) that Kier Hardy was the only man t at blocked the way to fusion. God bless him for it, say L. However, every-thing points to our having a happy time

thing points to our having a happy time in the near future. The Congress, as you may have de-duced from the jotting in "Justice" since, was OUR Congress. And though Com-rade Yates spoke for half-hours at a time, and the delegates listened, finally Queich gives him ONE line of report. The delegates knew absolutely nothing, about the Socialist movement report. The delegates knew absoluted in the statistic of their own respective due to the source of t

from which there is no returning, then will the S. L. P. vote grow beyond our most sanguine expectations. We will then get all the honest Socialists votes, the others we are better off without, and then will be shown the wisdom of the course the S. L. P. has taken during the last two years. No compromise! Vinyard Haven, Mass., Nov. 25. E. T. WALKER.

Plan from Duluth

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.-I have been instructed to inform the party members and sympathiz ers, through the columns of THE PEO-PLE, of an undertaking Section Duluth is about to launch, with the bope that it may serve to suggest a similar plan to other sections. . We have decided to buy a small hand

or foot-power printing press, size about 9413, with all the necessary accompany-ing paraphernalis, for the purpose of printing all our entertainment tickets, dodgers, election cards, lecture course

ence. So if he could only start a local newspaper controversy with the Socialist Labor party he would get the prestige that he wanted to secure the Fire Marshalship under Kline. The Grievance Committee had a meeting and sent Kulas a copy of the charges and notified him to appear at headquarters Sunday, Nov. 24th for trial. Here was Kulas' grand opportunity, the only chance of a life time. He could not let this slip. Pellenz must get out. Kulas could see that \$1,800 coming his way very fast. So on receipt of the charger and notice from the Section, he puts or his coat and hat and catches the fast Empire State" street car down Bul limut street pell-mell to get to the of-fice of the "Post-Standard." There he relieved himself of his troubles with the intolerant S. L. P., and he could tell Mr. Kline in the columns of the "Post-Standard," how he loved him. He also made his bid for the fire marshalship in

this manner, after admitting he had voted for Kline: "Take the Fire Marslal for instance, a man that has been inflaming the work-ers' minds for years, telling them how ignorant they are. The Fire Marshal-ship requires a competent man as in-spector of plumbing. In some other cities the inspector is required to go through the building once every week. All I can say is that a saw the Fire Marshal but once this year. That was in the True Daisy Supply building." The funny way Kulas puts his foot in his mouth is amusing. He says the Fire Marshal must be a competent inspector of plumbing. But he is a stone mason, and don't know anything about plumbing. But there is no danger of Leo Kulas getting into a newspaper controversy with the S. L. P., because the matter is in charge if the Grievance Committee and will not get out until the Section meeting on December 7th. Nor will poor Kulas get the job of Fire Marshal because when the Republican Committee gave Kulas \$5 to come up from Fulton, N. Y., to yote for Kline, they know they

received an envelope containing tickets, for the "Kangaroo show," wi which he distributed all over the department. Afer he had distributed the tickets one of the testers thought he would play a joke on him, so he went to work and set up a bill head and made out a bill for

the tickets of \$15.25. He then put the bill into an .nvelope and directed it to the said finisher. Upon receipt of which e went around and collected all the tickets which he had given out, saying that he would not pay for them. After he had collected all the tickets he discovered the joke and gave them out

But the most interesting part of all. is he fact that the man to whom the ickets were sent, was the only man in the department, WHO READS THE NEW YORK SUN. A. E. R. 21st A. D., Brooklyn, Nov. 25.

One of Their "Branches."

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE .- A stray copy of the "Appeal to Reason" fell into my hands, and from it I learn that the list of branches of the many-named "Socialist" party, corrected up to October 31, 1901, has one located at Bakersfield, Cal., with C. D. Lavin, Kern City, as secretary. If the balance of the list is as well founded as their branch of which I am said to be the Secretary, they are in a bad way; for it has not the slightest foundation. We bave in no way been identified; to clear this matter up let me state a few facts. In January, 1899, we here organized a Section of the S.L.P. It existed till July, 1899, and as there was not a sub-scriber of THE PEOPLE in the lot, all were at sea in reference to the con-

unionist of to-day rejected his, the most powerful weapon of the workers in their struggle with the capital st. Their leaders brought their dupestothesham bles of the capitalist entering into struggle after struggle where any sensible man must have known that de-feat was 'nevitable. Furthermore the odds in every contest were against the workers from the beginning. The speaker then declared that these facts showed that instead of making

progress, pure and simple trades union had outlived its usefulness, that it had become a mere appendage of cap italist society, and the only thing left for the class conscious workers was to organize in the new trades union.

the S. T. & L. A .- the trades un on of the future. The trades unlonism of the future would recognize the solidarity of all workers, would be an or ganization existing for defensive pur poses and not a sick and death benefit or insurance scheme. It would recog nize the hard facts of capitalist society and refuse to run its head against the stone wall. It would insist upon political action as against the capitalist class. F nally it would have no ac commodation of the working class to capitalist society but would resolve on its destruction as the old Roman general concluded every speech against h's countries immemorial foe with

Cathaginem esse delenda; so the S. T. & L. A. takes for its motto a motto held firmly in mind in every struggle "Not a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, but the wage-system must be abol shed entirely."

As usual after the lecture, questions and discussions were invited. These occupied about one hour mostly from the rank and file of trades unions. The Grit or Liberal party took care to make Grit or Liberal party took care to make an excuse for the absence of the labor THE PEOPLE unjustly abuses Richard J.

It was then he came to Hartford to collect his reward for his dirty work, but I guess the railroad company was on to his crooked ways, for they would not this him to be superintendent. They only trusted him with one car on a very short run, where the inspectors could see him very often. That was the Lafayette line, and I can not find any record street of his promotion. It is generally understood at South Windsor by his friends that he is in Michigan-doing something

or somebody. Let me say to our friend at Pontaic that if this is the Pease which you have, that you might just as well keep him until the devil claims his own, thus saving others the trouble of watch ing him.

G. S. East Hartford, Conn., Nov. 28.



Off-Hand Answers to Corre spondents.

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

M. L. L., TROY. N. Y.—At the capitol in Albany you will probably find a copy of Hallams "History of the English Consti-tution," and of Thier's history of the French Revolution. You will find there that when the Stuarts were restored in England, Monk previously exacted from Charles cer-tain pledges. These were given, and re-Monk previously effected from Charles cer-tain pledges. These were given, and re-moved the most galiling features of feudal-ism that had existed under his father. Likewise in France, with the ald of Talley-rand, the Louis and his noblemen who were restored were shorn of the feudal privi-ieges enjoyed by the Louis and his noble-men who were beheaded.

D. C., NEW YORK.—The New Haven debate on Trades Unionism was published in full in the DAILY PEOPLE of the fol-lowing Sunday. The Harriman version was pirated from that and did not appear until several weeks later.

Here it is a constant rush. C. G., CINCINNATI. O.—The matter has passed the stage of theory. It is now in the stare of established fact. Either the Party dominates the Trade Union, or the Trade Union dominates the Party. If the Party is not the dominant force then it will be run to suit the labor fakirs. The cleanliness of the S. L. P: and the smuttiness of the Kangaroo Social Demogra-cy illustrat: the point. Do you imagines that the Party would even tolerate in its midst, let alone nominate as its candidate, a man who profits by Secret Committee-ships and winks at the check-off system in his Union? The Kangaroo Party, being dominated by the Unions is bound to drop to the level of what suits the Organized Scabbery.

D. Y. A., ADAMS, MASS.—All attempts made have failed to secure an authorized version of Archbishop Corrigan's sermons on Socialism. These in attendance at his residerce say the sermons were extempore. In that way the Archbishop can hide be-hind the excuse that he did not say this or that, and that it was the fault of a reporter. It is a very fit setting of mvs-ticism for the Archbishop's inventions about Marx having "recanted at his death."

Marx having recance To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—In sending telegrams to the DAILY PEOPLE send them after six o'clock at night, and when sending them specify that they are to go at newspaper rates. This will save to go at newspaper rates. when sending them specify that they are to go at newspaper rates. This will save expense and trouble. Make your communi-rations short, and give only the points in the case. Get the points, names of per-sons, places, etc., exact, and be sure you have the facts before writing. Then get the story in as few words as possible. Prepay all messages.

Artistic Work.

One of the most artistic booths at THE PEOPLE bazaar at Grand Central Palace was that in which there were contributions by Comrade Picquart. There were several pictures, cartoons and sketches, all of which were skilfully executed.

The subjects were well chosen and appropriate in all cases. One, which brought a large sum of money, repre-sented a copy of the DAILY PEOPLE,

and a capitalist going through a few convulsions at the sight of it. Another was au S. T. and L. A. picture which Then there were also won high favor. sketches of a dude, a tax payer, one of the "better clawss," etc. These, in addi-tion to several costume sketches made in exceedingly fine showing.

8

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-8 New Reads street, New York-

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA -F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario. 2-6 New Beade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Norren -- For technical reasons, no Party announcements can co in that are not in this office y Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

SATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held on November 29, at 2-6 New Reade street. Gilhaus in the chair. Absent, Hammer, Fiebiger and Forbes, the two former without excuse, the latter with excuse. R. Katz was el-ected decording Secretary pro tem. The financial report for the week ending Nov. 23 showed receipts in the amount of \$28.35; expenditures \$21.28. The Texas State Executive Committee sent communication relative to the Lyon Sair which was endened unblished in

affair which was ordered published in the DAILY PEOPLE. Tacoma, Wash., reported about attacks of capitalist press; a number of their members have press; a number of their members have left town in search of work and the Section has suffered but will pull up again. Pittsburg, Pa., reported about fair and Pittsburg, Pa., reported about fair and DAILY PEOPLE banquet. Section San , Cal., reported expulsion of Shaughnessy and Joseph De Thomas Shaughnessy and Joseph De Vries, the former for crooked prac-tices in connection with gathering signatures in nominating petition of the section, the latter for having circulated signders. The section also reported in detail the circumstances con-nected with failure to get the ballot in the late municipal campaign. The Mass, State Executive Committee sent copy of State by-laws for endorsement of N. E. C. Action deferred until next meeting in order to ascertain whether eting in order to ascertain whethe said by-laws conflict with the Nation al constitution of the Party. The Com tee in charge of Middle West Circuit sent word that work will be discontinued for the winter after dates set for Minn. have been covered and will be resumed

In spring. Resolved to elect Joseph Schlossberg acting Editor of the "Abend Blatt." A complaint from editorial staff of the "Abend-Blatt" is to be investigated and mmittee was elected for that

The National Secretary reported that the vote of the Italian Sections and Branches on Managing Committee of five

The call for general vote on the ques nding Art. X of the Party a of ame constitution was then taken up and read. Elein at first objected to some portions of the draft which led to lengthy disof the draft which led to the and emission. Question finally called for and motion made to vote by roll call. Carried. Vote taken as follows: For the call as read: Gillhaus, Katz and Klein. Against Kereney. Rudolph Katz, Rec. Sec., pro tem.

The Frank D. Lyon Fund.

R. L:Felix Leonard \$1' Johr. Murphy \$1: Peter McDer-mott \$1: Henry, Green \$1: Chas. Liddle \$1: B. J. Mur-ray \$1: James Hackett \$1: Patrick Muldowney \$1: John Gannon 50c: Ernest Meyers 50c: Michael Clabby 50c; Hugh Murphy 50c; James McGuigan 50c: Michael J. Taylor 50 c: James O'Gara 50c: Harman Keiser_25c; Oc: Herman Keiser 25c; Ioseph Morton 50c; Heary

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Starr 50c; an Francisco, Cal., M. Schlosser 50c; A. C. Mc-Ginty \$1 William Foster, North Adams, Ginty \$1 William Foster, North Adama, Mawa B. Kaplas, N. Y. City..... Section Wostchester County, N. Y.: Patrick J. Troy \$2: Owen Carraher 25c: Bichard W. Gaffney 50c; John KII-leen 25c: Peter Jacobersh \$1: Abe Rutstein 25c: A. F. Bohwagerman 30c; J. J. Manton 50c: Jacob Fishmas 50e: Abraham Stieglits 50c; Wm. Schwagerman 25c: A. Lassen \$1: H. Witaker 256; O. Klavner 50c; C. Peterson 25c; eash 50c; G. 8. Thomp-son 25c: E. V. Smith 25c; M. J. Lynch 25c: P. Ander-son \$1: C. Nelson 25c: H. Tolpson 25c; H. Hennkeën 25c: Janina G. Klaveneso 25c; G. Keavenešo 25c; C. Wood-ard 25c; Ostberg \$1: John McCahe 25c; George Eraest 50c: Henry Gray \$1: cash 50c: Henry Gray \$1: cash 50c: R. Dunn 50c; A. Wei-man 25c: A. Riggs 25c; W. McDouell 50c; Fred Lin-quist 50c; Peter Toolstrip 50c; George Camaron, Jr., 25c; James Crage 50c; A. Billowitz, Denver, Col.... Porter 50c..... Hillkowits, Denver, Col.... 11th A. D., Sectiou Cleveland, Ohio New York City, J. P., 75c: T. Z. 25c Carl Schulltz, Asheville, N. C., Section Westchester County, N. T., Branch Pleasantville: Chas, Matthews, 10c; Chas, Hopf 10c; Geo. W. Boyer 10c; S. Hoop 10c; R. J. Thorn 10c; S. Wild 10c; B. Holles 10c; C. B. Zar 10c; F. Tray-Alls 10c; John Baue Se; Geo. Romand 5c; G. Washburn 10c; W. Marshall 10c; S. D. Shaughnessey Oc; S. D. Shaughnessey Oc; S. W. Canon 10c; G. W.

Bell 10c; Borup 10c; C. B. Prepot 10c; E. G. Parker 10c; F. A. Brooks 10c; W. D. Bayley 10c; B. McCeidy 10c; Oscar Olson 10c; Chas. Larson 10c; Geo. Anderson 10e; E. D. Barry 10c; Aug. Anderson 10c; P. Gorman 10c; H. Hartmeyer 10c; H. Hutchingh 10c; D. Davis 10c; O. Dolley 10c; F. H. Partelow 10c; Wm. Ham-mond 10c; Geo. C. With 10c; J. Duddy 10c; H. Homlin J. Duddy 10c; H. Homlin 10c; Robt. Johnson 10c; N. Nopp 10c; Wm. Minnegly 10c; S. E. Tucker 10c; S. A. Connors 25c; W. Thurber 10c; Thos. Wale 10c; W. F. Knopps 25c; H. J. Durveher 10c; Chas. T. Boyce 10c; W. Baker 25c; W. Arnola \$1 C. C. Crodly \$1: J. Pierce \$2: Crolly \$1; J. Pierce \$2; C. H. Friend 25c; Hovey Brundige 5c; C. O. Harris Section Passaic County, N. J., E. Raler 25c; J. H. S. 25c; U. Fruch 50c; E. Landgraf 50c; F. Ball \$1; J. Tully 50c; F. Koettgen 50c; H. Landgraf 25c E. W. Grant, Bingham, Utah. Section Chicago, Ill., A. Linkenfelter 25c; W. J. Berns 50c; C. Maim 25c; O. E. Harder \$1; M. Parison

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O. E. Harder \$1; M. Parlson 50c; A. O. Gordon 50c; C. A. Baustian 25c; J. Woida 25c; B. M. Nelson 50c; H. Hofte 50ct Theo. Bermine 25c; E. Anderson 25c; R. A. Cochrane 25c; M. Hiltner 50c; F. House 25c...... Section Woonsocket, R. I., Frank Fogarty 50c; John Monk 50c; Warren Carpen-ter 25c . Hansen, St. Paul, Minn.... Wm. Widerberg, Erie, Pa.... August Schade, Phoenix, Ariz, 23rd A. D., N. Y., John J. Murphy \$1; John E. Diet-

Alfred Lampe, Salida, Col. Branch 4. Section Providence. R. L. Greensburg, Pa., Peter Lui \$1: Geo. Dice 50c; Thos. Dibb 50c; Section Jeanette, Pa...... Section Seattle, Wash., J. T. Walsh \$1.50; Wagner 50c;

Sev. M. Drily 50c; Frank Crossman 25c. Crossman 25c. Zenker's Shop \$1; Louis Rothenberg 25c; Jacob Ber-man 50c; Thomas Paine Lit-man 50c; Chomas Paine Literary Society \$1.10; A. Zucker 25c; Bertha L. Levy 50c; Max Shelkowsky 25c; H. Raices 50c; M. R. 10c; B. R. 10c; S. Crossman 25c; 25c; B. Dorfman 15c; Bernstein 15c; B. K. K.

10c Total Previously acknowledged..

SPECIAL FUND. -(As per circular letter Sept. 3, 1901). Previously acknowledged.....\$3717,19

32nd and 33d A. D., N. Y. City. 25,90 M. Eichner, Brooklyn, N. Y .- A Bet 14th A. D., N. Y. City, Max Friedberger Leon Pilout..... Chas, Gamzu..... John Kleinberger..... Pius Fisher..... Jonas Greenberg..... Jonas Greenberg. Joseph Riepp. Leo Prualin. Otho Sullivan, Revere, Mass... Collection per N. Van Kerk-voorde, Sioan, N. Y. B. Kaplan, N. Y. City.

5.70 Section Latrobe, Pa..... B. Escoffer50 .25 A Stoessel total is correct as published. Edward Dittrich, Cashier. THE S. T. & L. A. CONVENTION. (Continued from page 1.)

necessitating a cessation of their peculiar activities. we must have one that is not impotent. This indulgence was unusually great You can not fight capital as the pure and simpler says. You must watch your chance and when it comes use it with for all classes of this land, the capital ist class had especially good reasons for giving "thanks" for "blessings" received as little mercy and as much skill as the capitalist class has used its opportunigiving "thanks' during the past year. These "blessings" were numerous in-deed. They include the commercial domagainst you. It is a robber class, and when you can take a little of its inance of the world and the greatest spoils away you should do so. A hope-less strike a strike that cannot be won, period of dividend paying that the his tory of the country has yet recorded. That such "blessings" are only made is as bad as a mismanaged or a corrupt-ly led strike. Therefore, we must avoid possible by the increased suffering and exploitation of the working class of the ill-advised strikes. The working class suffers enough now, and it should be world, that they are certain to be short-ly followed by a reaction-an internation for us to see that the body which is or-

ganized to assist it should not be the ause of more suffering. 1893, insignificant in comparison, does not detract from their intrusic worth A time comes in every trade when it s necessary to strike. The worker to the capitalists, for they have not may have been goaded and wronged to such an extent that they are forced to 4.00 2.50 to suffer; while as for panics, history class and compel closer concentration together with gigantic capitalization.

turn and fight. That is not a case that occurs once in a great while. It is a matter of frequent occurrence, and when such a time comes we must be ready. An organization there will be, so it might as well be a right one. As long as the capitalist exploits the work there will be a trades union. Such being the case have entered the field, not becuase we believe that the trades union is a finalty, but because, we know that the workers cannot be set adrift to run on

the rocks of pure and simpledom, or on the shoals of despair. We believe that the Alliance is the best form of organization and that it does away with all the crimes and 1.00 1.00 .50 most of the mistakes of the old forms. As time goes by we shall see our way more clearly to obviate all the mistakes 1.00 2.00

with which the old unions are riddled. Our Constitution. 1.50 of Our constitution as at pres-ent constructed does not meet the .25

plete the picture, and reveal how com-mercial dominance means world working nds of our organization. Dur-the year inquiry after in-has been made by our Locals, ing the uiry has been made by our Locals, Districts, and individual members upon matters which our constitution says nothing about whatever. It is absoluteclass suffering. Again it is estimated that the Decen ber dividend and interest disbursements will be \$47,461,664. Railroad dividends call for \$7,699,719; industrial dividends

ly necessary if we expect to have a properly organized and diciplined army of wage workers that this convention revise our present constitution and clearly define the laws that shall govern the several subdivisions, namely members, Locals, Districts, and National Trade

Alliances, and we should suggest that you would consider the following noints: 1st-The admission of new members

In addition to the above there were also many rumors of new steel corpora-tions, organized in opposition to the Steel Trust. One of these was said to have a capital of \$256,000,000. So far, nothing definite can be learned of this corporation and it appears to be a myth. The soft coal trust is puching its 2nd-The duties of officers and stand-ing committees of Locals, District and National Trade Alliances. The soft coal trust is pushing its plans for national control of that fuel. Srd-What powers a National Trade Alliance has.

4th-What powers a District Alliance has over Trade Alliances affiliated with

the N. T. A. 5th-The duties of General Organizers. \$110.60 6th-The rights of individual members of lapsed or expelled Locals who wish to remain in the Alliance or withdraw with a clearcard. 7th-Penalty if a Local or District

enters into a strike and refuses to allow Socialist agitation. 8th-Penalty if a Local, District, National Trade Alliance or individual member issues scurrulous and slanderous deroments against our movement.

9th-Penalty if any Local refuses to 3.00 file quarterly reports forty days after the

he quarter ends. 10th-How the above should be enforced.

11th-Define the methods of trial and appeal, and specify the length of time from the action of the Local or District an appeal can be taken. The length time allowed an appelant to decide an

appeal 12th-To draft a section that will clearly state whether a member of a Local Alliance which has been expelled and

.50 4.68 has failed to take a transfer card to another Local or a withdrawal card from

*********************** formed similar to the recently incorformed similar to the recently incor-porated Northern Securities Company. The Erie, Jersey Central, Reading and Lehigh Valley will figure in the group in connection with the New York Cen-THE FIELD OF CAPITAL tral.

Interchange of traffic, control of anthracite trade, and the establishment of a central agency, by means of which millions can be saved are the objects of ********************* The News from the Field of Capita for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 30, did not contain any extraordinary or un-

this railroad combine. Finally, the Liverpool "Fair Play," shipping authority, stated that it arns that a gigantic scheme is in learns contemplation by which a United State Syndicate would sequire the whole of the Clyde shippards, either by purchas-ing them outright or by affecting a com-bination on the lines of the United States Steel Corporation.

PROVIDENCE "TELEGRAM."

(Continued from page 1).

was hopelessly lost, the steel workers made a desperate attempt to organize the lumpers. They realized then that the strike had been broken by unskilled laor-they did not realize, however, that the day of the aristocracy of labor had al crash-that will make the panic of gone, or that it was the machine which stood in the way of that attempt and all attempts which were to come.

The third contention is equally puerile. We live in an age and in a land where the whole of society pivots on politics. You can do nothing without politics. ncentration Business, art, science are all dependent thereon. If you wish to do anything, no matter what it may be, politics will enter. The news under consideration, while This is so obvious' that the capitalist class, always alive to its own interests, ess, interesting, and, in many respects, illustrative of the ways of capitalism, by means of which the "blessings" remakes at every election a steadfast con-certed attempt to control every office from dog-catcher to president. It is not the honor but the necessity of the thing that moves them. There is the realisa-A despatch from London, England, dated Nov. 25, partly shows how commercial dominance of the world is made possible. According to this despatch tion that safety lies alone in controlling the picaets and outposts of society-and these are the political offices. But after enunciating the great idea of no politics 'The 'Daily Mail' says that acute depression and ruin prevails at Northampton n, the pure and simplers act in in the unio shoe industry." This of course, effects this. They allow, nay, they invite every shade of politics excepting working class politics. At each election the offi-The strikers in the shoe and leather cials of the union place the vote of the industries of this country, against poor wages, intensification of labor, and brutal and tyrannical conditions comunion on the auction block and knock it down to the highest capitalist bidder. In Providence, as elsewhere, there is not a pure and simple union that is not to its eyes in the slime of capitalist up politics. There is not a pure and sim ple officer who has not traded with politicians on the strength of the prestige his position has given him. The reason for this is not that every man among \$16,006,800; traction and lighting \$3, 278,184 and mining \$799,000; railroad interest \$13,781, 940; industrial interest them is corrupt. Even a large, the overwhelming proportion of them are not corrupt. The base of the trouble is that politics is essential to any organization, \$3,296,021; and municipal bonds \$2,600,

and they blind themselves to the fact. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance throws all these fallacies aside. It asserts that the working class cannot fight capital with capital, because the working class has no capital. There is no arstocracy of labor. In- a factory, a mine or a mill, every man must be organized into a strong, clean-cut class conscious organization. The most highworker must go in, and the boy ly skilled who has just entered the establishment, and who, perhaps, has no more import-ant occupation than that of sweeping the floor, must go in. Both are neces-sary if success will be won. There must be politics in the union, but it must be working class politics, because only working class politics can hold the worker together. Control of all offices is es sential to the working class. For that

reason there must be a party of the working class, and the working class only. Such a party is found in the So-cialist Labor Party, with which the Socialist Trades & Labor Alliance is affiliated.

is a great factor in determining the The conditions which exist to-day of milk purchased from New make imperative the growth of the Al-liance. More and more men are being It is declared that there is a project afoot to make the Reading Railroad the Pennsylvaula end of a big trunk-line displaced by machinery, and thus the army of unemployed is constantly in-creased. When it is realized that over \$\$00,000,000 a year is spent in charity and pensions, the greatness of this con-This will include a group of railroads tention will be understood. The perprevails is certain to be a good field those who are in a measure with irawn from the struggle for work. If we allow the sum of \$200 a year, and it is probably smaller than this, we have 4,000,ersons who are si Even assuming that three fourths ity of them are old persons and children, we still have a million able-bodied per-sons supported by society. Then there are the vast numbers concerning whom we have no statistics. One of the common tragedies of the working class is that of a family of children obliged support their father, though he is able support their father, though he is note and willing to work. He may be still capable, but slightly advanced in years, and the domand to-day is for young men. Then practically every family has some member who is out of work at some S. L. P. Lecctures in Pittsburg, Pa. Workingmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend the lectures which are period, and the others must tax themselves to support him or her. The num held every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Socialist ber of persons thus supported is greater Headquarters, 111 Market street. than the number supported by organ-Dec. 8. Edward Markley: "S. L. P. Tac ized charity. tics and Principles." The cause for this state of affairs is ot far to seek. There has been constant displacement. due to the organization of industry and im proved machinery. The displaced men cannot be taken up in other industries, and so society must support those who are willing to support themselves and would do so were they given an oppor-The pure and simple unions have been unable or unwilling to comprehend the greatuess of the task before the economic organizations of the working class As a result they have sunk lower and lower, uptil to-day they can offer noth-All members of Section Gloversville S. L. P., are requested to be present at the regular monthly meeting Friday, December 6, 8 p. m. Very important ing to the workers excepting a few stale and ising propiles, and here and there a compromise that is broken as soon as made. There is nothing progressive in business will be transacted. The Organizer. the old style union. Though their great the old style union. Though their great cry is that they "want something now," they neither get it now, nor do they so work as to get it in the future. They are enormous barnacles on the backs of the working class. They hinder every movement, and they slowly sap its life. Going over the history of the American Exdension of Labor for the over ten Section Holyoke, Mass., will have a rally on Sunday, Dec., 8, at 3 P. M. at the Springfield Tury Hall. Federation of Labor for the past ten pears it will be found that it has won nothing. Despite its numbers, despite its boasts and promises, there is no re-If you are getting this paper with out having ordered it, do not refuse

truth of this assertion. The strike of the machinists was lost. The strike of steel workers was lost. The strike of the Water-front Association in San Francisco was lost. The strike of the New York cigarmakers was lost. The strike of the West Virginian miners was lost. The strike of the paper workers was lost. Against all these disastrou defeats what can the American Federation show in the way of victories? What has it to consol its members with?

Where is its "something" now? Even allowing that the pure and simple union could win a strike, there still remains the task of permanently bene fiting the working class. A strike is not all. There is the question of assist-ing those who are displaced. The pure and simple union does this by making its organization exclusive. It shuts out as many persons from a trade as it ca It is from this source that most of "scabs" are drawn. The very thing that is used to strengthen the union is one great cause of its disruption. The union furnishes to its enemies all the weapons with which to beat it. And as matters stand to-day the result could not be otherwise. Either the union would be forced to support all these men, or else it would be forced to dispose of them by getting them jobs. It can do neither, and so must continue to fight a losing fight, to the dirty tune of "seab." 'scab! howled at the victims of its

wrong-doing. It has been said that the Alliance has been a storm center since its birth. This is wonderfully true. Every possible force was directed against it. It was the "Ugly Duckling" of trades unionism, and all the drakes and the ducks and the ducklings attempted to drive it forth. Unlike the swan of the story the Alliance did not go away in sorrow and wait until it grew. It stood its ground and returned blow for blow, and with usury It fought its way to recognition. On it fell all the work that the old trades unions did not dare perform. It has had to struggle with the question of unskilled workers, and it met question boldly and honestthe the This is best illustrated by the great strike in the Shoen mills, Pittsburg, which began March 2, 1899. The workers here struck for a reason that is almost without a parallel. The Shoen mills turn out pressed steel cars, and the machinery used is of the most gigantic nature. It is compli-cated and dangerous. Accidents are frequent, and the men demanded that when one occurred they be allowed to stop work until the body of their dead fellow workman was removed from the machinery. This demand was refused. The demand was repeated, and other demands were made. They were refused. A strike occurred, and the American Federation of Labor refused to assist the men because they had paid no per capita tax "into the pockets of the A. F. of L. officials. The Alliance step F. of L. officials. The Alliance step-ped in, organized the men, conducted the strike and won it. Then the A. F. of L. did its best in true scab style to disrupt the organization, and labored to undo what the Alliance had so man fully accomplished. The pure and sim-plers worked their men in, and had the Alliance men discharged. Then came a period of slackness in the work, and the Alliance organization was dropped. The pure and simplers tried to reor ganize, succeeded in a measure, but every grievance against which the Al-

conducted its fight exists to-day, and the pure and simplers dare not pro Then there was the memorable strike in Slatersville, R. I., where the Alliance cared for every man who went out, and conducted the greatest strike in the his-tory of the State. It lasted for 16 weeks and the firm was beaten. Then in the Pennsylvania glass district the helpers of glass blowers struck. They were shove-boys and) lehr tenders, and the skilled workers ignored them. The Alskilled workers ignored them. liance here also conducted a great fight, and showed to the "aristocrats of labor" that no fellow workingman could be de-

spised and wronged. The pure and simple unions have tried for labor legislation for years, and have accomplished nothing. They take an in-fraction of a labor law as a matter of fact. The only time that an attempt was made to enforce a labor law was the Alliance brought suit against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit for the enforcement of the Ten-hour Law. This case is still in court.

.....NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR ┊┼┼┼┼┼┼┼┼┼┼┼┼┼┼┼┼┼┼

The PEOPLE has frequently pointed out the fact that there is a wide discrimination in the so-called "administration of justice" in capitalist countries like this. It has repeatedly shown that there is no "equality before the statute," owing to the class character of "our" legal institutions, whose workings with exceptions, redound to the benefit of the capitalist class which control them. It has often cited facts in which "the penalties of the law" were executed upon men and women in the employ of the capitalists, while the real criminals, the capitalists themselves escaped punishment.

The news from the field of labor for the week ending Saturday, November 30, contained matter which, when contrasted, demonstrates the truth of The

PEOPLE'S course. On November 26, Judge McCarthy, of the Common Pleas Court, Philadelphia, issued an injunction in which he denies the right of the Council of Allied Building Trades or its agents to instigate strikes where contractors em-ploy labor that is not affiliated with that organization. Judge McCarthy also denied the right of the defendants to order contractors to discharge mem-bers of organizations that are not affiliated with the Council of Allied Build-

ing Trades. He ordered them to re-frain from threats, expressed or implied, that employers would suffer LOSS by hiring the plaintiffs. This injunction is typical of all those

brought against the working class. It is based on the alleged injury-as are all injunctions-of the business or property of the plaintiffs, in other words, the LOSSES they incur because of the alleged illegal acts of the defendants. On the same date (November 26), the coroner's jury, of Telluride, Col., which investigated the Smuggler-Union Mine disaster in which twenty-five miners lost their lives, has returned a verdict censuring some of the minor officials at the mine for not promptly closing the entrance to the bullion tunnel after the fire originated, but finding that the officers of the company were not guilty of criminal or willful negligence.

This decision, which concerns, not the business or property of capitalists, but the LIVES of workingmen-which are more valuable than business property, and without which business or property could not exist, is, as usual in all cases in which the avarice of capitalists leads to awful disaster, a "whitewash."

The news despatches from Telluride on November 21, the day following the disaster, state plainly that "On account of the suction movement (that accom-panies fires in mines) the majority of mine and tunnel entrances have iron doors ready to lower in place at a minute's notice to stop smoke or fire. The Bullion tunnel did not have ONE of these safe guards."

The same despatches also stated:"The Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners' Association, now in the city, discussed the disaster at its meeting to-day. The members averred that agitation would commence in labor circles to procure legislation which would remedy the evils which caused the fire at the Smuggler mine."

From the foregoing cases, which are typical in every respect, it will be readi-ly seen that capitalist courts not only protect capitalist business and property, but also capitalist criminals. It will be readily seen that in "the administration of justice." capitalist business and property counts for everything; while work men's lives-what is property compared to life?-are counted as naught.

And so it will continue to be with the working class, until its members awaken to the realization that the legal in-stitutions of this country, are class institutions, used in the interests of the minant class.

When the working class secure control of those institutions, through the use of the class-conscious ballot, the administration of justice will be bene-ficial to their interests.

To ask capitalist legislatures to remcdy working class evils, is to ask them to abandon capitalist interests. working class must look to itself an The to itself self alone for relief and emancipation. This is the principle which actuates the Socalist Labor Party. All other parties are capitalist parties. In the victory of the Socialist Labor Party at the polls, then, lies the triumph of the Working class. Workingmen join the Socialist Labor Party.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1901.

usual announcement regarding the move-

This was, most likely, due to the

Thanksgiving Day festivities, which were indulged in by the capitalist class, thus

shows that they crush out the middle

. . .

extraordinary or unusual, is, neverthe

because of American competition in the

the working class, robbing them of em

In addition to the above there were

During the week it secured options on Hinois and Indiana coal mines. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the "union" Railroads have assured the

trust that they will prevent the inde-

pendents from finding a railway outlet for their product. Pennsylvania, West

ow dominated by the trust, which is a J. Pierpont Morgan institution. The Borden Condenced Milk Company which has \$17,500,000 common stock

intends to issue \$3,750,000 preferred stock to absorb several rival concerns. The Borden Condensed Milk Company

Railroads have assured the

Ohio and other territories ar

ferred to were attained."

nloyment, etc.

000.

'union

Virginia,

price

system.

York farmers.

ments of capital.

28th A. D., N. Y. City,..... 28th A. D., N. Y. City, Max Halder... Daniel De Leon. Section Boston, Mass... 22nd Ward Branch... 15th Ward Branch... A. F., N. Y. City. North Adams, Mass... Wm Foster. Wm. Foster. Lyman Brown. 28rd A. D., N. Y. City. Section Grand Junction. Colds... John Bayre, Edinburg. Scotland. Bection East St. Louis, Ill..... Henry Sale, Chicago. Ill..... Budolph Boehm. L. Haus. L. Haug. M. Meder..... Max Blank..... James Matthews..... H. E. Wagner..... John Eiben..... A. Messner..... Kasper Schuster..... 10th District Branch...... Joe Gable...... W. P. Keim..... Ed. Kautz. Sto Gundermann, Wansan, Wis. Ching Hansen, Chicago, Ill.,... Bection Paterson, N. J. E. Gilmore. H. Pohl. F. Rauer. G. Steisner. O. Ginter. 7th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. James Illingworth, Pittsburg Pa. dance Section Scattle, Wash...... K. C., Sith and S5th A. D., N. Y. City. Montrose, Colo... Fred Hoffman. E. M. Dawes...

ing secretly. 15th-That the committee on credent-1.00 ials be appointed or elected prior to the Convention to pass upon credentials 1.00 4.00 presented by the several subdivisions. 16th-To change section 12 of article .80 2.00 10 so that a general vote shall be taken by membership instead of locals. 17th-Define the right and duties of members at large. We believe that if these points 3.00 are drafted into laws that the ma chinery of our organization will 1.00 will 5.00 run much smoother than hithertofore. .50 Alliance Literature. There has been a growing demand for 200 Alliance literature, and this in itself shows a healthy and commendable spirit. We recommend that our official organ be carefully watched, and that as organ be carefully watched, and that as articles appear ou different trades an attempt be made to weld them into leaflets for use in those trades. In this way a great deal of useful matter can be gotten together, and spread smoog the members of the working class. The call for matter for debates can be be men in the same manner. 1.00 .50 .50 3.00 can also be met in the same manner. Different Locals should make it a polut to keep a file of the People, and care-fully note articles which may be used. This will be the most convenient way of keeping touch with the needed matter. 2.50 1.00 The Official Organ. While speaking of the People it would be well to state that there is no better possible way of strengthening our organ-ization than by building up its subscrip-tion list. We urgently recommend that greater efforts be made in this direction, 25.00 2.00 greater efforts be made in this direction, and that the Locals and individual mem3.00 hers see that all Alliancemen are read1.25 ers of our paper. A locality where this

Affiliating With the Party. Trade Alliances have, in some instanres. not been u of the Socialist Labor Party. There the Alliance and is a member of the S. L. P. can visit a Local Alliance. no need of dwelling at length on the 13th-That the officers and standing committees of Locals, Districts, and Napecessity of the political movement and we believe that it will be sufficient to call your attention to the facts to tional Trade Alliances shall be uniform 14th-Dfaft a pledge of secrecy for the use of Local Alliances that are workhave you go ahead with the work. Every Trade Alliance should be a recruiting school for the Party, and it lies with you to make it so. Agitation. Agitation has been carried on during the last year as far as means would allow. There must be more agitation

for Alliance work.

and more systematic work in organiza-tion. This, if carried on with care and forethought, will give us increased mem bership, and consequently increased op portunity to broaden our field of work But we must rely on the locals and mem bers to put us in touch with the local ities where work can be most profiltably done. There should be no wasting o efforts. Meeting should be carefully advertised, and all preliminary work done so that an organizer can work to advantage.

Conclusion.

In conclusion we wish to call your at-tention to a thing that is more marked than in former years, that is more marked than in former years, that is the op-position that has developed against us. This comes from the old trades unions, and is instigated and abetted by the emand is instigned and abeten by the em-ployers in every instance. The tannery workers, shoemakers, cigarmakers, ma-chinists, printers, iron and steel workers, and tin and sheet iron workers in our ranks have all felt the effects of this opposition. It does not prove that our fel-low workingmen are corrupt, but it low workingmen are corrupt, but it does show the close bond of sympathy that exists between Organized Scab-bery and the employers. But we can take that as a single instance of the cor-rectness of our tactics, and the right-ness of the course we have pursued. We

The S. T. and L. A. is the product of circumstances. Every occurrence since its foundation, both on the indivi-dual and the political field, has contributed to demonstrate its necessit; and its usefulness. It came none too soon, if the Labor Movement of America was to be pulled out of the miry ruts, that the labor lieutenauts of capital had caused it to stick fast in.

Veal in Minnesota.

Gloversville, N. Y., Attention.

Holyoke Take Notice

Red Lake Falls, Dec. 11-12.

Crookston, Dec. 7-8.

Henning, Dec. 13. Brainard, Dec. 14-15.

Duluth, Dec. 16-17. Two Harbors, Dec. 18-19.

Sturgeon Lake, Dec. 20.

Noble, Dec. 10.

S. L. P. City Convention at Cleveland, Obio.

The Socialist Labor Party of Cleveland will hold its City Convention on Sunday, December Sth, 1901, at Schlap's Hall, 356 Ontario street. top floor (German-American Bank Building).at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of nomin-ating candidates for the municipal election of next spring, also to adopt reso-lutions. Good speakers will address the Convention. All readers of the PEOPLE are especially and cordially invited to attend. General Committee, Section Cleveland, S.L.P.

Free Lectures in Cleveland, Ohio. All workingmen of Cleveland," Ohio. are cordially invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday after-noon at 3 o'clock at Schlap' Hall, 356 Ontario street, top floor, (German-Amer-ican Bank Building). Following are the subjects:

December 8 .- "Why the rich will not become Socialists," speaker, John D. Goerke.

Milwaukee, Wis. Attention!

The Socialistische Liedertafel will celebrate their 6th anniversary on Sunday, December 8th. The committee on arrangements, as well as all the mem-bers are working hard and trying their best to make this year's festival the greatest success ever accomplished. Place, time, programme and factor de-tails will be announced later. By order of committee,

Herm. Lander.