

VOL. XI. NO. 38.



INTERNATIONAL CIGARMAKERS STRIKERS.

Refuse to Grant Strike Application So That Shop May Be Reorganized -Compel Their Members to Submit to Wage Reductions and Bad Conditions. .

The International Cigarmakers' Union in this city is charged with having deserted its membership, employed in the shop of Seidenberg & Company, at Seventy-first street and Avenue A.

This shop was formerly organized, with the International in full control. During the past month, the American Cigar Company (the Cigar Trust), se-cured a controlling interest in the firm and made the shop on open one.

The International members, about 125 in number, immediately forwarded a strike application to President Perkins. at Washington, D.C., so that the shop could be again organized.

This application was denied. Last Saturday morning, the superintendent of the plant appeared at the tables of the Spanish cigar workers and told them that binders would no longer be used, and the prices would remain the

These prices are very low and will astonish cigarmakers of the West and elsewhere when they learn of them.

Puritano, a five-inch cigar, for instance, pays but \$13.50 a thousand; \$8 to rollers and \$5.50 to bunchers. At these rates the average weekly

wage ranges from \$12 to \$18. As the non-use of binders would make the work harder and cause a loss of weekly wages ranging from \$1 to \$2, the

Internation members decided to take matters in their own hands and strike, when the decision to strike was an

When the decision to strike was an-nounced, the representatives of the trust attempted to block it by withholding the pay of a number of the cigarmakers who had been hid off last Saturday. This scheme, however, failed. When the strikers left the establish-ment many of them went to the head-quarters of their unions, Nos. 1:4 and 90, and asked that assistance be ren-dered them.

ered them. This was refused, on the ground that

ince a strike application had been rethe strikers, the unions could take no action in the matter. The strikers, realizing that they could not fight the trust alone, decided

provision now being made for such an emergency. They ask that this ap-propriation be sufficiently liberal to cover any possible expenses, and in turn are willing to have the customary

A committee was sent to visit the su-perintendent, with the result that he promised to take them back, and give them better stock. No binders will be n, however. he strike is relognized as a loss,

in view of the fact that conditions in view of the ract that conditions under the new arrangements will be harder and wages less. The firm has not made any attempt to keep the promises made, which adds to the difficulties.

This incident throws a searchlight

This incident throws a searchlight upon the netarious practices of the In-ternational Cigarmakers' Union. It goes about the country, urging cigarmakers to euroll in its ranks, in return for which it claims it will right their wrong; no matter where or by whom committed.

antiquated weapons, and goue down be-fore it, as did the steel workers go down before the steel trust in their strike.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY DECEMBER 21, 1901.

TEXAS KU KLUX CLAN AGAIN IN WORKING ORDER

BEAUMONT BARBARIANS ATTEMPT TO SILENCE

THE CLOVEN HOOF. It Appears in Carnegie's "Generous"

Gift for "Higher" Education.

Washington, December 12 .- The gift of \$10,000,000 which Andrew Carnegie tendered to President Roosevelt for the founding of a great institution for er" education was not an offer of \$10,er" education was not an oner of the 000,000 in cash, but the par value of that amount in bonds of the United States Steel Corporation. The offer of these bonds is embarrassing to the Administration, owing to the complications which might arise if the Government acunderstood, is now in correspondence with Carnegie on this point. It is understood to be his desire that the bonds be converted into cash. If this is done, the only obstacle in the path of the ac-ceptance of the gift of Carnegie will be removed. Pending the result of this cor-

espondence, Carnegie's offer is being ithheld from Congress. The President has confered with sevral prominent Senators and Representatives within the last day or two, and all concur with him in the belief that the acceptance by the Government of bonds

in the Steel Corporation might subject the Administration to criticism and prove embarrassing in the future. It is pointed out, for instance, that in the event of legal proceedings by the De-partment of Justice in connection with the corporation, the holding of the company's bonds by the Government might ead to adverse criticism. The suggestion that the Government accept the tonds and then dispose of them is con-

idered equally objectionable. It is clear that Carnegie meant to purchase with his gift the partnership of the United States Government, and in that way protect his other millions against possible accident. The Attorney General would then have been but a menial of Carnegie.

FLUSHED WITH SUCCESS.

Ansonia, Conn. "Labor " Men to Try For State Control.

Ansonia, Conn., Dec., 10.-The "labor organizations" of this town, spurred on by a confidence resulting from the November election in which they elected Stephen A. Charters Mayor and got all the rest of the city ticket, except the office of City Clerk, have now declared that they are going to try and run the State by getting "labor" men in all other cities to join in their newly formed Independent League of Con-necticut. The promoters of the party modestly say that they hope eventu-ally "to hold the balance of power in Connecticut politics."

They have held several meetings here in the past few days, and although they decline to make the names of their leaders public or to make any claims of numerical strength they have been ery confident in their attitude. Yes terday they came out with a declar ation of Populistic principles which

was this: The alarming developments of aggregated wealth in the direction of controlling the machinery of political parties and applying to its own private use the functions of government, just-ify us in parting asunder old party ties and invoking upon our action the blessings of an Almighty God and putting forth in the name and on behalf of the toilers of the commonwealth the following declaration of principles:

First. We declare our purpose to be to promote the general welfare of all legitimate business and labor and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity. This can only be accomplished by the organization of a great brotherhood of freemen.

Second. We demand that the con-tract system of all city and State work

PRICE TWO CENTS. **NEBRASKA SOCIALISTS**

NOT TO BE BLANKETED BY THE BOGUS CROWD.

They Nominate a Ticket and Issue Hand-bills That Tell the Full Story -Aptly Designate the Bogus "Socialist Party" as "a Tail to the Republican Kite" and a "Prelude" -Here it is.

Comrades and Fellow Workingmen:

Beware of the so-called "Socialist Party" in Nebraska! It is a fraud here, as elsewhere. Proofs? You shall have them. First-"It was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity" at a convention in Omahs about a year ago, three-fourths of which was made up of capitalists midroad strikers, and other Republican sympathizers. Prof. Boyce, their present chairman-then a mid-road leader -openly boasts of entering into a deal with the so-called "Socialist" leaders to manipulate this convention in order to give them, the so-called "Socialists," the two hundred delegates necessary for an official standing on the ballot. Second-Many of the out-of-town mid-road delegates to this convention rode on railroad passes. This is admitted by a then mid-roader, now a so-called "Socialist." Query: Who furnishes these passes? Third—In a political movement like the mid-road where movement like the mid-road where all or nearly all are "hired men," and where the labor performed is non-productive, it might be pertinent to inquire: From whence is the wage fund derived, out of which these "hired men" are paid? Less than ten days ago Prof. Boyce informed a man in Lincoln that he was drawing a salary, but refused to divulge its source. Draw your own conclusions source. Draw your own conclusions. Fourth-In this State campaign, like the ass in the fable, they have donned the lion's skin and are trying to palm themselves off for what they are not, viz. "Socialists." This they did by stealing the emblem-Arm and Ham-mer-and a portion of the name of the Socialist Labor Party, which party, since its organization in 1888, has since its organization in 1888, has never allowed the banner of the working class to trail in the dust. Fifth-In Massachusetts its representative votes for a \$15,000.00 armory that will be used to shoot down the working class in time of strikes. Sixth-In San Francisco, California, they beg, and are allowed to accept, political jobs from a Republican mayor. Seventh-In New Jersey their candidate accepts indorsements from capitalist parties. Eighth-In this State they elect for chairman of their State committee a man who rides on railroad passes, and who boasts of the same. The fact is, here as elsewhere, they are simply capitalist lightning rods put up by the capitalist class to run true Socialist

sentiment into the ground For further proof of their crookedness, address our organizer, Fred Her-man, 1621 M Street, Lincoln, who will furnish you with a copy of our Mani-festo, also our national platform. The State ticket of the Socialist

Labor Party in Nebraska is as follows: For Supreme Judge, Steve J. Her-

For Regents, Tom Scott, Fred Kis-

sel

As our party is unable to get 5,000 As our party is mattern, the names signatures to its petition, the names of our candidates will not appear on the official ballot, but will have to be the official ballot, but will have to be written in the blank space left on all ballots for such purpose. In voting our ticket do not fail to put a cross in the square opposite the name of each of our candidates.

Comrade Bryant placed a box at the spot donment of the meeting would be detri-

retary for preparing the annual report. Last winter an attempt was made to wipe out the board, but it was defeat-ed through the efforts of Assemblyman Comrade Lyon had not spoken more Waite of Camden, who was desirous of having one of his ambitious constit-uents named to one of the berths. than 15 minutes when his attention was attracted to a group of negro working-men who appeared undecided whether to sembly, but those who favor wiping out this useless department are of the every one to understand clearly to whom the Socialist Labor Party addresses its message. The words I have to say are intended especially for the ears of workingmen, and (turning to the negroes) that includes you black workers as well as the white; for you are robbed as relentlessly as the white workers, and you are prob ably robbed more fiercely here in Beau-mout than anywhere in Texas." (Beaumont's lumber mills employ negro laborers in large numbers). At this a po-"That's enough of that!' and grabbed Lyon by the leg, pulling him from the box into a group of four or five other officers, and two of them took hold of his arms After a brief consultation they started with him to the city calaboose, one on each side, and each trying to outdo the other in the use of vulgar epithets. The officers who remained behind kept the crowd from following, and refused to allow a friend to give immediate bail such as is usually accepted. As they were walking in the direction of the river on of his guards exclaimed: "I would like to run you down straight into the river!" While the police were searching him at the calaboose a young bully, "prominent-ly connected" in Beaumont, and enjoying a local reputation as a bruiser, appeared on the scene and informed Lyon that he would like to have him "down in the woods for a while;" that if he had the opportunity he would "change" his, (Lyon's) views considerably. This elite bully made a large contribution to the already generous amount of profanity the police had bestowed on Lyon. Our comrade was finally locked up in a com-partment separate from the other prison-oners and informed that no bail would oners and informed that no only would be received. This was shortly after five o'clock in the evening. There was no way his friends could communicate with hise, save, by climbing a fence on the side

tices of city and county officials, so com--nothing whatever save a rank mon in Texas, in kidnaping unemployed urinal and a bucket half filled with stale and friendless workingmen, fining them water. About eight o'clock he heard as vagrants and working them on public a key inserted in the lock of his cell door, improvements, "shaking down" unfortunates of all kinds, and using official positions as shields behind which to perpetrate every variety of outrage against defenseless men, women and children. Comrade Lyon's first address to the workingmen of Beaumont was entitled "Crimes Against the Helpless." The neeting was advertised in the usual way by dodgers or throwaways. The day before the address was to be delivered comrade of Section Houston, John L. Bryant, who, like Lyon, was working in Beaumont, requested the Mayor for a permit, but was informed by that functionary that none was necessary. The Mayor further said that he would and thus instruct the city marshal not to interfere with the meeting. The dodger is as fol-Workingmen of Beaumont! Under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party a public meeting will be held Sunday afternoon, October 20, 1901, at 4 o'clock on Crockett street, near Pearl. An address will be delivered, entitled "Crimes Against the Helpless." Workingmen, learn how to protect your class from the ravages ast their exploiters. Do your duty and help make Legal Shaking

On Sunday afternoon, October, 20, advertised for the meeting, but a police-man ordered the box to be taken away, as if the streets of Beaumont were his private property. This was a few moments before Comrade Lyon reached the scene. When he arrived and was in-formed that the police had forbidden the meeting, he at once got another box, mounted it, and began his speech. The advertisement had attracted a number of workingmen and Lyon felt that an abanmental to the future propaganda work in Beaumont. A large crowd gathered rapidly, and in order to prevent blockading the sidewalk, he appealed to his audience to keep it clear, for the reason that he did not want to give the police the slightest excuse for breaking up the meeting. He also aclled upon the audience to bear witness that his speech was decorous and that if the law was violated during the meeting it would be by the

The Tragedy Begins.

Suggested by the unusually brutal prac-

officers.

which was thrown open, and some one called: "Lyon, come out." Then he went to the front of his cell, and one of the two men said: "We have come to take you to a better place." Lyon stepped outside, and while one af the men searched him again, the other relocked the door. They then took hold of his arms and marched him in the direction of the county jail, and as both Lyon and his friends had been told that no bail would be accepted, he thought they were taking him to the coun-ty jail to spend the night. After walking a short distance they turned to the left, proceeded another short distance again turned to the left, returning in the didirection of the calaboose, though nearer the river. Being unacquainted with the locality, and thinking perhaps that the city had another prison cleaner and better furnished than the foul cell from which he had been removed, he was not alarmed by these peculiar movements until they had reached the railroad track and his custodians turned to the right and started to cross the Neches river oridge. As there is nothing across the river but swamps, he at once realized that something out of the ordinary was taking place, and he involuntarily drew back, exclaiming, "What does this mean?" The cowardly thug on his right mean' The cowardy taug on his right then struck him a heavy blow on the head with his six-shooter, which dazed him so that it was not until they were well out on the treatle bridge and were tying a towel across his face that he again realized his condition. While ad-justing the towel one of his brutal cap-tors remarked: "We might as well throw him in!" Lyon fully expected

this at any moment, and was agreeably disappointed when they continued the march down the railroad track. Shortly after crossing the bridge one of these conservators of capitalist law and order blew his whistle, and this was answered by another whistle from other brigands further down the track. They were no joined by another party of three, which was in waiting, and these last fell in behind, and with cursings and blows the five armed rufflans drove their helpless victim forward. Not a word was said as to their intentions, and when Lyon attempted to talk to them those no holding him by the arms would strike him on the head. When the Pee-God crossing was reached the party halted, and in a few moments they tore off his outer clothing and threw him on his

face across the ties. While two of them held him the other three whipped him with their leather belts. As soon as they were satisfied with their dastardly was struggling to regain his feet one of them knocked him down again with a blow on the head from his six-shooter. The black-hearted craven who did this wanted to kill Lyou, and thrust his pis-tol in the face of his prey with murder-ous intent, but the others called on him to desist. Throughout the journey to the scene of the beating Lyon fully

cell was foul with age and exposure. Darknes soon came on. His cell was uot lighted; neither did it contain a bed, chair on his body. the former the result of six-shooter blows and the latter from the cruel cuts of the leather belts.

(I have taken great pains to ascertain the facts in this case, and the account herewith rendered may be relied on as absolutely correct.)

Disgraceful and Cowardly.

The paragraphs that follow under this nead are taken from the "Beaumont head are taken from the "Beaumont Journal" of October 21, and are indicated by quotation marks.

"Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Frank D. Lyon, Linotype operator in the 'Journal' office, endeavored to make a speech on Pearl street near the Southern Pacific depot, and was arrested by the officers and placed in the city calaboose, from which place he was subsequently taken by un-known parties, carried into the woods on the Orange county side of the Neches river and frightfully and brutally whipped. After this he was released and managed to make his way to a small station called Terry, about ten miles east of here, where he found medical attention and food. A brakeman on a Southern Pacific freight train brought word to the 'Journal' office this morning that Mr. Lyon was at Terry and that his face and head were beaten and his clothes were saturated with blood. The brakeman said that Mr. Lyon declined to come to Beaumont on the freight train fearing that he would be in further dauger of being assaulted but subsequently the following telegram was received from Mr. Lyon W. M. Crook.

Beaumont, Texas:

also speaks of in the following paragraph:

"About a week ago Mr. Lyon became involved in a dispute with the police relative to the arrest of another party. He spoke rather severely of the polic department and was subsequently ar-rested and placed in the calaboose under a charge of defamation of character. The case was transferred to the county court and later to Justice Brown's court, where a charge of disorderly conduct was preferred against him. He asked for a trial and the case was set for last Friday, but was continued until the moving of a check of the set of the this morning at 9 o'clock."

rested was committed about a week previous to the tragedy of October 20. and

Beaumont, lexas: "Terry, Orange County, October 21.--9:26 a. m.--Was taken fom jail and brutally whipped in the woods. Have case continued until I return. "F. D. Lyon."

The First "Crime" of Lyon.

The above telegram to Attorney Crook refers to a case then pending in Justice Brown's court and which the "Journal"

It will be noted that the comrade's first "crime" for which he had been ar-

A MEMBER OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. THE SPIRIT OF THE OLD SLAVE POWER WAS NOT DESTROYED, BUT ONLY "SCOTCHED" BY THE CIVIL WAR-THE BRUTAL SPIRIT DISPLAYED AGAINST COMRADE LYON.

of the new State Board of Arbitration named by Gov. Voorhees last winter. was presented to-day to the Governor.

USELESS ARBITRATORS.

That Nobody Wants It.

Trenton, Dec., 11 .- The first report

and, like the previous report of all State arbiters, sets forth that nothing practical had been accomplished during the year. There were forty-seven labor disputes in the State during the year, and in every case the board offered is services, which were just as persistently declined. To use the language of the report: "In no case was the assistance of the board requested, and where its good offices were offered the usual reply was a declination, because there was nothing to ar-

"This is to be regretted by none more

than the members of the board," says

the report, "for while many of these

disputes between the work-giver and

the wage-worker are of moment to

those directly concerned, they are us-

ually very costly experiments to the

latter. They are frequently entered

into without the requisite preparation;

often, perhaps, foolishly, and on the

other hand the demands of the workers

are not infrequently resisted obstin-

"It is a fact also that in the begin-

ning of these struggles, whether it be

a strike or a lockout, both sides are

very much in earnest and in no humor

to listen to any sugestions of arbitra-

tion, and toward the end, when the re-

sult is no longer in doubt, there is still

less chance for meditation, for it takes

two to make a bargain. Now, this is

the secret why our first legislation

looking to arbitration settlement prov-

There is a long recital of the various

attempts to obtain legislation bearing

on the question of arbitration in the

State. Unlike its predecessors, the

present board does not regard with

favor any plan having for its object

compulsory arbitration. The members,

however, are of the opinion that their powers should be increased, so that in the event of the parties to any labor dispute agreeing to accept their good office, they may compel witnesses to appear and testify the same as it is now required in the courts of law. The board further arranged itself

The board further expressed itself in favor of an appropriation for mile-age and other incidental expenses for itself, as well as for witness fees, no

appropriation made them for station-ery and other expenses amounting to

It is quite likely that an attempt will

be made to have the Legislature abol-ish the entire department. Each of the members of the board receives a

salary of \$1,200 a year, with an ad-

ditional allowance of \$300 to the sec-

\$50 per annum abolished.

Waite has be

ed illusory."

lows:

Down Impossible."

ately and possibly without reason.

bitrate.

NEW "GRAFT" IN OKLAHUMA.

Men Pretending to Be Deputy Man

Mes Pretending to be Deputy Mar-shals Make Arrests and Then "Sottle" the Cases. Guthrie, O. T., Dec. 14.-A queer story comes from Eastern Kay south to the effect that a number of men have been terrorizing the inhabitants there by making arreits, claiming to be deputy United States marshals, and showing begus search warrants. Search is os-tensibly made for stolen goods, and the spurious officers suddenly come upon something they identify as having been stolen and then proced to arrest the victims and start for town with them. After going a short distance, the victims are told that if they desire to settle the After going a short distance, the victims are told that if they desire to settle the case they will be let off, as this is the

are tool that if they desire to settle the case they will be let off, as this is the first charge against them, etc., etc. While guilty of no offense the victims usually settle with their captors in order to escape the disgrace and trouble, and the matter is hushed up. The other day two of these villians, rested J. R. Potts, and proceeded to rob his home of money, watches, revolvers, and a lot of other goods. When Mr. Potts remonstrated with his captors they knocked him down with a gun and swore that they would take him to Guthrie. He submitted to their treatment, but as soon as they were goue he began an in-vestigation and the true facts were dis covered. Neither of the marshals im-personated by the robbers had served any papers in Kay county for over a year, and this fact brought to light this there had been several other victims to the holdup work. It is understood that he marshal's office will thoroughly in-serting the marshal is office.

out this useless department are of the opinion that a bill abolishing it will get through the coming Legislature.

en returned to the As-

Still More "Union Wrecking." Newark, Dec., 14.-Two more unions have withdrawn from the Essex Trades Council, as the result of the trades union wrecking measures resorted to by a few disorderly Social Democrats, and which have caused such a disturb-ance in that body for the past three weeks. The two withdrawing bodies weeks. The two withdrawing bodies are the Painters'and Decorators' Union No. 28and the Trunkmakers' Union No. 2. Action on their resignations was deferred until next week, as the painters and decorators were behind in their dues and the trunkmakers had sent no official communication to

the council in writing. the council in writing. Only once was the Millstein resolu-tion, declaring for a separate political party composed of laboring men, de-bated. That was immediately after the minutes of the previous meeting were read. Delegate Curtis of the Gar-ment Workers' Union No. 28, moved that all reference to the resolution that all reference to the resolution in the minutes be stricken out as unconstitutional. It was pointed out that noting that had actually transpired in the mesting could be stricken out, and the chariman refused to entertain Mr. Curtis's motion.

History Repeated.

London, Dec. 13 .- The Northampton London, Dec. 16.—The Northampton-shire she operatives are resenting ma-chinery, believing that it will curtail their chances of employment. Two hundred of them left work yesterday to intercept three imported machines, their fares hav-ing been subscribed by the machinists. They were induced to return, however, Subscrimently they noticed their employee Subsequently they pelted their employer with stones and other missiles. The op-eratives have resolved to strike if the manufacturers persist in using the ob-jectionable machinery.

pected death, and not until one of then remarked that "after we get through with you, you won't want to make any speeches in Beaumont," did h more have the slightest hope of getting away with his life. Taking a cue from these remarks, he encouraged them to believe that he was willing to leave the country. and after a consultation they told him that they would let him go if he would

agree to never return. On being assured that he had enough of Beaumont, and to use their own expression, would "give it a clear," they told him to go straight down the track, to not even look back, and if he returned they would kill him sooner or later. Said one of these cap-italist parasites: "If we don't get you one day, we'll get you another." As Lyon moved down the track they discharged their guns in the air. He walked several miles to a section house, where he learned that the first railroad station-Terry-was ten miles from Beaumont. He then walked on to Terry, Beaumont. He then manually. The night operator at that place kindly provided accommodation, and the next morning his wounds were dressed. Only one west bound train stops each day at Terry and he was unable to leave there until Monday night, when he went through to Houston, where he was tenderly cared for by comrades and other sympathetic friends.

That he escaped more serious injury may be attributed to the fact that he bled so profusely that his assailants bise, save, by chaoing a rence on the side of the calaboose and calling through one of the small window gratings, and through one of these gratings water was wassed to him in a bottle, as that in the

that it had been set for trial on Friday preceeding the tragedy, and that it had been continued till Monday, October 21. Evidently, the police officers drcaded the result of that trial and were determined to prevent it by disposing of Lyon in some manner. His attempt to address the workingmen of Beaumont ou the afternoon of October 20 furnished them the pretext they were longing for.

Brutality and Hypocrisy.

The Beaumont Journal of October 21 continues, referring to Lyon's arrest on the preceding day for the commission of a second "crime" those great expounders of constitutional law, the po-lice, themselves being the judge, jury and executioner:

"From Mr. Jim Ravell, city detective, who was one of the officers who ar-rested Mr. Lyon yesterday, it was learned that in his speech Lyon began speaking in behalf of the negroes, scored the police and said that the laboring man was not receiving his rights. Ravell says the speech was one calculated to inflame the minds of the laboring classes and after Lyon had proceeded for a short while the officers went to him and placed him under arrest. He was taken to the calaboose and locked up. "Lyon's friends then began an effort

to secure bond for him, but it seems the officers were uncertain what to do about it, but Mr. Stewart, city marshal, was found and it was arranged to make hon and Mr. Stewart accepted. MARSHAL STEWART, HENRY LANGHAM, W. M. Cook and E. A. FLETCHER then went to the calaboose to release Mr. wyon. When they reached the place it was found that the large brass padlock

had been removed and Lyon was miss-ing from the jail. Mr. Stewart questioned the other inmates of the plac and they informed him that two men came there some THIRTY OR FORTY MINUTES BEFORE THAT, stood

(Continued on page 2.)

shall be abolished and the day labor plan substituted, no more than eight hours to constitute a day's work Third. We favor the municipal own-ership of all natural monopolies, such s water works, gas works, electric light plants and street railroad, and we demand the repeal of all laws on the statute books of the State discriminating against the people in favor

of private corporations doing the public's business.

Fourth. We believe and declare that the present State Constitution prohibits a government by the majority and we demand that it be so amended that the voters and not territory shall be represented in our State Legislature. Fifth. We affirm that the time has ome when in the defence of liberty. free speech and free man, we must d that the Judges of all courts and all prosecuting attorneys must be chosen by a direct vote of the

people. Sixth. A vast conspiracy against mankind is organized for the purpose of crushing out freedom and estab-lishing an absolute depotism of wealth on the ruins of a people's government and we therefore call upon all people who want this republic to endure as free government built upon the love of the whole people for each other to join with us in this political movement for the defence of our rights and the carrying out of these principles among men.

The declaration has been sent broad cast to all "labor organizations" in Connecticut.

Many Good Things.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 13.-Failure of Butler & Alger her for \$51,000 has unearthed a gigantic swindle scheme by which "suckers" from all over the country are losers. The firm employed forty typewriters to carry on enormous cor-respondence, alluring circulars were sent out promising rich returns. The firm The firm posed as book publishers, but admit they never published a volume.

Signed: Section Lincoln S. L. P.

P. S.—Our national organ. "THE WEEKLY PEOPLE," is owned by workingmen, edited by workingmen, printed by workingmen in the interests of workingmen. Price 50 cents per year. Published at Nos. 2-4-6 New Reade street, New York City. Local agent for same. H. S. Aley, 1318 O street. Lincoln, Nebraska. Should you desire to contribute to our cam-paign fund send money to Fred Herman, 1621 M street. Should you vote our ticket please send your full name and address to him.

Be sure and save this leaflet until election day in order that you may remember the names of our candidates.

S. L. P. meeting every Sunday at 3:30 p. m. at Room 38, 1318 O street. Public invited.

Lincoln, Nebraska, Oct. 18, 1901.

RAILWAY STRIKERS ARRESTED.

Chairman of a Workmen's Conference Committee Accused of Larceny Greenfield , Mass., Dec. 13 .- Two arrests were made here to-day in connec-tion with the strike of yard employes of the Boston and Maine Pailroad. Henry Timmis, chairman of the committee sent by the workmen to confer with the railroad officers last night, was arrested by

a railroad detective, charged with larceny of articles from the storeroom of the passenger station here. The other arrest was that of a man who came here from Fitchburg with a crew, to go to work, for disturbing the peace. He refused to accept a place with the road, and abused the station agent.

The strike is for an increase of wages.

TEXAS KU KLUX CLAN. (Continued from page 1.)

ment and then one of the men said: "Come on; let's go." The three men went out together and closed the door. "There was no evidence that the door. had been tampered with save that the was gone and this morning Marshal Stewart was forced to buy a new one. Nothing has been seen of the missing lock up to this time. Mr. Stewart and the police force searched over the city last night for Lyon, but,

course, failed to locate him. "Attorney W. M. Crook, who has been acting as attorney for Frank Lyon for some time, related the happenings for some time, related the happenings of last night as they came under his observations. Attorney Crook said: "In answer to a message I came to town last evening about 6 o'clock with the intention of getting a boul for Mr. Lyon, who had gotten in trouble with the police, so I was told, for mak-ing a meach on the streat late in the ing a speech on the street late in the afternoon and had been placed in the calaboose. The policemen on duty and deputies refused to take the bail offered, and referred me to Marshal Stewart. It was about 10:30 when I found Marshal Stewart, although I had searched diligently for several hours. The marshal finally and reluctantly con-sented to take the bail bond of \$150, sented to take the bail bond of \$100, which had been prepared and tendered. He was then seated at Duke's restaurant in company with EMMET FLETCHER, HENRY LANGHAM, Ivey Tevis and Holmes Duke. Messrs. LANGHAM and w. ETCHER accompanied the marshal FLETCHER accompanied the marshal

and myself to the calaboose. "Early in the evening, in company with "Early in the evening, in company with John L. Bryant, I called at the cala-boose and talked with Lyon, and at that time the door of that part of the cala-boose which held Lyon was securely locked with a heavy padlock. On the second visit, after the marshal had taken be been big respect I called in a long his key from his pocket I called in a loud voice to Lyon, but received no response. Marshal Stewart then stepped up to the door and found it unlocked, and the padlock was missing. The marshal express-ed great surprise at this condition, that the door had been opened without author-ity, AS NO ONE BUT POLICEMEN HAD A KEY TO THE LOCK and there was no evidence of violence. The marshal threatened to discharge the offireleased the prisoner without Upon making inquiry of the rity. mer if he knew the name of the house, a white man among them said that AN OFFICER had come about an hour before with another man and taken Lyon out. Marshal Stewart asked the Lyon out. Marsan Stewart back the prisoner of he knew the name of the efficer, and he was informed that he (the prisoner) KNEW THE OFFICER BUT DID NOT KNOW HIS NAME. he marshal asked him further how any were on that side of the calaboose, nd the reply was that there were seven. After some discussion the party return-ed to the business part of town." "Nothing further was heard from Lyon until the brakeman this morning brought

the story that he was at Terry. This inmation was communicated to the police department and Officer Ravell and Marshal Stewart announced that uo effort would be spared to locate the par-ties who entered the jail and assaulted Lyon. This morning W. M. Cook report-ed the circumstances to Justice Martin of the district court, and the judge instructed Sheriff Landry to make the most rigid investigation of the affair, saying that is one of the most serious affairs which had ever occurred in Beaumont. heriff Landry pronounced the affair ost dastardly outrage and said he would sift the matter through and through, and if it is possible the parties who committed the outrage will be pun-ished to the full extent of the law.

"This morning Simon Cohen was ap-pointed with authority of a deputy con-stable and started to Terry after. Mr. Lyon with a buggy. It is hardly prob-able that he will reach here before late in the day." A Chance for Uncle Sam.

On November 9 the "Beaumont Jour-nal" received through the United States Mail the following threatening and ob-

NEXT MORNING AND CANNOT BE FOUND. It was not in-tended that they should be found any eutside five or ten minutes then came in and asked for Lyon. He came forward and the three whispered together a mo-too much for the comfort of the con-tion to the three the came the intervention of the con-tion to the three the came the came the con-tion to the conspirators; hence their speedy release from durance vile. Needless to say, also, no officer has been dismissed from the force for opening Lyon's cell door with-out authority on that fateful night of October 20. Considering that Beaumont has not quite reached the popula-tion of New York, or even Chicago, it would seem an easy matter for the city marshal to "locate" his delinquent subordinate

on his side of the calaboose. THESE PRISONEES WERE RELEASED

The Mr. and Marshal Stewart, as he is variously designated above, is James Stewart, city marshal of Beaumont. When this city marshal and his friends Langham and Fletcher, accompanied by Attorney Crook, went to the calaboose for the ostensible purpose of "liberating" Lyon, they having gone on his bonds, they knew that he had already been spirited away by their confederates to be joined by themselves. The signing of Lyon's bonds was a mere sham, intended to deceive Attorney Crook and hide their own complicity in the pre-arranged crime. Of course they failed to "locate" Lyon after their "search all over the city the night he was kidnaped and so terribly beaten.

Tyranny Unchained.

Henceforth, uniformed ruffians in the State of Texas, backed by the infamous judgment of this infamous "court," will consider themselves as superior to and above the law. Hereafter the citizen who may be so unfortunate as to have to work for a living will hold his liberty not by natural right and legal enactment, but solely by sufferance of the 'armed and brutal constabulary of the capi-talist class. Such is the outcome of more than a quarter of a century of undisputed "Democratic" rule. That party, and that party alone, is responsi-ble for all of the brutal and dishonest laws that disgrace the statute books of Texas. It has had practically no opposition in the legislature. It has had absolute coutrol of the administration of the laws for nearly thirty years, and I challenge the records of civilization to produce its equal in political and moral obliquity during that period. It seems to have learned nothing from the civil to have learned nothing from the civil war. The same brutal and domineering spirit that prompted Robert Toombs of Georgia to boast that he would call the roll of his slaves from the shadow of Buaker Hill Monument still lives. The Democratic Party despises and defies the moral sense of mankind. It has corrupted every agency of public opinion, to the end that the old-time dream of a great slave empire may yet be pealized. The disfranchisement mens ures already adopted in several of the Southern States, soon to followed in all of them, are but cautious steps in that direction. Supported by Northern Doughfaces and Copperheads, it is the intention of the South, under one pretext or another, to reduce the great bulk of the negroes to their old-time con-dition of chattels, as near as possible, while the whites of the working class are to be relegated to the condition of peons. Deprived of all political rights and ever sinking lower in the social scale, from this element of the population will be drawn the ignorant and brutalized constabulary and soldiery that, officered by the ruling class, will be used to keep the white peons and black chattels submissive and obedient to the mandates of that class. Action of State Committee.

With the decision that marks all of his actions, Comrade Leitner actified National Headquarters, as will be seen by the following communication publish ed in THE PEOPLE of November 9: "To the members of the Socialist Labor Party: Comrades

Through the columns of the PEOPLE you have learned of the dastardly outrage committed by some members of the Beaumont, Texas, police force against our brave comrade F. D. Lyon. These thugs in uniform MUST be brought to justice. But what a hornets' nest have stirred up is explained in the sub-joined letter by the victim of those would be assassins. The Texas State Committee has invoked the aid of the Gover-

strongly upon is the great risk that I would have to assume should I return to the scene of the crime, with no other protection than that afforded by the kinsnen of the very men whom I would have to accuse. No one can appreciate as I do the bloody malvolence of the men who whipped and beat me, and the cir-cumstances under which they declared they would take my life if I returned, satisfy me that it was no idle threat. "I have no confidence in the official's

who will have to conduct the prosecu tion, and I am actually in dread of the very officers on whom one would think could rely for protection. Friends have advised me to abandon any attempt at prosecution unless I can have ade quate protection for my life while in attenda ce on Graud Jury and Trial court.

"While ready and willing to do my duty as a witness, by appearing against those who conspired against and violated rights, and trampled on the laws of the State and the laws of general decency. I have no desire to commi suicide by trusting myself to the care of those who stand so close in interest to the guilty parties. Fraternally yours, "F. D. LYON."

The Prediction Verified.

The "Beaumont Journal" of the 2d inst., in a plain, matter-of-fact-way, w thout comment, gives the finale of his hideous felony in the following words: "This morning Henry Langham, James Stewart, James Ravell and Perry Broussard appeared in the Coun-ty court before Judge O'Brien

answer to the charge of com mitting aggravated assaults on the person of Frank D. Lyon. A motion was made that the defendants be given separate hearings, and the motion was granted by the court. "Henry Langham then announced through his attorney that he was ready for trial and the evidence was heard.

the party making the accusation being on the stand nearly an hour. When the evidence was completed and the statements made to the court, the court announced that he found the defendant not guilty. "This afternoon at 2 o'clock the

fendant Broussard was called and his trial begun. "This afternoon Perry Broussard.

James Ravell and James Stewart were tried, and the court found all the parties not guilty as charged in the indictment.'

The Rufflans-Their Names. The name of the city marshal is James Stewart: James Ravell is city detective: Perry Broussard is a police officer: Henry Langham is an ex-deputy sheriff (his father was once sheriff of the county) and is at present a deputy tax collector. Langham is notorious as local bully and bruiser, and is an inti mate friend and associate of the police officers. E. A. Fletcher is the owner of a sawmill and a large employer of

negro labor. At the "trial" of the five men who beat him Lyon positively recognized Langham and Ravell. The evidence connecting the other two was circumstan tial. Emmet Fletcher testified on the "trial" that he was with Langham from o'clock until 11 o'clock on the evening of October 20, 1901. As to being with Langham, if he testified truly, he must have been the fifth man in the party as Langham was most certainly one o

W. H. Gray, county attorney, had charge of the prosecution of Stewart Ravell, Broussard and Langham. He never made any attempt, so far as I can learn, to prepare for trial; he never

endeavored to secure information from Lyon that would aid him in getting other evidence. He never even sum-moned Lyon as a witness; and, to add to the farce, Lyon was suppenned by the defendants! The case was "tried" before County Judge O'Brien, without a jury, and after Lyon had given his testimony HE WAS EXCLUDED FROM THE COURT ROOM

prevent him from hearing the testimony. Langham proved other an alibi by his friend Fletcher, the lumber mill man. Of course the testimony of Fletcher, a "prominent and wealthy citizen" was sufficient to discredit Lyon's testimony and establish an alibi for his friend Henry Langham.

The whole murderous crew were "ac quitted" by Judge O'Brien, a magisare letter. The words filling the spaces apied by dashes in this copy are of increity in this matter. I have just re-ashamed to inflict such a creature upon

heads together it is easy to guess what the result will be.

Another Murderous Assault. Herewith is further evidence of the reign of terror inaugurated by these capitalist ruffians: On Monday, the 2d instant while S. Cohn, a witness in the case, and Lyon were going from the court-house to the center of Beaumont, they were violently assaulted by three of the Ku Klux Klan-City Marshal James Stewart, City Detective James Ravell, and Henry Langham, three of the men who had been indicted by the grand jury. Langham, protected by the city marshal (who stood behind him with his six-shooter in his hand), violently assaulted Lyon and en-deavored, I have no doubt, to draw him into a fight so that he or Stewart could have an excuse for murdering him. Ravell, the city detective, knocked Cohn (who is city circulator of the Journal) down into the muddy street, and RE PEATEDLY KICKED HIM IN THE FACE. Cohn is a small man, and was attacked simply because he was with Lyon. The brutes desisted on the assembling of a crowd, and then went to one of the ring courts and pleaded guilty paid a nominal fine, and were set free to continue their murderous assaults on peaceable and inoffensive citizens. Dur ing the scuffle that took place between Langham and Lyon, Langham repeated substantially the same threat that

been made to Lyon on the night of Oct. 20, after beating him and ordering him to leave the country, to-wit: "WE WILL GET YOU YET!" This threat alone shows clearly that Langham was one of the party that committeed the cowardly assault on Lyon on the night of Oct. 20.

Why Justice Fell Down.

The ruffians who committed the flag rant assault upon the constitutional guarantees of free speech and free assemblage and against the peace and dignity of the State of Texas, were duly indicted for their crime shortly after its commission by a grand jury, presumably composed of substantial citizens. A complaisant magistrate admitted them to nominal bail, thus indicating in advance what the 'trial' was to be. It was a matter of common remark that nothing would be done with the conspirators-that there vas too much sawmill money back

them. It did not escape the eyes of observant citizens that the Governor of the State who prompty set the Attorney General's office in motion, supported by the State Rangers, to vindicate the out

raged majesty of the law when certain prosperous farmers in Henderson county lynched by other well-to-do citizens suddenly developed an India-rubber spine when the rights of the wage worker were invaded. His constitutional oath to see that the laws of the State were faithfully and impartially enforced counted for naught when an honest and industrious citizen, possessing no property other than his brains and manual skill, demanded the protection of the law. Had the spine less executive done his duty in main

taining the honor of the State, the hon est and decent citizens of Beaumont vould have felt encouraged to take an interest in preserving the fair name of their city. As it is, so long as the unconvicted felons who assaulted Lyon are permitted to exercise authority in Beau mont, or even live there uncaged, just so long will that city continue to wear the evil fame of being the most lawless city a State renowned beyond all other States in the Union for its general law

essness and contempt for human rights. It will be noted that Lyon, at great personal expense, which he can ill afford, was in Beaumont in obedience to the mandate of the court, and any honest judge, considering what had previously occurred and the conditions then existing would have provided the witness specal protection. The "court" KNEW as a matter of fact that the very officers whose duty if was to uphold the law had themselves been CRIMINAL PARTICI-PANTS in the original tragedy of Oct

Governor Savers had been made ac quainted with the corrupt and lawless conditions existing in Beaumont, but he had not the honesty and courage to an tagonize the powerful interests arrayed against Lyon, and bent upon his assas sination. He knew there had never been a time in the history of the State when the Ranger force at his command was eeded more than on this occasion at Beaumout.

Workingmen will please bear in mind, when the Democratic party again solicits votes that the (at a critical period, refused to protect one af their class against ruffianism of which a Chinese Boxer would be ashamed.

service in exposing the perfidy of the labor fakirs, and especially those who were "socialistically" inclined. He con-tinued the fight against these foul trait-ors to the working class so effectually past, recent events in our own country and the threatening future, the Socialist Labor Party, the only political or ganization in existence that represents upon his return to Houston, that the Organized Scabbery, which dominates the Typographical Union of that city your class interests, that recoils at we menace, that faces every danger, that as completely as the same element doe its twin-sister of San Antonio, which presents an undaunted front to every nemy, invites your co-operation in its honors with monuments those who cessfully swindle their fellow workers fight to maintain the natural and con suspended him ,expecting thereby to silence him and rescue their fellow stitutional rights of free speech and free assemblage. Consider for a mofakirs while they had a shred of reputa-tion left to hide their nefarious deeds. ment, and you must recognize the fact that the wanton and savage attack on When the Organized Scabbery realized Comrade Lyon has a larger meaning than an assault upon an individual. The that he had an appeal then pending and starve a Militant Socialist into murderous blows that felled him to the earth as if he were a beast of the submission was a failure, they crowned were also aimed at YOU. It was a their infamous warfare by expelling him without notice of trial, notwithstanding declaration by the ruling class, through that he had a appeal then peuding its ruffianly retainers, that henceforth against their injust and unlawful sen not content with appropriating to its own exclusive use three-fourths of the tence of suspension, the cowardly and lying excuse being that he was a mem-ber of a "rat" oganization, as they are wealth you create, it will likewise prohibit you from meeting in peaceable pleased to term the Socialist Trade &: assemblage to discuss your grievances. If you are cravens you will humbly sub-Labor Alliance, the economic arm of the Socialist Labor Party. The notice of his expulsion from the Houston Typomit; but if you honor the memory of the revolutianry fathers, if your hearts graphical Union was given at a time when he was writhing in bodily torture still vibrate to the names of Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill King's Mountain and Yorktown, from the cruel beating inflicted by the Beaumont ruffians, thus demonstrating will unite with the Socialist Labor Party in declaring with one mighty and the close affinity existing between Or universal acclaim that the liberties which ganized Scabbery and Capitalist Prig-ands, which indeed is an illustration of are ours by birth and inheritance shall 'Two minds with but a single thought; not be invaded with impunity. Two hearts that beat as one.' The next fight for free speech and free

Had this assault been committed upon a "business" man, or any of those holy people known as "tax-payers," there would have gone up a universal howl assemblage will come off at the February term of the District Court of Orange County. demanding the vigorous enforcement of Comrade Lyon, and the threat to kill hin the law; the wheels of justice would have if he should ever return to Beaumont revolved swiftly, and a profound Amen would have assailed the sky as the maswere crimes committed in this county and it is fair to assume that at the Feb sive doors of the penitentiary closed on ruary term ensuing the grand jury will the villains who had dared to assail one of the Lord's anointed. But as the take cognizance of the matter. I have no reason to doubt that the authorities victim in this case is only a wage-worker, the incident scarcely elicited remark outof this county will do their share. side of the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party. With a few honorable ex-ceptions-notably the Orange Citizen and money. This is a matter that concerns every wage-worker, and especially the members of the Socialist Labor Party. Party. the Gonzales Forum, whose proprietors, while not Socialists, have the instincts For several years the comrade has given his time and money freely to build up of gentiemen and love fair play-the the party in Texas, and not one cent press of the State practically ignored it, the "great dalies" limiting their achas he ever received from the party, not one cent would he accept now if this counts to a few brief telegrams. These were a matter merely personal to himtwo weekly papers alone, so far as I self. He has been out of work and sub-pect to heavy expense since October 20. The Socialist Labor Party of Texas is know, had the courage to denounce the outrage editorially. The trade union-ists generally appeared to regard it as an affair in which they had no possible small in numbers and poor in this world's goods; therefore, in behalf of the State interest, wi th the exception of the Beau-Committee, I appeal to comrades and mont workers, who came to the front like men and adopted resolutions desympathizers throughout the Union to come to our assistance. nouncing the outrage upon one of their Frank Leitner, Secretary of the State Committee, S. L. P., 226 Wyoming St.,

The "crime" of Comrade Lyon consisted in his unselfish attempt to en-iighten the minds of those less fortunate-San Antonio, Texas. Contributions will be acknowledged in the WEEKLY endowed than himself and arouse in PEOPLE, and all money received over them a sense of their rights as workingwhat is necessary will be turned into the DAIL PEOPLE Fund. men. His class-consciousness takes in all humanity, regardless of race, creed or sex. Standing squarely on the plat form of the uncompromising Socialist Labor Party, it is inconceivable to him that one element of the workers should contemplate elevating themselves by standing on the backs of their fellowworkers. He believes that ALL workers are equally entitled to the full fruits of their labor and equally entitled to the full rights of citizenship. This is haping that it will create a flame in the heart of wage workers that can never the reason why the labor exploiters and their lieutenants, the labor fakirs, hate be extinguished. him so venomously, and it is also the reason why his comrades cling to him so tenaciously. This is not an overdrawn picture. The

ferocious spirit of intolerance that jailed Whittier, that dragged Garrison through the streets of Boston with a rope around Couldn't Stand Having Fault Found his neck, that forced the great Webster to give the he to the promptings of his generous heart and noble mind, that foully murdered Rev. Elijah Lovejoy, that struck down Charles Sumper, and past 13. years in Union Hill, accentnated its implacable hostility to N. J., committed suicide Thurseverything humane and just by assassin. day afternoon by hanging himating the merciful Lincoln-this same self to a bedpost in his home, 1 Hudspirit of ante-bellum times still aninates Texas and the whole South, and son avenue. For about half a century it is responsible for the murderous as-Adams had been a silk weaver, and sault on Lyon, who had committed no offense against either law or morals. he had mastered his business thoroughly, as he believed, and by his fel-The evidences substantiating the truth of these statements can be seen on every low employes he was looked upon as hand and are too apparent to need one of the most proficient men in his recapitulation here. Duty of the Party. trade. Adams was for some time em-

country has ever voluntarily relinquished Trades' & Societies' Directory ifs grip on the throat of labor. There fore, guided by the lessons of the hoary

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 13 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue Newark, N. J.

SECTION AKRON, GHIO, S. L. P., meets every hist and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koylin, Howard st. Organizer, J. Koylin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE -Out-MITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Tauraday 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 Pes-chine ave. Newark N. J. chine ave., Newark, N. J.

field

and

you

Next Fight-Help Needed.

To make a legal fight we must have

Send all contributions to Comrade

Fraternally submitted, SAMUEL J. GARRISON.

WEAVER HANGED HIMSELF.

With His Work.

Hugo Adams, 64 years old,

silk weaver, who lived for the

Orange, Texas, Dec. 10, 1901.

The murderous assault upon

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

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

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P. meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, S92 Main street.

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

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday or month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 35th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

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

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

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. 4. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets ev-& L. A. (Sweensn anachanist), 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, 2051/2 South Main street. -Public meet-Temple, 1291/2 W. First street, corner

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, S53 Grand avenue, Westville Branch mets every third Tucsday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

Spring.

Comrade Editor: I have labored long SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. and faithfully to give you an accurate de-tailed account of the essential facts in this tragedy. I have made such com-ments as the facts seemed to warrant; P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor. and notwithstanding its length, I ask HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMyou to flash it forth to the four winds of heaven through the columns of the only ERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Suntrue workingman's paper published in the United States in the English language

days. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

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. Openair meetings every Sunday evening, cor. Main and Church sts.

PIONEER MINED ALLIANCE, L. A. JONEER MIXED ADMANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tues-day, S p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cai. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome. SECTION CHICAGO, III., 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.

WOMEN WAGE WORKERS

In Massachusetts They are in 56 per cent of the Industries.

Boston, Dec. 13 .- Letters come ... constantly to the Bureau of Statistics of Labor asking for the number of occupais in Massachusetts in which women are employed. This question is an-swered in the current Labor Bulletin of the Bureau. By the last State cen-sus there were 3,825 occupations fol-lowed in the State. Women and girls were found in 2,127 of them, or in 56 per cent, leaving 44 per cent, of the occupations in which men and boys ex-clusively are employed. These 2,127 branches have been classified as follows: Under, the national government were 26 branches de la classified as follows: 26 branches, with women in 13 of them; 12 were under the State government, with women in 10 of them; 28 under city and town government, with women in 20 of them. Under the head of professional occupations these branches

print them. This letter, evidently writ-ten by one of the brigands, is presum-ably in the possession of the "Beaumont Journal." Here it is, with the editor's ent thereon:

"S. H. McGary, City: "'Sir-We understand that certain ng men in this city have been wrong-y indicted by the Grand Jury for taking one Lyon out of jail and whip-ping him. We believe you were instru-mental in these indictments being found. Now, we want to say to you that we e friends to these boys and if any mment or criticism appears in your rty paper in this matter, you dirty ______, you will receive the me or worse treatment than that of friend of yours received. You may take warning, you -We are after you next.'

The above was received by "Th "The above was received by "The Journal this morning. It is carefully disguised, 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 Beau-mont, and when either he or his gang attempts to whitecap "The Journal" editor the incident will be remembered. There is little danger in writers anonymous threats, however. They are too cowardly to look an honest, courattempt assassination unless shielded by darkness of the brush. The threat will cause "The Journal" editor to lose no sleep."

Suggestive Incidents.

The reader will note that the city marshal was "surprised" at the cell door inving been opened without authority, and that he threatened to dismiss the officer who had released the prisoner, etc. In anower, to questions by the city mar-thal, a white prisoner stated that an officer and another man had taken Lyon out an hour before; that he knew the officer, though he did not know his name: that there were seven prisoners

consult with Comrade Lyon. Should the Governor fail to do his sworn duty the S. L. P. must prosecute the case bring the criminals behind the bars. We have good lawyers to push the prosecu-tion but it takes money to fight it out. Texas has heretofore liberally respond-ed to any call for assistance from any part of the country. Let the party show that it will avenge the first martyr of the Social Revolution and thereby give warning to ALL would-be evil doers wherever we have planted our standard that they can't monkey with the Buzz-

Saw. "Send all moneys to undersigned: they will be duly accounted for in the PEO-PLE. Should more money be contri-buted than needed, it will be turned in for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE. Frank Leitner.

Frank Leitner, Secretary Texas State Com., S. L. P. Lyon Predicts Result. "(Copy of letter from F. D. Lyon to

Texas State Committee, S. L. P.)

Houston, Tex., Oct. 28, 1901. Mr. Frank Leitner, Secretary State Committee, S. L. P., San Antonio, Tex .:

"Dear Comrade-In the matter of instituting criminal proceedings against the perpetrators of the crime at Beauopinion, there is not the slightest pros-pect of a bona fide prosecution on the part of the Jefferson County officials. The intimate relationships existing between the Beaumont police force and the sheriff and the deputies, together

with the fact that the guilty parties are related by the ties of blood and mar-riage to public officials, warrant my belief that, unless unprejudiced outside assistance is rendered, all efforts at conviction must prove futile. As suggested by the 'Beaumont Daily Journal,' the by the the

the people of New York.

"Prosecutor" and "Court."

Concerning W. H. Gray, the prosecut-ing attorney at Beaumont of Jefferson county, I will quote an extract from the report of the Grand jury of that county rendered, to the District, court about two weeks ago and published in the "Beaumont Journal":

"Whereas, by abundant and competent testimony had before us as Grand jurors of Jefferson county, officially assembled, it has been made to appear to our satisfaction from the testimony of numerous witnesses relating thereto that our present county attorney, W. H Gray, has been guilty of malfeasance and misconduct in office, and that he is wholly and grossly ignorant of the duties of the office, and wholly incompetent to perform the same and to properly and legally represent and protect the inter-ests of the State in upholding and maintaining the dignity and majesty of the

law; and "Whereas, competent and convincing testimony has been adduced before us as Grand jurors and so irrefutable in its nature as to compel us in the discharge of our sworn duty as such Grand jurors to recommend and report to this honor able court that proceedings be insti-tuted at once in a legal mauner to the end that the said W. H. Gray be removed from his office as county attorney of Jefferson county. We feel that is a mockery upon justice, an imposition upon society and the good citizenship of the county for him to wear longer the mantle of his office."

Here follows a long list of specific offenses committed by the said Gray. For the sake of brevity we omit them, especially as, some of the offenses charged against him by the Grand jury

The Man-Who He Is.

Comrade Frank D. Lyon is a native of Kentucky, about 33 years of age, welleducated, and a printer by trade, being recognized as one of the swiftest and most accurate compositors and linetype

operators in the State. He has work in most of the cities of Texas, and in all places where he has lived he is known as an industrious, self-reliant man-one of those rare men who by their intelligence and general deportment command the respect of all with whom they comin contact whose good opinions are worth having. He is one of three printers in this State who are members of the Socialist Labor Party, the other two being John L. Bryant, foreman of the "Beaumont Journal" and a member of Section Houston, and the writer of this article, who has the honor to be a mem er of Section San Antonio. Comrade Lyon and the writer are also members

of the Mixed Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of San Antonio. Personally Comrade Lyon is a most companionable man, and is known and admired by every member of the Social-ist Labor Party in Texas. He is an eloquent orator, thoroughly honest, and absolutely free from self-seeking. He is a sober, studious man, and among the thousands of wage workers I have known and associated with I can recall

the name of no one who possesses more of the sterling qualities that go to fit one for leadership than Comrade Lyon Thoroughly imbued with the spirit o the Marxian philosophy, as the result of long and painstaking study, he

ever been ready to respond cheerfully to every call for help in advancing party interests. In conjunction with Comrad State Rangers seem to be needed in order to secure effective service. When such a "lawyer" as Gray and "Another point that I cannot insist too

the second second second second

The Socialist Labor Party of Texas, immovably rooted in the class struggle. will continue the fight on aggressive lines for the abolition of industrial slavery, even if it should take fifty summers

win. There will be no let-up, no back The implacable spirit exhibited down. by the brutalized Democratic party in defense of barbarism will be met the Socialist Labor Party with a spirit equally as resolute and inflexible on the side of freedom and enlightenment. As this grand revolutionary organization embracing the world, attracts to its ranks only the high-souled and clear

visioned by never compromising with truth lest it lose a friend nor withholding a blow at error lest it make an enemy, its intrepid agitators, braving martydrom, will continue to deliver its message to the working class, confident that they will ultimately arouse in the souls of the wage earners a spirit of class solidarity. That accomplished the labor giant, freed from the shackles of ignorance and superstition riveted by fraud and force, will stand erect and display his invincible strength by de-

throning a felonious class that lives in palaces while he shivers in the hovel, that revels in splendor and luxury while te cronches in rags and hunger.

Workingmen of Texas, of the United States, the Socialist Labor Party appeals to you in the light of the blazing rifles of Homestead and Hazelton ,the stockade of Wardner and the ruffianism of Beaumont, to remember that your emancipation from industrial slavery can only be achieved by yourselves unit ing as a class and demanding it through the instrumentality of the ballot; to no longer court the illusion that in some miraculous way you will receive it as a voluntary gift from a class that owns the land, the mines, all the instruments of production and distribution, and controls absolutely in its own interest every Hudson. department of the government, State and nation. No ruling class in any age or

ployed in the factory of Reiling, David & Schoen, and those in authority over him seemed to consider him one of the ablest men in the factory.

About a week ago a change came over the scene, the head of the department in which Adams was employed, found fault with his work. This seemed to pray upon the old man's mind. At the factory and among his asociatess outside he appeared to be moer dull than was his wont.

Thursday morning his place at the factory was' vacant and as he had been a steady workmen for years his absence was speedily noted. Some one suggested that they should call at the house where Adams lived alone and learn, if posible, what was wrong. The house was found closed, and there was no response to repeated knocks in the door. Fearing that there was comething wrong, the po-lice were not ified and the door was forced open. In a bedroom, hanging to a bedpost, Adams was found dead. A piece of cotton cloth was found wound around his neck twice and fas tened to the bed-post. To show the libelous, if not true, and we invite pro-man's determination to die, when Coroner Gschwind viewed the body and attempted to have it removed to his

morgue, it was found that one of the dead man's arms was wedged between the bed and the floor, as if used to act as a lever to bring the greater pres-sure to bear on the noose around his ary for the athletic members to tire themselves walking at least three blocks north or south to get to the banks of the Hudson. As they are all "our best people" they had no trouble in getting Clausen to commit this outrage.

were recorded: In religion, 24, with women in 13; in aw 11, with women in 2; in medicine 15, with women in 13; in literature 11, with women in 10; in art 14, with women in 12; in music 12, with women in all of them; in amusements 8, with women in 5: in education 37, with women in 34; science 11, with women in 6.

Under the various kinds of domestic service are 56 branches, with women in 7 of them. In personal service women enter 46 of the 61 branches. In the 1,311 branches in the different trades, women enter 660. The same bulletin has statistics of

municipal government. For the leading Massachusetts cities are given the tax rate per \$1,000; the assessed valuation of real and personal property per capita; the amount paid per capita in taxes on the assessed valuation; the actual income per capita; the total receipts for the fiscal year per capita; the expenditures per capita for maintenance, and the total expenditures per capita for all purposes. In only four of the cities is the average valuation per capita over \$1,000. In Cambridge it is \$1,028; in Springfield, \$1,105; in Newton, \$1,716, and in Boston, \$2,013. Next below \$1,000 comes Worcester with \$946, and then New Bedford with \$927.

377 2 1

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY DECEMBER 21, 1901.

"ACGIDENTS."

THEY ARE PART OF THE DAILY LIFE OF THE WORKERS.

The Edgar Thompson Steel Mill As An Example-"Accidents" Are of Daily Occurrence There But There is No Doctor Handy and Hospital is Twelve Miles Away-Machinery Not Stopped to Take Out the Dead

Braddock, Pa., Dec. 14 .- If it were weible to obtain the correct number of en and boys that meet with "accidents" the Edgar Thompson mill alone, it ould shock every decent man and wo-

A record is kept of the number of mer that are maimed and killed on the rail-road system of this country, but I ven-ture to state without fear of contradiction that for every one mained or killed on the rairoad systems there are ten that meet with "accidents" in the mills. When a so dier leaves his home for the with which is meaned to die. He has

initia he do der feaves his nome for the limitie held he is prepared to die. He has azid "good-bye" to his wife, children, mo-ther, sister, and friends. He goes forth as he believes, to fight for a noble cause, sud he expects a bitter struggle in order to buildright the house of his country. and he expects a bitter struggle in or to maintain the honor of his country.

But have you ever asked yourself this question. "Why does a workingman in the mill, nine or factory endanger his life?" The fact of the matter is this: the workman endangers his life so that a lasy, good-for-nothing capitalist can riot in luxury and at the same time pose as "a public innefactor." He does it so that an Audrew Carnegie can reside in Scibo Caatle. Scotlaud, While he the worker lives in "Hobo Cas.le," Braddock, Homestead or some other town. "He endangers us life so that an An-

drew Carnegie can build monuments to his memory in the form of libraries, while the expenses even of a workingman's the expenses even of a workingman's functal is so great that others must help bury him, after all of his vitality is spent in the production of wealth.

Let us seview some "accidents" that have secrued in the Edgar Thompson mill at Braddock lately. It may cause besse to think of the horrible condition that confronts the wage-slave class under

the brital capitalist system. On jast Friday about five o'clock p. m., while Comrade John Desmond, twentytwo years old, was working on a ma-chine, he had his left hand caught between the clutches and cogs and los' fingers.

The master mechanic was heard to re mark after Desmond had lost his fingers: that the damned thing is a trap, and should have been thrown out long ago. ot so very long ago another young man three fingers in the same way that

Aiter Comrade Desmond was injured After Comrade Desmond was injured he was taken to the ugly old shack that they choose to call a "hospital." Although Desmond was suffering untold agony, the officers that had charge of the "hospital" proceeded in their usual style of asking about twenty-questions for the benefit of the trust in care of a law suit. Be it noted, there is no doctor in the plant. He is sent for only after "acci-denst" happen and it is a rare thing for "ne doctor to arrive one hour after he is

fine doctor to arrive one hour after he is sent for, and in many instances the docdoes not arrive until two hours after "accident." Then in the majority of can do absolutely nothing, and the patient is sent on a train or car, a distance of twelve miles, to a Pittsburg hospital. John Desmond refused to answer the questions of the officials, and not wish-

ing to expose himself to the danger of contracting bloodpoison, he went to the hospital direct. Because of his refusal contracting blockported, he went to the hospital direct. Because of his refusal to go through the "regular routine," his company, part of the Billion Dollar Trust, the same company that has enriched Carnegie, Frick and others refuses to pay Desmond's hospital bill. When a young brute, the son of a capi-

When a young brute, the son of a capi-When a young brute, the son of a capi-talist, meets with an accident while pharing foot-ball, the entire capitalist press prints column articles about the bravery- courage, daring and other stuff about this "good for nothing" that was indured while engaged in trying to lajure someone else. But when a workman

on what is called the "pig machine." a machine that can make 4,000 tons of pig iron in twenty-four hours and load i cars ready for shipment, had his left arm crushed and ground. For two hours he laid in the hospital suffering untold agony waiting for a doctor. At last the doctor arrived and got the man ready to send to a Pittsburg hospital. They only had a few minutes to catch a train, and in order to relieve the suffering the doctor suggested that one ride with him and hold up his left side. Even the brutal police officers at times are touched by the suffering, and one of them jumped into the carriage to give the sufferer the much needed

support. This "cop" was called out of the carriage and told to change his clothes, for his uniform might get stained with blood, and at the risk of missing that train the "cop" obeyed orders. Oh how sad and suffering is the fate of our class chained in wage slavery.

MASS. MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The S. L. P. the Only Party That **Battled** for Principle

Holyoke, Mass., Dec. 14 .-- The Munilipal elections are now a thing of the past and ample time has elapsed for cool reflections as to the lessons to be derived from the facts. The camwas a sham battle of the capi paign talist class to divide and conquer working class and was carried on so ssly blatant that the seemed so very transparent, as to deceive no one and yet the fraud worked

to perfection. There was no principle involved in It was the fight and none attempted. It all a personal matter and waged on the personal qualities of the candidates only. The whole campaign was nothing but a begging for votes for and by individuals. The Socialist Labor Party was the only party in the field whose candidates did not beg for votes but held true to the principles as promulgated by the national plat-

form,-the principles and tactics of the party of the working class. The Social Debauchery, known this time as the "Socialist Party, nomina-tion paper," had a ticket in the field for Mayor, Aldermen-at-Large, and one candidate for Ward Alderman in the stronghold of the S.L.P., which three years ago elected an Alderman in Ward 3. The object of this manoeu ver is so plainly apparent as to de-ceive no one. Last year this party entered the local campaign for the first time and succeeded in splitting the Socialist Municipal vote, thus reducing it to a ridiculously small figure, 106 for the Socialist Labor nominee and 124 for Buckland, the head of the Social Debauchery. The vote for Al-derman in Ward 3 was also reduced from 296 of the year before to 119 for the S.L.P., and 61 for the S.D. This traitorous action was repeated this year, and the result is accordingly. The S.L.P. polled 58 votes for Mayor and Buckland 97, while the candidates for Alderman in Ward 3 received 83 for the S.L.P. and 74 for the S.D. For Aldenman-at-Large the lowest of

he S.L.P. polled more votes than the highest of the S.D. The vote in detail is as follows: For Mayor: S.L.P., 58; S.D., 97. For City Clerk: S.L.P., 165. City Treasurer: S.L.P., 188.

School Committee: S.L.P., 112; S.D., 124.

Aldermen-at-Large: S.L.P., 328, S D.,170; S.L.P., 308, S.D. 169; S.L.P., 202, S.D., 160; S.L.P., 184, S.D., 126; S. L.P., 171, S.D., 115 Our candidate in Ward 2 received

137 votes for Ward Alderman. It will be seen that the Social De-

bauchery in trying to kill the S.L.P., is simply digging its own grave. The impotency of the local Debauchery as a fighting factor may be judged by the fact that on Sunday before elec tion we held a rally in their own headquarters, the Springdale- Turn Hall, and although there were more So-cial Democrats in the beer saloon connected with the hall than there ere S.L.P. members at the rally, they failed to take advantage of such a favorable situation although the S.L.P. speakers roisted them unsparingly. The fact has recently leaked out our local Debauchery is comthat prised simply of a dozen of the old sore-heads of Cincinnati faction fame, who are re-inforced by E. A. Buck-land, who recently published a state-

LITERATURE.

SOCIALISM VS. ANARCHISM .- An address delivered by Daniel De Leon of New York in Paine Memorial Hall, Boston, Mass., Sunday afternoon, Oc-tober 13, 1901, under the auspices of Section Boston of the Socialist Labor Party. Published by the Labor News Company, Nos. 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Price 10 cents.

This is the most important contribution to the question of "Socialism vs. Anarchism" that has been given out du:ing the long and heated debate that has taken place since President McKinley was murdered. It is a direct and forci analysis of the theory of Anarchism, and a masterly exposition of the fallacy of that theory.

The extracts here given will show the nature of the book:

Before taking up my subject, allow me to make a few introductory remarks, which may, or may not, be necessary in this instance; or possibly may be necessary to a very extended extent. All those of you who remember the recent vulgar attacks upon the Socialist

Labor Party on the part of the Repub lican press, which manufactured "Social ists," and put into their mouths cheers for the assassin of McKinley; all the of you who remember the equally obassaults by the Democratic press, which endeavored to connect Czolgosz directly with the Socialist Labor Party all those of you who recollect the vulgar language hurled from the Protestant and pulpits, lumping Socialism and Jewish Anarchism in one; all those of you who remember the immoral attitude struck by the Princes of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of this country, who, forgetful of their claim that they are "teachers of morality," have, on the occasion of the Buffalo tragedy, resorted to the immoral act of falsifying the tenets and principles of Socialism; all those of you who re member the language of the politicians Democratic and Republican, on this sub ject, may possibly expect of me that I am going, this afternoon, to hit back,

Nothing of the sort. The sun hits not back against the dark clouds that may gather in its face; neither does the So cialist Labor Party. The Socialist La-bor Party, like all Truth, can bide its time; and in the meantime proceed se-renely along its orbit. To hit back increases disorder because it increases animosity. I come not to hit back. What I come for is to enable those gathered here-to the extent that I can withi the limited time that it is physically possible for a person to address you on so broad a question-to nick their own way; to give you tips, as it were, the may aid you in unraveling the compli-cated problem that this question of Anarchism brings up, that the shot of Czolgosz has raised into prominence. Indeed, the great Social Question cap-

not be entered, perhaps, by a better gate than the gate which, not Anarchism suggests, but which the anarchistic forces of society try to raise as a barrier against the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Movement. The Social Question has been justly called the great solvent, that great ocean, into which all the rivers of knowledge flow, and to which all the department of intellectual upbuilding are tributaries. It is hard to say that this, that, or the other of the numerous sub-questions raised is the most important. I shall not say that the questions raised in the public mind

by the word Anarchism are the most important; but what I do maintain is this: That this question involves a tactical issue, and that that tactical issue is to-day of the greaest imporance. Wih these preliminary remarks I shall begin, but yet I must bring in another little preliminary. It is suggested by a book review in one of the New York papers of this York papers of this very morn-ing. At the risk of advertising a very stupid book, and a still more stupid re viewer, I shall mention their names. hold here the New York "Sun" of this morning. It contains a certain book review. The author of the book is a gentleman who has perpetrated before works of this noture. His name is John Rae. He has written a book called "The His-tory of Socialism." God help Socialism,

and God help history! (Laughter and ap-

plause.) I have marked and picked out

of this review three of the statements which the review three of the statements

I shall show you that the man who wrote that does not know the first thing history. I shall show you that individualistic outbreaks have acbout these complished wonderful revolutions in their time, but in days gone by. I shall show you, that as humanity progresse individual acts wane in strength, and I shall show you why, to-day, they are simply flashes in the pan; consequently that this wholesale denunciation of individualistic revolutions, individualistic shots, and individualistic assassinations as acts incapable of accomplishing great results, shows that these gentlemen have no conception of what Anarchism really means, or where it has its 100ts.

There is in the political domain of this country an insect known as "Kangaroo Social Democracy." (Laughter and applause.) Let us take a pin; let us stick the pin into that insect; let us hold it up and examine it. We shall find a strik ing connection between it and the ele phant-like, rhinoceros-like, giraffe-like Anarchist creatures we have been stick-

ing the scalpel into. (Applause.) You will-all of you who are at all informed-agree with me that the golden dream of the Kangaroo Social mocracy is to capture the Socialist La bor Party. The mere existence; the pos-ture; the activity; the high grade of vitality; the mental, moral, and physical bre of the S. L. P. have been a verit able nightmare to the Kangaroo Social Democracy, to such a point that the S. L. P. actually deprives the insect of all equipose. The Kangaroo Social De mocracy wishes fervently to capture and, if it cannot do that, to kill the S. L P. With this end in view, what is the plan of campaign that the insect has adopted and pursues? Has it been to work upon and win over the Socialist Labor Party membership, or kill off THEM? No! All of you, approximate ly informed upon the subject. will agree that the plan the insect adopted and pursues was, which ?-- to kill off the Edi-tor of THE PEOPLE! (Laughter and applause.) Look at what passes for "literature" in their camp, and is issued as such by them; look at the word of mouth "agitation" they carry on. There is no capitalist class to be fought, no wage-slavery to be overthrown; there i only one "wicked man" to be killed off.the Editor of THE PEOPLE. (Laugh ter.) Whatever calumny could do, what ever chicanery could do, whatever biting could do, whatever malicious for-gery could do, the insect has resorted to, with the view to kill off that one man, to whom it attributes headship in In other words: the the S. L. P. Kangaroo Social Democracy has acted obedient to the same notion that guided the Ehuds of old, and that guides the Czolgoszes and Lows of to-day, the Anarchist notion that by killing off an officer, supposed to be clothed with headship, his organization is killed along with him.

The Socialist Labor Party is an or ganization of the Twentieth Century and of twentieth century conditions. N man makes the S. L. P. (Applause.) It is the S. L. P. that makes its men. And the truth hereof is exemplified at every turn by the shipwreck that attends every Anarchist attempt upon the sane, broad, practical and unflinching democracy of the S. L. P. (Applause.) Its officers have not dropped down into their positions from the sky. They are a product of the organization. (Applause.) Vain, because Anarchistic,

the imagining of whomsoever, who, aim-ing at capturing or killing off the organization, merely aims at capturing of killing off its officers. He who aims at capturing or killing off the S. L. P. must address himself to the task of captur ing or killing off the S. L. P. itself. (Loud applause and cheers.)

Now, if you have followed me so far, looking from one end to the other of the gamut,-from the basso profundo of the Democratic Party and the Re-publican Party up to the Catholic Hierarchy and the Jewish and Protestant pulpits, till you finally reach the penny whistle treble of the Social Democracy, you find written all their faces, as clean as it is possible for a man to see who has eyes to see-ANARCHISM. applause.) Anarchism backward; An-archism forward. The difference between these and the outspoken Anarchists-in that the former imagine conditions can be changed by the mere capturing of governments, while the latter hold that conditions can be changed by the mere decapitations of governments-is a difference, not of kind, but of variety. They both belong to the same species, the mark of which is that conspecies, the mark of which is that con-ception of government-correct at one time, rendered less so from social cycle to social cycle, until to-day it is pre-posterous-that consists in holding that government is something outside, sep-arate and apart from, the people. (Applause.)

a certain position which he calls attention to, namely, his declaration that we ompel people who are members of Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to vote our S. L. P. ticket, or get out. I am delighted he has asked that question. It furnishes one more proof that whoever tries to assault the Socialist Labor Party position must begin by furnishing himself with convenient premises by making false statements. (Applause. wrds The gentleman has quoted my correctly, but he has falsified the constitution of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. There is no truth in the prem ises he has set up that we compel people in the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket. The charge, as made by the gentleman is stale. It has been made often before from the same source, and it has as often demonstrated to be false.

The position of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is plain. It is this: In view of the fact that the Labor Fakirs run the trade organizations for capital ist, and therefore corrupt, political pur-poses, have themselves elected and announced as "presidents" and "secre-' and then appear on the capitalist taries. political platforms as leaders in their bodies; in view of the fact that they try to get office in these trade organiza tions for the purpose of appearing to the politicians as having the membership of the unions in their pockets;--in view of these well-known facts, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance declares in its constitution that no officer (OFFICER, mind you) of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance shall take any active part in any political party unless it is the Socialist Labor Party. (Great Hold on, I am not yet applause.) through with this chap. Mind you, the S. T. & L. A. does not say even to the officers, "You must vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket." It does not even say to the officers, "You must be a member of the Socialist Labr Party." They are free to remain with Tammany Hall or with the Republicans; we shall try to educate them outside of that, if they are honest men. The pledge amounts to saying to them: "We shall not allow you to officiate as candleof those political bearers for one parties by trafficking upon the prestige of your position as an officer of the So-cialist Trade & Labor Alliance." We do not say that an officer must be active in politics for this, that, or the other party; we do not say that he shall be active for the Socialist Labor Party: but the S. T. & L. A. does say that if he is at all active for any political party, then his activity must be for the Socialist Labor Party. settled by those means by the national association in which that percentage of Now see the difference there is between

saying to a man, "You shall not be an officer of this organization unless you pledge yourself that if you are at all active in any party that party must be the Socialist Labor Party," and compelling him to vote the S. L. P. ticket if sires to become a member of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, as the gen-tleman has falsely charged. It will be cold day when any Kangaroo will catch the S. L. P. in a contradiction.

*********************NEWS FROM Ŧ THE FIELD OF LABOR ***************

Arbitration and Conciliation

Under the present system of industry, known as capitalism, the interests of the capitalist and the working classes are diametrically opposed. The capitalist class owns all the machinery, the land, the capital engaged in the production blood had been shed by the militia. An by the capitalists and their motor and of wealth, the commodities needed to barn men and conductors, an "agreement' feed, clothe and shelter humanity. By in which the employees were losers, as virtue of this ownership it is the master, their numerous threats to strike for the dominating class. The working class owns nothing but its labor power, enforcement and observance has since which it is forced to sell to the capitalist class for permission to use the capital engaged in the production of cominto submission during the year. Their In return, it receives from modities. the capitalist class, in the form of wages, as have the places of striking switchmen bare subsistence, just enough to susin many of the states. The use of fire arms, special police, and imported unem tain life and propogate its kind. The balance of what the working class produces goes, in the form of profits, to the Front Strike of San Francisco; while in further enrichment and aggrandizement of the capitalist class. The wage work-Tampa, Fla., shanghaing of strike leaders were resorted to among other ing class is a dependent, a slave class. These two classes are in constant con

despicable means.

tration and conciliation' are perennially ·····NEWS FROM During the week ended Saturday, De-

Broadway, New York, "under the aus

pices of the industrial department of

purpose of considering "arbitration and

conciliation" as a means of avoiding strikes. It was further aunounced that

the proposed conference grew out of the

In order to test the value of this pro-posed preventive, and to show the futil-

ity of arbitration and conciliation, let

in the industrial world during the past

In an annual report just issued, the

State Board of Arbitration of New Jer-

sey, shows that in every one of the

forty-five strikes and lockouts, in the settlement of which its offices were prof-

fered, they were spurned by both sides, who announced their capability of set-

tling their own affairs. It is now pro-

posed to abolish the Board on the ground

The rupture following the failure .

arbitrate and consolidate," enabled the Cash Register company to employ non-union men. Its success in this respect

was so great that it immediately inspired

the capitalists of Dayton to begin a war

on trade unionism within the limits of

that city. Thousands were thrown out

Thirty per cent of the machine manu-

facturers of this country had an agree-

ment providing for "the arbitration and conciliation" of difficulties and disputes.

Yet the machinists' strike for a "nine hour day with ten hours pay" was not

machine manufacturers was represented.

They "settled" that strike by importation

of non-union men, by the use of deputy

The steel workers' strike for the al

leged recognition of the Amalgamated

Association was not settled by arbitra-

resource to those measures during its

nated Association in labor contests, not-

concilitory methods in adopting sliding

scales for the adjustment of wages has

been not only varied, but at times bitter;

which partook of the elements of a lock-

somewhat disastrous, dramatic and even

elapsed since Homestead startled the

The grievances of the traction employ-

ees of Albany were settled only after

"amicable agreement" was then reached

The miners of Colorado, Kentucky and

places had been filled by uon-unionists

elsewhere had been enjoined and

been repeatedly shown,

Has that experience been more

withstanding its constant advocacy

and in the great Homestead

out and a strike, the experience

beneficial during the decade that

That ' strike continuance. That strike simply collapsed. The experience of the Amalga-

of

has

sheriffs, police, and courts.

tion and conciliation, despite th

of employment as a result of this

consider some events that occurred

one held in Chicago a year ago.

year.

side

fare.

tragic

world?

flicting interests."

the National Civic Federation, for

cember 14, it was announced that be-ginning Mouday, December 16, "a con-THE FIELD OF CAPITAL ± ference of representatives of capital and labor" would be held at the rooms of ***** the Board of Trade and Transportation.

Industrial Crises.

3

A capitalist author, writing recently on industrial panics and their causes, makes the naive statement that panics generally occur when production and improvement are greatest. Had he stopped thinking in a capitalist way and not considered "overproductive," "overcap-italization," "excessive stock-jobbing and watering," "wild-cast enterprises" and "demoralization of the market" as causes of panics, he would have seen that his statement was somewhat trite. Of course, panics generally occur when production and improvement are greatest, for then exploitation and expropria-tion are also greatest. Then the work-ing class is robbed of more surplus values than when industry is stagnant. The result must be a proportionntely greater underconsumption of the wealth produced, or to put it in other words, a proportionately great overproduction, a

that it is useless. Arbitration 'and conciliation likewise larger glut and a larger crash. Two years ago Germany was riding on the uppermost wave of prosperity. failed in settling the differences grow ing out of the disputes between the Moulders' and the Brassworkers' Unions Manufacture was booming, new indus-tries were installed, while old ones were on one side and the National Cash Regis. ter Co., of Dayton, Ohio, on the other eularged. Cities increased in number This company was regarded as

and population. Exports grew amaz-ingly. Trade expanded in all directions, especially in the colonies. The army was strengthened. The navy was raised ideal capitalist corporation. Not only its methods of arbitration and conciliation, to a high standard. In fact, every thing went so well that the Fatherland soon but also its premium plans its "more than wages" schemes, its societes,, news papers, kindergartens, schools, churches surpassed its "hereditary foe" France, homes, etc., etc., were known and herald-ed far and wide as the solution of the bcame the third industrial nation-a world-power. labor problem and a powerful argument against socialism with "its theory of con-Look at Germany now. What a con-

trast! Its industries are prostrated. Its cities are filled with unemployed, while thousands are immigrating to other lands. Exports have declined. tions affecting the colonies, the army and the navy fill the land. Prohibitiv tariffs and other measures of industrial "safety" are being fiercely discussed. Everywhere the nation is torn by the internation agitation growing out of the situation. The "world-power" is paralyzed and filled with gloom because of

its impotency. History repeats itself and it does so very frequently. According to latest reports Austria-Hungary is about to ex-perience a crisis similar to that of Germany's. It too has been flourshing and is now on the eve of a great industrial depression. Herewith is the dispatch announcing the news: Washington, Dec. 15.-"There is every

indication that Austria-Hungary is on the eve of great industrial depression, says United States Consul Hessfeld in a report to the State Department from Trieste. He adds: "The wave of inac-tivity which has been influencing Germany for the past two years appears to be moving eastward. Until recently, iron, steel, electricity, petroleum and nearly all other great industries seemed to be in a flourishing condition, the only apparent exception being the textile branch. Here, the crisis came more than a year ago. A short period of unusual prosperity had caused a rapid increase in the number of spindles and

"This was followed by overproduction, The crisis and in time by stagnation. The crisis was doubtless hastened by the extraordinary rise and subsequent sudden fall in the price of raw materials and a consequent demoralization in the market. While the cotton and woolen mills have gradually reduced their stocks and most of them have again resumed work their prices are still far from being profitable -other more important industries are beginning to feel the paralyzing effect of overproduction and ruinous foreign competition.

"In many of the iron and steel works in northern Austria, work has been re-duced and some etablishments have even notified their mea that if orders ire not soon received they will shut

lown at the close of the year "That the condition is critical is uni-versally admitted. The situation has been the subject of earnest discussion in the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaployed also play a part in the great Water ments, as well as in the various chambers of commerce and in the municipal councils of the leading cities of the monarchy. Meetings of repu the principal industries affected by the present crisis have also been held, for the double purpose of surveying the field and of devising, if possible, measures of relief. The government of both halves of the monarchy has been petitioned to come to the rescue of the languishing industries, by entering as soon as possi-ble upon the execution of certain public works originally planned for 1902 and 1903, and by letting at once the con-tracts for such army supplies and railway rolling stock as will be needed during the coming year." Well we might stop to pause and ask Well we might stop to pause and ask which nation is next? England's con-dition is $pr \cdot ario_{18}$. Its trade r. turns for November show a decrease in imports equal to 5 S per cent. in exp wis of 7.2 per cent. In Northhamptonshire its shoe operators are repeating history by resenting the introduction of machinery, to such tasses have the corre to such tasses have they come. America is enjoying "unlimited prosperity." It is precisely in the same position that Germany was two years ago, and with all the European nations industrially arrayed against it. Within a year or two most of these nations will nave to renew their commercial treaties with this country. Will they debar American products, as Germany threatens to do in the comnercial treaty it now has under consider-

injured while engaged in trying to lajthe someone else. But when a workman like John Desmond loses three fingers while engaged in doing something of use to society, nothing is written. "John Desmond is only a workingman." The constant fear that the working class live in, is something borrible. Take this instance. When John Desmond's brother was met and told that "Jack" was hurt, his first remark was: "Is he dead?" The first thing said by Mrs. Desmond after she had opened the door was: "Is my John burt? Is he alive?" and in the light of such experience the apoligists for the capitalist class dare to speak of the "risks of capital!" On the same day that Desmond was injured, there were five other mes sent to the hospital suffering from serious wounds and one man was killed and his remains were sent to the morgue. One of the men while working around the rebuilt furnace was overcome by

the rebuilt furnace was overcome by gas; he fell a distance of twenty feet from a pipe and broke a collar bone. Another had his leg broken by being

The man that was killed was working The man that was killed was working on a scaffold at least sixty feet in the air above a well that was about sixty feet deep. While walking on a bourd, be lost his balance and fell a distance of one hundred and twenty feet to the bottom of the well.

The pumping engines suck their water through large pipes in this and other wells. In order for to get the man out wells. In order for to get the man out quickly it would have been necessary to stop the machinery in the mill. The company could not afford to do such a thing even though it might be the means at saving a man's life. When Presi-dent McKinley's remains passed by the mill it stopped for two hours: but there was a workman in a well. Being only a workman the mill continued to run. He was fished out after considerable trouble and danger to other workmen that were lowered down into the well by roses. It was suggested that the only reason his body was brought to the sur-face at all was because if it was sucked up in a pipe it might clog a valve. Be it pres on. For a few crumbs it gets our class is maimed and killed. Two weaks age a man while working



up as choice morsels from Mr.Rae's book. These passages will serve me as landmarks during my address to you and will help me to make clear my argument. Let me read them. The first is: Mr. Rae characterizes Anarchism as "the latest and most misshapen offspring of revolutionary opin-ion." I shall show you that Avarchism is ion. I shall show you that Autreausm is not the latest, but, so far being the latest, is the very oldest conception of a revolutionary movement. I shall show you that it is old, stale, and played-out. [Laughter and applause.] I shall show you that it is the child of infaut so-cial organization. I shall show you that whatever manifestation we have of it today is purely an atavistic revival of an old,old idea. The ucxt statement that I think of importance to quote is this: He says: "The Anarchists of Boston," and I quote it because you are of Boston, " for ex-ample, are individualists; one of the two suppression of English Anarchists one of the two groups of English Anarchists in London is individualist': and Mr. Rae [reading from the review] "points out that these individualist Anarchists are very few in number anywhere, and he maintains that the mass of the party whose deeds ex-cite abhorrence on both sides of the Atlantic are undoubtedly more socialist than the Socialists themselves." I shall show you that he who connects Anarchism with Socialism commits in the domain of sociology as great a blunder as he who. in the domain of natural science, would say that the cagle belongs to the same species as the cel in the zoological scale. The last clause in the analysis of Mr. Rae's book by this reviewer, that helps me out and that I shall quote is this: He says: "It is said to be a subject of speculative discussion among the Anarchists whether two members are sufficient to constitute an anarchist club. The dread of subjection to authority keeps them disunited and weak. A small group may concoct an isolated crime, but it can do little toward bringing about a social revolution."Mind you, this is the opinion of the suthor, condensed by the review-er, and is given as a pearl of thought.

At the close of the address, the chair-man of the meeting, Mr. James A. Bresnahan, opened the floor for questions, and passed the gavel to the speaker.

Mr. Abraham Brownstein (Social Democrat). The speaker made a re-mark in one part of his lecture which, it seems to me, contradicts certain state-ments which he makes in another part of his lecture. In one part of his lecture the speaker remarked "that all those who do not quite understand the reason why they have to vote for the Socialist Labor Party ticket, for heaven's sake, let them not vote for it." Now I will ask him, What does the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance mean by forcing upon its members to vote for the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party, and if not, they are compelled to be thrown out of their job? Now supposing that a certain trade is organized in the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and a certain person does not believe in the doctrines of the Socialist Labor Party; he is natur-

ally, according to the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, thrown out of that labor union, or is compelled to vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket. The Speaker. I stated that when we

flict. The capitalist class seeks to increase its profits at the expense of the working class. It reduces wages, in-creases hours, intensifies labor, introduces machinery and inaugurates a hundred and one measures that redound to its benefit. The working class, on the other hand, seeks to increase its wages, reduce its hours, diminish the intensity of its toil and reap the benefits of ma

chinery. The results of this conflict are seen in the large number of lockouts, injunctions, shootings by militia, shanghaings, bull pens, strikes, boycotts, etc., all of which inflict great loss upon the profits of capitalists and incalculable suffering upon the working class. Many attempts are being made to pre-

vent these results of these conflict of interests. Capitalists would like to prevent the

wastes of production-which means their profits-that flow from it. They also perceive that this conflict will increase



"Labor leaders" seize upon it as a means of proving their value to capitalism and capitalists and of winning for themselves such political offices and emoluments as will add to their power and wealth. Sentimentalists use it to prate about the good feelings that should exist between capital and labor and indulge in abstractions that are only remarkable for the perfectly complacent manner in which they ignore hard, concrete facts. None of them perceives, or, if perceiving, will acknowledge, the

fact that this matter cannot be mended, but that it must be ended, and that only

ism.

by changing the capitalist system by such democratic means as will make capital collective property. With the destruction of capitalism will come the

destruction of classes and class antagon Among the many measures advocated

These instances of the futility of arbi tration and concilation to prevent strikes may be greatly multiplied. Auy student and observer of sociological events can add largely to them.

They are of sufficient importance, how-ever to show that as long as capitalism exists, as long as its basic structure divides society into classes-the fleecers and the fleeced- so long will industrial conflicts continue, so long will all at-tempts to reconcile the erreconcilable niserably fail.

Capitalists who make such attempts may succeed in stifling the irrepressible conflict for a while, but for a while only. It continually bursts out in most unexpected places, and will continue to do so until it has brought into action the forces that will end its cause forever. "Labor leaders." who aid such attempts, are sim-

ply fishing in troubled waters. They, when the time comes, will be brushed aside, as were the overseers of slaves when chattel slavery fell.





THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY AND

Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. ...Published at ... 9 Rutgers St., NEW YORK.

Will America's turn come then?



WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY DECEMBER 21, 1901.

WEEKLY PEOPLE. ished by the Socialist Labor Party, at 2,4 and 6 New Reade St., New York. P.O. Bex 1576. Telephone, 129 F. EVERY SATURDAY. hone, 129 Franklin. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS Invariably in advance

4

Fingle Copy 02 Six months...... \$0.50 One year..... \$0.50

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 mat a copy; 100 to 500 copies, % cent a copy; 500 or more, ½ cent a copy. As her as possible, rejected communica-tions will be returned if so desired and tamps are ancioned. Entered as second class matter at the ew York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST	YOTE IN	THE U	NITED S	TATES
Jn 1888 In 1892				
In 1896			8	6.564
In 1300		•••••	34	1.191



What sort of society is this that has, to the intent that ours has, inequality and injustice for a basis? Such a society is fit only to be kicked out through the windows-its banque tables, its orgler, its debaucheries, its scoun. drelism, logether with all those who are seated aning on both elbows and enjoying it on the backs of others whom they keep down on all rs. The hell of the poor is the paradise the rich love to solace themselves in.

Numerous occurrences in recent years have been pointed out as bearing strong resemblance to the symptoms that have attended former great social upheavals. The incidents were striking; and they justly caused the careful observer of rn events to pause and wonder, his heart and mind seized with uneasy forebodings. The late \$10,000,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie to the United States takes easy front rank among these ominous historic symptoms.

The Carnegie gift was not in cash. What he gave was bonds of the United States Steel Corporation to the par value of the amount. It was an endowment with the proceeds of which a national educational establishment was ito be raised and sustained. What does this mean? The as yet not fully understool Lew language, in which modern .history is now attering itself, will become in telligible when translated back into the old and known language, through which at a certain great social epoch, now thoroughly understood, history made its utterings. That social epoch covered the decline and fall of the Roman em-

During the period when the Roman pire was plunging towards perdition, the Roman emperors became universal heirs. Whosoever had any relatives, whom he wished to secure in the possesof some part of his property, made sure to designate emperor , as a " co-beir." e bequests to the emperors were far The from being a voluntary act; least of all was it an act denoting "love and affection" for the imperial legatee. Just reverse. It was an act denoting dread and fear. By giving something to the emperor, aye, the bula of the property, it was expected to enlist his interest and influence in securing the estator's natural heirs against the rapacity of the gubernatorial vultures, the emperor down, would

requisite to the admission of an alien support of the machinery of Government. In order to safeguard the bonds given citizenship. to it and the proceeds thereon, the

which the Senator was pursuing was,

not the raising of intelligence back of

the ballot; in view of the fact that the

subject he was pursuing was how to

check assassinations; in view of the fur-

ther fact that Anarchists notoriously de-

ride the ballot, together with all political

demarcations, and give not a fig for

citizenship;-in view of all this, the only

interpretation that the Senator's proposi-

tion is open to is that henceforth the

homicidal arm of Anarchists shall be

held in check by a statute that provides

they shall be ten years in the country

and as much longer as may be necessary

for them to acquire ability to read and

write the English language, before they

shall graduate in their peculiar profes-

sion and start on their "mission." If

this is not an attempt to amend the by-

laws of Anarchist groups in America.

what is it? It is none other. And as

the proposition has been soberly pro-

cented in Congress, it must be soberly

Senator McComas' plan is as full of

Hole 1-What guarantee will "the

President or Vice-President of the United

States, or both, and the officers upon

whom the power and duties of the office

of President of the United States de-

volve" have that the Anarchist groups

will accept the amendment proposed to

Hole 2-In what way would the raid

proposed amendment, even if accepted,

protect or extend the ten-year shield

over "the President or Vice-President.

or both, and the officers upon whom the

nower and duties of the office of Presi-

dent of the United States devolve" as

against the Booths, the Guiteaus, the

Prendergasts, the Norcrosses, and the

Czolgoszes .- all of whom were born in

the country and had ample ability to

Senator Louis Everlastingly-silly Mc-

LIVING IN A FOOL'S PARADISE.

The Rockland, Mass., "Independent"

of a recent issue gives à leading place

to nearly a column letter from Comrade

Jeremiah O'Fihelly of Abington, Mass.,

in which the firm, sound, aggressive, and

intrepid policy of the Socialist Labor

Party is well contrasted with the vacil-

lating, unsound, pusillanimous, and truck-

ling policy of the Social Democracy, alias

"Socialist" party. To that communica-

tion the "Independent" attaches the fol-

"Mr. O'Fihelly evidently is not work-

ing for office. He has a clear, well-de-

fined principle before him, by which he

has stood for many years with a hero-

ism that would do honor to the early Abolitionists. BUT HIS VISION IS LIMITED IN THAT HE SEES ONLY

With this short observation the "Inde-

pendent" evidently thinks it has punc-

tured the Comrade's arguments; in point

of fact the observation materially helps

out the Comrade. It does so by calling

to mind that the same objection was

made against the Abolitionists, and was

shown by sad and bitter experience to be

The essence of the "Independent's" ob-

They also pointed out that slavery

"brutalized the slave-holder," and, con-

sequently, that "Abolitionism would be

a blessing to all concerned." From the e

general and abstract premises the senti-

mentalists concluded that the Abolition-

ists erred "in limiting their vision to the

chattel slave": they ought to embrace in

their philanthropic embrace the slave-

lowing short editorial comment:

THE WAGE LABORER."

read and write the Euglish language?

Comas walks off with the palm.

considered outside.

holes as a sieve:

their by-laws?

United States Government would so have to demean itself as to safeguard the bonds that Carnegic retains in his own pockets,-similarly as did the Roman emperors, designated as co-heirs.

Somewhere, commenting on the air of flattered virtue put on by an infamous Roman emperor, who was notified of his baving been designated co-heir by a distinguished patrician, Tacitus observes that none but a bad emperor could be chosen co-heir of his children by a good father. What au infamous social system must not that be that rears a Government fit to be chosen as partner by a rampant social brigand!

TRUTH AND IICTION.

It may be an accident that the convention, so-called, of the American Federation of Labor and the German Reichstag are both sitting at the same time. That, probably, is pure accident. But the accident thereof is certainly felicitous. The two bodies clarify one another in the sense that Truth clarifies Fiction.

At Scranton, Pa., are gathered the leading lights of Pure and Simple Unionism. In their reports to the convention these geutlemen discant upon "the enormous benefits bestowed by the Union upon its members"; they throw out their chests every time they utter the word "American Labor," and they throw in their chests every time they utter the word "European Labor," a term which they fling about as synonymous with "Pauper Labor." The "improved conditions," the "higher wages," the "long-

er lives" that American Labor is en joying as the fruit of Unionism constitute the refrain of all their songs. In the Reichstag a debate is going on

on the tariff. A document there produced created great sensation. It set forth in neat figures the findings of the manager of an American tool company's works in Berlin, who made an investigation into the relative productivity of American and German labor, and of the wages paid. The investigator found that THE AMERICAN WORKING-MAN. MAKING AN EXACT AL-LOWANCE, FOR THE DIFFER-ENCE IN WAGES, TURNS OUT 25 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCT FOR THE SAME UNIT OF WAGES. The report proceeds to state:

"Man for man, the German produces two-fifths of what an American does. A shoe factory at Breslau, using Ameri-can machinery, secured better results by importing eight American workmen and paying them by the piece, to stimulate the German workmen, who then came within 10 per cent. of the Americans work

Rarely are Fiction and Truth brought face to face, and as promptly as the A. F. of L. Fiction is brought face to

face with the Truth in the matter of Labor. Rarely is the bluster of the American labor fakir as promptly called down as in this instance. And never before has Truth in such timely way knocked down and exposed the deep depravity of the Organized Scabbery that trots about as the labor leaders of the land.

In the exposure the tables are absoluunsound. tely turned upon American Labor. It is shown to be THE pauper labor of jection is a denial of the Class Struggle, modern days. It stands exposed as the and the consequent insinuation that. pace-setter to drag down foreign Labor, whereas Socialism would be a public instead of foreign Labor being the paceblessing, it concerns all people and, theresetter, as usually supposed, to drag down fore, the Socialists err, and fatally so, American Labor. And this disgraceful in "limiting their vision to the wage laposition American Labor occupies to-day borer": they ought to take in the employthanks to the leadership of the scamp ing class also. Not otherwise argued the crew now assembled in convention at sentimentalists in the Abolition days.

and himself in the identical stranded THE TURN OF THE CHICAGO condition of the sentimentalists who did not "limit their vision to the chattel In view of the fact that the subject

slaves." His labor would be lost; and his heart would be broken when the crisis of the conflict arrived.

The wholly unfeudalized class of the Northern capitalists was the class whose reign was next in the order of succession; it was, accordingly, the class called upon to overthrow the Southern slave-holder class of semi-feudal lords. No "extent of visions" could upturn this social law. No more to-day. The class next in order of succession is the wage-slave; it is that class alone that is called upon to overthrow the capitalist class. He who lives in a fool's paradise will most assuredly "limit his vision" to that class.

The estate left by Pete Lorillard was appraised at \$1,797,925. Many a girl cigarettemaker, and tobacco worke: went without sufficient food to pile up that wealth. There are ages of stolen labor represented by it. Statisticians have estimated that the average worker produces \$1,500 of new values in a year. That means 1198 years of constant, hard, killing labor for one person. If divided among 60 persons cach would have to ork for 20 years to produce that wealth Then Lorillard was a "gentleman," and he once said that no gentleman could get along on less than \$100,000 a year. He got along that way for thirty vears and must have spent at least \$3,000, 000. Then his gifts were large, and his expenditures for horses, etc. were large. They amounted to at least \$2,000,000 Consequently to furnish him with money, a man working constantly and under the most favorable conditions would be obliged to peg away for about 3,460 years. It would take 170 persons at least 20 years each to produce that amount of wealth. All told one man vould be obliged to work for 4,598 years. and 230 men would be obliged to work for 20 years each. The working class the modern Aladdin-lamp. All you have to do, to get what you wish, is nire a labor fakir to help you rub its wages down.

The California "labor" men, encouraged by their success in electing, in con junction with a lower-taxation crowd Eugene Schmitz to the office of Mayo of San Francisco, have decided to enter the State campaign. They will be strictly "non-partisan," and will make no "appeals to, class prejudice." They expect to sweep the State for "labor." several prominent politicians have come forward and offered to handle the broom which they furnish. Then there is a liberal supply of "prominent" citizent who have agreed to act as dust-pans to receive the sweepings. California can talists have cause to rejoice over the way that their labor lieutenants have taken up their cause. They are safe as long as the labor fakir can hold his place on the political field.

The "Ontario Socialist League," which vas set up to oppose the Canadian So cialist Labor Party, the same as the Kangaroo Social Democracy was set up to oppose the Party here, is officered by men who have more kinds of "Socialism" in their creed than Joseph's famous raglan had colors. The chairman is the president of a chapter, or two chapters, or possibly a short volume of the Ep worth League, and is an "ardent be liever in "reform." He is a preacher, and a congregation all in one. The treasurer is a theosophist, and believes that eligious theosophy will be general under Socialism." The vice-chairman is the head pu her for the Disciples' Church, and looks to "Socialism" as a means to increase the membership. The secretary is a "reformer." and is of the oninior that the only way to obtain municipal lighting, a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, and a reduction in the tax rate is through "Socialism.' The outfit savors strongly of their brothers in the Kang-Social Democratic party. Just now the high-priced sales-lady and sales-gent, each of whom received

not less than four dollars a week, works from eight o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night, and for that they receive as their pay, supper money to the astonishing amount of twenty-five cents The owners of department per night. stores work their employees during the They get all this extra time pracday. tically for nothing. The workers have held up to them the prospect of a Chrstmas gift, and at times these gifts have been known to be worth at least seventynine cents. Then when the rush is over most of those who were employed are laid off. Christmas is a great time, a time of good will and generosity, and it is also a time when the capitalist class shows its ability to turn everything to gain by squeezing still more out of the workers if not loud consent of class-struggle- So-Thomas Lawson, the Boston copper cialists, by what process of reasoning nan, quietly dropped a few million dolcan the political actions of such a body -running strictly parallel to the lines of the, by them, "to-day abbly waged lars in the recent depreciation in copper tock. He says he can stand it. As he neve earned any of the money he invested in class struggle" on the economic field-be copper, this remark should not be taken for courage but for a confession of the open to the condemnation of class-struggle-Socialists? If the former is an im fact that Mr. Lawson has been a brigpious act, by what process of reasoning and on a large scale. There are, howdare class-struggle-Socialists commit the ever, thousands in and around Boston who hung on the stick of the Law on latter? These questions need but to be nut. rocket who will be appreciably jarred by the fall. They tried to make a little and the answer leaps to sight and hear money on the side by dabbling in copper, but the dabble has now become disco dabble has now become disas trous. These persons of small means and smaller intellect will now have an oppor-tunity to curse the financial gambling which they were only too willing to profit.

KANGAROOS.

Immediately upon the experience made San Francisco, where the Organized Scabbery, profiting by the pontifical benediction of the Kangaroo Social Democracy, alias "Socialist" party. Social roped the rank and file of the pure and simple Unions into a "Union Labor Parand knocked the stuffings out of the Kangaroos, there looms up a similar visitation above the horizon of the Chicago "alias" crew, threatening identical results, and proportionally throwing them into the sort of epileptic fits that people are known to sprawl in who get caught by their own meshes.

The sprawlings of the Chicago Kangaroos are comical to watch. They are ad-dressing "the Trades Unionists" with articles many yards long. These articles ar-gue that "the hostile attitude of the two capitalist parties, Democratic and Re publican, toward organized labor is plain and palpable"; that "independent" labor politics have ever "disappeared in the wamps and bogs of capitalist politics" that the right politics for labor is "Socialist politics"; and that the way to secure that is not to follow the lead of the "political scabs," who have them in tow, but to join the Social Democracy, alias "Socialist" party. The whole trend of the Kangaroo argument is that the politics of Labor should be strictly along the lines of the Class Struggle. And that is the very rope that strangles these gentlemen.

On the front page of their organ, and framed in a double border of black lines. there is a standing declaration of principles headed: "Resolution on Socialism and Trade Unionism," adopted at the Indianapolis Convention July, 1901, of this so-called "Socialist" party. Among the passages thus conspicuously held forth, there glistens the following:

"We call the attention of trades unionists to the fact that THE CLASS STRUGGLE, SO NOBLY WAGED BY TRADES UNIONISTS TO-DAY is not enough to abolish the exploitation of labor, but that it "is the duty of every trades unionist . . . to assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-working class.'

The declaration by these Kaugaroos that the rank and file of the trades unions, whom they are addressing, are "to-day nobly waging the class struggle," knocks on the head the Kangaroo pos ture of opposing the sort of politics into which the rank and file is to be led by the identical leaders under whom they are said to be "to-day nobly waging the class struggle." If the tolerating of the furnishing of scabs to the Tampa cigarmanufacturers by the Gompers-Strasser-Perkins Cigarmakers' Union, and of deputy-marshals to the Tampa middle class to shanghai and maroon the striking cigarmakers of the Resistencia Union is a "noble waging of the class struggle"; if the tolerating of Schaffer's inciting and ordering of a strike of the "aristo crats of labor" in the steel industry is a "noble waging of the class struggle"; if the tolerating of the "check-off" system imposed by the leaders of the Miners' Union and the International Typograph ical Union is a "noble waging of the class struggle"; if the allowing the start ing of strikes at the behest of an employ undoubtedly be the capitalists that votcr so as to ruin his competitor in the garment trades is a "nohle waging of the class struggle"; if to tolerate the aidiug of employers in throwing dust in the eyes of the machinists and making them elieve they have won a .victory when they won a defeat is a "noble waging of the class struggle"; if to submit to be taxed by the Tol in organization and to have the label given to the labor fleecer in exchange for help, rendered by him in the squeezing of such taxes, and regardless of the wages paid; if to support a raft of trades journals that bristle with eclarations on the "rights of the -mployer," and that echo such employers' lies as that the life of the wage-carner has been prolonged; if that and so much more of the same stamp is a "noble waging of the class struggle"; and if to denounce the leaders in such febonious practices, and to seek to open the eyes of the rank and file on the way they are geing betrayed is to be a "scab" and a "Union-wiecker," by what process of reasoning can Democratic, Republican and "Irreendent Labor" party politics be branded "capitalist politics," and by was barred because it advocated the what process of reasoning can those who national ownership of the trust is dis-

actionary conduct of pure and simpledom Organized Scaby the infamous Organized Scab-And to-day-like the complaisant led by bery. husband, whose rival, no longer needing such a screen, kicks him out of doorsthe Kangaroo is everywhere threatened sidewalk, the Or with being put on the ganized Scabbery having used him for all he was worth.

A complaisant husband, kicked out of doors by his rival, and there, out in the rain and cold, scolding that rival, who is safe within through the very complais-ance of the wretch, such a wretch presents no more ludicrous, and piteous and despicable a sight than does the Chicago Kangaroo, now seen scolding the ganized Scabs, whom he helped to ingratiate themselves with the rank and file by the declaration that their treason able acts were a "nobly waging of the class struggle."

Political and Economic.

"This week's "Independent" has an ar ticle from the pen of Eugene E. Schmitz, in which that gentleman, now the "labor" mayor of San Francisco. outlines his folicy. Mr. Schmitz admits that he was elected by "labor and capital combined," and that "capital in the legitimate pursuit of investment shall re protected so long as I have it in my power to give such protection." Then he indulges in a curicusly contradictory statement. He quotes from the charter of the city: "It is hereby declared to be one of the purposes and intentions of the people of the city and county that its public utilities shall be gradually acduired and ultimately owned by the city and county." Then he adds: "This provision agrees with a similar provision of the party that nominated me." But, setting that off, is the declaration, "If, on taking my office as Mayor, I find that the people of the city are inclined towards the policy of acquirement of public utilities, I shall further the ecquisition of the same as rapidly as is within my power." The charter says that it is the purpose of the city to ac-quire public utilities: the overwhelming mass of the voters at the municipal election took the candidate that a platform containing a plank similar

to the charter provision, and thereby en dorsed that plank. Yet Mr. Schmitz says he will further the acquisition of public utilities if he finds the people wishes it done. That is a most amazing attitude. It is not enough for the May or-elect to have a charter, and the man date of the voters. He wishes to find out whether or not the whole thing was jest or earnest. Such a proceeding as is intended by the charter and the plat-form of the "labor" party, is of very little concern to the members of the Socialist Labor Party, but Mr. Schmitz is a glorious illustration of the method oursued in ignoring the will of the votcharter of a city. ers and th man would take them as an order to go ahead. A political trickster uses as a means to get in office and ther waits for the "inclination" of the peo-The people, in this instance, will ple.

ed for Mr. Schmitz. The "Challenge," which was refused the rights of a second class mail permit on the ground that its circulation was

not bona fide, is making capital of exclusion. The claim is set up that it was barred from the second class mail because it "advocated the national ownership of the trusts." The editor of th magazine is publishing large sized, curedby-one-bottle advertisements in which he seeks to rope in the unwary. He made the claim in the first place that the "Challenge," or "Wilshire's Magazine as he now calls it, was an advertising sheet for himself. His opinions, his personality, his picture and name printed twice to each page, if shaken before taken would cure the nation. The accusation was made that this constituted an advertising publication and nothing else. Then the matter of circulation was looked into and the editor was found to be prac tically the only subscriber. Then th magazine was barred. The cry that it



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN-I am drawing up a series of amendments to the Federal Constitution. This Constitution has too many defects. It won't do any longer.

- Uncle Sam smiles.
- B. J.-Do you think it is perfect? U. S .- Far from it!

B. J.-Isn't our President a Presidential disgrace?

U. S.-Quite extensively. B. J.-Isn't our Senate a worthless colection of pirates?

U. S.-Unquestionably. B. J.-Isn't the House of Representatives composed of a lot of abominable misrepresentatives?

U. S .- If it represents anything it represents an abomination. B. J.-Are our laws what they ought to be?

U. S .- Just the reverse.

B. J.- That's all I need you to admit. Having admitted all that, you won't object to carry my petition to Washington and work for it. U. S .- Don't know about that. What

are your amendments? B. J.-In the first place I propose to

have the Senate elected by the people. U. S .- And you expect that such a change will change the Senate from the "worthless collection of pirates" that you justly declared it to be? B.

J .- Certainly. Just look at the way the Senators now debauch the Legislatures of the States to secure an election, If they were elected by the people all that would end. U. S .- And they would cease to be

pirates? B. J.-Of course.

U.S.-What did you a minute ago call

the House of Representatives? B. J.-A lot of abominable misrepresenters.

U. S .- Are they elected by the Legislatures or by the people?

B. J.-Damn it! That's so. (He takes pencil and strikes out the amendment.) U. S .- Next?

B. J .- (Takes out his pencil again and strikes out some more).

U. S.-What are you doing? B. J.-I was simply striking out, also,

my proposed amendment upon how to elect the President. I wanted him, too, to be elected by the people. But that plan falls through with the plan to elect the Senate by the people.

U. S .- Clever boy ! Next?

B. J.-But the last amendment will You admitted the laws are not stand. what they should be. U. S.—Admitted.

B. J.-I propose to have all the laws

referred back to the people for approval or rejection. U. S .- For the people to approve or re-

iect? B. J.-Exactly.

U. S .- You expect that the simple fact that the people having to vote directly upon the laws is a sufficient guarantee that bad laws will be rejected?

B. J.-Of course. U. S .- You were in New York last November?

B. J.-Yes. U. S .- You remember the constitutional amendments were submitted to the

people B. J. (His jaw beginning to drop.)-

Tes. U. S.-And did they reject those bad amendments?

B. J.-Why roast me over a slow fire like that? No; they did not reject them? U. S.-They even approved of them?

VICTOR HUGO

TELL-TALE CARNEGIE GIFT.

otherwise plunder the beirs; leaving them nothing, perchance not even their lives Translating the present still inarticulate mutterings of the Carnegie gift into the articulate language of these old testators, the former becomes intelligi-

Though economics are the pivot on which politics revolve, nevertheless politics are the force that keeps economic in place. Without having the Government on its side capitalism could not stand one day. What is said of capital. ism in general holds proportionately true of each individual capitalist concern. In the measure in which such concerns assume giant stature, reach the truly capitalist stage, they lean heavier upon Government. The United States Steel Corporation is in this predicament. With out the good will of the Government it would crumble. Already there is talk of a rival rearing its billion head, and for months the stock quotations have betrayed mistrust on the part of speculators and investors in United States Steel. The privately stuffing of the pockets of individual members of the Government with Carnegie Steel stock would not stead. That manoeuvre is adequate enough at lower stages: 'when a capitalist concern stauls out as an international concern the old manoeuvre mes ineffective. . The interest of thing-less shifting is needed than the individuals that constitute the Gor-The Government itself must be grappled. The Carnegie "magnanigift of \$10,000,000 in BONDS as intended to turn the United States ent into a partner of Carnegie's. thus secure for his concern the full

manton What wonder that Civic Federations frateralze with that gentry? What mender that Democrats and Republicans furnish them with political jobs2 What wonder that the capitalist press whoops it up for them? What wonder that the Kangaroo Social Democrary licks their boots?

'Tis all no wonder.

That the sentimentalists were in error MCCOMAS CARRIES OFF THE experience has proved. They lived in PALM. a fool's paradise when they expected the

of the 'Maryland' Republican' Senator

McComas ranks foremost. It is nothing

short of a proposition to have the Fed-

eral Government amend the by-laws of

Anarchist groups in America. This

sounds incredible: yet truth in this, as

in so many other instances, is more

wondrous than fiction. After passing in

review the numerous assassinations of

rulers recently committed in Europe.

"The naturalization laws must be su

amended as to make ten years' resi-dence in the United States and ability to read and write the English language

Senator McComas .concludes:

slave-holding class would be an excep-President Roosevelt set the pace in tion in the history of classes, and itself his message to Congress, and the Sendecapitate itself by virtue of sweet ators and Representatives in Congress words. Individual slave-holders here are tumbling over one another with propand there gave a patient ear to the adositions to "stem Anarchy," and to vantages to be derived from Abolitionism; "stamp out Anarchy." It is diffibut when the day of the supreme crisis cult to decide which of the numerous arrived, these individuals were either propositions should be awarded the palm swept out of sight or were absorbed in for 'idiocy. After a careful considerathe camps in which the slave-holder class tion of the claims of the contestants, it gathered itself, arms in hand, to "upmust be admitted that for heel-over hold the institutions of the land," by setheadedness, for depth of stupidity, and ting up a new republic "with slavery as for height of flightiness the proposition its cornerstone."

holders too

"Wage laborer" sounds better, but 'wage-slave" is the more accurate term. No doubt, wage-slavery brutalizes both the wage-slave and the wage-slave-holder (the capitalist employer). One need but to think of the Wanamakers, the Flowers, the Roosevelts, the Depews, the Goulds, and he will have a complete picture of brutality. No doubt Socialism would purify these individuals and all the other individual members of the capitalist class. Nevertheless, he who would

"extend his vision" so as to take in, consider and build upon these gentry will to give up the place.

Againaldo has asked those who trying to secure his release to stop their efforts as he finds his job of prisoner better than anything else he has even had. There is no worry, and when he wishes money all he has to do is write another article on how he started, and how he ended the war in the Philippines. noting short of a war of extermination must be waged. The Socialist Labor The food is good, the accommodations are better, and the gullible public is best of all. When he was being chased Party,-made up, not of poltrocas, but of ment animated, not by knavery but hy ionor,-planted itself around the country it was often diff cult to find anything to eat. Now the ground. United States authorities find for him. It is no wonder that he does not desire

hold the above language steer clear of honest. The attempt to counterfiet persecution is still more dishonest. the stigma of "scabs" and "Unionwreckers" when they now turn upon these same labor leaders, dub them "po-

The "Cleveland Citizen" gravely anlitical scabs" and seek to induce the rank nounces that one Mahoney, a Social Democrat had polled 9,000 votes in Bos and file to fall off from them, that is to say, to fall off from the decisions that ton. As the municipal election had not taken place when the the announcement those leaders will secure from their Trades Unions so as to set up a "Union was made, the only conclusion that can Party"? If the fact that a body styles be drawn is that the "Citizen" has itself a "Labor Union" is enough to renanother dream or vision of a party and a def it sacrosanct, to the extent of sancvote that were "increasing at a terrific tifying all its economic actions, to the extent of compelling the silent approval, rate."

> The Pucblo "Courier" says: "We were astonished to learn while in conversation with a beer man last week that an average of over \$1,000 per day and a verify of over \$1,000 per day goes out of Pueblo for beer. Think of it-\$1,600 per day, \$48,000 per month, \$584,000 per year." Think you that the "Courier" is going to throw a temnerance fit, that it is to be converted from its labor fakir ways and become a mouth-organ of the Prohibitionists it is indignant for another No, indeed, it is indignant for another reason. "Think of the number of workmen that would be added to Pueblo's pay rolls if this enormous quantity of were made here at home-Union men should demand home-made beer at the saloons." That is "patriotism" of the usual bourgeois stamp, but the "Courier" is not moved by "patriotism" alone. "Some say that the saloon men are tied up and cannot change as the

breweries own the fixtures. This is not true. It is true that the fixtures in most saloons are owned by the brew ers of the beer handled, but Mr. Walters informs me that he will put in fixtures for any saloon or any number of saloons at any time they desire to change to Pueblo beer." Mr. Walter, as may be inferred, is a local brewer, and an advertiser in the "Courier." This accounts for that paper's love for "home industry," and an increase in the city for the Kangaroo. He set up his camp in the swamps. He pronounced a "no-bly waging of the class struggle," the repayroll. It is booming the thing the same as it boomed the unions in the payroll.

B. J.-They did. U. S.-What good will your referendum do in sight of that fact?

B. J.-None. Here she goes. (He strikes it out; tears the paper up, and throws away the bits.) There; there it goes. And here I am feeling wretched. never felt worse in all my born days. U. S .- Why?

B. J .-- I feel hopeless. It seems no-Whatever one thinks thing can be done. will do some good turns out on close inspection to be no good.

U. S .- Not at all! Cheer up, old boy! The trouble with all such propositions as you have just now brought up is that they proceed from the notion that the trouble lies in the form of things, whereas the trouble lies in the essence. Drop your reform propositions, all of which leave untouched the root of the evil, and give your whole thought to the revolutionary programme. It is as easy, nay, it is a good deal easier to teach the people the necessity of overthrowing the capitalist system than to convince them of the efficacy of reforms. When they have learned to understand that the capitalist system must go, then, referendum or no referendum, they will vote right and take the right steps. Educate. But education is not humbug. And all matters of the form of government are humbug.

The "Advance," organ of the California Social Democrats, has a fight of considerable dimensions on its hands. It cently taps its "comrade," the "Appeal to Reason" on the nose, and gibes and jeers at it. Then it wheels on the "Social Democratic Herald" and gives it a back-hander for its Bernsteinism. Then, not content with the dead and dying it has left, it jumps with both feet dead and on a small Social Democrat paper pub-lished in Redlands. Evidently the "Advance" thinks itself wronged, in some way.

ing. The Chicago Kangaroo is caught in his own meshes: he is knocked down with his own words; he stands with both his cloven feet in his own vulgar mouth. Socialism does not overthrow one superstition to bow down before another of its own creation. A labor organization must be a LABOR organization. No tion, and must be uprooted; the leader of such a body, is no better than a Laor Benedict Arnold: against that brood

amount of labeling will stead for the cessence. An organization, the every breath of which is capitalist thought, is not a LABOR organization, it is a wheel in the mechanism of capitalist domina-

upon that solid

That ground was too elevated

harder now than when he first

THE PEOPLE has aroused the jealousy

of Section Auburn who have started

organ THE PEOPLE, and a great many

tickets have been sold already and

Two Illustrations That Clinch.

explanatory, a few words, however in regard to each will not come amiss.

PEOPLE-The financial report

FRANK L. BRANNICK,

danc

to-day.

Auburn, N. Y., Dec., 9.

loomed to failure.

mortgage

"salaries," etc.

ers.

the

other job.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

A Fit Constituent of Gompers, Lynch

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE-There is a bit of spicy news on the Amalgamated Association of eet Car Employees that has control of the Consolidated Traction Company's men. At the Butler street barn (Forty-seventh street) one of their members by the name of Slack pretends to be sick and draws sick benefits from the union, and at the same time HE IS ACTING AS SPECIAL POLICEMAN PROTECT-ING SCARS AT FORTY-THIRD STREET & V. R. R. YARDS. Of course he retains his membership in the Amalgamated Association. H. Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 14.

On the Circular of the N. E. C. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE .- As the circular of the N. E. C. with the proposed change of section 2, article X, is now in the hands of the Sections, and the members at this time are acquainted with the contents thereof. I hold, that discussions as to the merits of said proposition are now in order.

On the outset let me state that I am unalterably opposed to the change as proposed. To abolish the Board of Trustees and lodge that power in the hands of the N. E. C., would mean, to make that committee the sole ruler and arbiter over the destinies of the Party; its members remaining mere puppets. It would be tantamount to dictorial government; such as existed in the Revolutionary Tribunal in 1793 in the French Revolution. To be sure, an abnormal condition existed at the time and excuses for the existence of such a government may be found. But, as at present we are living under normal conditions, all exigencies of the above character are wanting; we should be very slow in moving in the direction of excessive centralization. A' thing that is flaunt-'ed at us often, and very obnoxious to the people at large.

Higo Vogt's position in the Hickey controversy with the Party, should not invalidate his fitness as a mem-ber of the Board of Trustees. Every member shall be granted the right of his opinion as long as he submits to the mandate of the majority. But if the executive ability as a business manager of the PEOPLE is wanting. business the proper remedy should be applied, as provided for in the Constitution. The claim that there are only two active members on the Board and assuch in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, such fault should not be laid at the door of the Board of Trustees, but to the N. E. C. It is they who have been invested with the authority of executing the Constitution and to apply the remedy. They should have brought charges against Joe Sauter for neglect of duty and in due form removed him from the Board and the condition complained of now would be non-existant. If a Board consisting of three is deemed too small let us amend Section 2, Article X to read: "That the Board of Trustees shall consist of five members, and no employee of the PEOPLE shall be a member of the Board." This ild remedy the case without using such extraordinary measures as pro-

The proposition as submitted looks very much like an attempt to read somebody out of the Party, instead of going to the proper proceedings. As we are claiming to be a Party of strict rder, such suspicion, as the bove proposition will create, should order, never rest as a stigma upon us. Neglect of duty and incompetency are always a good cause for removal. The Constitution provides for the proper procedure and the N. E. C. is authoris anthor-is anthor-is anthor-there are a securion there-of. Why did they not do it? What-ever may be done in the nature of this kind, let it be done in a straight and

ast as a trial, and if it proves to be practical, keep it up. Our comrades in Brooklyn and New Jersey to supply the ferries in their own town the same way. A Member of the 14th A. D. New York, Dec. 12.

"In a Christian Community."

To THE DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE :- On the 5th of November, at 7:30 P. M., a man came in at the Glochner Sanitarium at Colorado Springs, and asked whether he could use telephone. They told him he was welcome to it. He telephoned after Dr. Rice, whom he had engaged to a confinement case. He found that Dr. Rice was out of town, so he telephoned to another doctor and he refused to come. Then Sister Rose took the telephone and called up about six doctors one after another. They all questioned her the name of the party and residence. After she explained them by giving name and address they refused to come. The rea-

on why they didn't come was becaus they did not care for the betterment of the community. If a man should step up to a telephone and call up a doctor and tell him he lives on North Tejon or North Cascade street, where all the high-toned and rich people live, he would not give the man

at the telephone a chance to speak mo than two or three words, but he (the doctor) would be at the residence doctor) would be at the residence quicker than the man who called on him. That shows how little they care for the betterment of society. They knew if they would not appear at the right moment a Genius, Philosopher or Scientist could be lost and the community would have to suffer the loss. Can we rely on the doctors what they cry about vac-cination? They claim it is to save the community from great danger. This ex-ample shows us how much they care for the betterment of the people. They'll cry and hollow and misrepresent things even at the cost of human life. The doctors are after the "Almighty Dollar." Colorado Springs, Col., Dec. 1. A. C. MITCHE.

Antics of the Whipped Kangaroo To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.-One the second day of last November, there appeared in the Erie "People," the official organ of the local People, "ne official organ of the focu-Organized Scabbery, a Kaugaroo pollt-ical advertisement, setting forth that "the Socialist Labor Party is a party of scabs and union smashers." Socion Frie promptly set to work and elected a committee to challenge the Organ-ized Scabbery or any one connected with the charges made, to a debate in public The challenge was sent to the secretar of the Central Fakirated Union, but a cretary answer we never receieved. It was luid on the table, with the remark that it

would be answered. It never was, 'The Organized Scabbery, like the cowardly Kangaroo (so-called Socialist), cowers like the cur before its master, with the upraised lash; it growels in the dust, rolls all over itself in its squirm-ings, and when it thinks that the arm that holds the lash is down it fawns upon and licks the master's hands, and in its dog language tries to tell its master what a good fellow he (his master) is. When the lash of the Socialist Labor Party 's upraised in the hands of its speakers, the Kangaroo Socialist takes the lashing given to all fakirs and crooks within its own and the ranks take of the Organized Scabbery, without a whimper, And when it thinks the lash-ing is over it fawns upon its master, and invites him out to have a limburger sandwich, to show that he deserves the lash, and then goes on to "Bore from Within" to get the votes of the pure

Erie, Pa., Dec. 8.

and simple-that he don't get.

The Work That Tells.

To THE DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE:-How to increase the circu-lation of THE WEEERLY PEOPLE to 100,000 copies a week is a question upon which I wish to offer some surgestions. It is of the utmost importance, it is absolutely essential to the solid growth and future success of the Party, that we reach the rank and file of the working class, educate, organize and dis-cipline them in the political and economic movement for their emancipation. The important means to this end is the circulation of the Party literature and the Party press. Where THE PEOPLE has the great-est circulation the Party movement is strongest and clearest. Then to build up the Party organization and educate the working class WE MUST IN-CREASE the circulation of THE DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE among them The important means to this end is the nica, their among them. How can we most effectively do this? Let each comrade on each Sunday mori-ing take a copy of THE WEEKLY PEOPLE, a pencil and a blank sheet of paper headed about this way and sally forth in search of subscribers: "We, the undersigned, agree to take THE WEEKLY PEOPLE for the number of weeks placed oppsite our respec-tive names, for which we agree to pay 2 cents per week payable, say every five weeks.' I have adopted this plan. On Sunday morning, December 1, I called upon 13 parties and secured ten 10 week's subscriptions and two 20 weeks. The next Sunday, December 8, I delivered all these workingmen their papers, and especially called their attention to the Berry-Hilquit debate. I find that many wage slaves are more ready to receive the paper FIRST and pay for it AFTERWARDS than they are to pay money in advance to (as it often happens) strangers. Any active comrade with a little patience, tactful politeness and perseverance can secure from 10 to 50 weekly subscribers, and see that they get their papers every

direct their attention to this article or Let us try this plan say for two months that one, they might neglect to read it altorether.

× . 1

1.19

We can also hand them special leaflets occasionally gratis and thus keep their interest alive and gradually increase it. When we have had them on our list : few weeks we can suggest to them that The Labor News Company has gotten out an excellent little book on Socialism by McClure that it is clear, logical, con vincing; that it costs only 5 cents and, if they would like to read it, we will be

and to order a copy for them. Comrades, in this way we can reach ten times as many men as we can at meetings in public halls, and do much more good. I do not mean by this we should discontinue any public meetings. The plan here outlined will soon en-The plan here outlined will soon en-able us to get larger and MORE AP-PRECIATIVE AUDIENCES at our

This plan will aid our finances. The plan is practicable. I feel it. By all doing their best we can soon have the 100.000 regular feaders of THE WEEKLY PEOPLE. The membership will be largely increased within a year, the organization greatly strengthened. THE DAILY PEOPLE placed upon a solid and permanent basis, and the decks cleared and the guns manned for close

action with the enemy. Louisville, Kr., Dec. 9. JAMES H. ARNOLD.

must go through a red tape examination such as registering his name, age, res idence, married or single, how many children, his religious belief, why he A Concrete Question on the Label. left his last job, etc. After the shops To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.-At a meeting of the Campaign Committee of Section Louisville, S.L.P., got to running last spring the super-intendent made the remark that there were 900 names on the register wait-ing for a job. Last Presidental eleclast campaign, it was voted to omit in future the fakirs' label from all the tion the manager. "Colonel" Metcalf section's printing. Our printing for the wrote an article for the local capital campaign was done in a shop where they gave us the option of having the label istic press declaring that if Bryan was elected the shop would have to shut

put on or left off our work. We had the label left off. Now the section has decided to have tickets printed announcing and adver-tising a series of lectures for four or

six meetings ahead. The question arises: Shall we have the question anses: shall we have the work done in a non-union shop pro-vided the scale of wages paid therein be as high as, or higher than in the union shop?

If we take our work to the pure and simplers do we not to some extent exert influence at least, by this act to in-

inducate at least, by this act to in-fluence the printers to join the pure and simple uniou and pay dues to the "organ-ized scabbery"? Do we not by that act strengthen the hold of the "organ-ized scabber" ized scabbery" upon their pure and simple dupes? To carry patronage to the pure and simple union merely because they are pure and simple unions, is not, it appears to me, the most effective

to win them away from the pure and simple style of union. To supply sinews of war for the organized scabl is not the most effective way to smash them. There is some difference of opinion,

here. Who is right? Jas. H. Arnold.

[What are the facts as revealed by the situation? This: The mental condi-lion of the working class, on the sub-lect of Unionism, falls into three categories. To the extreme right stands what is called "Organized Labor": this gories. body das been proved by the facts to be run by the Labor lieutenants of the capitalist class: these Labor Heutenants constitute the "Organized Scabbery": accordingly, the body that they run can-not be called "Organized Labor": that body is operated in the interest of Capitalism: its rank and file is domin-ated by capitalist thought, and, conse-quently, works harm to Labor. At the extreme left is a much smaller body, being a very new body: it is the organi-zation of the S. T. & L. A. This body's posture is that of rebellion to capital-ism: it is an intelligent body and recog-L. M. C.

nizes that wage slavery is the condition of existence under capitalism: ac cordingly, it feels constrained to submit to exploitation, the same as its mem-bers would have to submit to being drafted into the capitalist Army: in the meantime it does all it can to lessen the hardships of its situation, while seeking to overthrow capitalism. In between these two bodies is found the overwhelming majority of the workers. Their mental attitude shades all the way from that of the body to the exextreme left: on the whole, however, mental condition is that of the body that is dominated by the Organized Scabbery. This vast, wholly unor-ganized body is not a self-respecting body. Not having the spirit of Alliancethey cannot justify to themselves "unorganized" status: accordingly word "scab," fired at them, is the word "scab," fired at them, is echoed in the caverns of their conscience. an sight of these facts, now put your question. If work is given to the dupes of the Organized Scabbery, the arms of of the Organized Scabbery, the arms of this scabbery are strengthened in their work of betraying the working class; if work is given to the "unorganized" the arm of "unorganized pure and simple-dum" is strengthened. What to do? To choose between the two is "Hob-son's choice": a choice between rotten apples. At times one is forced to such choices. But that time is no more. At the national cohvention of the S. T. & L. A. just held in Providence. R. L. a L. A., just held in Providence, R. I., a telegram was received from the Mana-ger of the Labor News Company, stat-ing that, owing to the persecution that ing that, owing to the persecution that Party members of Syracuse, N. Y., who were members of the I.T.U., were sub-jected to by their Organized Scabbery, who sought to punish them for the ex-creise of free speech, these persecuted members had come to New York, and, with their aid, the Labor News Company had set up a job-printing estab-lighment, which could now do the whole Party and Alkance printing. The news Party and Alliance printing. The news was received with prolonged cheers. Thus you need not endgel your brains which of the rotten apples to take. You need take neither. You can have your printing done where it will carry abroad the challenging and definat label of the S. T. & L. A.--Ed THE PEO-PLE.]

would hardly be seriously considered by laborers receiving \$1.15 per ten hours. Most of the work is done by piece workthe Pops and it gives us more incrimin-The machinists did not receive ating evidence against the bogus crew. anything for their share of the "glorious victory" won by the I. A. of M. under O'Conneil last May 20. It declares for the placing of new water mains, to abolish contract let-They receive on an average \$2.15 and ting and to enforce ALL LAWS. Pro-

the President of the Union, James Bowen has been advanced to the posiposed warrent issue is declared unnecessary (the workingmen pay the taxes), tion of foreman of the machine shop. pledge themselves not to engage in any The rolling mill employees went on expensive improvement and to conduct strike a month or so ago and got it in the neck. The molders have asked for a 15 cent increase and have been an economical administration.

Certainly a clear-cut taxpayers' platignored: Most of their work is being done by molding machines and can be form. A little history in connection with this will help to throw some light done by helpers and they are not paid for any work that is broken going through the "tumblers." One molder who has upon it

E. Lux, who, it seems, heads the ticket worked there eleven years told me the for mayor, was at one time a member of Section Scattle, coming here from Cali-fornia, but on account of his trying to other day that he worked three times went side-track the section into the D camp was expelled, and forthwith Debs there, and can hardly make a living; but most of them are "taxpayers" and landed in the garbage-box where he has been a shining light ever since. own their own little home (the mill stone around their neck), and would

One year ago he ran for Mayor of rather submit than leave town for an Whatcom, and through the support of many of the ward-heelers of the Demo-The Allied Metal Workers' Union cratic Party, of which we have docu-mentary evidence, and on account of the tried to organize the men here but the firm warned the men not to join the union or they would be discharged—so that stopped that. The shop runs on Republicans having a very papopular man beading their ticket Lux almost got an average of eight months a year and any wage slave who wants a job electer.

This same Lux was last summer S D F. delegate from the State of Washington to the unity convention held in Indianapolis

This affair has caused a little commo tion in the ranks of the "Socia"sts" throughout the State and I was told by member of the Seattle outfit that an appeal had been made to the State Committee to have the Whatcom Branch suspended. The appeal, however, was laid over until December 22, the reason being self-evident when you understand that the election takes place December 2d. They want to see which way the cat jumps.

down and they would not get any more "prosperity." Well, at any rate, the "prosperity." Well, at any rate, the men took his advice and let us hope Another proof of the unfitness and crookedness of the S.D.P. and also that they are contented with their "full dinner pail" reduced size. the S.L.P., even with its bigotry, narrowness and bossism, is the real head of The S. L. P. speakers we have had the labor movement is gained from the this Fall on the street corners have fact that one of the members of the left a very good impression, and have been the means of increasing the mem-Seattle aggregation, probably one who wants to be honest, asked me to have bership of our Section. The prompt THE PEOPLE expose the Whatcom nd liberal response of the different affair. Sections for moneys to prosecute the

"Consistency, thou art a jewel." criminals of the Lyon outrage and for moneys for the support of our paper Loyal comrades of the S.L.P., it is we, who in the future, as in the past and present, shall steer the craft of the working class safely into the haven of subscription paper to be open a month to increase the total of the Lyon Fund, the Socialist Republic.

Jno. W. Monette. also a committee appointed to run a Seattle, Wash., Dec. 1. Dec. 23, the proceeds to be give

as a Christmas present to our official Forcing the Hands of the Politi-

we feel confident of success. You can rest assured that Auburn will try and PEOPLE .- Brauch Yonkers of Section do her share towards paying off this debt. We are particularly fortunate Westchester County, S. L. P. is very en ergetic in this city, as can be seen by the in having for our organizer. Dr. C. W enclosed clippings from the Yonkers "Herald," a capitalist sheet. We are keeping the politicians, and freaks, and House, who first organized Section Auburn and practically alone by his untiring zeal and financial donations freak-makers on the jump through our has placed it on the sound basis it is Lecture Committee: Sweeny, Jacobson aud Carraher. We are trying to get the use of the City Hall to hold lectures lectures during the winter, but they (the office-holders) don't want to give in to us-so the fight is on, thanks to the work of Comrade Sweeny, who is making our To the DAILY and WEEKLY enemies show their hands. JOHN KILLEEN. Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 13. the local labor fakirs and the platform of the Whatcom "Socialists" have come out together. They are self

The first one, the financial statement of the Seattle Labor Temple Association is interesting as it goes to prove the correctness of the conclusions drawn The question whether Manor Hall is glad day when the principles of the Soto be used as a meeting place for policialist Ilabor Party and the Socialist tical purposes under the request recently made by the Socialist Labor Party of by the members of Section Seattle when scheme was first hatched, to wit this city for an opportunity to hold, what it styles, weekly lectures there, has Then will the wail of want and woe and That the whole proposition was simply scheme of the fakirs, and even though man brotherhood, and the fruits of Labor it had not been such a scheme it was led to a determined discussion. Opposition to the plan was quickly the world. W. E. TEN EYCK, In glancing over the report we find by the ever alert Manor Hall Association that the total receipts have been \$12,-638.85 divided as follows: who regard the Manor Hall property with reverential awe, and a curt letter was Donated by Bro. Capital .. \$7,614.00 Donated by Bro. Labor .. 2,869.50 Stock and Miscellaneous Cash, 2,155.35 comptly forwarded to the Board of Aldermen on the question, as follows:

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE .- The sugestion of Section Los Council of the City of Yonkers:: It appears by the published report: of the proceedings of your honorable body

Of the total expenditures W. H. Mid-

meeting of the Common Council on last a man who is economical in his ex-Monday night, the applicants expressed their views in the following letter:

Socialist Labor Party, Branch Yonkers, Patrick J. Troy. organizer. Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1901.

To the Mayor and Common Council of The City of Yonkers: ized nearly all remained and are to-day some of our best ones which have fur-nished us with excellent material. The Gentlemen:-I see by the records of the Common Council that one, S. H. Thayer, who signs himself President methods which I pursued was to make up a list of 'towns which polled over Manor Hall Association, objects to the working class represented by their party, ten votes in the previous State elec-tions and make them up into easy Socialist Labor Party, using the circuits with headquarters at a town or city where there was a Section in the

City Hall for lectures on economics, and hopes the request will not be granted, "although they are not actuated by the slightest unfriendline / towards that particular organization," which is very con-descending of them. He states it would be wrong in principle and likely to prove mischievous in practice.

Now, what is this Mahor Hall Asso-viation, and what is the necessity for such an organization? Is the City Hall their private property, or it it owned by the people of Yonkers? Who selected be the guardian angels of the City Hall? Is this the same crowd that is organized to protect the flag from the people of the United States?

He says there is no precedent for the use of it for public meetings by a politi cal party. Now this is false: there is a precedent in almost every city or town in the United States. Since the founda tion of the government to the present time, Town Halls and City Halls have used for public meetings, and th Socialist Labor Party and all other political parties hold their meetings in Fanueil Hall, Boston, the City Hall of Syracuse, and the Town Hall of New Ro chelle, and hundreds of other places throughout the United States: and it is the usual place for taxpay-ers to meet and air their ers grievances, and the working class should have as much right to meet there as the tax payer. The working class produces all the wealth, and is 66 per cent of the population. "Eternal Vigilance is the price of Lib-

erty" and we protest against any pri-vate association having any control over Manor Hall in any shape or manner. It has outlived the feudal system of ciety, has lived through the capitalist system, and we hope it will live and be used to usher in the next system of society-the co-operative commonwealth-the Socialist system.

PETER JACOBSON, Secretary. JOSEPH SWEENY,

Committee on Lectures. Both communications were referred to the Committee of the Whole, and the

did the switching, and made up all o

Fellow-worknigmen, let us all hail the

Trade and Labor Alliance shall prevail.

crime give way to a civilization of hu-

bring joy, contentment, and happiness to

As to Improved Methods of Agitation

Committee was located here and my-

be with us providing the proper per-

son approaches them and explains the

every good Socialist can do it.

Grand Junction, Colo., Dec. 3.

question will be discussed and finally spondents. settled in open meeting, which is sure

The

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

J. K. F., NEW YORK.—The working class is earning on an average less to-day than fifty years ago. What causes your bewilderment probably is the loose way in which the terms "wages." "earn-ings" and "share of products" are gener-ally used. The matter will be made the subject of a special article.

J. R. P., CHICAGO. ILL.—Ist: The definition "Capital is that portion of wealth up to the requirements of modern in-dustry which is used for the production of profit for the capitalists who control is will certainly hold water as a tart

against workingmen does not mark Courts limbs of capitalism.*

SECTION N. HUDSON-Your notice for he 3rd of this month turned up on the 10th.

o find out.

L. M., NEW YORK-There is just one thing for you to do: communicate your case to the Secretary of State in Washing-ton.

J. M., CLEVELAND, O.--Yes, would like to have Tom Johnson's original letters for our Museum of Curlosities.

The number of delegates appeared in the The number of delegates appeared in the reports from Providence during the clos-ing days of the convention, when three or four important rotes were taken. These votes were by mistake left out in this office in transcribing the telegrams. They are given in the Weekly.

til we gained our point. Good judge-ment is required to discover whether or not a town can be organized and how long it will take to do it. perience in this matter also counts for a good deal and the organizer should be given full power to act as his best judgement would dictate. We paid an organizer \$12 a week and railroad fare and never did expenditure bring better result. It pays provid-

ing you get the right man, otherwise it s a failure. M. R Holyoke, Mass., Dec., 14. M. RUTHER.

The Fight by the "Abend-blatt." To THE DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE-I have sent to-day \$5 to the Abend-Blatt fund against the Organized Scabbery and will send more the near future.

5

penditures and who will not waste one cent if he can help it. If you can

get him and treat him well and the

results will be highly satisfactory. The Sections which we thus organ

existence. From this headquarters our

organizer with the help of the Party

members arranged meetings, etc., un-

get such a man, then, by all

Conrades! Being familiar with the situation, I wish to state that the noble fight the "Abend-Blatt" is carrying on in behalf of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. against all the combined crooks, fakirs and political heelers, in exposing their rascility, deserves the support of the entire membership to rise in and in assisting financially to conduct the fight to a finish. It will mean death to the worst kind of Organized Scabbery that ever existed on the face of the

globe. It would be a crime on the part of our members and sympathizers to allow such a gang of charlatans to get the best of our Jewish daily organ, that since eight years of its existence and twelve years since its weekly appear-ance stood unflinchingly and uncompromisingly for our noble cause.

New York, Dec MEYER SOLOMON. Twelfth Assembly Dist., S. L. P.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Corre.

R. P., CHIC

II, will certainly hold water as a tart definition. 2nd: In the same way, it will hold water as a tart way of putting it that "statistical science is utilized by the specu-lators to exploit the public (producers and consumers)."

A. C., ALBANY, N. Y.-Injunctions are not of and in themselves evidences of the class-struggle. One capitalist gets out injunctions against another. The mere fact that the Courts issue injunctions respect workingmen does not mark the

II. H., NEW YORK-We do not know how old Jeffries was at the time he fough Fitzsimmons. Have assigned a reporter

L. E., CHICAGO, ILL,--There were 21 delegates at the Providence, R. I., con-vention of the S. T. and L. A. One, from Hartford, Conn., left early in the sessions. ing pursued that same method some years ago in this State, when the State

More of Organized Scabbery. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE-I notice in the WEEKLY PEOPLE of Nov. 30, an article first page, headed "Organized Scabbery' in which Lee says his organization wil scab on the switchmen's strike. I can answer you that he will keep his word good should the switchmen go ou strike As proof of this assertion I will only have to refer you to the switchmen's strike here on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, which has just ended. switchmen were all on a strike, but not a train was stopped or even delayed. The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen

cians. To the DAILY and WEEKLY to result in a lively discussion.

[Enclosure.]

the trains until scab switchmen could MANOR HALL POLITICS TO BE OR be imported, which was in about a week It is only an other case of "pure and simple trades unionism." NOT TO BE.

This amount has all been expended in the part payment of a lot, a \$5,000 To the Honorable Mayor and Common still remaining unpaid,

the Angeles, Cal., on the methods of agitaerecting of the foundation, which is not tion, I can but heartily endorse, havyet completed, and in the payment of that a request has been made by a political organization for the use of the Com-

mon Council chamber for meetings to be

forward manner. Any attempt in the direction as indicated in the circular, I deem unbefitting to a Party like ours. H. WARNECKE. Denver, Colo., Dec., 11.

A Proposition. To THE DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE:-Increasing the circulation of THE PEOPLE means increasing the vote on election in proportion; 3,000 new readers means so many more new votes at a coming election. In view of this fact it becomes the duty of the S. L. P. members to find ways and means for a practical agitation to increase THE PEOPLE'S circulation, and I therefore Propose the following plan to start with: That all districts or subdivisions in Greater New York located alongside the "L" roads be requested to visit the news-deslers at the different stations and as-

certain how many regular readers he has got at present and offer one or more get at present and offer one or more additional copies. Such copies, if not sold, to be redeemed by the district at 50 cents per 100, thereby keeping the newsdealer free from any loss. Only newsdealers who keep their stands OPEN ALL DAY are to be considered, and such dealers must in return promise the basis of the solid control of the second stands. and such dealers must be return promise to keep such copies conspicuously ex-hibited on the stand. Districts not located by the "L" roads, like the Six-teenth, Twelfth, Fourth, etc., should keep the ferries newsdealers subplied the same way, also the promineut stands is their districts.

in their districts. When I say newsdealers at the "I." stations, I mean those stands located is morning. Besides, this method on the sidewalks at the station, for I understand that the stands ON STA-and frequent contact with the men we TiON proper are not permitted to sell or exhibit certain literature not favor-able to the "L" company. This is a very simple plan and if worked properly will probably have surprising success in interest them in that particular article, or exhibit certain merature not invol-able to the "L" company. This is a very simple plan and if worked properly will probably have surprising success in the long run, and besides will be a very chase way of agitation. This would keep the PEOPLE on exhibition all day and is the most important thoroughfares. and by and by get them sufficiently in-terested to read the whole paper, when, possibly, if the paper were coming to them through the mails with no one to

The Secthing Caldron in Auburn. To THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE—Auburn is getting its share of "the full dinner pail," in the shops of W. M. Osborne & Company which employ about 1,800 hands. There has been a wholesale cut in wages. Day

and a she was a sit a set

dieton the fakir-in-chief o the held once a week. Central Labor Union has received as

salary the sum of \$1,224.00. The bills due and payable at once ag gregate \$2,516,67,: of which amount gregate \$2.516.67.: of which amount his fakirship has coming \$720.40 dihis fakingship has coming \$125,00 ml vided as follows: \$500 as unpaid "sal-ary," and \$229,40 as money "advanced." There still remains in the treasury the magnificent sum of \$17,55. made the request.

This in a few words describes the first act in the local fakirs' farce comedy. Efforts are now being made to have

the unions "cough up" more "dough" and unless it is forthcoming at once the "improvements" must be mortgaged to satisfy the creditors one of which is poor Billy. With a \$5,000 mortgage on the lot

and another on the improvements what the outcome will be can easily be

The building record has been broken in the erection of the foundation, "only" six months being required thus far. Well every additional month means fakir-in-chief. \$100 for th

\$100 for the fakir-in-chief. Besides the \$100 per month as Secre-tary and Manager of the S. L. T. A. he also received a salary as Secretary of the W. C. L. U. of \$60 per month, so I hear from reliable sources. This monthly salary of \$160, taken to gether with the \$1,800 which he buncoed the unions out of last Labor Day

a year ago, and with what he no doubt make, on the side is a fairly good show-ing for the shrewdness of Billy and the ignorance of the rank and file. However, from whisperings heard late ly the dupes are beginning to "catch on" and the near future may find Billy

without a bome. Speed the day when the S. T. and L A. shall be erected upon the ruins of the fakir ridden affair which disgraces the working class by sailing under the name of labor.

. . .

We desire to express to you our hope that the request will not be granted and self the Secretary of the Committee and manager of the agitation and in doing so we desire to state at the State campaign. The result being the same time that we are not 'actuated by the slightest unfriendliness towards the particular organization which has organization of about fourteen new The ground of our objection is that

the action proposed would be wrong in principle and likely to prove mischievous in practice.

Nor is there any precedent for it. It is true that the Commou Council has allowed the use of its chamber for oc-casional gatherings of general public interest or utility such as sessions of a court, gatherings of our historical society or meetings of a patriotic 'society

to celebrate sorte event of national importance, but it would be quite a different thing to give the use of the room to political or party organ-izations. It is likely that those who have made the request will themselves see upon reflection that this ought not to be done. If such a privilege were

granted to one organization it would have to be given to others or discriminations would be made which would em barrass the transaction of the business of the city and lead to grave abuses.

To what has been done in the past we think that no reasonable objection can be urged, but the city has never before been asked to furnish accomodations for any political or party organ-ization, whether Democratic or Republican, Prohibition, or any other. It seems very clear that such a request ought not to be entertained. Very respectfully

S. H. THAYER.

The above was read at the meeting of the Committee of the Whole the other night when the representatives of the Socialist Labor Party were present. They

L. R., NEW YORK-There are no facil-ities in this office to answer correspondents Sections in six months, the strengthening of the old Sections, the establish-F. L., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., AND "HELOT." DULUTII, MINN.-Your com-munications have been passed over to the N. E. C. You will probably get a full answer from there. ment of a bond of solidarity among all Sections and the State Committee, and on election day a goodly increase E. P. C., DENVER, COLO.—If you re-flect just 1 3-4 minutes you ought to see that the theory of "change of venue" is not applicable within the S. L. P. It is true as S. says; we get votes enough, what we do want is a solid B. Y. T., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The S. L. P. of New Jersey made an actual gain of 121 votes in ten counties; it lost in the other counties 284 votes; its net loss was 165 votes. The Social Democra-cy, allas "Socialist" Farty recorded an increase only in four counties, where it gained 97 votes; it lost in all the others 1,218 votes, a net loss of 1,121 votes. organization of good workers for our cause and this can only be done in the systematic manner as outlined by S. and practiced by us. There are enough good and intelligent workers everywhere and they are only too glad to

"JERSEY." HARRISBURG, PA.—The value of the raw products, and of the wear and tear of machinery imparted to the new products are not values produced by the producer of the new product.

necessity of doing so. Of course it depends largely upon the man who is thus entrusted with this work, not J. C., and A. T. H.-It is safe to say that not one-twentieth of the machinists are organized.

quires certain personal qualities which not every one possesses. But there are men who can and will do the work providing they are assured Sozialistische of proper support and encouragement by the State Committee. As to per-sonal qualifications, it requires a man Arbeiter-Zeitung. of easy temperament who can make friends easy and not lose his temper if things happen to go wrong. The man must not be addicted to booze, thing that spolis many otherwise excellent workers. It requires a man who is a gentleman by nature. It re-

Owned and Published by the Socialist Labor Party. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. where all money, remittances, and busi-ness communications are to be directed. EDITORIAL COMMUNICATIONS are to be addressed: Socialistaische Ar-beiter-Zeitung, 2-6 New Reade St. N.Y-

quires a man who is heart and soul with the Party and is willing to suffer hardships if necessary to accom-plish his mission. It requires a man who understands the aims and objects

in the vote.

vours, Pres. Manor Hall Association. Youkers, Nov. 27, 1901.

The next document containing the Socialist Labor Party were present. They of the Party fully and can always and beiter-Zeitung, 2-G platform of the Whatcom "Socialists" heard it without comment, but at the everywhere champion it. It requires P. O. Box. 1576.

OFFICIAL.

6

NATIONAL/EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Exhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Beads street, New York.
 SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA -F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, Lendon, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's liter-

TY Agency.) Norice.-For technical reasons, no Party announcements can to in that are not in this office y Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL BXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held on December 13th, at 2-6 New Reade street. Forbes in the chair. Kats absent and excused. The financial report for the two weeks ending December 7th, showed receipts \$92.44; expenditures \$86.63.

The first communication taken up was one from Peter Fiebiger and John T. Kevency resigning as members of the N. E. C. In view of the reasons given for said resignation, and in vew also of a number of letters of inquiry from varous sections, asking "why Mr. Forker had resigned from the Party," it was had resigned from the Party." it was decided to issue, togother with the call for the general vote, a full statement of all the facts known to the N. E. C. that will bear upon and connect the various events that have taken place within the last six months. After the formal ac-ceptance of the resignations by the N. E. C., the National Secretary was instructed to issue a call to the sec-tions in Greater New York to make mominations to fill the vacaucies. H. Vogt sent his resignation as a member of the editorial committee of the Soc. Arbeiter Zoitung. Resignation accepted and steps taken to bil the place vacaied. nd steps taken to all the place vacaled. Further communications received from Hartford, Coun., about Bristol case Hartford, Conn., about Bristol case: from Toronto, Ont., asking for infor-mation about a Kangareo named Spargo-who has appeared there: from Syracuse, N. Y., reporting expulsion of Leon Kulas for having voted for a capitalist candi-date; from Pittsburg, Pa., about a vari-date; from Pittsburg, Pa., about a vari-date of Bartz matters: from Holosh date; from Pittsburg, Pa., about a vari ety of Party matters; from Helvoke, Mass., a complaint about editorial man-agement of Soc. Arbeitor Zeitung, rather indefinite and acticn of Secretary asking for positive statements was ap proved; from Sau Jose, Cal., about; application of constitutional provision governing office-holding in pure and simple thion; from Sau Francisco, Cal., rela.'ve to failure to get on ballot and the r-as.ms therefor; from Cleveland Ohio, report ranure to get on ballot and the r-asons "horefor: from Cleveland Ohio, report-ing general condition of Soc. A beli..." Zeitung: fro.a Desver, Colo., reporting election of Section officers; from Cicre-land, Ohio., about Middle West Circuit and amount of deficit to be covered by N. E. C.

N. E. C. A number of sections sent contribu-lions to Lyon fund, stathar that nioney not used for that purpose should retert to DAILY PEOPLES (nd). The by-laws sent by Mass, State Com-mittee were upon motion approved. The Texas State Committee reported about matters in connection with the prosecution of Comrade Lyon's assall-ints.

Jullus Hammer, Recording Secretary.

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

The first meeting of the Gea eral Executive Board elected at the Sixth Annual Convention, was held in the DAILY PEO-PLE building, on Thursday evening, December 12th, with the following m mbers present: Frederick Enhorning, Nel-son Frizelle, Thomas Crimmina, Henry Marris, Francis J. Green and William J. Brower. Absent, Patrick O'Rourke,

Comrade Green elected chairman.

Catamuni ations. One from J. M. Harkow, appealing from the decision of D. A 40. On m tion the action of D. A. 49 in this matter was endorsed. One from D. A. 15, Pittsburg, Pa., in relation to the Sixth Angual Conven-tion. Received and filed. One from L. A. 77, mixed alliance of Boston, Mass., forwarding quarterly re-ports, and stating that same had been neglected by the former secretary. Re-ceived and filed.

general vote: 1. Any member of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance who accepts a nomination for office from any political party except the Socialist Labor Party, shall be immediately dropped from the roll of membership of the S. T. and L.A.

stitution, and submit the same to the

2. The Finance and Credentials com mittees to be elected by the member

3. Milesre tax to be payable according to the quarterly report of June

On motion it was decided that the proc-edings of the Convention should be printed, and sold at 25 cents per copy, provided that a sufficient number of rders are received for the same to cover the cost of printing.

30th

William L. Brower, General Secretary.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901.) Previously acknowledged\$4,061 37 21st A. D., Branch 1, Brooklyn 4 75 10th A. D., Brooklyn..... 2 00 Section Providence, R. I., part proceeds of Fair Otto Ruckser, N. Y. City.... Pioneer Alliance 141, S. T. & 50 00 2 00 Anna Weinberger A. Henig Jacob Roth K. C., 34th and 35th A. D., N. 50 1 00 1 00 A. C. Col 1 00 Col J. B. Gesberge, Grand Juuction, Col Section Providence, R. I...... Section Minneapolis, Minn-1 00 18 75 W. B. Hammond..... EO W. H. Cole 50 T. Van Lear..... 50 L. A. Ferrin..... G. Magle Carl Madsen 1 50 50 25 25 H. Kellgren Adolpf Orthman J. A. Volts Section Richmond Co., N. Y... John Waish, 1st, 3d and 5th, 25 1 00 5 00 2 00 A. D., N. Y. City...... Ward Brauch 10, Section Bos-50 Wara Branca IU, Section Boston, Mass.
16th A. D., N. Y. City.
16th A. D., N. Y. City.
16th A. D., N. Y. City.
17. F. Kraehenbuehl, Chicago, Ill.
28d A. D., N. Y. City.
18th Section Cleveland, O-6 00 5 00 2 50 1 00 R. Boshnn L. Haug Cash C. B. Guan 5 00 Alfred Carlson William Schulz 2 00 2 50 2 00 5 00 John Juergens Jyon Harris Daniel De Leon, 28th A. D., N. Y. City..... Louis Weislowitz .6th and 10th, 50 15 00 A. D., N. Y., City....... Peter Rydberg, Milaca, Minn.. 5 00 00 2 00 ction Evansville, Ind..... 20th A. D., N. Y. City 50 21 Sympathizer Section Louisville, Ky 16th, 17th and 18th A. D., 5 40 8 00 4 00 Cashier.

Abend-Blatt Fund Against Organ ised Scabbery.

Previously acknowledged\$110 00

PROSPECTS OF D. A. 15's FAIR. FRANK D. LYON FUND. Section Phoenix, Ariz., August Shade 25c, Fred Maywyler 25c. Butte, Mont., by Section Butte \$8.50, P. Connors \$1, P. J. 50 Boyer \$1
 Dwyer \$1
 Dwyer \$1
 Woodley 25c, Robert Sabiston 25c, J. E. Farrell 25c, J. 10 50 Tomolo 25c, H. S. James 25c, W. Wellwood 25c, Percy Kemp

25c, Arthur Goss 25c, Joe Ellis 25c, Charles Kemp 25c, William Tomson 25c, J. H. Tripp 25c, Arnot Hepburn 25c, 8 25 ection Schenectady, N. Y., Henry Krusi \$1, Frank E. Appel \$1, J. S. Weinberger 50c, Charles Gebner 25c, E. L. Lake 50c, Wm. Lenke 10c, Ed. Cummings 50c, Chas. Gyot 50c, H. Gunn 20c, E. F. Lake \$1, Chas. Hauk 25c, F. Asp 25c, M. Mc-Clellan 25c, M. Molloy 50c.... 6 80 Section Chicago. Ill., Hugh Mackie 50c, J. Hellgren 25c, H.

2 00

4 85

40 25

10

Sale \$1, Ebling Hansen 25c... Section Milwaukee, Wis., Vier-thaler \$1, Hillman 75c, Schmidt 10c, Henke 25c, Rubinger 25c, Babnick 25c, Wolf 50c, Manny 50c, L. Vierthaler 25c, A. Schnabel 25c Chas. Zolot, Peekskill, N. Y....

Joseph Millar, Somerville, Mass 2 00 Section Los Angeles, Cal..... E. W. Lossing, Otterville, Can., 12 Aug. Gillhaus, N. Y... Aug. Gillhaus, N. Y... Martis \$1, Ed. Renner \$1, Al. Renner \$1, J. De Castro 25c, F. Vieria 25c, Dave Smith 25c, Lee Smith 25c, Ed. Vasconcel-los 25c. A. Schaefer 25c, John

Frank 25c, L. P. Hoffman 25c. 5 00 W. S., N. Y..... .\$ 49 80 Total\$49 Previously acknowledged\$277

Grand total\$327 60 Note-A typographical error in last Sunday's issue made the amount from "Abend-Platt" office appear as \$3, it should have been \$3.30, but the total

given in last acknowledgements \$27.90) was correct. HENRY KUHN.

> National Secretary. Section Gloversville, N. Y.

The following moneys have been re-ceived during the late campaign by the undersigned and turned over to the treasurer: G. Brinkman,\$0.50 C. Rossbach..... Wm. Rechemayer..... 25

Jos. Schacht.... Chas. Goebel.... Alb. Buehler... 25 10 Frank..... 25 25 25 25 Herm. Cohen..... Alb. Fritsche..... Gust. Bellgardt..... Mat. Seller..... Frank Huckaus..... 75 25 25 25 J. Bonacker..... Chas. Robr..... F. Houser H. Stein..... 10

Wm. Kuhn B. Baker..... Total.....\$5.05

Chr. Rossbach, Financial Sec'y.

Received by. the Texas State Com mittee for the F. D. Lyon Fund. Received by the Texas State Commit-tee for the F. D. Lyon Fund up to December 12:

A. S. Dowler, El Paso \$5.00 Section Lawrence, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Le Sturgeon, San 1.00 1.00

Antonio, Texas 1.00 Henry Kuhn, Nat. Sec'y, S.L.P. 75.00 Previously acknowledged 218.18 Frank Leituer, Sec'y. Total

Ladies' Auxiliary.

The last meeting of the above organization was held at the Daily People Building, with Mrs. Brauckman in the chair. It was reported that the amount realized from the sale of presents at the Fair on Thanksgiving Day was in

Indications Point to a Large and Successful Event. The prospects for the success of the

FAIR of D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A. are growing brighter every day. The comrades throughout the country are respondig liberally to our appeal for presents as the below list will testify. Over 11,000 tickets are in circulation and the repeated calls for more tickets and the encouraging reports received, showing that the tickets are having a large sale, indicate a very large attendance. The booths are almost ready for decoration, the stage is being erected and the Headquarters are commencing to be filled with boxes and barrels containing the

large variety of Xmas goods which are to be offered for sale. There will be candy, toy, glassware, china, Ladies' and Gent's furnishings, Tobacco and cigar, auction, refreshment and many other booths. There will be a fishing pond, a Punch and Judy show and many other entertainments for the children. an alley where you can take a whack W Mr. Kangaroo, a smoking room for men and a parlor for the accomoda-tion of the ladies. In addition to the concert there will 75

be an entertainment, for which we have already secured the services of Miss Jeane Smith, of Jeannette and Comrades Prof. Boenisch, H. A. Goff, Jr., D. E. Glichrist, James Illingworth, and D. M. Sachter of Section Allegheny County S. L. P., who will entertain us solos and comedy, and arrangements are being made for still more talent. Once more we will call upon ALL comrades to get to work. Let us not be satisfied with an ordinary success. Let us make it EXTRAORDINARY. Hustle the sale of tickets, send your presents while it is yet time to do so and remember that this call is not writ ten to be read and then IGNORED. but that is to be ACTED UPON AT ONCE. Upon prompt action depends the thorough success of the FAIR, by the results of which we will advance our Cause and make the capitalists and their labor fakir lackeys howl.

Send all communications and presents to the Secretary, Wm. J. Eberle, No. 111 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa. Further list of presents received for the fair of D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A.: W. A. Purvis, Camden, N. J., one pair of cuff links; Mrs. Peter Lui, Greens-

burg, Pa., one fancy work basket; Peter Lui., Greensburg, Pa., \$1; Miss Grace Dibb, Greensburg, Pa., four pairs of sleeve holders and one child's wicker shopping bag; Masters George and John Dibb, Greensburg, Pa., one complete magic lantern; M. D. Fitzgerald, Salem, Mass., thirty-six songs "Vote for Us;" J. Zimmer, Sa Jose, Cal., one set of nut picks; A. B. Larfeniere, Moosup, Conn., one large silk muffler and one large white silk handkerchief; N. J. White Allegheny, Pa., one electricalarm clock; Richar Koppel, Cleveland, Ohio, five pictures of Karl Marx; Section Jeanette, twenty-two pieces of decorated glassware; Members of the Sixteenth Assembly District, N. Y., one musical album; Mrs. George Fisher, Belle Ver-Horn, A., one black fascinator; John Hoyes, Belle Vernon, Pa., \$1; P. Schwindling, W. H., and Thomas Thomas, Buena Vista, Pa., one handmade hanging box; Robert Davoli Blythedale, Pa., one Italian pipe; W. H. Thomas, Buena Vista, Pa., one paper bound "Socialist Almanac; John Curry, Allegheny, Pa., one silk muffier; Mrs. Charles Hammerbacher, Pitts-burg, Pa., one pair of fine opera glasses; Charles Hammerbacher, Pittsburg, Pa., one pair of shoulder braces; J. C. Schablik, Banning, Pa., two Hun-

garian coins; T. A. Devane, Troy, N. Y., \$1; Jos. Scheurer, New York City, three leather bound books; Louis Will, Pittsburg, Pa., one box of fine cigars; Henry Lerlin, Jeanette, Pa., \$1; Mrs. Ella Reeve Cohen, Newark, N. J., two bound books; William J. Eberle, Alleghény, Pa., one German silver music holder; Mrs. H. A. Goff, Jr., Pittsburg, Pa., two hand embroidered pillows.

CLEVELAND CONVENTION. AID FOR LYNN STRIKERS. The S. L. P. Ticket Nominated for Municipal Campaign. An Appeal to Alilancemen, Party Cleveland, O., Dec. 9 .- The city con-Members and Sympathizers

stronger cach day, and the Socialist agi-

was instructed to have his employees

strike. The employees, knowing that to

sign such an agreement bound them

hand and foot, refused. Kelley then

locked them out. Our comrades stood

together and were successful in prevent-

ing any one from taking their places. The Manufacturers' Association then be-

came desperate and ordered the dis-

caused a general strike in all factories

guilty of conspiracy by breaking a sup-posed agreement with Kelly & Co., and

making them lose about \$100,000 worth

of skins. Then they sent Mr. Richard Barry, (labor fakir) of the State Board

of Arbitration around to the Greeks and

go to the union meeting and vote to sign

the agreement submitted by the Manu-facturers' Association they would lose

their jobs and could never get back to work. As it happened a Pole who un-

the Americans arrested, and fined two

pealed to a higher court and will come

charge of all members of the "D-

controlled by the Association.

sialist organization."

vention of the Socialist Labor Party was called to order at 3 P. M. yesterday by To Comrades and Friends Organizer Frank Erben. Max Weber Two years ago the Leather Workers was elected permanent chairman and of Lynn, Mass., formed a Local of the

James Matthews was elected permanent S. T. & L. A. Since that time they secretary. A committee of three on resolutions was elected. Comrades Dinger, Goerke and Koeppel composed the committee. have compelled the manufacturers to grant an advance in wages and concede many things, that improved the condi-A committee of three on nominations tions under which they worked. The was elected. Comrades Rieman, Holwell Leather Manufacturers seeing the or-

and particulation and provide the second

and Howser were elected. While the committees were out Com-rades Gable, Erben, Kircher and Meneke addressed the convention.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, the time is again drawing near, when the representatives of the various capitalist parties will call upon the working classs to vote for and elect them to the various municipal offices be filled, upon the plea that they have the best interests of the citizens of Cleveland at heart, and claiming that municipal matters should be kept out of party politics, and that particularly the public schools should be entirely divorced from all kinds of politics. They further argue that all that is necessary is to elect "good" men to office regardless party, who will represent the municipal est of the multi-millionaire as well inter as that of othe humblest workingman, and

Whereas, the fact stares us in the face that thousands of the children of the working class of Cleveland are deprived of a proper chance to acquire even the meager education that capitalish affords them in order to fit them to become more valuable objects of exploitation in their after lives; and this for the want of decent school accommodations, which would involve the expenditure of a few thousand dollars of public money for new buildings, the motto evidently being: Millions for the erec tion of police stations, armories and boulevards, but none for public schools. This most clearly shows the antagonistic interests existing between the "taxpay-ers" (or capitalists large and small) on the one hand, and the wageworkers on the other, and

Whereas, the Socialist Labor Party is the only party composed of class-conscious wage workers, and is guided by the light that a deep knowledge of history and the correct understanding of the nature of the present class struggle affords: therefore be it

Resolved, that we, the members of the Socialist Labor Party, assembled in City Convention, most emphatically warn our fellow wage worrkers to take no stock in the alluring promises of either the large or small capitalists and their Democratic or Republican parties, or what is worse, that freak party of many aliases, with which the capitalist class has, and is still unsuccessfully trying to retard the revolutionary movement of the working class as represented in the Socialist Labor Partry. The S. L. P. is so organized that it cannot be controlled by the capitalist class, hence they try to counteract the educational constructive work of the Socialist Labor Party by encouraging and supporting, directly and indirectly, bogus Socialist parties. According to the latest infor-mation the freak movement now styles itself "Socialist Party," with the evident intention of confusing the voters. The issues of these various parties do in no way effect the interests of the working except that the fight is going on over its prorstrate form.

We, the working class, produce all wealth, the capitalist class absorbs all wealth. This being so there is but one issue, namely: The emancipation of the wage-worker from the present form of capitalist brigandage, and the establish-ment of the Socialist Republic. This cannot be accomplished until the working class places confidence in itself and captures through the only party that represents its interests, the political power of city, state and nation. This party is the Socialist Labor Party. And be it further Resolved, that we endorse the national

and municipal platforms of the Socialist Labor Party and the stand taken by its official organ THE DA WEEKLY PEOPLE. THE DAILY and

The

- 80-

This action

America.

"Le Socialist," organ of the French Socialist Labor Party has the following in its last issue:

"We take the following excerpts from a letter written by Comrade Luciep

Sanial, of the Socialist Labor Party. "The elections held on November 5th have but slight importance from a national standpoint, but they were of unganization of their employees growing usual interst to us because they gave us an opportunity not only to test, in tator teaching the class struggle, decided the different localities, the vigor and to smash the organization. On Monstrength of our party after the death day, November 11th, Thomas A. Kelley of McKinley, but also to justify our assertions concerning the development of the sign an agreement which called for them crooked and disintegrating tendencies to give fifteen days' notice in case of a of the Kangaroos. disagreement before they would go on

"It is unnecessary to say that the act of Czolgosz at once served as a pretext for the capitalist authorities to interfere with, prohibit, and smash up our meetings, where they considered themselves strong enough, sufficiently sustained by 'public opinion,' and above all where they thought they could intimi-date our comrades. But to their great surprise, in each of the numerous cases where they thought to trample on the The Manufacturers' Association have tried every scheme imaginable to break the strike, first by trying to scare the committee into the belief that they were fundamental right to assemblage, they found themselves face to face with deter-mined men, whom they had to begin by arresting in order to silence them, who were then let go the next day, and allowed to speak freely when it was found out that the Party was determined to take legal steps, and resort to

the last extremty, if necessary. "We find a terrible exception in Beau-Poles, telling them that if they did not mont, a small town in Texas. One of our young militants, by the name of Lyon, who insisted on speaking to the crowd which listened with interest, was seized and dragged to prison despite the protests of those present. The chief of derstands English fairly well, and knew Mr. Barry, happened along and took the Greeks and Poles away from that kind police said to the comrades who came to offer bail for the prisoner before he was to be tried: 'We know how to dispose of this case without bail.' Dur-ing the night, by order of these police of arbitration. They they had some of of them \$20, and put them under \$100 brigands, several armed men entered the jail of the town, took Lyon, dragged year. Both men were innocent, but it made no difference. The case was aphim to, a wood near the town, and after ordering him never to enter Beaumont again, lashed him and left him insensible and dangerously wounded.

minds of the 'fathers of the Republic' the right naturally existed subject to

that higher consideration of the public "The fact that in the course of the

campagn the most violent persecutions

convention it threw Debs down, and Debs is buried, or almost so, and I do

not believe he will have a resurrec-

"As to results: during the last year

the name of Debs upon a certain class

of trade unionists and small traders, the

thanks to the influence exercised

tion.

directed towards the S. L .P. ex-

up some time in February. They also arrested an Armenian for trespassive an Armenian for trespassing "The Beaumont press has not dared defend this 'auarchist attentat' of the and fined him \$10 which he paid. At the sixth annual convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, held in the City of Providence, the delegates of District Adliance No. 19, of Lynn, agents of the capitalist police, and our Party has taken 'legal' measures to push the inhuman perpetrators to the far-thest extremity. Nevertheless we have Mass., to which the Leather Workers no illusions relative to the 'justice' which are attached, appealed for financial asis rendered under bourgeois rule, and I dare say that the day when we are sistance. The appeal was endorsed, and all Locals and Districts are requested obliged to go to the Supreme Court to defeud the Constitutional right of free to give all the financial aid possible. What ever you give, give quickly assemblage, that august body will find Send all moneys to Thomas M. Birtexcellent reasons to prove that in the

well, No. 29 South Side avenue, Lynn, Mass., and the same will be acknowl-edged in the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE. By order of the convention.

W. L. Brower, Gen. Sec'y.

Lynn Strikers Firm.

Lynn, Mass., Dec., 11 .- The striking S. T. & L. A. Morocco Workers are as determined as ever. They have clusively may be passed by without comment. The capitalist sees danger in it alone. The Kangaroos inspire fear been out for six weeks now. Last Friday Kelly managed to get sixteen to no one, least of all to the minor politicians of all shades who glaziers from Philadelphia. On Satvoluntarily play at fusion with them. Among others a brigade of reverends urday the Alliance men succeeded in getting them out and sent them back to Philadelphia. All that is needed now is financial aid. The manufacturhave joined them, and they rauge from Herron, a speculator in rich wives and ers do not know what to make of this 'scientifically united anarchist' to Mcstrike of the Alliance men and quite correctly they "blame" its uncompro-Grady, whose picture is published tween those of Marx and Vandervelde. "Notwithstanding his sanctity the Kangaroo is vicious. At its last unity mising tatics to "Socialist Agitators."

A Socialist Birthday Party.

Comrade W. F. Dexter, of Fort Hunter, N. Y., celebrated his 21st birthday on December Sth, in a manner fitting to one who has arrived at his majority, and with it, the power to use the ballot

Debs-Kangaroo combination, aided by a compromise with ward politicians, polled Comrade Dexter made the occasion a means whereby the truth of Socialism, nearly 100.000 votes for their presiden-

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW

Of the Lay of the Political Land in

Alliance at Alhany, N. Y. Received and	Joe Cornen, Harttord	30 Furniture went to Mr. Rosuer, 716	65.	A vote for the Socialist Labor Party is	incaus whereby the truth of Sociansm,	tial candidate. Our candidate received
filed.	B. Hanower, Memphis Tenp	25 Sixth street. Manhattan. It was fur-	For Aldermen-Edwin S. Mayo, 123:	a vote for civilization, progress and or-	together with the responsibility pertain-	but 34,000. That was almost three to
One from L. A. 308, of Troy, N. Y.,	F. G., Memphis, Tenn	5 they decided to assist at the Fair in con-	Amos P. Jones, 135; William H. Young,	der, a vote for any other party stands	ing to the use of the ballot, was clearly	one. This year the total vote, taking
reporting that said local had dropped	Wolf Berman) 1	00 nection with the Masquerade and Civic		for chaos and anarchy.	pointed out, and, while the course is	together the States where elections were
John Rich and Joseph Rich from thei.		60 Ball for the "Abend Blatt," at Grand	Common Council, Ward 1-Charles H.	For the city ticket the following can-	rather an unusual one, it is another in-	held, will be about equal for the two
roll of membership as these two men had	Sam Cantor	50 Central Palace, on Saturday, December	Chabot, 27: Louis H. Englehardt, 28;	didates were nominated:	stance where the Socialist can do propa-	parties, with an advantage for the S.
been expelled from the S. L. P. Re-	A. Cohn	50 21st, and comrades and sympathizers,	William H. Edmondstope, 26.	For School Director-John D. Goerke.		L. P., which has gained considerably,
ceived and action endorsed.	H. Karp 1	00 who are in a position to aid with some	Ward 3-Joel Miller, 44; Mitchel Jones,	For School Council-Fred Brown,	ganda work, in which to anyone else	while the pandemonium 'Socialists' lost
One from L. A. 262, Fall River, Mass .		00 present, are kindly requested to for-	54.	Henry Forster, Paul Dinger.	would be a barren field.	heavily. In the State of Massachusetts,
stating that they had suspended Austly		00 ward the same to "Abend Blatt," 9	Ward 5-Samuel G. Ferguson, 37;	Judge of Police Court-Joseph Gable.	The company, after doing justice to	where they went out to elect a governor,
F. Bennett for accepting the nomina-	H	50 Rutgers street, Manhattan.	Fred Johnson, 21; J. T. Finnegan, 35.	Justices of the Peace-P. C. Christian-	a bountifu! supper, settled down	we have gained more than 1,000, while
tion for councilman on the Republican	H. Plimck 2	00 The Secretary.	School Committee, Ward 1-Perry C.	sen, Charles Frank.	to other enjoyents, and from then ou till	the Kangaroos lost 2,100. In Boston
tickst. Received and action endorsed.	Joe Weltzen	25	Sefton, 119; Ward S. Alfred E. Jones,	Council Districts.	the "wee sma" hours, there was a	where they formerly beat us, we have
One from Secretary of L. A. 250, Elliza-	M. Darmstetter 1	00 To Massachusetts Readers.	187; at large, William F. Harkins, 307.	Second-Alfred Carlson.	constant flow of music, song and recita-	beaten them.
beth, N. J., requisiting a speaker for	M. Silverman 1	10 To the Supporters of the S. L. P. at the	S. L. P. LECTURES.	Third-Joseph C. Davey.	tion, and among the latter, the poems	"Our progress is remarkable in the
their mass meeting to be held on De-	B. Levin 1	00 Polls in November, 1901:	J. L. F. LEVIUNES.	Sixth-Harry Wagner.	of Comrade Dalton were greatly en-	industrial centers. Our vote in Pitts-
cember 14th. Attended to by the Scere,	J. Barles 1	00 The State Executive Committee of the		Eighth-Richard Koeppel.	joyed.	burg passes 1,000; the Kangaroos fell
TATY. TA BOO THE ALL ME	Sam Schneider 1	00 Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts	Free Lectures in Cleveland, Ohio.	Ninth-Joseph Reiman.	One of the features of the evening	to 125. In Cincinnati we gained from
One frem L. A. 868, Plymouth, Mass.,	M. G	25 calls upon all those citizens of the com-		Tenth-Edward Keim.	was the singing of the chorus "Oh	224 votes in 1900 to 820 this year. In
reporting their local increasing in mem-	L. Weimakli 1		are cordially invited to attend the lec-	Eleventh-John Kircher.	Kangaroo, Oh Kangaroc," at the end	Cleveland, a Kangaroo stronghold for
	K. D 1		tures which are held every Sunday after-	and the second	of each song, and it seemed to be highly	two years, our vote rose from 304 last
Received and filed.	1st, 3d and 5th Assem Dist 1		noon at 3 o'clock at Schlap' Hall, 356	Entertainment Committee of	enjoyed by the comrades.	April to 694, while the Kangaroo vote
One from, L. A. 359, Daytou, Ohio,	X, X 3	00 signed, the Recording Secretary. The	Ontarlo street, top floor, (German-Amer-	Greater Boston.		fell from 895 to 638. In Indianapolis,
inquiring whether thore was any new	Joseph Maudler 1	00 object is to get acquainted and in touch	ican Bank Building). Following are		following:	also a center of Debism, where the
literature in relation to the S. T. and	T. Wohl	with the supporters of the S. L: P. so	the subjects:	A meeting of the committee was called	Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dexter, Mrs.	'unity' convention was held., the famous
L. A. Action: Secretary instructed to	H. B. Zeidman	23 that more thorough and systematic	December 22 "The causes of tax-	for the 15th just., but owing to the in- clemency of the weather a quorum was	Severes, Mr. Elmer Hockle, Mr. Neal	'Social Democrats' fell to 190 votes,
forward L. A. 350 a catalogue of the	City Slave Sweeper	50 propaganda work can be done, as through	ation," speaker John Kircher.	not present and no business cauld be	Steenburg and Comrade Collins, of Fort Hunter, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. M.	while we rose to 304.
Labor News Company,	D. Samonowitz 2	organized effort the best results can be		transacted. The chairman deems it neces-		"In New York, where as you know,
One from Organizer Berry of D. A.		00 obtained.	S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburg, Pa.	sary that a meeting should be held at		the elections were almost entirely munici-
19, stating that he could not attend the	H. Hofte, Chicago, Ill	Fo. Massachusetts Socialist Labor		once, and a meeting is called on Sunday,	Hockle and wife, of Johnstown, N. Y.	pal or county, local questions threw the social question entirely in the shade. In
Convention of the S. T. and L. A. owing	List 208, Canton, O-	Party State Executive Committee.	Workingmeu of Allegheny County are	December 22. It is hoped all members	Comrades Fred Rew, Arthur Playford,	the city of New York itself there was
to the action of the officers of the pure	John Juergens	1D Edwin S. Mayo, Rec. Sec'y,	invited to attend the lectures which are	will make it their business to be present,	Joe Nolan, John La Count, F. La	carried on a great battle between the
rnd simple Tobin shoeworkers union,	Ch. Preiman	20 22 Villa Ave., Everett, Mass.	held every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Socialist	at 154 School street, Everett, (Everett		band of political brigands, who, under
who threaten to strike him out of his	Charles Jackson	iii) — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Headquarters, 111 Market street.	Hendquarters). The present plans for		the name of Tammany Hall, have ac-
position.	William Jackson	THE C I D VOTE IN VIDCINIA	Dec. 22. No lecture on account of D. A.	raising funds will have to be given up if		quired universal reputation, and the
One from E. O. Cochran of Deprey,	Christ Ballo	THE S. L. P. VOTE IN VIRGINIA.	15, S. T. & L. A. Fair.	more interest is not shown by members		band of brigands who under the name
Col., in relation to the movenumt in Penver and the State of Colorado. Re-	A. Trybol	10	A STATE OF A	of the Committee.	Gunn, of Schenectady, N. Y.	of reformers sought to retain for them-
e ived and filed.	L. Wider, city	25 Richmond, Va., Dec. 18 The official	Albany, New York Lecture Course.	Albert M. Grant. Secretary.	and the second	selves, without sharing with others the
Communications were also received	Z. Adler	50 vote of the Socialist Labor Party, as	Section Albany Socialist Labor Party,		Milwaukee, Wis.	spoils of the working class. We have
from Sycacuse, N. Y., Schneetady, N.		oo counted by the State Board of Canvass-	has arranged for the following Sunday		The Young Men's Socialist Club, S.	lost a few votes-which we do not regret,
TartAlbery, N. Y., Los Ang. les, Col.,	Abelson 1	4 Big State of a strategic barrier (e.g., 201) we also all they is a state of a finite of a day of the state of a finite of the state of the stat	afternoon lectures at Headquarters, 119		L. P., of Milwaukee, holds regular meet-	for a party like ours wants nothing but
Detwig. Mich., Louisville, Ky., Dayton,	B. B	50 ers and the General Assembly is fol-	State street, beginning at 3 p. m. sharp.	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	ings each Monday at the Bohemian	the solid and unshakable under all diffi-
O., Olneyville, R. L. New York City,	F. B	50 lows:	Sunday, Dec. 22Subject: The Class	TH DRALETINIA +	Turner Hall, ground floor, corner 12th	cultics. The losses of the Kangaroos
N. Y., Belle Vernen, Pa., Augusta, Ga.,	The second se	00 For Governor-Hugh D. McTier, 285.	Struggle." Speaker George H. Steven-	I II FUILIAUU t	and Vine streets, entrance on 12th	throughout the State have been double
Oswego Ealls, N. Y., Hartferd, Cong.		00 For Lieutenant Governor-Hugh Bol-	sou.	‡ IL I KULLIAKIU. ±	street. All workingmen are invited	our loss. At all events we have held
New Bedford, Mass., Lynn, Mass., for-	Man 1	00 tou. 1071.	All comrades are earnestly requested	I Official organ of the So-	to attend regardless of political opin-	our yound, and at the same time we
warding dues, asking general informa-	Friedlander 1	00 For Attorney-General-B. Dorsey	to be ou hand ten or tifteen miautes be-		ions. Discussion always in order on any	have advanced in several localities. In
tion, etc.	E. Eller	50 Downey, #25.	fore the opening hours of these meetings,	T Italian language.	questions. Readers of the PEOPLE	Buffalo, where the President was assas-
On motion it was decided to draft		In 1900, Maloney, S. L. F. candidate		Fublished, 208 Bleecker St., N. Y.	are invited to attend with their fellow	sinated the 600 votes cast for our
the following amendments to the con-	1 TOLLI seensa ausseenseetste	00 for President received 169 votes.	istrangers.	**************************************	I workers,	candidate were a general surprise."
		and the second			and the second	

and the second of the first first of the