

VOL. XI. NO. 41.



The Werkers at Wichort & Gardiner's Are To Be "Arbitrated."

RELD TIGHT BY "DEPOSITS."

of Wichert and Gardiner turers, are Experi the Nature of the Noose Into the Organized Scabbery and a Allies of These Ad-Then to Stick Their Heads, Against Which Act of Folly I. T. & L. A. Gave Strong Coun-The Bess' New Holds Them the Hair is Short.

Albahy, N. Y., Jan. 2.—For the first ne is the history of the State of New ork voluntary arbitration, when each rty has a financial interest at stake, to be tried in the borough of Brook-a. The firm of Wichert and Gardiner, a manufacturers and their employees facturers, and their employees ed, and \$10,000 is the sum at re isvolved, and \$10,000 is the sum at take. About one year ago the firm be-an to prepare for this additional rope round their employees nocks. The firm laimed to have deposited \$10,000 with Brooklyn trist company, and proceed-it to deduct by small weekly installments 25 from the salary of each male em-loyee and \$15 from that of each female mployee until a similar sum had been ollected. This the employees objected a and a strike ensued in which they lost. Bey returned to work under contracts from the deductions to be made from their wages. These deductions ow amount to \$10,000, and are held BY HE FIRM as an earnest that the terms of the agreement would be lived up to. Revently a new dispute aross.

agreement would be lived up to. only a new dispute arose aployees and the firm, and asted, to deduct from selaries the of goods spolled by workers. That bjected to, and as the matter was weard by agreement if looked as d to, and as the matter was by sgreement it looked as the would be ordered. Finally and to the ar to represent ention of each side. mmissioner John Lundrigan t the department at the theory is that if either us to ablde by the decision fuse to abide by the decision ation the \$10,000 good faith ill be decinred forfeited.

d a written opinion by Monible has been brewing months, and repeated on the men and the the past two months, and repeated in have been been the man and the im have been beld. One diff uity was our the effection of the fifth momber it as arbitration committee. The mon-is said, suggested the names of several Wichert in chers as arh-trators. Wichert in-ship rejected the prachers saying bad no ides of busines. The men finally persuaded to accept Stark. Is discussion of the past two months been the means of completely over-wing the influence of "Cormorant" is, through whose instrumentality present contract was foisted the men, which provides that: the event that either of the subscrib-parties to this contract fails to arhite event that either of the sumerio-arties to this contract fails to arbi-their differences the party so failing may to the other the sum of \$10,

an agreement that 5 per cent, of his wages shall be deducted and held by the firm as a deposit mull this deposit has reached \$25 for men, \$15 for women. Under this contract there can be re strike, because the union would forfeit the \$10,000 if any of its members brank the contract. The contract is effective until April 15 next. The men are heartily tired of it, and are likely to cut the millstone from their necks when the contracts expires. racts expires.

LIKES LABOR FAKIRS.

Civic Federationist Strans Expresse His Delight With Them.

Oscar S. Strauss, chairman of the ndustrial department of the National Civic Federation, discussed yesterday the scope and plan of the the tripartite executive committee of thirty-six appointed at the recent conference for the purpose of dealing with the future industrial problems of this country. Strauss is highly gratified at the acceptances of the "honor" of serving on this committee which have already been

received. There have already been received. There have been none who have declined and letters of acceptance have beeen received from all who were not present at the conference except one or two who live on the Pacific const and have not yet had time to write.

one of two who live on the Facult opest and have not yet had time to write. Birauss laid special stress upon the letters of ex-President Grover Cleveland which he characterized as "noble." He thinks the influence of this letter and of Cleveland's "hearty" cooperation in the plan cannot fail to be profound. Straus also read letters of acceptances and thanks from President Ellot of Harvard University, H. H. Vreeland. Charles Bonaparte of Beltimore and several others who were not present at the conference. Biraus explained that the executive committee was permanent in character. Its plan is to attempt no "theoretical" exploits of organization, but to await occasions for the executives in the conference. Biraus explained that the executive committee was permanent in character. Its plan is to attempt no "theoretical" exploits of organization, but to await occasions for the exercise of its powers as a conciliator in industrial warfare. The only definite is on bocommittee in January to draft bylaws for the pro-ceedings of the committee is contained in the statement or plat-form atler caroful consideration. "The plans are in no sense visionary or thesensitical. They have been made by practical business men to effect practical results, namely, to prevent misundersiandings and to bring shout a better relation between the represen-tatives of the workingmen and the large and influential capitalists and employers. "Onciliation and mediation will be

"Conciliation and mediation will be arbitration the \$10,000 good faith
 arbitration the factory at and Schenectedy avenues.
 arbitration committee consisted
 arbitratica commititee consist

expressed themselves as satisfied; more than that, as entirely approving of the representative character of this com-mittee, taken from three points of a defect that every year goes some way to remedy. The number of new types of machines is constantly being increased. Each new type has some

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY II, 1902.

an

MACHINE-MINED COAL

By Means of It American Capitalists Are Capturing English Markets.

British coal operators are alarmed at the inroads made by American soft coal, in countries to which they heretofore have had the sole monopoly. The American coal undersells the British. The reason it does is that the American coal is mined largely by machinery.

The majority of British en gineers appear to think that no unachine hitherto introduced is suited to all the demands of

'BIG SIX' AND THE BROWNS. respect. It has, when tested, a distinct metallic ring, looks extremely well to the eye, has a regular fracture when broken, and as regards quality

Both Working to Retain "City Record" Contract.

when broken, and as regards quality generally, is quite equal to the best Swansea anthracites. In bulk the composition leaves nothing to be desir-ed, for it is quite free from the little bits which are so conspicious a feature of cargoes of Weish antracite nuts. "Speaking candidly." says a French writer. "I am seriously of opinion that Swansea exporters will have ser-iously to consider this new American Yesterdax the joint committee from "Big Six" and the Central Fakirated Union presented to Mayor Low a memorial beseeching the "friends of labor" iously to consider this new American competition." And the Berlin operator who purchased and took over a large tonnage, says: "The import of Ameri-can anthracite will mean a keen com-petition to England." This German operator continues: "Sweden and Nor-way, Denmark, Holland, etc., will fol-low suit, and one of my friends across the Channel emphatically assures me that, sconer or later, even London will iously to consider this new American administration to continue the old method of hand composition on the "City Record." The plea is made, that if machine composition displaces hand composition, aged printers who are thoroughly competent to set hand type but who are too old to learn the machine will be thrown permanently out of work.

r Philin Cowe

that of the Brown Company equipped to AMERICA SETS THE PLCE do the work under the old coulditions. consequently if those conditions are ac-ceeded to, the Brown Company holds the key to the situation, and can make

its own price for the work." It now looks as if the Brown Company -if it wishes to hold the business-with have to introduce the machines. It is said that 300 men would be displaced by the change. In either alternative these will be a big number of displaced "Big Six" men with leisure to find out what it is they have been paying dues for to the check-off-system-patronizing Organized Scalbery that owns "Big

POLITICS IN THE UNION.

The C. F. U. Lets It In When Mem-

bers Are Job Hunting. "No politics in the union" had full swing again at yesterday's meeting of the Central Fakirated Union. The president of the Eccentric Engineers Union No. 2, in a speech, related with much feeling, how his organization had succeeded in gaining the prevailing rate of wages law applied to their trade, in the various city departments, under the late administration. This great benefit of labor had been secured, he said, through the influence of Delegate Pal-las-Croker's confidential labor lieutenant. The speaker went on to show Croker's friendship for labor, by stating that he too had interceded in behalf of the Eccentric Union. At the close of his speech the union president handed Pallas a gold watch, as a testimonial from Union No. 2 for his efforts in their behalf. Pallas, who acted as if he didu't know what was coming, pretended too much emotion. In thanking the engineers for the token Pallas said he hoped that someone with influence with the Low administration would exert as much effort in behalf of "labor" in general as he had done with Tammany. Pallas much overcome sat down and after sizing up the watch put it in his

Delegate Campbell, of Big 6, offered a resolution requesting that the super-visor of the "City Record," give the con-tract for the printing of the paper only to a firm that agrees not to use other than hand composition. Campbell said no machines are used in the government printing offices nor was their use advoprinting outces nor was their use advo-cated on eky work until now. If in-troduced, Campbell said, it would throw out of employment 300 of the members of Big Six. The resolution was adopted and a commutize of three from the C. F. U., together with a committee from Big Six, will call on the Mayor on Tues-day in regard to the matter. day in regard to the matter.

"The next thing on the order of busi-ness in this "no politics in the union" organization was a resolution to indorse Phil Weissheimer for Deputy Sheriff. Kangaroo Social Democrat Dooley said, that while he did not like to see the indorsement denied, he wished to remind the delegates that organized labor had a chance to elect a Mayor of its own and had it done so it would not now be necessary for it to beg for jobs. Doeley got the usual applause—a sop that easily satisfies the Kangaroo Social Democrat-the indorsement was given unanimously, the Kangaroo Social Democrats voting.

Democrats voting. Another "no politics in the union" resolution adopted was one protesting against compulsory arbitration as pro-posed by Governor Odell. The following nominations of officers for the ensuing term were made: For president Engene Johnson and Ed Barr, for vice president Kangaroo Social Democrat William Dooley, for

recording secretary James Archibald

"We made it as clear as spring water, however, that we were going to have those bricks laid, that we intended to be masters of our own work, that we were not going to let the slowest man on the job set the pace, that each man would have to do his utmost, and that we should have men to see that this idea was carried out. Either we were to run the job or the unions would be disregarded and other men employed."

Workers Abroad Are Worked With American Intensity.

"Big FACTS VS. BEN TILLETT TWADDLE

> Westinghouse Company Furnishes An Illustration-Under American Supervision, English Brick Layers, in Less Than One Year Complete Buildings That Englishmen Said Would Take Five Years-Unionmen Stand Aghast.

London, Jan. 5 .- The workers in the building trades have been given an object lesson in American exploitation. Recently the "Daily Mail" gave as one of the union rules, binding the bricklayer under the gravest penalties, as follows: "Rule 5: You are strictly cautioned not to outstep good rules by doing double the work you are required, and causing others to do the same, in order to gain' a smile from your master. Such foolhardy and deceitful actions leave a great number of good members out of employment the year round. Certain individuals have been guilty who will be expelled if they do not refrain."

The union rules further provide that 450 bricks laid per nine hours' day, shall be the limit.

Now employers and members of trade unions alike are marvelling over the accomplishment of the Westinghouse Electrie Company in erecting vast works at Manchester. Buildings which cost \$7,-000,000 have been constructed in less

than a year. English builders estimated that this work would require five years. The work has been lone by British workmen under American supervision, but instead of the 450 bricks per nine hours a day, which is the trade union average, each British workman laid an average of 1,860 bricks, with 2,500 on the very plain

J. C. Stewart, of St. Louis, acted as manager. For one day Stewart had twenty policemen ou hand in case of emergency. The next day found him presenting the foreman with a ten-guinea suit for his expedițious achievement.

The manager's representatives said resterday that Stewart had started in by initiating a system of daily reports of the progress from each of the seventy-five foremen or sub-foremen. The first two weeks showed no particular record except that a great deal too much money was spent for the work done. This representative said:

"After that we got to 900 bricks for a "After that we got to 900 progress of elimination, guided by the daily reports of orogress, we reached an average of 1,800. Yes, trouble was threatened from the trades unions at times, but we met the delegates and defined our position plainly. We were willing to work with union men and in every way according to union rules, and we gave 11 pence per hour instead of 10 pence, which is the rate stipulated by the

amer of the employes which sen to this contract was de-rom their wayes by it.e firm. sent demand of the turn men increase of 1%, 3 and 5 cents a pair, or oxford tie prices for ity of slippers they are making. claim that at present prices not average more than \$10 per

form of contract which was en-to by the firm and the union was of by Wickert of the firm and upon the men by labor fakir in Smith, better known as Cor-smith. The S. T. c. L. A. men the workers at the time state

he workers at the time-about apo-against becoming a party contract, but the waraing was ed, and the Kangaroo Social a sided the firm and fakirs in the men. This is a case of officers of the union and the band is hand. The firm will y apress whe is not a member los, and the worker must sign Weavers Got a Reduction. Lowell, Mass., Jan. 7.—Agent Nourse of the Lawrence Manufacturing Com-pany stated this afternoon that he would hire the remainder of the strikers at his new schedule, that is 10 per cent, reduc-tion. It is alleged that over two-thrds have returned to work

"I know that there are many pess "I know that there are many passi-mists abroad who never see the pos-sibility of effecting any hopeful or en-couraging results. We have not de-tected that spirit among the members constituting the committee. Their let-ters of acceptance show a spirit that is full of hope and a determination to realize that hope. "The great public owes another debt of gratitude to Mr. Cleveland for his noble letter written from a sick room, giving this committee, the benefit of his name, fame and co-operation." new feature that distinguishes its action and its capabilities from those that went before. It has been shown that in the United States within the last few years the number of firms mining coal by machinery has increased from 51 to 823; the number of coal mining machines in use has increased from 545 to 3,907, and the

increased from 545 to 3,907, and the quantity of coal produced by those machines has increased from 6, 211,-000 to 52,750,000 tons. Coal is now min-ed by machines in twenty-two states and territories, so that clearly the sys-metric back by any means limited in

Tobacco Trust After French B tem is not by any means limited in its scope and range. Of late the British capitalists have

Lond'n, Jan. 7.-It is suggested in an article printed by a local paper that the Imperial Tobacco Company, the new British "trust," will soon issue stock to ck to the public. According to the same pa-per, President Duke, of the American Tobacco Company, is renewing his ne-gotiations with the French Government for the eutire business of the French tobacco region.

Penn. R. R. to "Adjust" Wages. Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 7.-The Penn-

sylvania Railroad Company has an-nounced to its train and yardmen that with few exceptions their wages have been adjusted to date from January ... This notice means an increase in a few

export trade in coal from America. For instance, one may read in an important trade paper printed in London that it is "perfectly true that some cargoes of anthracite have lately been export-ed from Pensylvania, but our own out-put of this special quality of coal is hardly one-tenth of that produced in the United States, and apparenly our output is not likely to materially in-crease, the area over which anthracite is being mined being comparatively, small." Ignoring the American soft coal exports, and referring only to the anti-racite trade, which has just begun, is typically Britisa. We the correspondence columns of boostignment of anthracite to France. It is said that the coal is perfect in every

have to export American anthracite."

The principal consuming countries such as France and Germany, have materially reduced their demands for British coal, while Russia has decreased her requirements by no less than 713,000 tons. On the other hand, there is an increased export to Italy, Egypt and one or two other countries.

In the South Wales coal trade the year 1901 terminated in a very differ ent manner to that of 1900. Of the few contracts on hand, only a very small proportion are for any long per lods, the bulk of the coal business be ing done for delivery in the early part of 1902. Generally coal owners part of 1902. Generally coal owners have found in December their books fairly well filled with orders, which would keep the colleries going for a great part of the succeeding year. This is not the case now, and there is al-together an unsatisfactory condition. The British coal operators lay all the blame on the makingment and the ex-Of late the British capitalists have been holding the workingmen of Great Britain responsible for the decline of British trade. But the British capital-ist is himself so dense that it hard for him to see why he is losing trade. His density on this topic is nowhere so observable as in the comment in the trade and secular press on the export trade in coal from America. For instance one may read in an important blame on the workingmen and the ex-port duty. The workingmen want too many holidays they claim and are too ready to strike for higher wages. The miners' unions are beginning to realize that something is wrong with the coal trade. Taking the cue from the British operators they have ridi culed the idea of foreign competition ridi It is not unlikely that British capital ists in general will profit by the les-son given to British industry by the Westinghouse Electric Company in erecting its vast works at Manchester Under the driving force of an Ameri-can manager each workman on this job did four times as much as he was in the habit of doing. With Amberican locomotives not only

invading India, Burmah and South Africa but England as well; with Ger-many beating the British on the ocean, the British workman will soon find that if he is to live at all he must fol-

low the pace set by American work-men, then good bye to British pure and simple tradesunionism.

sidering the matter.

The Supervisor appreciates the benefit such an arrangement would be to the aged printers, but this is a "reform" i. e., reduction in cost to taxpayers administration and he favors the use of compos ing machines. In such emergency rush work as the registry and earoliment lists, which every year occupy about three hundred pages of the "City Record" he considers the machine a necessity. He also points out the fact that there is only one printing house in the city so equipped as to conform with the old conditions in which the "Record" has been printed. the Martin B. Brown Company, which has had the contract for years This is has had the contract for years This is the firm which "Big Six" favored while denouncing a rival who had underbid

Brown last year. Supervisor Cawen called attention to the fact that the bids made by the Martin B. Brown Company for this year are remarkably lower than the prices queted last year. For instance, the price last year for ordinary composition was 78 cents per 1,000 ems, the bid this year being 49 cents. For table work the being 40 cents. For take work the price last year was \$1.04 per thousand; this year 74 cents. Commenting upon this, Supervisor Cowen said: "If such a reduction as this can be

afforded, a cut of one-third in the price, it seems to me to mean one of two things: either the price last year was excessive or there is a determination to cut out all competition and make a "I said to the typographical delegates,"

Supervisor Cowen continued, "that I was willing to make a concession, and added that if they would get three other established printing houses besides the Martin B. Brown Company to give them a writing promising, m good faith, to bid for the printing of the "City Record"

on their conditions—that is, for hand composition aloue—I, would urge the favor and the Board of City Record to accede to the memorial. But I am satisfied there is not another office than

Strikes Ties Up a Railroad.

and Ed Hanun.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 7.-The Chl-cage and Southeastern Railroad is again tied up by a general strike of all its employees who have refused to run trains or let them be run until the wages are paid. At some of the stations along the line the trains were abandoued and are still standing on the main track. The passengers were compelled to hire private conveyances to r.ach other places where they could get a train. At some of the stations no mail has been received since Friday. The company has notified parons that it cannot de-liver coal from the Brazil mines until the strike is over and has refused to accept any more orders. Several fac-tories have been forced to close because

of the coal shortage. General Manager Stevens said to-day that the trouble is caused solely by the failure of the company to pay wages due, and that he could give no assurance as to the time the road will be in operation.

Buffalo Electrical Workers Strike. Buffalo, Jan. 7.-A general strike among electrical workers is in progress city aud John Lungrigan, State Commissioner of Labor Statistics, has been sent for to adjust the difficulties. The situation is regarded as serious Work on all big buildings, the grain elevators, and the factories that are tak ing on Niagara Falls power to replace steam plants, is being stopped. The strikers demand an increase of 10 per

cent. in wages without a change in the number of hours. The strikers are considerate in that they intend to call the men slowly, so as to do as little injury as possible to the work in prog-

If you are getting this paper without having ordering it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it ex pires

ress,

Tillett's Twaddle.

Writing to the "London Express" from this city, while in attendance at the capitalist and labor fakir love feast, Ben Tillett, had this to say:

"The essential difference between American and British labor relationship between with capital is that while workmen in England are expected to give the maxi-mum of energy and skill for a minimum wage the American employer takes the crdinary or average capacity of workers as deciding the minimum rate, reward-ing according to superior efficiency the individual or individuals, being only pleased to pay extra for ability out of the normal."

The facts given in the above London despatch completely overthrow Tillett's contention. The facts are just the reverse to his statement.

Steel Trust "Earnings" Increase.

The "earnings" of the United States Steel Corporation for the three months to December 31, last, were reported, after the dividend meeting to-day, as \$29,751,615, which compares with \$28,-591,031 in the quarter ending Septem-ber 30, and with \$26,363,840 in the three months to June 30, the first quarter in the life of the United States Steel Corporation.

Earnings by months were reported as ollows: October, \$12,295,775; November, \$9,795,841, and December (estimated), \$7,750;000. These returns compare with \$9,580,150 in July, \$9,810,880 in August. and \$9,272,812 in September.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1902.



VIII. The "Times," December 29, 1890. Sir-If Mr. Cunningham doubts the Beney of the struggle for existence, as factor in social conditions d fault with Mr. Booth and not with

"I am laboring under no delusion as to the possibility of inaugurating the millen-tium by any social specific. In the strug-gle of life the weakest will go to the wall and there are so many weak. The fittest in tooth and claw will survive that we can do is to soften lot of the unfit and make their All unfering less horrible than it is at pres-ent." ("In Darkest Egland," p. 44). That is what Mr. Cunningham would have found if he had read Mr. Booth's book with attention. And, if he will book with attention. And, if he will bestow equal pains on my second letter, he will discover that he has interpolated the word "wilfully" in his statement of my "argument," which runs thus: "Shutting my eyes to the necessary con-sequences of the struggle for life, the existence of which he admits as fully as any Darwinian, Mr. Booth tells men whose evil case is one of those conse ences that envy is a corner-stone of r competitive system." Mr. Cunning-m's physiological studies will have in-rmed him that the process of "shutting the eyes," in the literal sense of the words, is not always wilful; and I pro-pose to Illustrate, by the crucial instance his own letter furnishes, that the "abutting of the eyes" of the mind to of accepted tions may also be involuntary. At

lesst, I hope so. 1. "Sooner or later," says Mr. Cunbightsm, "the population problem will block the way once more." What does this mean, except that multiplication, ex-cessive in relation to the contemporanwill sous means of support, will create a severe competition for those means? And this seems to me to be a pretty accurate "reflection of the conceptions of Malthus" and the other poor benighted ks of a past generation at whom Mr.

2. By way of leaving no doubt upon this subject, Mr. Cunningham further tells us, "The struggle for existence is always going on, of course; let us thank Darwin for making us realize it." It is program to making us realize it." pleasant to meet with a little grati-ie to Darwin among the epigoni who are squabbling over the heritage he con-quered for them, but Mr. Cunningham's personal expression of that feeling is hasty. For it is obvious that he has not "realized" the significance of Dar-win's teaching-indeed, I fail to dis-cover in Mr. Cunningham's letter any due the he has a sure "incline" by sign that he has even "realized" what he would be at. If the "struggle for he would be at. If the "struggle for existence is always going on." and if, as I suppose will be granted, industrial com-petition is one phase of that struggle. I fail to see how my conclusion that it is sheer wickeenness to tell ignorant men-that "envy" is a corner-stone of compe-tition, can be disputed. Mr. Ounningham has followed the lead of that polished and instructed person, Mr. Ben Tillett, in rebuking Mr. Booth's he associates say) attacking Mr. Booth's

Mr. Ben Tillett, in rebuking me for (as, the associates say) attacking Mr. Booth's personal character. Of course, when I was writing, I did not doubt that this very handy, though not too clean, wea-pon would be used by one or other of Mr. Booth's supporters. And my action was finally decided by the following con-siderations: I happen to be a member of one of the largest life insurance so-cieties. There is a vacancy in the direc-tory at present, for which half a dozen gentlemen are candidates. Now, I said to myself, supposing that one of these gentlemen are candidates. Now, I said to myself, supposing that one of these gentlemen (whose pardon I humbly beg for starting the hypothesis), say Mr. A., in his administrative capacity and as a man of business, has been the subject of such observations as a Judge on the Bench bestowed upon Mr. Booth, is he w person for whom I can properly vote? And, if I find, when I go to the meeting of the policy-holders, that most of them know nothing of this and other evidences of what, by the mildest judgment, must be termed Mr. A.'s unfitness for adminis-trative responsibilities, am I to let them tes say) attacking Mr. Booth's newer and its application to men of sense and integrity. The mention of Mr. Cunningham's ally reminds me that I have omitted to thank Mr. Tillett for his very useful and in-structive letter; and I hasten to repair a neglect which I assure Mr. Tilletot was more apparent than real. Mr. Tillett's later is dated December 20. On the 21st the following pregnant (however un-conscious) commentary upon it appeared

mus," and the familiar historical title selipped out unawares. In replying to me, however, the late "Frellow of Uni-versity College," Oxford, declares he had to look the word out in a Lexicon. I commend the fact to the notice of the commend the fact to the notice of the combatants over the desirability of re-taining the present compulsory modicum of Greek in our Universities.]

IX. (The "Times," December 30, 1890.) Sir-I am much obliged to Messrs. Ranger, Burton and Matthews for their

prompt answer to my question. I pre-sume it applies to all money collected by the agency of the Salvation Army, though not specifically given for the purposes of the "Christian Mission" named in the deed of 1878; to all sums raised by mortgage upon houses and land so given; and further, to funds subscribed for Mr. Booth's various projects, which have no apparent reference to the objects of the "Christian Mission," as defined in these persons learned in the law.

And, indeed, with many thanks to you, ir, for the amount of valuable space which you have allowed me to occupy. propose to leave the whole sub-My sole purpose in embarking I now ject. yeor. My sole purpose in embarring upon an enterprise, which was extremely distasteful to me, was to prevent the skillful "General," or rather "Generals," who devised the plan of campaign, from sweeping all before them with a rush. I found the pass already held by such stout defenders as Mr. Loch and the Dean of Wells, and, with your powerful help, we have given time for the reinforcements, sure to be sent by the abun dant, though somewhat slowly acting, common sense of our countrymen, to come up.

I can no longer be useful, and I return to more congenial occupations. I am, sir, your obedient servant, T. H. HUXLEY.

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(The "Times," January 13, 1891.) Sir-A letter from Mr. Booth-Clibborn, dated January 3, appeared in the "Times" of yesterday. This elaborate document occupies three columns of small print-space enough, assuredly, for an effectual reply to the seven letters of mine to which the writer refers, if any such were forthcoming. Mr. Booth-Clibborn signs himself "Commissioner of the Salvation Army for France and Switzerland," but he says that he ac-cepts my "challenge" without the knowlof his chiefs. Considering the selfdamaging character of his letter, it was, perhaps, hardly necessary to make that

statement. Mr. "Commissioner" Booth-Clibborn speaks of my "challenge." I presume that he refers to my request for infor-mation about the authorship and fate of "The New Papacy." in the letter pub-"The New Papacy, in the letter pub-lished in the "Times' on December 27, 1890. The "Commissioner" deals with this matter in paragraph No. 4 of his letter; and I observe, with no little satis-faction, that he does not vesture to con-trovert any one of the statements of maximum statements of the statements of my witnesses. He tacitly admits that the author of "The New Papacy" was a person "greatly esteemed in Toronto," and that he held "a high position in the army," further, that the Canadian "Com-missioner," thought it worth while to new missioner" thought it worth while to pay the printer's bill, in order that the copies already printed off might be destroyed. and the pamphlet effectually suppressed. Thus the essential facts of the case are admitted and established beyond ques

tion. How does Mr. Booth-Clibborn try to explain them away?

"Mr. Sumner, who wrote the little book in a hot fit, soon regretted it (as any man would do whose conscience showed him in a calmer moment his 'respectability' returned with his re-pentance, that he had grossly misrepresented), and just before it appeared offered to order its suppression if the army would pay the costs already incurred, and which he was unable to bear." "The New Papacy" fills sixty closely

printed duodecimo pages. It is carefully written, and for the most part in studiously moderate language; moreover, 't contains many precise details and figures, the ascertainment of which must have taken much time and trouble Yet, forsooth, it was written in a "hot fit." I sincerely hope, for the sake of his own credit, that Mr. "Commissioner" the responsibilities, am I to let them Booth-Clibbern does not know as much flection, I am convinced that it is un-ain in their ignorance? I leave the about this melancholy business as I do. My hands are unfortunately tied, and I am not at liberty to use all the informa-tion in my possession. I must content sentations so serious. I am copiculty abused for speaking of the Jesuitical methods of the superior officials of the Salvation Army. But tion in my possession. I must content myself with quoting the following nas-sage from the preface to "The New the following facts have not been, and, Papacy": "It, has not been without considerable I believe, cannot be, denied: 1. Mr. Booth's conduct in the "Eagle" thought and a good deal of urging that the following pages have been given to case has been censured by two of the judges. 2. Mr. Bramwell Booth admitted bethe public. But though we would have shrunk from a labor so distasteful, and fore Mr. Justice Lopes that he had made an untrue statement because of a prom-ise he had made to Mr. Stead.* have gladly avoided a notoriety anything but pleasant to the feelings, or con-ducive to our material welfare, we have And I have just proved that Mr. "Commissioner" Booth-Clibborn asserts felt that in the interests of the benevo lent public, in the interests of religion the exact contrary of that which your report of the judgment of the Master in the interests of a band of devoted men and women whose personal ends are being defeated, and the fruit of whose of the Rolls tells us that distinguished labor is being destroyed, and, above all, in the interests of that future which lies judge said. Under these circumstances, I think that my politeness in applying no hard-er adjective than "Jesuitical" to these before the Salvation Army itself if purged and purified in its executive and ceedings is not properly appreciated. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, returned to its original position in the ranks of Canadian Christian effort, it is proce T. H. Huxley. no more than our duty to throw such light as we are able upon its true in-wardness, and with that object and for

army would pay the costs already in-curred, and which he was unable to bear," is a crucial example of that Jesuitry with which the officials of the army have been so frequently charged. Mr. "Commissioner" Booth - Clibborn says that when "London headquarters heard of the affair, it disapproved of the

action of the Commissioner." That cir-cumstance indicates that headquarters s not wholly devoid of intelligence; but it has nothing to do with the value of Mr. Summer's evidence, which is all I am concerned about. Very likely London headquarters will disapprove of its French "Commissioner's" present action. But what then? The upshot of all this is that Mr. Booth-Clibborn has made as great a blunder as simple Mr. Trotter did. The pair of Balaams greatly desired to curse, but have been com-

pelled to bless. They have, between them, completely justified my reliance on Mr. Sumner as a perfectly trust-worthy witness; and neither of them has which has become classical, "it does not assist us much." But I must leave gentleman, whose full story I hope some day or other to see set before the public. Then the trues causes of his action will

> Paragraph 2 of the "Commissioner's" letter says many things, but not much about Mr. Hodges. The columns of the 'Times'' recently showed that Mr. Hodges was able to compel an apology

from Mr. Trotter, I leave it to him to deal with the "Commissioner." As to the "Eagle" case, treated of in paragraph No. 3, a gentleman well versed in the law, who was in Court during the hearing of the appeal, has assured me that the argument was purely technical; that the facts were very slightly gone into; and that, so far as he knows, no dissenting comment was made on the strictures of the Judge before whom the case first came. Moreover, in the judgment of the Master of the Rolls, fully recorder in the "Times" of February 14, 1884, the following pas-

sages occur: "The case had been heard by a learned Judge, who had exercised his discretion upon it, and the Court would not interfere with his discretion unless they that he was wrong. The learned Judge had taken a strong view of the conduct of the defendant, but nevertheless had said that he would have given relief if he could have seen how far protection and compensation could be given. And if this Court differed from him in that view, and could give relief without forfeiture, they would be acting on his own principle in doing so. Certain suggestionos had been made with that view; and the Court had to consider the case under all the circumstances. . . . He himself (the Master of the Rolls) considered that it was probable the defendant, with his principles, had intended to destroy the property as a public-hopse, and that it was not right thus to take property under a covenant to keep it up as a public-house, intending to destroy it as such. He did not, however, think this was enough to

deprive him of all relief. . . : The defendant could only expect severe Yer, sir, Mr. "Commissioner" Booth-Clibborn, this high official of the Salvation Army, has the audacity to tell the public that if I had made inquiries I should have found that "in the Court of Appeal the Judge reversed the decision of his predecessor as regards seveneights of the property, and the General was declared to have acted all along with straightforwardness and good faith." But the nature of Mr. "Commissioner" Booth-Clibborn's conception of straight-

forwardness and good faith is so mar-velously illustrated by the portions of his letter with which I have dealt, that I doubt not his statements are quite up to the level of the "Army" Regulations and Instructions in regard to those cardinal virtues. As I pointed out must be the case, the slave is subdued to that he

For myself, I must confess that the process of wading through Mr. "Commissioner's" verbose and clumsy plead-ings has given me a "hot fit," which, I undertake to say, will be followed by not so much as a passing shiver of repent-ance. And it is under the influence of the genjal warmth diffused through the frame one of those rare occasions when one may be "angry and sin not" -that I infringe my resolution to trou-ble you with no more letters. On reDOWN TO WORK.

CONGRESS HAS A NUMBER OF IN-TERESTS TO PROTECT.

President Roosevelt is Acting the Part of the Bad Boy-Ship Subsidy, Canal, Tariff, and Other Bills Will Come Up-"National Ownership" of Junk.

Washington, Jan. 5 .- The resumption of Congressional activities after the holidays will give an entirely different aspect to the city. Many of the law-makers did not leave the region of their law factory, and others who did leave have already returned. The result is that the air is thick with talk, surmis and information relative to what is going to happen when the whistle blows

to-morrow. It is the general opinion that President Roosevelt has stultified himself in every move he has made so far. First of all he announced that he would make no changes in the cabinet. Changes came, and while it was said that the mer who got out desired to do so, still the evidence all goes to show that they got out because they could not help them selves. Now the President announces that there will be "no more" changes thus proving that the contention that he was responsible for the changes, is cor rect. It is a generally accepted belief that his headstrong and vindicative nature will involve him in a series of disoutes that will effectually kill him off. His attitude towards Miles is an example of what he can do, and what he con stantly does do. Dewey, Schley, and Miles make a trio of formidable enem and the chief executive has them that way. Furthermore he has antagonized the men who train with this trio, and

they are by no means without friends and support. This is a most inauspicious beginning for the new President. and those who have him in tow are fearful for the outcome. He will neither be reasoned with, nor can he be trusted to fulfill what he has promised This is not because he is a strong, fearless and determined man, but simply be cause he is weak, vacillating, and jehl ous man, with all a weak man's hatred and desire to get even, and without a strong man's knowledge of what should be done in any given case.

During this session of Congress many convention plans are made; and much of the nominating machinery is set in The Republican leaders feat motion. for the results of Roosevelt's rash and bullying acts. They realize that he is a newspaper hero, that the newspapers gave him what fame he has, and that behind the brilliant and lengthy news paper accounts there is a man of narrow mind, of brutal nature, of unrestrained passions, and of a shifting and uncer tain disposition, a man who can never be trusted, because he is certain to make break if his own narrow outlook seems

to warrant one. greatest interest is manifested in the bill which Sensor Mason is to in-troduce for the taking over of the telegraph lines by the Government. Whether his bill will be buried in committee, or will be passed, depends upon the tude the telegraph interests will take. The principal thing is that the bankers are itching for a large bond issue. If they could only pursuade the Government to take over the telegraph lines there would be a \$200,000,000 issue that would allow an enormous amount of having and a consequent great profit to the banks. The bankers and the tele-

graph companies will say the word, and what they say Congress will do. This session of Congress will be a fat ne in many respects. The Senate is to one in many respects. The Senate is to tinker the Philippine Tariff Bill, and those who have business in or with the Philippines will be on the ground to see that their business gets due considera-The House blanketed the islands tion. with the Dingley Tar .. Bill, but this was for the purpose of giving the Senate first whack at it. The bill, as amended will probably be juggled backward and forward until it is thoroughly ventilated, and the different interests have a chance to declare themselves. There will also be a ship subsidy bill.

or rather several of them. The ship builders and the ship owners have had o sinco tl hhie and they are working with might and main to land a subsidy. The Eastern, river, Gulf of Mexico, and Great Lake cwners have been reinforced by addi tional persons engaged in the Pacific transportation. The Chinese trade, and the trade with the United States pos-sessions have increased enormously, and those men who are engaged in it very naturally wish to make as much as can possibly be made. A subsidy would just suit them. There is no claim honestly made that the trade is a losing one a little thing like that does not dis turb those who are anxious to get at the overnmental nursing bottle. It is probable that reciprocity will be sidetracked in short order.' The middle West is too strong to permit its infant industries, such as lumbering, mining steel and iron production, wood, grain and leather, to be interfered with. The coast States naturally look to an increas of exports and imports, and consequent ly an increase in the carrying trade from these, and therefore favor reciproca treaties. Their representatives will work with this end in view, as will the representatives of some inland States which are desirious of an increased ex-*This statement has been disputed, but not yet publicly. port trade. The infant industries are Section Minneapolis, Minn. large enough to fend for themselves on the industrial field, and are equally efficient in the halls of legislation. They will oppose any move made, and the fight will be a bitter one. LABOR LYCEUM, Another very opportune thing is the canal. Quite a few capitalists look to 34-36 Washington Avenue, South. it for increased weelth, and as they FREE READING ROOM must pay for all opportunities to make wealth through the Government, their Open Every Day and Evening. representatives have not been idle. There will be some little bickering relative to defail, but this will be caused simply Public meetings every Sunday afterby slight financial conflicts that

fact that the President is noted for the closen as and tightness with which he nurses his pennies. There is an unusual wealth at the capital, owing amount of to the nature of the measures before Congress, and millionaire, will vie with millionaire in lavishness of expenditure. This, as in past sessions will be a session devoted to the highest capitalist

interests. This year capital is unusually prosperous and consequently there will be an unusual parade of its pomp and

"Labor" will have but scanty consideration. 'The A. F. of L. may have a "labor committee" somewhat larger in ation. size than those which have graced the cold and cheerless waiting rooms in the past, but it will amount to about as much as a lighted wisp of straw would in trying to warm up the ocean.

FELL STARVING ON BROADWAY.

Starving Man Collapsed Near the Astor House.

Almost insane from starvation, a neat appearing man dropped in Broadway in front of the Astor House yesterday in sight of several hundred persons who vere passing by. The man, who later was found to be

George Pelleck, thaty-five years old, strated across the thoroughfare at a brisk gait. Just as he stepped from the car tracks he keeled, picked up some newspapers which were lying in t street, reeled and fell to the ground. the

The policemen who were standing near by ran to Pelleck's assistance, and when they picked him up he clutched the news papers in his hand and began eating them.

The man was completely exhausted and when the police first spoke 'to him he was not able to reply. A call was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital for an ambulance, and when it ar rived the physician immediately said Pelleck's condition was the result of starvation.

He was taken to the Post Office building, and after working over him for an hour the doctor said Pelleck probably was out of danger. Notwithstanding, he was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Pelleck declined to say anything about himself further than that he came here ecently from the West, and being unable to get work, had almost starved.

SIGHT OF FOOD KILLED HIM.

Hungry Man Falls Dead When Waiter Served Him.

The sight of food set before him was too much for William Chambers, of Philadelphia. Having had nothing to Philadelphia. eat for several days a friend took him into a restaurant and bought him a meal. As he was about to begin eating he fell dead. Many of those in the restaurant at

1043 South street at the time were negroes and those who were super-stitious became terror-stricken and fied from the place. One woman fainted.

Chambers was fifty years old and had a room at 418 South Third street. He formerly lived with his mother at 814 South Eleventh street, but she died recently.

CAPITALISTS AND POLITICIANS.

In Fall River They Are Found United in the Identical Individuals.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 22 .- A trial that is likely to cause much interest here, is the case against the Barnard mill. for employing little children in violation of the statutes.

Bradford W. Davel, president of the Barnard mill, who is also chairman of the Board of Police and president of the Automatic Telephone Company, and Nathaniel B. Eorden, treasurer of the Barnard mill, who is also presi-ident of the Fall River Children's Home, claim that they know nothing of the child labor practice in their factory. The State police say they will be

prepared with evidence that it was the practice of the mill to hire small children after school and on Saturdays for years whenever the factory

was short of help. An operative, in speaking of the case said: "They hired children because they couldn't keep regular help in the ring spinning room, the work is violating the law because he has been went so badly. If you should mention my name, though, I would lose my warned.'

CHILD LABOR IN MASS.

FALL RIVER MILLS FOUND GUILTY OF EMPLOYING GIRLS UNDER 13 YEARS OF AGE.

The Children Received the Munif. cent Sum of 22 Cents a Week in Wages-Law Violators Prominently Connected with the Police and Charities of the City-Guilty of Same Offense on Previous Occasions.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 31 .- The case against the Barnard mill, for employing little children in violation of the statutes resulted in the overseer of the mill, Al-phonse Bouvier, being fined \$50. This is the mill of which Bradford W. Davel the chairman of the Board of Police is president, and the treasurer of which i Nathaniel B. Borden, who is also the president of the Fall River Children's Home. They claimed that they knew nothing of the child labor practice in

their factory. Bouvier, the overseer, was made the defendant in the case. His defense was conducted by H. A. Dubuque, who said that the fact that the children worked in the mill as charged by the complaint was admitted. It was virtually a plea of guilty, but Dubuque had three motions to quash, which he argued. The com-plaints charged that Valina Parient, Rose Lapoint and Amanda Goslin, all under the age of thirteen were employed in the Barnard mills, and received 22, 55, and 22 cents respectively for a week's wages.

Dubuque made a very elaborate argu-ment, in which he said that it was not denied that the children worked in the mill, but the fact was that they did not work while the public school was in session and they came to the mills of their own accord and begged to be employed so that they might earn a few pennies for Christmas. They wanted separate pay envelopes and they wanted their names placed on the pay rolls, and the overse allowed them to have their way. Dubuque read the law and argued law for long time and there is no question but that Judge Gime was very highly enter-

tained and instructed. There is so much law and so many different statutes, that it looked for a while as if Dubuque was becoming hopelessly nvolved, and the suspicion began to grow in the minds of those who have no knowledge of the law and could not hope to undertake to put the right interpretation on the innumerable laws that there was a possibility that Dubuque was working against time and earning his money. As nearly as could be ascertained, Dubuque reached the conclusion that the laws bout child labor are contradictory, irrelevant, and misleading, and do not ap-ply to the case in question. His client had employed the children, but he could not be convicted because the laws twisted. Any way the children did not work hard, they simply went into the mill after school closed and begged the overseer to give them a chance to earn a few pennies so they could have money for Christmas. As a matter of fact the parents of the children ought to be ar-

rested instead of the overseer. After the lawyer had argued the law to a frazzle, Mr. Tlerney arose and said that Dubuque had been talking about the wrong section. He had not discuss d that section under which the complaint was

brought. Dubuque turned upon him with an at tempt at withering sarcasm and said that he was satisfied that Tierney knew more sbout the law than the supreme court of the United States, or something that sort, but Tierney quietly resumed his seat.

Judge Grime said the defendant was guilty of each complaint, and he admitted that the law was somewhat confusing but still he though it clear enough to allow him to say that the accused Tierney was asked if he had anything to say on the matter of sentence, and replied: "We have found him, Bouvier, violating the laws before. He is in the habit of soliciting children to work in the Barnard mill, where he is the over seer. He knows perfectly well that he

This plain statement brought Dubuque his feet. He said, "Now the facts are

Trades '& Societies' Directory

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue Newark, N. J. SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P.,

meets every birst and third Sunday, st 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 207 D. 307 Bartges st. THE NEW JERSEY STATE JOM-

MITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, S 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.

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

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

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street. S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets

second Thursday at above hall, Visitors are welcome. SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P.,

Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday or month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of mouth, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

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

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets ev-ery second and fourth Friday of the month at S p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J. SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Headquarters and free reading room, 2051/2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 2 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 1291/2 W. First street, corner Spring.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LA3OR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, S p. m., S. L. P. hendquarters, 853 Grand avenue, West-ville Branch mets every third Tucsday at St. Jeseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 J'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

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

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Brie Co., S. L. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, S p. m., in Flarence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome. Openir meetings every Sunday evening, cor.

Main and Church sts. PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

SECTION CHICAGO, III., S. L. P. Sunday, 3 p. m., at 106 E. Randolph St., 2d floor. Questions and discussion invited. Admission free.

Threatens to Ruin Town.

Philadelphia, Dec., 31.—The power of a railroad corporation to ruin a town is shown in the threatened action of the Pennsylvania Railroad against this town. The town of Bristol and thia agreed over the corporation's plan to elevate its tracks through the town, running through the center of the borough and bridging five streets. In accordance with the design the company presented an ordinance to the Bristol Council. The Council did not approve of the ordinance and drew up one of its own, in which the railroad company was asked to pave some of the streets and make other improvements. This was unsatisfactory to the company and accordingly the officers notified the Council' that if the origin al plan was not accepted, the company, inasmuch as it does not wish to do e will not run its trains through Bristol at all. This will work a great injury.

conscious) commentary upon it appeared in "Reynold's Newspaper": "I have always maintained that the Saturation Army is one of the rightiest Naivation Army is one of the rightiest Socialistic agencies in the country; and now Professor Huxley comes in to con-firm that view. How could it be other-wise? The fantastic religious side of Saivationism will disappear in the course of time, and what will be left? A large number of men and women who have been organized, disciplingd, and tanght to look for something better than their present condition, and who have ir present condition, and who have come public spenkers and not afraid ridicule. There you have the raw iterials for a Socialist army." Ir. Ben Tillett evidently knows Latin

Mr. Ben Tillett evidently knows Latin mough to construe proximus ardet. I trust that the public will not allow hemselves to be led away by the faise smes which are dangled before them, a man really may love his feilow-men: herish may form of Christianity he leases; and hold out not only Darwig-m is "tottering to its fall," but, if he leases, the equally sano belief that it ever existed; and yet may feel it his cation, despotic Socialism in all its orms, and, more particularly, in its loothian disguise.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant

m, Sur, your obedient servant, T. H. Huxley. ermons who have not had the ad-age of a classical education might complain of my use of the word, ut. To say truth, I had been read-Droysen's "Geschichte des Hellenis-

wardness, and with that object and for the furtherance of those ends we offer our pages to the public view." The preface is dated April, 1899. Ac-cording to the statement in the "Toronto Telegram," which Mr. "Commissioner" Booth-Clibborn does not dare to dispute, his Canadian fellow "Commissioner" bought and destroyed the whole edition of "The New Papacy" about the end of

of "The New Papacy" about the end of the third week in April. It is clear that the writer of the paragraph quoted from the preface was well out of a "hot fit" if he had ever been in one, while he had not entered on the stage of repentance within three weeks of that time. Mr. "Commissioner" Booth-Olibborn's scan-dalous insinuations that Mr. Sumner was bribed by "a few rovereigns," and that he was "bought off." in the face of his own admission that Mr. Sumner "offered to order its suppression if the

July and August. Regular business meetings of the Section, first aud third Tuesday evenings of each month. VISITING COMRADES WELCOME.

and e

Headquarters at

At the home of Rose Lapointe, thirteen-year-old witness against the mill the girl was asked how many other children of the neighborhood worked in that room besides herself. but her mother interrupted in French and in a low voice warned her child not to tell, for it might "make the more trouble for us."

There are nine children in this family.

The father of eleven-year-old Valerie Parent, who received 22 cents for her week's work, begged that nothing be printed about the case. He didn't want anything put in the paper that might make trouble between him and the mill. He has ten children, a few of whom are able to work in the factory and help support the rest. The mother expressed more fear than sorrow over the sitution.

Child Labor in Illinois.

Chicago. Ill., Jan., 5.—In an incom-plete report issued by Mrs. H. M. Van Det Vaart, chairman of the industrial committee of the Illinois Federation of Women's Culbs, it is stated that child labor is steadily on the increase labor 19 stearly on the increase. It is further reported that at least one-third of the affidavits from parents showing that the children are four-years old, in acordance with the state laws are false. Mrs. Van Der Vaart, with others interested in the conditions surrounding woman and juve-nile labor, has visited forty places where women and children are employ ed during past weeks and it is esti-mated that one-fifth of those employ.

ed are children and one-third of those below the legal age. Box and candy factories and department stores are said to be the prinby slight financial conflicts that may arise between different firms. Our law-makers will profit by all of them. The social seasou in Washington prom-ises to be unusually brilliant, despite the laboring are condemned by the women.

that these children went into the mill in December. It was warm in the mill, and it was safe, an dthere was no chance for them to get hurt by the machinery. They begged and persisted in begging for a chance to earn a few pennies for Christmas and finally the overseer yielded, beleving that he was in the right in employing them when school was not in session. They worked piecing roving." Then Tierney was called upon to re-nark. "I know and Miss Halley knows mark. that this man went out of the mill and solicited these children, and insisted up-

as Mr. Dubuque says.' Judge Grime delivered his opinion as follows:

"This defendant is employed by a large corporation. The employment of children is not to be encouraged, no matter what good he was doing for the children. I believe that he knew that he was doing wrong when he employed them."

on their working for him. It was not

Christ's Followers in the Navy. At the Methodist preachers' meeting at No. 150 Fifth avenue, the Rev. George E. Strobridge, of Stamford, Conn., ofter speaking of the "inade-quate pay" of the navy chaplains—\$2.-300 a year—and the fact that they have no bureau to look after their in terests, said:

"The chaplains have a real hardship in the nondescript, grotesque character of their uniforms, which is the cause of frequent humiliation and some-times of open insult. During the re-view at the opening of the Kiel Canal, when the Emperor passed along the line of warships and all the other officers were drawn up on the quarter deck the chaplain of the American ship was ordered below decks, becaus

Condition of Russian Farm Workers. St. Petersburg, Jan., 5.-The condi-tion of Russia's agricultural population is miserable in the extreme, ac-cording to official investigation. The report of the Imperial Economical So-ciety says that the dwellings and food of laborers are not subject to medical or official sujervision, and that the employers are not held responsible in the emailest degree for the condition of their workers. An appalling state of wretchedness is the result. The report instances cases where

sick persons have been dumped on the highways without food or shelter, with only the chance that a passer-by might render them aid. A large percentage of accidents to laborers is said to happen to children under ten years of age, evidencing the tender age at which they are compelled to work without legal protection. It is asserted that horses and cattle are better cared for than human laborers. The necessity for immediate pro-

port, which also declares that the partial periodical famines hitherto prevalent have now become general and normal conditions in Russia

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JAYUARY 11, 1902.



IN WINTER THE AN OCCUPATION OF GREAT HARDSHIP.

Many Killed Or Crippled When Caught by Blissards-Tales of Men Dest in the Storms-Poor Compensation for Such Risks.

N. Y., Jan. 5.-The winter Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The winter season is a period of bitter hardship for the fishermen who follow lake fishing for a livelihood. The fishermen start off antly in the morning with their little dog sleds, guided only by the light from a lantern. The lake ports are full of these men who can generally be picked out because they lack an ear, some of their fingers or a foot. "Lost on the ice over night." is the laconic explana-tion they give when asked as to their mutilation. Sometimes a worse fate mutilation. Sometimes a worse fate overtakes them and their bodies may turn up when the ice breaks in the

It is 5 o'clock of a still January n ing. The thermometer marks 7 degrees below agra. Off on the edge of Buffalo a cluster of unpainted frame houses, deep in the drifts piled up by the fierce, lake winds, show signs of life. A door, opens in one of them, shid in the broad, lamg light appears a man, followed by two shivering dogs. The man wears over his face a white mask, with holes over his face a This is for protection for the eyes. This is for protection against the icy winds.

against the icy winds. Drawing forward a rough box sled the man twists it around and the dogs, stepping to their places, are quickly harnessed. Their owner tosses a bundle of ich lines and a pole terminating in a steel blade into the sled box, places his balt carefully in a corner, starts the dogs until the outfit is going fairly; then jumps into the box and sets his face toward the blood-chilling blackness of the lake.

After him come other dog tes stringing out over the ice, others racing side by side, until by the time the sun rises one could see, if he could take in the whole breadth and length of the ico Seid, from 500 to 1,000 of these outfits. te would also see many men patiently aging on root, but these are mere inckers, who content themselves with fishing three or foun miles from

and. If he has had good luck at the spot where he last fished he returns there. First, he puts up a square of sall cloth which he has brought slong, fastening it to two poles set in the los. This is his camp. In the lee of it the dogs prouch, nestling close together. Their work is over for the time; the man's

its just begun. With the steel-slad pole he thops a row of holes in the ice and lets a line titached to the end of one of two crossed cicks down through each hole. This decies is known as a tip-up, the term appropriately describing its action when a fish is caught. The inducement to the is a minnow. Before he gets the ind line down the first stick wasgies of then stands upright. "Fip, yip; yip!" barks the dogs. They interest

rested because an occasional bit their lot. Removing a southing in an ice-encrusted hook when term are so numb that they interest are so numb that they in't pick up a twenty-dollar gold is no pleasant job, but it must be mplished. Hardly is this oue flop-in the box aled when another tip-up pruss after its kind. If the angler had the luck to strike a school of he will be kept warm-all but his is-hustling from one line to an-

ruls emboldened by hunger, often down upon the little encampment atch ish almost from the hand fishermen, unless they are closely

shed. bundred fish in half a day's work is idered good luck, and the man who es the catch may pack up and go b. Then how the dogs speed over smooth stretches! Unless checked will take hummock ice and mow in their eageness to get home, the hard-won load will be scattered the guils to pick up. ick up.

ay fish all

affoat and were being driven about into the lake. They, too, were discovered by persons on shore. A rescuing party was formed, but after thirteen of the men and been safely landed the boat met with an accident in the floating ice. Before the repairs could be made the darkness cloudy winter night had settled the water. Thirteen more men of a upon the water. Thirteen more men reached shore in the early evening with

Word was sent in all directions and bonfires lighted at different points to guide the lost in their efforts to make the land. At midnight the remaining four, by jumping from cake to cake reached the shore, where they fell exhausted.

When able to speak they told a story of suffering seldom equalled. After hours of extreme exertion they found themselves completely isolated on a piece of ice not more than fifteen feet square. As they watched the widening of the watery barriers around them, hope field and the men looked into each other's faces as they waited for death. While they waited the wind veered around and set in more toward land, the open space was closed up and by one last, almost superhuman effort the sick, stiff and shivering group staggered to shore. Two cled from the effects of the exposure and suffering.

And what is the compensation for such hardship? It varies from a few cents to as much as \$2 or \$3 a day. Or, mayhap, it is nothing but a bad old and a frozen ear. There are two fish companies in Buf

falo which handle the bulk of the catch. Each concern handles about a ton of fish every day. They pay six cents a pound and take all that is offered. The most important part of the fisher-

man's outfit is his dog-team. Some are fine fellows and well-mated; the great majority, however, are just dogs. Shag gy, disreputable looking brutes thes

ARMY AS AN ASYLUM.

Men Out of Work Seek Enlistmen

As a Last Resort. Newark, N. J., Dec. 31 .- The United States Army recruiting station at No 275 Market street closed what it termed

ccessful year at noon to-day, with a Captain Charles M. Truitt, of the Twenty-first Infantry, who is in charge, believes the results at the Newari branch are satisfactory to the Washing ton authorities. Statistics for the year show some interesting facts about how Uncle Sam gets soldiers from this sec-tion of the State.

During the year 1,104 applicants aske to be admitted to the service. Ou this number 801 were rejected.

One of the principal reasons for reject-ment was that many of those who ap-plied were undersized. At the office it, was stated that it seemed somewhat suc-prising to find so many small men want-ing to enlist. The minimum height for a recruit in this branch is stated in the reg-

ulations as "a fraction under five feet four inches." four inches." Another cause for rejectment was had teeth. A great many young mon were found defective on this account. Im-paired vision also prevented many would be reemits from being accepted. By far the greater mapority of those received were native born Americans, and of the number 30 per cent. were Jwscymen. About 40 per cent. were Jwscymen. About 40 per cent. were Jwscymen. The reports show that eighteen men were born in Germany, fourteen to fre-land, eight in England, four in Russie, three in Scotland, two in Canada and one

three in Scotland, two in Canada and one in France.

Of the total accepted, thirty-one were minors between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years, who had been received with the consent of parents or guardians: . The balance of those who splitzed were between twenty-one and thirty y-ars of the one thirty for argung no use is age. Over thirty-five years no one is recived unless he has secred out a pre-vious enlistment.

In the list of recruits there were forty lerks, thirty-one machinists, twentyhatters, eleven painters, ten carpenters, ten printers, ten teamsters, eicht cooks, aix farmers, four blacksmiths, three bakers, two electricians and one horseshor. All the rest gave their occupations as inberers. The vast majority of the men who applied for enlistment were out of work at the time.

IDLERS OF ALL DEGREES INTER-ESTED IN PERPETUATING CAPITALISM.

EQUAL INTERESTS.

The Besgar Licks the Hand of Those Who Made Him-Neither Beggars Nor Capitalists Necessary to the Working Class-The Cowardly and Reactionary Slums.

However numerous the menial class may be in all its ramifications, it is not now, and was not even in the luxuriant days of the declining Roman Empire, capacious enough to apsorb the whole propertiless class. The steady displacement of labor by the perfection of ma chinery, the concentration of capital, and a score of other causes, all of the the results of the development of capitalist production, increase the number of the propertiless people immeasurably faster than they can be taken by the class of menials. To these masses, whether they consist of able-bodied men and women, or children, old people, or the crippled and infirm, there is nothing

left but to beg, steal, or prostitute them-selves. The alternative forced upon them is either to perish or to throw overboard all sense of shame, honor and self-respect. They could prolong their existence only by giving precedence to their own personal and immediate wants rather than to their regard for their own reputation. That such a condition canot but exercise the most demoralizing and corrupting influence is self-evident. Survival of the Fittest.

Furthermore ,the effect of this corrupt ing influence is all the more intensified by the circumstance that the unemployed or are utterly superfluous in the existing social order; that; not only does it not need them, but, on the contrary, it yould be relieved of an undesirable den by their extinction. v. hatever class

is superfluous, whatever class has no necessary functions to fulfill, must perish; this is a law that applies to the high and the low. Capitalist Charity Breeds Beggars.

Beggars cannot even indulge in the elf-deception that they are necessary to the social system; they have no recol-lections of a time when their class rendered any services to society; they cannot brag about their power, and force their parasitic existence upon society. They are only tolerated. Humility is, consequently, the first duty of the beggar and is the highest virtue of the Like the menials, this class of the proletariat also is servile toward the power rul; it furnishes no opposition against the existing social order. On the con-trary, it ekes out its existence from the bones thrown to it, by the rich. How could it want to about them! Furthermore, beggars are not themselves exploited; the higher the degre of exploitation is carried against the work pionation is carried against the work-men, and the larger the incomes of the rich, all the more have the beggars, to expect. Like the menial class, they are partakers of the fruits of exploitation; what could move them to put an end to that system? When William M. Tweed, the shining star of Tammany thirty years ago, was unmasked and brought to jus-tice for his wholesale plunder of the public treasury, it was this class among the population of New York city that

stuck to him to the last; he had been a generous almoner to it. Nor has the character of Tammany's "following" materially changed since then. Parisites-Rich and Poor-Stand or Parisites-Fall Together.

This division of the proletariat con-stitutes, strictly speaking, the slums; never yet has it shown the least spontaneity of spirit for resistance against the system of exploitation. But it is not a bulwark of the present system. Cow-ardiy and upprincipled, it readily leaves ardly and upprincipled, it ready leaves in the lurch those whose alms it has taken so soon as wealth and power have slipped from their hands. This class has never taken the lead in any revolutionlever taken the lead in any revolution-ary movement; but it has always been found on hand, during social disturb-ances, ready to fish in troubled waters. Occasionally it has given the last kick to a falling class; as a rule, however, it has satisfied itself with exploiting aud

Arbitration That Does Not Arbitrate.

...... NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR ******

Working Class Conditions.

New Year's day was a day of great rejolcing among the capitalists of the nation. It was "the great dividend and interest paying day of the year."

"The disbursements," so a capitalist paper informs its readers, "exceeded any previous totals;", \$118,000,000 of the wealth fleeced from labor was dis-tributed among holders of \$6,000,000, 000 of stocks and bonds, as the last quarterly payment of 1900. There was no discontent or dissatisfaction on the part of the stock and bond holders, who received their "share" of the olunder with unfeigned delight, a fact hat was reflected in a bouyant stock market immediately afterwards.

What was the condition of the work ing class on that same day: was it one calling for an outburst of joyous emo-tion? Was it as eminently satis-factory as that of the small class of capitalists—about one and one-half per cent. of the population which thrives by desculing the worker?

y despoiling the worker? An infinitesmally small fraction of the working class shared in the distri-bution of funds by firms and corporations or else had their wages slightly increased on that day. Both of these facts were largely nullified however, by the greater fact that the funds men-tioned were distributed with an eye to results; as an investment that would be repaid many times through enhanc ed labor: while the wage increase were not at all in proportion to the extra labor and hardships required, this be ing especially true in the case of railroad employees.

The actual condition of the working class was well illustrated in the dispatches from Pittsburg and in the reports of and propositions relating to charity organizations. In them there can be found little cause for rejoic-

The dispatches from Pittsburg an-nounce that the 200,000 workmen of Pittsburg and Allegheny county, engaged in the iron, steel, coal and glass trades will receive the same wages for the new year as for the last. It was also intimated that the wages of the 20,000 employees of the Carnegie mills may be reduced during the year. This intimation, following so closely upon the determination of the Steel Trust to equip its plants with improved labor displacing machinery, is likely to be a stern reality within the next few months

Pittsburg is the dominant factor in the trades mentioned. Other sections of the country interested in the same industries follow its lead in all matters appertaining to them. So that the decision to keep wages stationary, and possibly reduce them in at least one very important industry, affects not only the numbers given, but millions of others besides. During New Year's week a new

charity was proposed, a charity that shows the widespread destitution which exists in New York city, to-gether with the urgent necessity of doing "something" to abate it before it becomes dangerous. The object of this new charity is to systematically collect "the wastes" of the rich and distribute them among the poor. It is said that the leavings from the tables of the wealthy together with their discarded clothing would sustain many a des-titute family in comparitively "refined" circumstances. Such a proposition and uch an arguement would have miet with a severe reception a decade or

wo ago, but such is the debasing eftoday, that it not only passes unre-buked but is seriously entertained.

During New Year's week many "charity" workers, stimulated by the inauguration of the "reform" administration, renewed their futile attacks upon New York tenement houses. According to some of them the spread of consumption in these tenements is positively appalling. This is due in no respects to faults of the families in-habiting them, but to damp and unsanstructurally bad, making cleanliness and health impossible. Attention is

"Socialism is a failure," said Mr. Samuel Gompers, Vice-President of the Harmony body that Hanna is President of, as his great, fourteen-cat-power brain throbbed and rumbled beneath the capstones of his Corinthian brow. "Socialism is a failure. What chance does

it offer to a man of my abundant abilities to make a living? Labor is the source of all wealth. Let us be reasonable, then, and when we want wealth go to labor, Organized Labor, as I do. This is not a mere formula that I lay down. It is the ripe result of thirty long years spent in going to labor for the source of all wealth."

This is what Mr. Gompers said when you translate his English into the common tongue of every-day life; and the bodies he has in tow, that are "to-day nobly waging the class struggle," looked admiringly while they paid their dues to him.

Samuel was sitting before his study fire, thinking out some new pose where-by he could get his picture into the pa-pers again. He had discarded the eye glasses, through which he sees with difficulty, but which give him additional chances for publication and impressive-ness, and he had allowed his one lock of alteria hair to fall in artistic negligence over his left ear. Samuel was in a happy mood for he was admiring himself. All had been going well with him, and as he was accustomed to measure the growth of the labor movement by his own increasing girth, he had good cause to be content. He practised a few new folds of stern solemnity on his some what susesque countenance, and then he lapsed into a slumberous languor. But he was still happy, for he was thinking of Gompers.

Suddenly in his dreams he arose and stood on his dignity in order to increase his height. He needed all he had, be cause standing in front of him was his new playfellow, bedfellow, co-worker, and equally great man, Grover with whom peace on earth good land, grub to the committee was to be brought about.

Gompers stirred in his chair, and through the room there echoed and reechoed, in hesitating and mournful ca-dence, a sound as though an irate cyclone was administering condign punishment to a wilful and headstrong baby cyclone. This was to appearance only, but in reality Samuel was advancing to meet the ex-president. "Crove," he said, "how is you?" "Crove," he said,

He threw a great deal of affability into his tone, because even to inferiors the great "chief of the American labor ovement" could be kind. Cleveland bowed reverentially, and

tried to sit on a chair. It was no use, so he sat on a sofa; but it almost necessitated a shoe-horn to make him fit. Gompers looked upon this with just a

Gompers looked upon this with just a tinge of jealousy, because he saw before him a greater man than he. "Vell Croye," he continued, "Haf ve any monumental voirks to do in the cause of humanity to-day? Haf ve kot to spend ten or fifteen minuits of our time in settlin' the var beteveen gapital and lebor?" and labor?"

"Yes," said Cleveland, "The Amal-gamated Order of Bystanders have made a requisition on our services. They wish to know whether or not they hav a right to watch a procession in which they have cause to believe the horse

were not shod by union labor. "Coitenly not. I decide that without leaving my seat. The Anulgamated Order of Bystanders will have their charter refoked if they done it." "I thought as much. Then the Inter-

national Association of Commuters wish to know whether they can cross on a ferry when there is evidence that on the same boat a man is eating non-union peanuts?

"These is treasons." velled the chief. taking acother imaginary rise out of himself in the chair. "They cannot. I vill reorganize them in a speech that I could not deliver before the Ancient Order of the Sous of the Revolution in Hell's kitchen."

"Anticipating your just decision, I have so ordered it. There is a last question for the benefit of Labor. The Second Story Workers wish to know

THE "HONEST" FARMER. **** NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF CAPITAL IN NEBRASKA HE BREEDS WOLVE TO GET STATE AND COUNTY

The Co-operative Movement. On the last day of the old year, figures were issued showing that the aggregate capitalizations of industrial consolidations in the United States during 1901 totalled \$2,800,000,000, while the capitalizations of companies not consolidated exceeded \$1,100,000,000.

For the three years in which "Trust" making has been so actively in vogue the total capitalization of industrial consolidation alone is \$6,500,000,000. The total valuation of the products of

183 of these consolidations in 1901 was \$1.661,295,364. These figures are especially significant at this time, owing to the revival of the English co-operative movement in New York city, a movement by which a few unscrupulous schemers hope to thrive upon the labor of others, and which, as

a consequence, is likely to be regarded with favor by the same ilk throughout the entire country. According to the argument of these schemers the working class has but to speud its wages in the stores of the cooperative movement and the factories in which to make the products required will be possible of erection. In other words, the amount that the working class spends in consumption will enable

it to capture the machinery of produc-tion and cause the collapse of the trusts. It is pointed out in this connection that in England the co-operative movement last year manufactured and sold prod-

ucts of the value of \$46,000,000. As the working class receives at most but one-fourth of what it produces, it can be readily seen that its ability capture the machinery of production through the co-operative movement is a lmost nil, as it must live while spending that one-fourth.

Under the circumstances the co-operativers, traveling at the "high" rate of development exhibited by the English figures, will be as old as, if not considerably older than, Methusalehm, when they acquire the 6 1-2 billions of industrial capitalization in this country.

The co-operative movement is bound to result in disaster in this country. The comparatively backward development of capitalism in England, renders the chances for the success of such a move-ment more numerous. But in this counwith its superb department stores and its trust-system of production, such movement, admitting its ability to se cure capital, is bound to fail.

In this country, the capitalist corpor-stions organized into the trust-system have made competition impossible by securing control of the source of supplies. By controlling these natural reources of the country they have been able to, prevent competition even where the requisite capital was to be had in ebundance.

Admitting all that the advocates of "co-operation", claim for their scheme, what chance have they in the face of such conditions? None whatever, There is only one co-operation for the working class. That is at the ballot box. There, through the seizure of the box. public powers, and in keeping with jus-tice and evolution, the machinery of production con be made collective prop erty-the property of the great and powerful working class. In a word Se ocial

Reform of Common Tools.

sm.

A Germantown man has recently in vented an instrument for affixing stamps on envelopes. Into this machine fifty or a hundred stamps are put, and by a simple movement of the hand each enve lope is made ready for mailing, and the nuisance of either licking the stamp of else of wetting it upon a sponge is done away with altogether. The inventor pro-poses now to turn his attention to tools of every sort-to shovels, picks, carpen-ters' planes, ploughs, brooms and what not. "Every instrument of labor," he eaid yesterday, "is built on unhygienic principles, and is a relic of barbarism. To use these tools requires an attitude in which the shoulders are bent and the chest contracted—an attitude that de-forms and stiffens the figure. Now I

invent

BOUNTY. It Pays Better Than Raising Hogs-One Man Raised Over a Hundred Wolves Last Year-Total Bounty is

\$4 for Each Wolf.

З

Lincoln, Neb., Jan., 5 .- The large number of claims coming into the State Auditor's office for bounties wolves and coyotes has led to the discovery that some farmers and rancher in the western part of the State have gone into the business of breeding those

animals for the bounty market. In one instance a man was found to have raised more than one hundred wolves last sumer from several ani-mals he had trapped and penned up for that purpose. Other cares were unearthed where from fifteen to sixty of these animals had been reared. In October and November they were killed and their scalps presented for re-demption at the office of the County

Clerk of each county. The State law authorizes the County Clerk to pay \$3 from the county fund for each coyote or wolf scalp present-ed, and he certifies the fact to the Auditor, who pays \$1 additional. Four dollars for each wolf or coyote pays better than hog raising, and the "honest" farmers have turned their atten-tion to this industry.

The law was passed years ago when the wolf and coyote were the great foes of the cattle and sheep men. In the last ten years \$150,000 has been paid by the State alone as bounty. The Legislature of 1899 appropriated \$60,000 for the surpase Of this amount

\$60,000 for the purpose. Of this amount \$45,000 was immediately demanded by holders of old claims. The remaining \$15,000 was gone within six months, and when the last Legislature appropriated \$15,000, it was at once swallowed up by holders of old claims. There are now on file with the Auditor claims aggregating \$25,000, and by the end of next year this figure will be doubled.

These figures indicate that instead of being killed off the wolves are now increasing. The explanation is now simple. What makes the State authorities

the angrier is that there is nothing to prevent a man from running a wolf ranch if he desires to, and with the market unlimited and the price fixed at a very renumerative figure, the business presents opportunities that attract capital. The only drawback is that a man must wait for his money.

The law says that the State shall pay \$1 and the county \$3 for every scalp with two ears and the face down to the nose, and makes the County Clerk the man who, when proof is presented within the State, certifies to the number. In the less densely pop-ulated parts of the State, where the wolf and the coyote find their habita-tion, the office of County Clerk is not so renumerative that the occupant may not be tempted to assist in the enterprise in the matter of certification or if he has any qualms about his oath he may be careless as to how the scalps are disposed of after he has passed them.

Auditor Weston says that in one case to which his attention has been called the County Clerk threw the scalps out of his window after he had received them, and they were again picked up and presented to him. This could be continued until physical exhaustion

set in if thought wise. The certificates on file. in Auditor's office show claims ranging from one to 103 wolves with many men down for sixty in a bunch. The result will probably be a recommendation from the Auditor that the State pay all the pending claims and repeal the law.

COMRADE HENRY JAGER WINS.

The Bond He Was Placed Under to Keep the Peace Declared Null. The S. L. P. has given the Capitalist Class, together with some of its officious officials, another black eye; and it has done so again with the very club-the capitalist courts-that was

roand take nothing but a red lizard, he may have just begun his catch in a blue gray hase appears for away and the horizon and he must up bes and fee before the blizzard that, woop, may wipe away the trail we him lost in the snow and

liseards are the terror of fishermen, will tell you stories of terrible suf-and hopeless wanderings through binding storm, stories of wonderful never came back: of how the in-of of the dogs has been resorted to as last means of finding the way home. the last means of finding the way home. Of how this, too, has sometimes proved maratiling and the dogs have crouched whining and shivering in the drifts and whining and shivering in the drifts, re-fusing to move. You will hardly find eny old fisherman but has some such tale to tell, asually about one of his own family. It must bees he hands men who handle the frozen lines on Lake Eris. The wise man always carries a com-plus in his pocket. There was a March ight has year when the wather-wise imong the Buffale fishermen looked out over the wind-awapt les; shock their wind-swept ice; abook their pulled their caps down tight and ught shelter indoors. Those who out kept close to the hreakwater, outs points along the south coast, nore venturesome, or less experi-rayed the storm. Ene night one e parties was caught like fish et A streak of water, a black opened between them and the ad the wind pounded their brittle it to fragments. Some of the water found, others were not. unkirk, fity miles west of But-res men wave similarly caught, residing on the shore sighted a stor a number of trips with all were brought safely to land. Itself and the shore sighted a store a number of trips with all were brought safely to land.

Springfield, Ill., Jan., 5.—The deci-sion of the state board of arbitration. in the case of the Sattley plow works strike in this city, has been rendered. The finding of the board will have no legal effect, however, as the company did not join in the request for arbitra-tion. Recognition of the Plow Work-ers' union was the main question in-moles.

volved. For the first time the board has dis-cussed the question of unionism and holds that as a general principle unions are all right when "properly" managed. The board says no criticism is attached to employers for organiz-ing for mutual benefit and can see no reason why the amployees should be

ing for mutual benefit and can see no reason why the employees should not have the same right. It is recommanded that the Sattley company recognize the Plow Workers' union and that all did employees be reinstated as soon as possible and that future differences can be arbitrated either by the state board or by arbitrat-ors to be selected by the company and the men.

Fenal Labor Contract System to Remain.

Remain. Springfield, IR., Dpc. 31.—After the hast of a series of coafferences held be-ween Governor Yates, the Commission-ers of the State penal institutions and habor fakins of the State Federation of habor and the Manufacturers' Associa-tion, ou the subject of contract labor in the penitentiaries, it was agreed that under the existing conditions nothing was reached to refer the matter to the next Legislature. At a recent conference on this sub-sioners of the Penitentiaries to prepare yor the labor proposition as it applied to their inhabitanta. These reports were to the affect that it would be impracti-catile to discontinue the system in force at the present time.

corrupting every revolution that has broken out, and to be ready to betray it at the earliest opportunity.

The capitalist system of production as given strong increment to the slums. adily sends to them fresh recruits. In the large centers of industry they constitute a considerable portion of the population.

WARRIOR CHRISTIANS.

legro Preachers Want Negro Boys to Get Cadetships.

Boston, Dec. 31.-Negro Baptist min-sters of Boston have issued the following proclamation: Resolved, That the negro Baptist

nessource, finit the heat hard hard ministers' conference of Boston and vi-einity requests 'is corresponding secre-tary to write to ministers' conferences of every State and Territory and of the District of Columbia, requesting each to send two delegates to meet in Wash-Baptist Church, to organize a national conference to call on President Roose-velt to request him to use his influence ven to request nim to use his induction to help get our boys into academics of this country. Annapolis, West Point, and agricultural colleges. Those places are supported out of common fund of the people and money given to States; and

be it Resolved, That we insist that as Amer ican citizens, our boys must have all rights guaranteed under the Constitu-

That in asking that the black boy have equal chance at West Point is only fair, for he has fought in every war from King street, Boston, to the Philipfrom King street. Boston, to the Philip-pine Islands; he also saved the Rough Riders and their colonel at San Juan Hill; in the navy he was on deck with Perry on Lake Eric, Dewey at Manila and Schley at Santiago. Resolved, That all denominations be requested to take part in this confer-ence.

ection to number inhabiting basements and even cellars. Bribery keeps the profits of the landlord intact and makes improvements impo sible.

The cause of conditions giving ris to the proposed charity and tenement house agitation are directly traceable to the capitalist system. Low wages and unemployment make it impossible to secure the necessities of life to the extent and in the manner that decency health and happiness require. This is well shown to a very great

extent, in the reports of the lying-in-Hospital.

5,757 patients were treated. The aver age wage earned by their husbands was 28.26 a mouth, or less than one dollar day. Of this amount the greatest a day. portion was expended in rent, while 70 cents a day remained for the support of the family

THE HUSBANDS OF 1,006 APPLI-CANTS WERE OUT OF WORK! Other facts of similar import may be dug from other charity reports. Those given above are typical. They clearly show the tendency of working class conditions.

There will be no genuine, permane New Year's rejoicing for the working class until the advent of Socialism. They will continue until then to bear the hard-ships, while the capitalist class enjoy the plums.

Two Flies With One Clap.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan., 4.-Through Pat Dolan, president of the United Mine Workers, of the Pittsburg district Andrew Carnegie has donated to the widows and children of the Port Royal mine disaster the sum of \$2.000. The capitalist press is remarking the new departure of Carnegle who as a rule does not give to "charitable" purposes and are lauding him as a "friend of labor." whether they can handle non-union goods?"

"They carnot. I vill fine them."

"Ah, I am glad to see such a single-ness of spirit between, or rather I should say among us, because I can never bring myself to believe that you are but a single individual. Now Capital must have done something for it. Grindstein & Company, diamond merchants, wish to know, whether, in the face of the demand among the poor for their goods, they will be allowed to reduce wages so

as to bring them within the reach of more persons. They have on hand a large number of seventy-two carat stones, which they will sell by the peck or bushel, but they cannot do so as some persons in their establishment receive as much as two dollars a day. Now if they could compromise on a twenty per cent reduction, to be restried when men's ears grow on their chin, they believe that industry would be helped, and that steady employment at 'air wages would help their employees more than irregular employment at exorbitant wages. "Ve must look at those from a peer

ness standpoint. I vill not see Grind-stein cut wages. How-ffer, I vill demant ten per cent, advance, and so will gompromise on a forty bercent, reduction That vill be goot for all concerned, and both Capital and Labor vill be satis-

fied.' "Yes, that will be very good, very good, indeed. It will give the men for per cent. advance, and the firm thirty per cent. reduction; the former per cent. relation, the format in a price that never was, and the latter on the price as it is. Now the second thing to settle is, can the Employers' Association persuale its men, through you, do do something for labor, by voing for the candidates of the Employers'

Association ?" "Coltently nod. But I vill sent oudt a colcular letter, threatening with reform-tion of the charter any younion that in-troducas politics by daring to vote for and Labor.

used against the Party. Comrade Henry Jager was arrested in September for speaking at an open

will be used so that each stroke of work will be a benefit to the health. The chest will be broadened, the shoulders Hiff be kept erect, the lung power will be words, by my in increased. Injother words, by my in-vention labor will become a gymnastic exercise, and will beautify instead of disfiguring the human form. It will be hard to make such tools as I have in mind, but I have my principle to work on, and I have faith. So, I am sure to succeed in time."-Philadelphia Record.

Couldn't Make a Living-Killed Himself.

Samuel Brinholtz seventy years old, of No. 150 Rivington street, shot him-self in the hallway of No. 143 Norfolk street at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and died in a few minutes. Osia Gritz, a distant relative of the old man,

who lives on the floor above, heard the shot and running down stairs stumbled over the old man's body. He called for a policeman, but before an ambulance could be summoned the man was dead. He had shot himself through the left breast. One penny was found

in his pocket. Brinholtz, who lived alone, came to this country from Austria a year ago. He had tried to earn a living as a andy peddler, but could not support himself.

the candidates of any party excepting those of the Employers' Association. We vill keep bolitics oudt of the younion, or vill keep bonics oud of the younion, oc-cause they engender hard feelinks be-teveen Capital and Labor. No bolitics." But the very arder and vehemence of his feelings awaken i him. There was no Cleveland present. The roam was dark, and the bottle was running down to area. The great leader shivered to zero. The great leader shivered slightly, but warmed again when ne thought of how, even in his dreams, he The great leader shivered

had set right the conflict between Capital

air meeting of the egg-candlers, then on strike against one Goldstein. This employer had taken out an injunction against the strikers, and on those papers, Jager, who is not a member of that union, but an S. L. P. man was arrested and Magistrate Cornell bound him over to keep the peace. The bond was \$500. The egg dealing capitalist, his policemen and his Magistrate thought that would end the business. It didn't. The S. L. P. took hold. It appealed from the Magistrate's decision and the appeal has been sustained. The bond declared invalid, the doings of the court below illegal and Comrade Jager is again absolutely free. Steel Trust to Mine its Own Coal.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 5.-The United States Steel Corporation has arranged to produce its own supply of coal in the Pittsburg district by the development of 50,000 acres, worth approximately \$10,000,000. The work of development will be started at once by a subsidiary company, the National Mining Com-pany, of which President Thomas Lynch of the H. C. Frick Coke Company is the head.

The National Mining Company will open its first mine in the Pan Handle fields, fourteen miles from Pittsburg, m the Charities Valley, where 7,500 acres of coal property will be developed. Contracts have already been placed for the electric hauling and other modern equip-ment, and this first mining plant is to be in operation before the end of the year. Other properties will be started during the year. The Steel Corporation plants in this

district, aside from the Carnegie Steel Company, consume about 3,500,000 tons of coal aunually, and the operation of the National Mining Company is designed to supply this need.

WELLARY PERIOD SUBJECT STATES OF THE STATES WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1902.

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SUCHALIS	T VOTE IN TH	HE UNITED S	STATES.
Jn 1888			2,068
ln 1892			21,157
In 1980			34.191
-			



rable routine of endless drudgery nd toll, in which the same mechanical prothe is gone through over and over again, is the labor of Sisyphus. The burden of abor, like the rock, keeps ever falling back on the worn-out laborer.

FREDERICK ENGELS

DUE PRAISE TO CAPITALISTS:

The telephone and telegraph companies of the land are contributing a big chunk of evidence in justification, of the unising stand taken by the Socialist Labor Party on the subject of "Nationalization," and, correspondingly, these panies are contributing a big club to oudgel the hollow pates of the "Reers" with.

In presenting the Socialist argumen the final point reached is "public ownerhip," seeing, moreover, that what is to be owned publicly is the mammoth chinery of production, whose m ma very nature precludes public ownership by partition, the public ownership meant ollective ownership, that is, ownership through the Government. The topheavy "Reformer loses sight of all the preceding links of the Socialist argunt. He catches on to the last link nly, and he sets up the cry of "Namition," or be it Government ship, and is satisfied with ownerp by "Government," whatever that mt may be. "Hold on" calls the Socialist, "not so fast! Ownerhip by the capitalist Government is m. Such ownership is only nsified capitalism; and what is more one set of capitalists may themselves set up the cry so as to dump upon the ple and make the people pay for people and make the people useless. So cialist Government ownership must, refore be preceded by the victory of the Working Class, which means the overthrow of the wage-slavery system of uction, that throws on one class the den of toil and vests in another the privilege to enjoy." Of course, the "Reformers" forthwith begin to call the Socialists names and they are joined y the schemers, whe perceive that the inlists are onto them. It is a common experience that rats trapped show their teeth. The present movements of the telephone and telegraph comprove all this.

inventor, Marconi, by name, has been making experiments in messagesystem that would turn

adherence to the Class Struggle as the only means for the Socialist Movement to escape being ditched and plucked, as the only means by which to triumph.

QUIBBLES AND INCANTATIONS WILL NOT STEAD.

The more thoughtful of the capitalist heads, both in the land and this city, indulge in no giddy school girl hilarity over the election and inauguration of the Low Administration in Greater New York. They are glad, no doubt; but their gladness is toned down by their knowledge of the under currents that brought about the overturn of Tammany, and the installation of the present regime Their knowledge misgives them that the Low victory may be a transient phenomenon. They do not so much apprehend a reaction, in the direction of Tammany, as a progression in a direction that suits them least of all. Their mind misgives them that the economic forces that at the last election, threw up a Low capitalist-to-the-handle Administration, may at a future and not remote election, throw down this and set up an Admin istration of the class, that, in the late York "Evening Post," the soberest of explained in this sentence:

"Public administration has been left to the hap-hazard audacity of politicians. With all their official waste and extravagance and plundering, the resulting high taxes have been submitted to by merchants and bankrs, on the tacit ground that it was cheaper to pay than to take time from their own business to bring about a reform. But these conditions are now changing. Commercial opportuni-ties are narrowed, comparatively, and a leisure class blessed with public spirit is increasing. As the returns on capital fall, men of means are compelled to look more closely to economy in public affairs. A whimsical economist has attempted to nake out a law of municipal morality rising as the rate of interest declines not wholly fanciful. American have been too absorbed in pursuit of the numerous and glittering prizes of private business to give as much attention as they should to municipal business. But they are now turning their minds that more resolutely than ever before. way It is almost a measure of self-defence. They cannot afford any longer to be swindled and robbed, and comfortably to say, 'Hang the expense!' "

This explanation is an admission. It evidently is not intended for profane eyes. It is a denial of the anti-Socialist language that the "Post" habitually indulges in. It is an admission that its anti-cocialist language is mere matter of routine. If, "the returns on capital. fall"-as the "Post" admits-how must. not the case be with that ever increasing class who have no capital?. Their earnings must and do fall too. If a falling of the returns of capital has finally had for its effect to force the Capitalist Class to retrench in the matter of the luxury of hired politicians; an. themselves become the politicians, is it less likely that the Working Class, driven by a steady falling of earnings, will similarly come to the conclusion that they should forego the luxury of carrying the idle Capitallst Class on their backs? Is it less likely that the Working Class will decide that it is about time to dump that parasite class,-just as the capitalists dumped the parasitic Tammany stall, and for the identical reasons?

Surely not. And the "Post" so understands it. And so understanding the case, it tries to palsy the revolution with quibbles and incantations. In its closing passages on the change of Administration, the "Post" says:

"Better men in office are, in fact, the

contribution enough by one man to the stock of facts from which to proceed to wind up the accounts of a Social System that produces such social leprosy. But Carnegie evidently is not satisfied. He has just contributed one more valu able fact to the stock of facts needed to enlighten the masses.

At Port Royal, it will be remembered, shocking mining accident occurred recently. Accidents may happen "in the best regulated families." It is a known fact, however, that these mining accidents are no "accidents;" they are of too frequent occurrence, and are due to the criminal neglect of the Companies. It is also known that, every time a batch of miners are thus slaughtered, despite the fact that they have been piling up wealth for the Company, they are themselves paupers, not because of extravagance on their part, but because of the smallness of the share that they are allowed to retain from the fruits of their own toil. When these miners are killed their widows and orphans become destitute. Finally, it is well known that such a shocking state of things exists only by reason of the traitorous conduct of the officers of the United Mine Workers. electoral battle, only served as food for These officers, a veritable Organized cannon. In the language of the New Scabbery, have all along done the dirty work for the employer. It is with their capitalist organs, the Low victory is aid that the rank and file have been kept blinded to their own interests and power; it is with their aid that the employer has thriven while the miner pined, and widowhood and orphanhood plus destitution was the periodical visitation that fell upon the families of the men of the pick and lamp. All this has become so well known, especially through the agitation and education spread by the Socialist Labor Party and its economic

wing, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, that the rank and file of the miners have become a less and less docile being in the hands of the Organized Scabbery, and the Organized Scabbery is fast losing its hold. Such a development is not a pleasant one for the Car negie or Capitalist Class to contemplate. Something must be done to re-instate the scurvy crew of the Labor Fakir officers of the Miners Union in the good graces of the ill-starred rank and file. Now, then, that "something" Carnegie has hastened to do.

In the closing days of the year Carnegie donated \$2,000 to the widows and children of the victims of the Port Royal mine disaster. But how did he make the donation? Direct? No! He picked out that local limb of the Organized Scab bery that the rank and file of the miners were fastest "getting onto," he picked out the potorious Patrick Dolan, the President of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg district as his intermediary. The \$2,000 are to reach the widows and orphans of the Port Royal victims through the hands of that Labor Fakir. who more than any other human being in the district is responsible for the widowhood, the orphanhood and the distres-, generally, that the \$2,000 alms are intended to relieve.

Who will say that Carnegie is living n vain? Who, in other words, will deny that Carnegie's donation materially helps to confirm the correctness of the S. L. P. tactics that the path of the emancipation of the Working Class lies over the prostrate bodies of the Organized Scabbery, these being but hired men and outposts of the Capitalist Robber Lord? Who [? !

PENNY HONEST, POUND DIS. HONEST.

With a great blare of trumpets Lowism announced that Mayor Low, before his inauguration, disposed of his holdings

duced to dollars and cents, would be equal to the interest that millions, set out at interest, would bring in. These "holdings" are paper: certificates, bonds stocks, etc., in industrial and other corcerns. What of those millions remaining

in Mr. Low's hands? If he disposed of "nearly \$1,000,000" on the ground that they could "come in conflict with the City Government," then it must follow that those other and remaining millions do not "come in couffict with the City Government." And this is just the idea that Low and Lowism mean to convey. That idea, is, however, a piece of capitalist, or Low and Lowistic chicanery. That Mr. Low holds "holdings" in con-

cerns situated outside of the city; and whose interests could not, accordingly, "come in conflict with the City Government," may be granted. That they are for one moment. As a holder in elevated, traction and other concerns in this city, his "holdings" are legion that come

directly in conflict with a City Government, such as he protends to have inaugurated. Such a City Government means a Government in the interest of the whole people. Now, then, the overwhelming majority of the city residents are workingmen. The interests of the workingmen are to retain what they produce in those elevated, traction and other concerns. If their interests are safe guarded, Lowism would starve, and the Lows, that is to say, those now holding

fat political jobs, would have to greatly retrench on their style of living. When their terms expire they too would have to starve,-or work, which is the same to them: Low and Lowism propose to do no such thing. They will see to it that the powers their "holdings" give them to fleece the workers' be not impaired. As members of the Government they have never-before-equalled opportunities to guard these their class interests. Hardly a proposition will come before them to act upon that will not, if decided in one way, promote the interests

of the workers, and if decided another way, promote the interests of the hold ers of "holdings." How the decisions will be may be judged by the array of military men that have been appointed to posts dealing closest with workingmen

By ostentatiously disposing of "hold ings" worth \$1.000.000 and holding fast to, and lying low about, "holdings" worth many more millions, Mr. Low has imitated the chamber-maid in the story, who

religiously and ostentatiously placed on the mantle-piece the copper her mistress dropped on the carpet, but quietly pock eted the \$5-bill left on the table.

Joseph, the cook to whom Vanderbilt gave \$30,000 for three months' work, is dead, and his sauces and methods are with him. It is not recorded that Vanderbilt over loaned him to the Sal vation Army, though Vanderbilt favors the handout given by the Army. Joseph brought to this country to attend to the indigestion of higher patrons, and he did it at \$10,000 a month. He was one of the necessities that the gening of capital needs in its business.

Missionaries are protesting against Chinese hatred of foreigners. It is indeed strange that the Chinese do not love the foreigners, especially after the missionaries have done so much to make them popular. Had it not been for the missionaries, China would not have been looted so soon, and would not have its customs, religion, ideas, and habits implanted deep through long centuries insulted, condemned, and reviled. China must learn to revise the bible, and place in it this: "Forgive your missionaries."

Bishop Potter says that "Prohibition is an impudent fraud," The Bishop doubtlessly knows, from his experience

in the prohibition towns on Cape Cod that nothing can keep him from drinking when he wishes to drink.

the campaign to act as a purifying agent, a sort of a patent political washing powder that would cleanse the city. They worked hard, but they have not worked Low.

Senator Foraker, who gives an excellent and chronic imitation of a human megaphone, is chasing Senator Hanna around the ring and yelling things at him. Foraker is determined to break Hanna's influence, and as a first step Foraker seeks to defeat Him in his attempt to be returned from Ohio. Both Foraker and Hanna have their aprons spread for the presidential peach and, consequently, both are jealous of each other. The fight. so far as it has gone, shows little else than that both of the respected senators cre expert in "seeing" men.

The holiday consideration of raffling was carried in Milwaukee into the courts, but the notice was material rather than moral. The butchers proceeded against certain saloon keepers, because the raffles made too deep inroads upon the Christmas turkey trade.

Many members of Tammany Hall demand the exile of Richard Croker, because, as they assert, his "absenteeism' is responsible for the defeat of the Democratic party in the last election. chances are that there will be a revolt, a rearrangement of the lines, the formation of a new series of fences, and then Tammany, the same old Tammany that it must continue to be until knocked on the head by the Socialist Labor Party. will once again hold the reins, but with Croker missing.

An up-state editor has just been sent to an insane asylum because he wrote an editorial in which he claimed that he was nothing, God was nothing, and there-fore he was God. The editor should be kept away from New York or else Willie Hearst will confine him in the editorial page of the "Journal."

Roosevelt, during the coming Summer, will take a Western trip, and among other places he will visit the Lick observatory. He was doubtlessly attracted by its pugnacious name.

The news of the continued rescue and inrescue of Miss Stone, the female missionary in whom a crowd of bandits invested, continues unabated. As a topic to fill space it is almost as good. though not quite as reliable, as forecasts on the weather.

Political and Economic.

The New Orleans "Times-Democrat" points out the interesting fact that the Northern states cannot Point the finger of scorn" at the Southern states in the matter of disfranchisment. Arkansas, which is about to adopt a disfranchisment amendment, has about 39,000 persons who would be affected. Connecti-

cut, which has but half the population of Arkansas, shuts out 22,000 voters because they are illiterate. California, a western state which has stood high in the graces of those who protested against the distranchisment of the negro, has 34,-000 persons who cannot vote because they cannot read. Congress is to consider the matter of cutting down the representation of those Southern states which

have disfranchisment clauses: The "Vir ginian Pilot" remarks in a discusion of the whole matter:

"The International Socialist Review." which is neither international, socialist, nor a review, seems to be approaching its final resting place. During its career it has demonstrated that a man of endrance can spin a very small idea out to intolerable length. This is what the editor did. Now, though he has not snapped the thread of his idea, he has snapped the thread of his readers' pa tience.

"The Montgomery County Reporter," Dayton, Ohio, says in an editorial: "Capital cannot, afford to autognize labor and the latter certainly will not antagonize capital if treated fairly."

CART BEEORE THE HORSE POLICY.

It has been observed that a feature of revolutionary days is that nothing is taken for granted; everything, however "time-honored," is summoned before the bar of society, and there made to justiexistence. Obviously, the present generation is going through such days. To-day even punctuation has to be discussed. Little wonder that matters of greater weight and import are up again for examination. And it is right they should be. Among these, the question of the role played in great social issues by physical force is being debated. The subject has been brought up by the English organ of the Social Democracy, now also called the "Socialist Party," the Milwaukee, Wis., "Social Democratic Herald." The stand taken by that paper may be summed up in the following sum-mary passage taken from its argument

"The medieval guilds were respected because they were combatants. They were armed. The modern labor unions are despised and scorued because they are non-combatants. They are unarmed

In two articles-one entitled "The Socialist Camp Can Be No Adullamites' Cave, (DAILY PEOPLE, Nov. 17, 1901, and WEEKLY PEOPLE, Nov. 23, and WEEKLY PEOPLE, Nov. 23, 1901), the second entitled "A Case in Point" (DAILY PEOPLE, Nov. 23, and WEEKLY PEOPLE, Nov. 30)-we pointed out the error of the "Social Democratic Herald" - and its party in immediate and failing the keen its even ignoring, and failing to keep its eyes riveted exclusively upon the Class Struggle, upon the class interests of the Working Class. The error then exposed was a fundamental one. Not so funda mental, but equally grave from the tactical standpoint, is that papers' attitude on the question of physical force or arms, To say that the guilds were respected BECAUSE they were armed, is like saying that a man lives BECAUSE he has clothes on. Sure enough he would die of exposure if he were not clad, but it is equally sure that he would die if he at-tended to his clothes only and did not know what clothes were for. Corpses also are clad. The arms that the guilds equipped themselves with were but a manifestation of something else, without which their arms would be idle. That something else was the class-consciousness of the guilds. And that it was that rendered them an object of respect and fear. In other words, what rendered the offer.

the power they were was KNOW. LEDGE, the knowledge of their class interests. The were saturated in that. Now, KNOWLEDGE is, par excelence, the "tyrant," the" autocrat," the "boss" that freaks rave against and poltroons hate with deep, malicious hatred. KNOWLEDGE is no flapdoodle: it is nssertive, imperious. Accordingly, it will resort to all available means to assert itself. KNOWLEDGE, once in posession of the guilds' minds, armed itself, not because arms were an ab stract necessity, any, more than a certain class of armo, but because arms were the only words that the feudal teals understood and argued with. A test of this view and a proof is the fact

that the guilds cared nothing for the form and everything for the essence of their class interests, and this, in turn is proved by the circumstance that the guilds (oncoming capitalists) however ready they were to prostrate themselves before the feudal lords, never allowed these to man the guilds, or the guilds to be administered by "guild-lieutenants"

of the feudal masters. A further test of this view-a test that will simultaneously puncture the attitude of the "Social Democratic Heraid" regarding the cause of the labor unions being "despised and scorned"-is this question: "Does anyone believe that the International Cigarmakers' Union has ceased to be "despised and scorned" by the capitalist lords since its Tampa locals armed themselves and fired upon and drove out of town the Resistencia cigarmakers, who were on strike against their employers? The que tion need but be put and the theory of the "Social Dmocratic Herald" drops, and in dropping tells the tale of the renson why the labor unions are "despised and scorned." These Gompers unions-these unions, of whom the party of the "Social Democratic Herald" in convention assembled at Indian-apolis, July, 1901, officially declared that

nobly v

ing the

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN-Do you know that I have at last found a flaw 13 Socialis

UNCLE SAM .- If indeed you did, you ceuld get a pension from any of our coleges; they are all looking frantically for a flaw in Socialism; they have discovered a score of them from time to time, but they have had to abandon them, The flaw. They proved each of them to be strong links in the chain mail of Socialism. He who should find a real flaw is

B. J.-Socialists want to abolish capital, isn't it?

If all, isn't it?
U. S.-(hositatingly)-Well?
B. J.-Now, then, without capital we would relapse into the barbarism of universal poverty. There would, true enough, not be any of the shocking contrasts we see to-day between extreme poverty and extreme wealth, with all the evils that that entails, but neither would we enjoy many an advantage we now enjoy. To destroy capital were to destroy a lever of civilization, and that, you know, is an impossible task Civil. ization will not back; it will move forward only-

B. J.-Wasn't I right? Is not that a fatal flaw in Socialism? I am glad to see you applaud me; it does not frequently happen.

ments: "Civilization will not move back-ward; its course is forward ouly." But the premises you start from are all wrong. B. J.-Wrong!

glasses of prime applejack B. J .- Prime they were .- Shall we have

U. S .- Not just now; they were fine,

take.

were to say to you: "He who takes applejack dies instantaneously under painful convulsions and in great agony?" B. J .- I would tell him he was talking through his hat.

labelled "Applejack," were to give that to a dog, and the dog to a dog, and the dog were forthwith to kick and howl himself out of life?

was a fraud; it might bear the label of "applejeck," but probably it contained strychnine. U. S.-Suppose, now, that man were

to say. "I call this 'applejack.' " B. J.-I would say to him that he was free to call it what he liked, but I call it strychnine, and that to give the name of applejack to a thing known as strych-nine was a quibble and a fraud.

U. S.-You have just now accurately described the man who will give the name of "capital" to what is no more capital than strychnine in applejack.

U. S .- It is not capital that constitutes that lever of civilization you speak of it is the concentrated and perfected machinery of production, whereby cooperative work becomes possible, and the quantity of wealth yielded by labor is plentiful enough to afford comfort to all without ardnous toil. class B. J.-Isn't that capital? U. S .- No. sir. That becomes capital only when it is owned by private individuals. Owned by private indi-viduals. Owned by private indi-viduals and operated for their private the profit, the concentrated machinery of production becomes "capital," and then, so far from being a lever of civilization and a source of human welfare, it becomes a lever of barbarism and a source of human misery. It strips concentrated machinery and production and co-opera-tive work of all the good that is in them; it robs them of their civilizing and beneficent powers; it promotes on the one end of the social ladder popular poverty, such as was never before known in the world's history, and on the other end, purse-proud crime, ignorance and immorality.

reasoning?

flaws lacked the essential qualities of a"

a made man. B. J.-Well, I did!

U. S .- Let her rip; what is it?

U. S.-(Applauding enthusiastically)-Well said!

U. S.-I applauded your last senti-

U. S .- Yes, wrong. We just had two

another?

tasted good,did us good-B. J.-(Smacking his lips)-And no mis-

U. S .- Now, then, suppose some man

U. S. - Ain' suppose he were to pro-ceed to take out of his pocket a bottle

B. J.-I would say the bottle's label

B. J.-(looks up with surprise.)

all the telegraph and telephone plants into so much junk. He claims his inon is on the point of perfection. rs are apt to be manguine folks. conduct of the telegraph and teleopanies, however, justifies the -lief that Marconi is not dreaming. estened with absolute ruin-that is to say, with the club of exploitation that they now hold shriveling in their what do these companies propone? They propose that the Governat purchase the prospective junk, and y propose to compass their sim to tune of "Nationalization." In er words, they propose to exploit the wing Socialist seutiment with the aid the fool "Reformers" together with the train of schemers who are always

stiracted by "Reform" This instance of capitalist "Nationsation" is the most glowing and, erefore, the most valuable. Wags neve said that Jay Gould alone had done re for Socialism than all the Socialists combined. Stripped of its none, the saying has much truth in it Socialist, nor all of them put toner, can furnish the facts upon which locialism rests. That work must be med by the Capitalist Class. That IS performing its work to perfecn in America. , Not only does it furnish the facts upon which Socialist ecoes rest, not only does it furnish the on which Socialist sociology but it is furnishing the facts upon fallst tactics are banked and which to rout the "Reformers" he "Imitators." It is furnishing the UT mit at tagts that dictate an unswerving

good old Anglo-Saxon remedy for abuses in office.

> No doubt "better men in office" is the remedy. So was Cromwell a "better man in office" than Charles I.; so was the Continental Congress, that met in Philadelphia in 1776, "better men in office" than the British Crown and Parliament. When a class has come to realize that its income is falling, and it has got tired of that, and it has discovered the trick, it, indeed, forthwith proceeds to put "better men in office."

Nor will such quibbles as "better men in office" set the approaching Revolution a-woolgathering; least of all will such incantations as the anglo-Saxon myth paralyze its limbs. "Better men for office" are at this very time being drilled throughout the country to bounce the Low class.

HE IS NOT LIVING IN VAIN.

It looks very much as if Andrew Carnegie has decided not to live in vain. His \$10,000,000 "donation" to the Federal Government was, as recently shown in these columns, a demonstration of the turpitudinous character Capitalism and its Government had finally reached; his numerous "benefactions" in the shape of libraries have helped mightily to demonstrate the "bread and circus" powers. with all that that implies, that Capitalism exercises; his gifts of organs to churches, at the very season that he was riding, roughshod over his workingmen, have pointed out how Churchianity holds the place of the spaniel to the Capitalist Class. All this would, it should seem, be

in Companies that he thought could "come in conflict with the City Government." Had Lowism stopped there, or had Mr. Seth Low, with his usual mockmodesty, abstained to go into the details of this "act of civic virtue," one would have been left to conjecture, and the "pestiferous Socialist" would have been deprived of a fresh set of facts to photograph Labor-fleecing class of politicians with. But Lowism was no more gifted with wit in this instance than in others; and as to the matchless Seth Low himself, he could not do violence to his natural dullness. The one and the other went on to specify the holdings in question, and the amount. The former turn out to be banking and trust Companies, and, as to the amount, it is given at "nearly \$1,000,000." With these facts the conclusion becomes inevitable that Low and Lowism are "penny honest, pound dishonest." Mr. Low is a multi-millionaire. Take one from many millions, and there re-

main many millions less one. What of the others? Are they in cash or silver plate, locked up in safe-deposit vaults? Certainly not. The capitalist does no live who has any such figures in cash. They are not multi-millionaires because they hold many millions in money; they are multi-millionaires because they hold multi-million-powers to squeeze the marrow out of the working class. Their "millions" are a fiction. These are not things in existence: they are things in prospect. Capitalists are said to be millionaires when their "holdings" give them the power to squeeze from the working class an amount of wealth, which, re-

Al Adams, the policy king, says that \$72,000 in money and bonds was missing from his safe after the late raid. That is another evid nee that the reformers nade a cleau sweep.

The machinists' strike in Chicago and San Francisco has not yet been settled. This is the only "victory" that remains the paper from patent inside to scab advertisements. to the I. A. M.

For some reason known only to him self, Sir Edwin Arnold writ a poem on the ratification of the Isthmian treaty. The form is what makes one certain in calling it a poem. The matter leaves a doubt in the mnid. Some of the lines state:

'Here on this ridge I do foresee fresh birth. That which is disparted I shall bring side by side. The seas shall sever what the hills did divide Shall link in love. And there was joy of Earth. For some reason, known only to him-While England and Columbia, quitting fear, Kissed and let in the eager waters

If Sir Edwin was driven to it by an person or persons unknown, or if he slip-ped a mental cog or two and had not reovered when this was done, he could e forgiven. However, if his only excuse is that he needed the money, then h should not be forgiven, but should be severely spanked with - an illustrated dition of the "Light of Asia."

The Supreme Order of Acorns wroth because no political oaks have grown from them. The members even go so far as to say that Seth Low has not been as much of a "reform" mayor as he might, because none of the Acorus has received a job. They went into

This is the namer that the Kaugaroos boasted of having captured. We doubted the truth of the assertions, but after the above exibilition of trades union economics and intellectual acumen, honesty, sincerity and knowledge of what is best for the working class, we can not but admit that the Kangaroos have

The "Nebraska Independent" commences an editorial thus: "The editor of the 'Independent' often smiles as he thinks." The thinking of the editor of the "In lependent" is enough to make anyone smile.

The "Times" on December 31st published some figures relative to the status of industry in South Carolina. The purpose of the article was to show that there had been a gigantic increase in goods to both "capital and labor" be-tween 1890 and 1900. It is true the number of factories increased, there was a marvelous gain in the amount of new values produced, and the number of wage workers employed almost doubled. But there is a story that the "Times" does not tell. It is that in 1890 the average wage was \$240.29. In 1900 it is only \$196.44. This means a decrease of over 18 per cent. In 1890 the average product was valued at \$1,401.27. In 1900 it fell to \$1,220.49, a decrease of about 13 per cent. This latter is due to the cheapening of the commodities produced in South Carolina, and to the pholesale introduction of child labor. If the workers of South Carolina mak a record during the present decade equal to the record of the decade past, they

should make a move to better their con dit'on by demanding that chattel slavery be re-established, or else they should arouse to the condition in which they are, and take the control of government into their own hands, so that they may not be robbed of what they produce. pires.

struggle"-are. "despised and scorned,' not because ih y are unarried, but Lecause they are utterly class-unconscious, so cla s unconscious that they can be reguturned into mercenaries for larly class that oppresses them, shooting as well as voting in its behalf. What ren ders these unions "despi ed and scorned" s IGNORANCE. Nor can the requisite KNOWLEDGE to either vote or shoot ever be imparted from the quarter that pronounces the monkey-shines of pure and simple unionism a "noble waging of the class struggle.

lov wor

It were idle to inquire whether, indeed. physical force has "always solved great issues and would ever do so in future." Such discussions are barren. No cane man would recoil before the idea of taking up arms if a crisis should arise requiring such exercise of force, and rather give up the Socialist Republic than cannonade away the obstructions that could not otherwise be removed from its path; nor would any good man rather give up the Socialist Republic than forego the exercise of force in its establish-ment if such force is unnecessary. Certain, however, it is that, whatever the future has in store-whether a catastrophe or a love-feast, or whether a cross between the two-, the ultimate issue depends upon a sharply marking of the class lines. Whether the ballot, or the bullet, or both will be needed, certain it is that the proper direction can be mnarted to neither except by that unflinching system of education that the Socialist Labor Party alone imparts. To now talk about "arming" is the veriest placing of the cart before the

B. J.'s (eyes open wide.) U. S.—Socialism wants to destroy capital: i. c., the form of private ownership of the modern and concentrated machinery of production. B. J.-I now see.

U. S.-Socialists do not oppose; on the contrary, they favor, promote and hall every progress of the sciences that causes production to be carried on in a more concentrated way, i. e., more and more

co-operatively. B. J.—Then they are all right!

U. S .- Wheever atacks Socialism by giving the name of "capital" to the very thing Socialists favor and pro-mote, either knows not what hing either knows not what he is talking about, or, like the strych-nine man who calls his staff applejack, he indulges in deliberate misrepresentation.

B. J.-That makes me a Socialist, U. S.-So is every honest man on whom intelligence dawns. Capital is

If you are getting this paper withmachinery of production put to bad use. nt having ordering it, do not re-Socialism aims at freeing the machinery fuse it. Someone has paid for your of production from that Old Man of the subscription. Renew when it ex-Sea-Capitalism. B. J.-Let us all give a helping hand!

In Re Label.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE-In the conclusion of the manifesto issued by the Toronto S. L. P., there is a false note struck. The first note of the accord is correct—but in dis-solving the harmony, the awkwardness

solving the harmony, the awkwardness of the logic runs into a dissonance. True it is that the label is a useless weapon. But the thing is to point out correctly why it is useless. It is useless in the S. T. & L. A. to-day because of the lack of numbers. The label in the S. T. & L. A. has "its future before it." In the Pure and Sim-ple Union the label has outlived itself as a weapon of and for the working class, because the principles of the Pure and Simple Unions had to drive the label into the capitalist camp. The Pure and Simthe capitalist camp. The Pure and Sim-ple label has no more future as a weapon for the working class.

If we were to apply the reasoning of the manifesto's conclusion to all slogans, declafations, manifestos, platforms, movements, and to the tactics, emblems,

movements, and to the tactics, emblems, etc., thereof, why every inson d'etre would be lacking. Because the bailot has been misused, abolish it? Because the machine is abus-ing the working class, abolish it? Be-cause errors are made on linotypes, abol-ish them? Because a proofreader silps over an error, abolish him? or better, abolish proofreading? Why, poir The use of the label may

Why, no! The use of the label may not be permitted to be abused. Therein lies the secret. The S. 1, & L. A. label is no Pure and Simple label. Any more than Arm and Hammer S. L. P. or S. T. & L. A. button is an A. O. U. M. or any other capitalist button. Would Toronto advocate the abolishing of party buttons, because various Kangaroo lobsters wear an arm with the radish button? A (MIDDLE CLASS) ALLIANCE

MEMBER. Newark, N. J. Dec. 30.

In Memoriam. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.-As socretary of Branch 6th Ward, Allegheny City, I have the and duty of informing you of the loss to our branch of one of our most worthy to our branch of one of our most workly members, Comrade Wm. E. Gallagher, 110 Targart street. He took sick on Thursday, December 19th, 1901, and on Tuesday, December 24, at 2 p.m., he died. The funeral took place from the home of his sister. Mrs. Corbett (110 Targart street. Allegheny), December 26, 2 p.m. Many of the members of our Branch and Section Allegheny County, sttended the funeral.

H. Morgan. Allegheny, Pa., Dec. 29.

Prosperity Fletion Knocked Out By Misery Fact.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE-On last Christmas day over a half of million starving workingmen and women in this country were given a du-ner by the different charity organizations. In St. Louis au attempt was made to feed aeveral thousands, but there was not enough food to go around. Those who were so fortunate as to get at the first table got rabbits and a blessing, those at the second table got the bones of the rabbits and a blessing, those at the third and last table got the smell of

why is if that a great many of the working class must depend on the char-ity organizations for a so-called Christdinner?

cause under the present system the of four-fifths of the values that they create. It is done this way: Labor power applied to raw material produces all new values. For an illustration: all new values. For an illustration: Labor power applied to the raw material, wood, will produce a chair or a table; when applied to iron it will produce stoves or machines. In short, labor adds to those raw materials a greater value than they had before such labor power was expended upon them. These values belong to the class that owns and con-trols the machines—the capitalist robber class. The capitalist divide these values class. The capitalist divides these values into two parts. A large part which goes to the capitalist as profits, and a goes to the capitalist as pronts, and a small part which goes to the workers as wages. It is to the material interest of the capitalist class to get as much of the values created by labor as they can; and it is to the material interest of the working class to get as much of the wages. It is to the material interest of the capitalist class to get as much of the values created by labor as they can; and it is to the material interest of the working class to get as much of the values they have created as they can. As a rule the working class go out on as strike when they want a larger part of the values they have created, but they are not always successful, because they yoted the political power into the hands of their masters. of their masters. Between the capitalist class and the working class, there is the middle class; the small skinners, the very small manu-facturers, the lager beer saloonkeeper, the man with the one horse shoe repair shop, the two-by-four storekeepers. All of those who have a peck of pointoes or a pint of molasses or a pound of cheese to sell, and all the other small skinners of the working class. The material inter-est of this class also is to get as much of the values created by labor as they The differ at material interests of these three difficient classes mentioned above find their expression in political parties. As a result we find the Republican party, a political organisation, whose object it is to get control of the machinery of government to protect the material inter-est of the capitalist class. And whenest of the capitalist class. And when-ever that material interest is in danger, i. e., whenever the workers go out on a strike to get more of the values they have created, then the capitalist class never hesitates to call the machinery of government to its aid, in the form of s pollecome's club cor a sherif's a fife or a

CORRESPONDENCE. which is to overthrow the big capitalist class, so that it, the middle class, may become the only and dominant robbe

class. Last but not least we find the Socialist Labor Party, a political organization, whose object it is to capture the machin ery of government for the working class and use that machinery of government to advance the material interest of the working class, by making the means of

Law, Order and Justice in Denver

10, has undertaken to purify the city The first reform he undertook was

fils, proprietors of the Denver "Post,"

tiferous rabbits.

Criminal Court.

Court.

ial interest?

fund as per circular letter of September production and distribution the property Srd, 1901. This money was raised for the DAILY PEOPLE by two lady comof the working class, so that they may rades of the Party, Mrs. H. E. Friel and Mrs. H. B. Stamper, who, desiring work them and get all that they produce. Then there will be no idle capitalist class to assist the only workingman's paper in America, pieced and raffled a quilt with above results. When the revolutionary to live off them. Then they need not depend upon the charity organizations for a Christmas dinner or any other dinspirit begins to take possession of the workingmen's wives the Socialist Re-public cannot be far distant. Wishing ner. Then they need not run any chances of getting the bellyache by eating pesthe DAILY PEOPLE and its noble staff a merry, merry Christmas, and a Happy New Year, I remain as ever, Do you vote for or against your mater-St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 30.

Yours for our class, H. B. STAMPER, Wick Haven, Pa.

For "Daily People" Fund.

A "Document."

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE-District Judge F. T. Johnson, who is on the bench since September, To the DAILY and WEEKLY To the DAILY and WEEKDI PEOPLE.-Every member of, every sympathizer with and agitator of the the S.L.P. should procure a copy of the "Appeal to Reason" of December 21. to investigate an attempted bribery of a Grand Jury. W. W. Anderson fir-Call the attention of all those "me-too-socialists" that say "we stand for the same as the S.L.P.," to the letter of ed several shots at Tammen and Bonsame as the S.L.P., to the letter of Henry D. Lloyds to 3rd Asst. P. M. Gen., asking them to explain what is meant by evolutionary socialism. All new members of the S.L.P. should read a local yellow journal. Anderson was charged with assault and attempt to kill, and was tried three times. The first and second trial resulted in the disagreement of the jury, and on the the 10th National Convention report of the S.L.P. They will have an altogether different idea of the Party; that is my experience. Sympathizer. Colorado Springs, Dec. 26.

Social Democracy; its Strength and

disagreement of the jury, and on the third trial he was acquitted. While the jury was out on the second trial, Tom-men and Bonfils with the aid of the court and other officials attempted to -bribe the jury, to bring in a verdict of not guilty, but without success. The jurors on the contrary exposed the wcheme. The parties connected with the bribery were :H. H. Tammen & Bon-fils, proprietors of the "Post." W. J. Thomas, Police Judge, Robert Schrader bailiff in the Criminal Court; William Sadler. captain in the local Fire De Weaknesses. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE-The Social Democratic party can never bring about Socialism in our day or any day. Those advocating, as "Jus tice" says, the taking advantage of this point and that in the old capitalist par-Sadler, captain in the local Fire De-partment; District Judge Mullen, who partment; District Judge Mullen, who sat on the bench during the second An-derson trial, found all those connect-ed with the bribery "not guilty." But the judge succeeding him, F. T. John-son did not hold the same views as his predecessor and ordered a special Grand Jury, to investigate the bribery come of the special Grand ties and forcing concessions from the bourgeoisie by what we term the balance of power theory to day, is a fallacy that is apt to mislead many, who themselves think they are thinkers on Socialism. Suppose you apply it to every day actions how erroneous it is. For incases. The names of the special Grand Jurors are: W. J. Trimble, W. F. Sper stance, two men of business in the same line of commerce, one of them is getting ry, Robert Baker, J. W. Sander, R. M. Cameron, Charles Goe, Charles S. Fister, E. B. Amis, M. L. Smith, Philthe trade to himself, and to the detriment of the other. Will the one who is gaining ground say to the loser, Come Hoffman, W. J. Derheimer, P. K. Mar-com. The result was that the Grand and indorse me? In other words, he, the gainer, will not ask to be indorsed. Jury indicted Tammen, Schrader, Thomas and Sadler. These persons He knows his opponent will not indorse him, for it means death to the weak. are now held under \$2,000 bail for the Instead of asking his indorsement, he will gradually consume him, as the trust The next step of the Judge was to

typifies. "suppress gambling," which has been in vogue here for the last two years It is only the consciously weak, or the trickster, who will ask or accept indorsement. The Socialist movement is violation of the Statutes of Colorado. This second investigation result ed in thirty indictments against gamblers. They are now all under not and can not be weak or tricky, and succeed. Perhaps weak in numbers like an acorn, but strong in its purpose when placed on fertile soil making many heavy ball. The next step was "investigate" saloons, disorderly houses, drug stores and also the offices of County Trea-suer, County Clerk, County Commis-sioners, and Clerk of the District Court The result was citizen indictplaced' acorns as good as itself. If a party indorses you; they will expect to some of the fruits of victory. What, pray, is the share of a capitalist politician? Is it not exploition? At least certainly not Socialistic fruit. Then, ments most of them against proprietors of drug stores for selling liquor without a license. The others were

how, is this a quick way to power? A man or organization should know its power of superiority, consequently, satis-fied to stand alone, wanting no compromise, or indorsement, from its oppo-nents. It sees victory ahead. But if it is not sure, it will dicker with any thing in sight. That shows ignorance of its cause, or no faith in it. It does not know or believe in its own strength and is itself uneducated. And why should we put ourselves as individuals, who are weak into hands which; are no stronger or or making unauthorized expenditures. Yesterday, the jury returned eleven more true bills but against whom, was not made public at present. In the aggregate the Grand Jury has found seventy-two true bills up to date. Also a Lexow committee has been formed to investigate the local police and fire description for commany is size apparently no better versed than our-The strength of purpose in the selves? S. L. P. is far-reaching; it gives strength to its members, and the Social Democratic party is weakening to its mem-Society, we say, is tottering to its bers. grave in a capitalistic sense. Knowing massive stone structure and was re-so as when the change comes it will not cently almost destroyed by fire. It seems as if the political office holders asleep. The S. I. P this we try to educate ideas into others.

looking your way again, if any other of the simple rank and file of organize.] judgment in each case, and the sentences. The document is certified. Same will be published in these columns when subterfuge is offered. That was well shown by Mayor Chase of Haverhill, Mass. The expectation of the people the case, which nothing brought about but the DAILY PEOPLE, aided was not realized, so they desert him and by the alert S.L.P. man in Natal, will PEOPLE.] the Social Democracy. Yet how could he accomplish anything? The organization behind him was composed of so many different elements. No matter To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE. - Enclosed you will find \$14, to be placed to the credif of Special went, or what he did, he would where he conflict with some one's views, conse quently he must stand still, It made difference what he did. Defeat was his by a

heritage, because he was elected by a mass of humanity who wanted any thing from capitalism to Socialism, se where could he start or finish? That is "Socialism in our day" theory illustrated. Imagine an invading army of oldiers each regiment insisting on its views being carried out, and also saving: 'Let us fight side by side with the enemy and in that way conquer them." This is literal indorsement, but is it practical? "No," you say, "but we may have friends in the ranks of the opposing army, who will help us." This is a true Judas expres-Friends, indeed, who will you down on sight. Friends, who are worthy to be called such, would soon come over to your side if they see a

manful and honestly determined effort yours to conquer a great wrong, but the best and only practical way to get these friends is to capture them. That is the S. L. P. mode of procedure. We cap-ture by education. Our prison house is the man's brain and it is a staunch structure when the material is reason ably sorted. But if the prison house is not properly constructed for our use, we try and remodel it. Not saying we will use it any way.

We educate first and if the man wont he is the loser. For evolution will go in spite of him, mowing down all obstructions in its way. It is first-necessary to bring evolution by succession. What good would a ship be if there was no water and it required men before we could have locomotives, so also what good is a vote or voter if he don't know what he is doing? He may know his needs and could use them if given him. the same as the ship could use water. But that don't say he knows how to get A man is in want of food to cat, but if he goes up in a balloou to get it he will starve. He may say this is easy, just as the Social Democrats say, "Ain't our way the easiest?" But he is going away from what he is looking for, so it is with the voter. He may be looking for Socialism, but he won't find it by going to a party that brings him in touch with the very thing he is trying to avoid, which is capitalism. And that is what the indorsed party must do to fulfill its pledges to the one who indorsed it. ·

And always remember a rotten in a barrel of good apples will make a barrel of rotten apples; while one good apple in a barrel of rotten ones will not mprove the others, but spoil itself. Where can the Social Democracy expect o go with its mixed up mess of everyone pulling his own way as though they were all rulers? We know it 's Socialism we want. But if every one has his views of Socialism worked out we would be where we are to-day for such Socialism is capitalism. Then how mix up this mess? The S, D. P. will fuse and fuse, but will never become solid; it is always a changeable molten fusable mixture ready to mix with anything that will increase its vote or bulk, and that is not the condition which means enduring strength in anything known. It is an anarchistic idea with them, that all that is necessary to bring a change to the masses is to put ont of powe a certain party, and put in a new kind That is what the sparchist seems to be striving for, when he kills a ruler. But you see how it works? Just giving you another of its kind to rule. A difference of ruler means a difference of kind only. So how can you expect to accomplish any good by this fusion? This being so, it is only a trap; and after the people are trapped once they will know it as a trap, as well as you. First teach your people the want of Socialism. Then you will need no fusion. They will be a unit to stand behind you, and get it. You can't say to a man this is good for you, and force him to take it, and make him satisfied. But after you have the majority thinking your way for the good of the many, you

and amalgamated working class dupes termed trade unionists. Thus the S. I. P. will present to the capitalist class a solid wall of conscious competent proletarians driving into the ground all ignorance of the capitalist system of exploitation, destroying the structure and erecting in its place the solid principles of the S. L. P. in the Co-operative Commonwealth. JOHN A. ANDERSON. Gardner, Mass., Jan. 1.

From Section New Haven.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE-Section New Haven celebrated New Year's by opening its new headquarters, S. L. P. Hall, 349 State street, with a successful sociable, consisting of a concert of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, and a 25 minute address by Comrade Lesch, followed by daucing until 1 a. m. The Section has had up to the present a somewhat precarious existence as at the time of our national house-cleaning in '99 this city was as strong Kangarooically as the worst part of the country. The Section was composed largely of altegenossen cigarmakers who outnumbered other craftsmen at a ratio of about 8 to 1, and when they were told to keep up with the bandwagon or go 'way back, the reorganized Section contained only 3 cigar-builders and not one of thos pelled have since been admitted to membership. All indications point that at this time many of them could be induced re-cuter the fold but their actions still show them not up to the standard of Socialist education required by new members by the Section. Prompted Prompted possibly by the knowledge that Section New Haven had rented a headquarters more publicly situated, and was going to put up a stronger fight than has been waged heretofore, the Multi-beers are also branching out. They have rented quarters within a stone's throw of ours, and speaking yesterday to one of their members I asked if Beer and Singing were to be divorced from politics; but I was told that just at present the room would be used for committee purposes, and branch meetings. If that is a fact and my information is true a hall-bedroom will be large enough, for signs of disintegration have been visible in their organization for a year past. The leaders have hard work keeping

up appearances, for the members are suspicious of one another. About 50 of them are working in one cigar factory and they claim to have serious grievar ces. Efforts have been made to remedy but through distrust the mer them, cannot be got to work together, and if the same spirit prevails in their branches to the extent that it does outside, their last chapter will be looking for their address before the gubernatorial election next fall. When Section New Haven, S. L. P.

re-organized we had 18 members standing loyal. We have increased our mem-bership somewhat, but have been held by the removal of a number of back cur best workers who were forced to look for employment elsewhere. We have taken part in four elections, city, state and national and will go into an-

other this spring. And with a united effort on the part of our members we cannot but make a better showing from now ou. Arrangements are under way for a series of combined entertainments and lectures and we will hold sociables galore.

By reason of our small headquarters on Grand avenue and our numercial smallness our efforts toward raising funds were principally by drawings and small pienics, but with our present quarters capable of seating 200 people and a more prominent thoroughfare and reduced expenses, our prospects are

bright indeed. Our regular Section meetings are held 2nd and 4th Sundays at 10.30 a. m., and headquarters are open every evening, and Sundays from 9 a. m. until

ate in the evening. All members visiting this locality are All memoers visions this locatty are cordially invited-349 State street, up three flights-if hall is not open the organizer's address is 17 Wooster Place, 5 minutes walk. With New Year's greetings to the comrades everywhere and hoping that the present year will they add still more strength to our move-ment and dignity to our Party.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Corre. spondents.

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

A. L., CHICAGO, ILL. --Don't you see? The Social Democracy has made no kick at its party members' accepting political jobs from a capitalist politician in San Francisco: it has even defended the act. Don't you see why they must now be fur-lous at Gompers' for taking a post under Hanna in the Harmony Committee? This act of Gompers' puts the Social Democrats in a cleft stick. If they keep quiet, the S. L. P. will have fresh opportunities to lash them ther own conduct in San Fran-cisco. Such are the wages of sin.

T. V. P., DETROIT, MICH .--- You T. V. P., DETROIT, MICH.—You must not lump them in one. The adversaries of the S. T. & L. A. are of two sorts, and the two don't make a happy family. One sort opposes the S. T. & L. A. because the Alliance endangers their brend and butter. These are the barnacles of the Labor Move-ment: the Organized Scabbery proper. The other sort is made up of the "intellectuals." that is to say, the ash-barrel refuse of professionals. These hate the S. L. P. be-cause they found out that no ash-barrel professionals. These hate the S. L. P. be-cause they found out that no ash-barrel intellectualism will satisfy the Party and they were fired out. Neither set may be put in line with many others who have their misgivings as to the wisdom of the S. T. & L. A. more, but are not animated by either of the above sentiments. Ex-perience will teach both them and the S. L. P.

J. R. H., FALL RIVER, MASS J. R. H., FALL RIVER, MASS.—No in-stance comes to mind where Robert Inger-soli took the ground expressly against Socialism. Instances, however, are num-erous of his having taken the ground for Capitalism. He favored a "reforming" of it; some new papering, and fresh plumbing in Capitalism, but Capitalism always. He represented in that a certain school of "Evolutionists," who idealize the Beast in Man. We are not aware that he was ever challenged to a debate on Socialism.

J. O' F., ABINGTON, MASS .- 1st: The sentence as it appeared in print in the DAILY PEOPLE, is correct with regard to

sentence as it appeared in print in the DAILY PEOPLE, is correct with regard to the last word, to wit: "No same man would recoil before the idea of taking up arms if a crisis should arise requiring such exercise of force, and rather give up the Socialist Republic than cannonade away the obstructions that could not otherwise be removed from its path; nor would any good man rather give up the Socialist Republic than forego the ex-ercise of force in its establishment if such force is UNNECESSARY." "Unnecessary." as appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE, is the right word there: "neces-sary" would have been wrong; the sentence would then have had no meaning. The argument being that discussions, at this season, whether armed force will be needed or not, are barren, it is shown in the sentence that no same man (however peace-fully inclined) would reject force when found NECESSARY, and that no good man (however bellcose) would insist on force if found UNNECESSARY. f found UNNECESSARY.

(however bellicose) would insist on force if found UNNECESSARY. 2nd: As to the third word, "man." is preferable to "men." But that was a purely and quite innocent typographical error. "Man" is more elegant than "men." in that place and was so in the copy: but "men" neither spolled the sense nor was ungram-matical. The really had typographical error. in that article was the fourth word "should." But that escaped you. It should have been "would," and the correction will be made for the WEEKLY. "Should" at that place gives the sentence, or the idea in the sentence. a wrong twist. 3rd: As to the closing sentence in the article "Living in a fool's paradise." DAILY of December 13, to wit. "He who lives in a fool's paradise will most as-suredly 'limit his vision' to that class." your point is well taken. That was a bad iypographical error. It would not hurt Socialists, but it would confuse non-Social-ists. The roops. just taken out of the bundle for December 13, 1991. reads: "He who lives not in a fool's paradise will most assuredly 'limit his vision' to that class." P. P. NEW HAVEN, CT.—And suppose

P. P., NEW HAVEN, CT .- And suppose P. P. NEW HAVEN, CT.—And suppose the S. L. P. were "to drop the economic movement altogether." Do you think that settles the whole business? You seem to think so. What, for instance, would the S. L. P.'s attitude be in sight of such a betrayal of the working class interests as that committed by the International Union of Clearmakers in Tampa, where they served the Capitalists as deputy mar-shais to beat down the wares of the strik-ing men of the Resistencia Union? Should the S. L. P. keep quiet and thus become particens crimicle? Or should it ring the note of protest? If it Jud the latter, do you think "the Party's troubles" with the Organized Scabbery would be avoided? Organized Scabbery would be avoided?

H. S., NEW YORK.-Guess not, provided you don't use obscene language.

you don't use obscene iniguage. P. W. K., WHEELING. W. VA.—Father McGrady's parallax may be taken from bis obsequious atilitude towards Archbishop Corregan. Corregan's reference to the Pope implied that the Pope had snoken "ex-vathedra" to the bellevers on Socialism, and that they had to accept his words as in-failible. McGradw showed that the Pope had not so uttered himself. Indeed, none hut the veriest numskulls could continue in the Catholic Church if the infailibility dogma were put to such a strain. Now, then McGrady stopped.short. dogma were put to such a then McGrady stopped.short.

then McGrady stopped.short. S. T. D., CHICAGO, ITL.—Such a thing is possible as a union abstaining from being run for the benefit of some capitalist or other, and, in so far, being economically at least quite near, the class-conscious line, and yet split un its vote among the capital-ist parties. But the union, whose officers cause it to do what the clasmakers, the mingre, the railroad brotherhoods, etc., do, cannot possibly be expected to act politically otherwise than it acts economically. It is-for that reason that the Social Demo-cratic allas "Socialist" party leaders are with their feet in their mouths when they call such lebor leaders political scabs. These labor leaders do on the collitical brief field. Now, then, on that economic field the Social Democracy declares off-ally that those labor leaders are "to-day nobly waging the class struggle." T. B. YONERS. N. Y.—Party divisions within the S. L. P. end at the frontiler. When you see any such divisions carried be-vond the Party frontier, you are not deal-ing with an S.JL. P. man.

the "Sun" so venomous against Schley. Principle surely is not the reason. If we knew the connection between "Sun" stock-holders and the "Naval Bing" we would know the exact reason for the "Sun's" atti-urde

5

C. T. Z., ALTOONA, PA .- Send the other copy if you think the subject matter is not stale.

P., BOSTON, MASS.—Had been in-formed, just before receipt of your communi-cation, that "Schnellenberg," the name of the questioner on page, 26 of the address on "Socialism vs. Anarchism" is a mistake, and that the man's name was M. Rizmann. Shall keep it in mind and have the correc-tion made in the second edition. Can't explain how our first informant fell into that error.

that error. T. O., NEW YORK.—What are you talk-ing about! The pure and simple unions and the Organized Scabbery do not dominate the Kangaroo Social Democracy? How comes it that the Kangaroo press has not had a word of denunciation for the Tampa outrage committed by the Intractional Cigarmakers' Union? How comes it that Cigarmakers' Union? How comes it that the snot a word of denunciation for the 'check-off' system injulity perpetuated by the International Typographical Union in this very city? etc. the for a set dominated absolutely by the Organized Scab-bery. There is no middle way. Either the political movement must dominate the eco-nomic and thereby keep it pure, or the economic movement must dominate the poli-tical and corrupt it.

M. W., NEW YORK.-So far as is known in this office, A. Keep is in Franklin, Pa.

A. M., ROCHESTER, N. Y.-Your lecture will be published; if possible next Sunday.

M. T. B., HAVERHILL, MASS,—By all means. Fall to. A history of the shoe trade and its fakirs will make a good pamphlet.

"CONSTANT READER." BROOKLYN, N. X.—The copy of the news item you call attention to shows that the mistake origin-ated in the composing room. The word "Negro" is written in the heading of the "opy as clear as day; there was no ercuse for making "Widow" out of it. The mis-take might have been spotted in the proof by the proof-reader; but to do that an in-tensity of concentrated thought, continued and prolonged for six hours or more would be requisite on the part of our proof-reader. No office, even the most capitalist, exacts such a thing from a human being. Canital-ist offices furnish the proof-reader with a proof-holder, and there are several proof-proof-reader, and he must "horse" it, that is, keep his eyes both on the copy and the proof. In the rush of a daily paper, a proof-reader, so circumstanced, may ensily lose the connection between the subject. of an item and its heading. "CONSTANT READER." BROOKLYN, N. Y.-The copy of the news item you call

"7TH CONGRESSIONAL." N. Y topher Ward, who causes himself -Chris "TTH CONGRESSIONAL." N. Y.-Chris-topher Ward, who causes himself to be an-nounced in the papers as the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Congress in this by-election, is trying to sall under faise colors. He is not the S. L. P. candidate; he is the candidate of the scab "Volkszeitung" party, alias Social Democracy.

CAP-MAKERS' CONVENTION.

It Turns Out To Be a Memorable Event On the East Side.

The national convention of the capmakers that met here on East Fourth street on the 27th and adjourned on the last day of the year is the talk of the East Side. Twenty delegates were present representing unions in Chicago, Detroit, Baltimore, Boston, Philadel-phia and New York. The purpose was

to perfect a national oganization. Con-a: nected with this idea was the plan of joining some central national body. When the body met it was found that 5 delegates stood for the S. T. & L. A. 10 to 12 for the A. F. of L. and the or 5 others were unclassified. This general estimate sent up high the hopes of those who, outside of the convention, were pulling wires for the Hanna-

Gompers combine. The whole "Organized Scabbery" on the East Side howled its loudest against the Alliance, and ward-heelers and fak-irs pulled wires for the A. F. of L. It was evident that the discussion on what central body to join was to bring on interesting debates. And so it did. The debate on this question began on the 20th and lasted to the 31st. It first came up on a motion to join the A. F. of L. After a protracted debate, in which the A. F. of L. men were routed at all points of the argument and the scabbery of the Hanna-Gompers combine was exposed, a vote was taken leav-ing for the A. F. of L. just 1 vote and 19 solid against. On the motion to join the S. T. L. A. it was noticeable that all the slanders which the "Organized Scabbery" and their Kangaroo ap-Scabbery" and their Kangaroo ap-pendage had been uttering against the Alliance was taken for what it really Alliance was taken by the slanders was re-peated. Those who were against the motion objected mainly to "the weakmotion objected mainly to "the weak-ness" of the Alliance. That they felt shaky upon even this head was plain

noverament to its aid, in the form of s policeman's club or a sheriff's rifle or a ourt's injunction to force the strikers to submission. Every official act of he Republican party has been in the rate submission. Every official act of he republican party has been in the apitalist robber class. On the other hand we ind the Demo-ratic subtrained organization, the abject it is to get control of the miss of government and advance the material interest of the middle class. On the offense each was charged with, the dates of jodging the complaints, the Judge before whom they were tried, the come up in New Orleans. - Ed. THE

is section of the city to stay away from there. It seems as if the workers are mere trespassers on this planet.

W. P.

The result was sixteen indict

against gamblers that had been over-looked. There was also an indictment

found against F. L. Kemp for violation of the election laws. There were also

indictments against saloon-keepers and

proprietors of houses of ill fame. All were held under ball. The County Commissioners and other county of ficials escaped with a censure. They had been drawing high or double fees

or making unauthorized expenditures

department. One fire company is sta-tioned in the City Hall which is a

Denver, Colo., Dec., 29.

That British Shanghaling of Amer tean Citizens to Fight the Boers. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE-Hearing that the Consul in this place had a copy of THE PEOPLE sent to him with the contents of the Steamer Milwankee cn²c, that shnng-dusing that I wrote about, and being also informed that he sent a note of protest to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, because of its being so severe an attack, I take pleasure in sending you a condensed record of the case which I with difficulty obtained, as I think it

I have further heard may be of use. I have further heard that the S. S. Milwaukee is under \$10,-000 bond for trial which is soon to take place in New Orleans. The doctor who gave evidence against

the 31 men here, was put in jail for his services, as he could not produce a dip-loma showing that he was a certified doctor. He in turn such the company for \$5,000 damages, for defamation of character, From this I think that there will be some fun soon at New Orleans, and that everything will be exposed.

try to arouse the people to bring a change by force of humanity, and not through evolution, apparently saying, "It might come and you will be safe." That is the conclusion an ordinary man who thinks will come to. And he will say: "I can postpone this a while longer," expecting the unexpected, which means destruction. They say "Socialism in our day" the same as if you could force the system to change its course. You can not; it will run to a head, then break and gradually like a boil settle back to "normal conditions again. We say the boil is now ready to break, and we lieve in having the necessary remedies and appliances ready to use when it oc curs. Is it not for the people to say when evolution takes place. All they can do is to be very strict after the change occurs cheme to bring the change by taking advantage of a weakness of some party n numbers and explaining to them that he two can combine, one taking certain things, the other the rest, as if the system was now running in order only requiring a change of detail to accom

man, calls on the populace to awake, and speed to a place of safety before it is too late and we are all enguifed in the ensuing ruin. The Social Democracy acts like those who think the flood cannot or will not come, and in consequence only

The Social Democracy thinks it can

plish perfection-making change after change until complete, or in other words thinking it can fool the people into Socialism by trickery, as a magician would. That would be all right if it was not in evoluting principle they worked with. But this change is coming any way, and it, is only in kind of change it can be effected. You can't fool the people into

will or no. But don't try traps or tricks. That has been done so long, the people are suspicious, and can't see any good in anything. We must first get their confidence as Christ did, as well as any leader must, but it must be by honesty The change of political designation to an office holder, whether it be S. L. P. or Rep., is of no consequence, so long

make the few accept it whether

as the people know what they want and how to get it. Then the official, no matter what the name, will represent the people. To-day you are-divided as work men into hostile camps, with traitors and fools among you, giving their advice

The traitor leading you knowingly into the hands of the capitalist system, while the fool leads you into, it because he can't see but the surface of things, and tries to make himself as appearing great airing his own stupidity to the he is intending to fight, the capitalist, Consequently acknowledging to the cap italist class: "Here am I, a shining light among the workmen; I know noth ing, as you can see by my mouthings, so then how much less must my fellow workmen know when they follow mu? Then why claim surprise at the capital ist being in control when such conditions The Social Democracy is tha exist? fool of silly sayings by which the cap-italists, have gauged the Socialist move-ment. But the traitor who leads in that

fray deserts with his expressions of "fight capital with capital." As we have o often seen illustrated. Those traitor hold peace conferences with the capitalist fleecers to see if there are no means whereby they can compel the worker to submit to arbitration, which means to submit to being forced by law to work for nothing if the fleecer demands it. These with many more are the traitorous actions of the capitalist Labor Lieuten- | tions be sent to the family and the A. F. L. But the indominatable S. utes of the Branch.

a change until it is ready to take place. for if you do you will fail in your pur-pose. And then they will become sus-picious and return to the old fold, not racy, and expose these traitor misleaders

Section New Haven, S. L. P. per Ern Oatley, Organizer. New Haven, Conn., Jan. 5.

In Memory-Comrade William E Gallagher.

At a meeting of Branch Sixth Ward, Allegheny City, Pa. Section Allegheny County Socialist Labor Party, January 2, 1902, the following resolutions vere unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we have sustained a heavy loss by the sudden death of our Friend and Comrade, William E. Gallagher, who was taken from our midst by a short period of illness of pneumonia on Dec., 24, 1901 at 2 a. m.; Whereas, the loss sustained is still

heavier to those who were nearer and dearer to him; and Whereas, William E. Gallagher was

one of our faithful co-workers for the emancipation of our class from the thraldom of wage-slavery and his life was a standard of emulation for his was a standard class: therefore be it

Resolved, We the members of Branch Sixth Ward, Allegheny, of Section Al legheny Co., Socialst Labor Party, in regular session assembled, recognize our duty toward the members of our class and continue to strive for the accomplishment of the Socialist Re-Therefore let us take up work with renewed zeal, so that the struggles of our departed comrade shall not have been in vain; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the family of our departed comrade and be it further Resolved. That a copy of these resclu

Party Organs and spread on the min

H. MORGAN, R. W. EVANS J. C. DAILEY. Committee. Y. NEW YORK.—The label of the I. T. U. is a scab label. It is plastered on the Beaumont outrage.

J. E., HOROKEN, N. J.—The man who pronounces the S. L. P. a liar should need no further profishment than to be seen by the crowd. His face must be all the indict-ment one can want against him.

M. S., MILWAINEE, WIS-Of course, there can be referendum without Socialism, switzerland has the referendum, and has it not also ware elayery flourishine on its hills and in its values? Moreover what is an election for officers but the essence of the referendum? On election day in this com-ray the question is remularly referred: "Do you like capitalism, with its wealth for the idlers and the rifle-diet for the workers, to continue? If you do, vate back the Demo-erats or Republicens into office: if you dan't vate thom dawn." So we have the referendum here; and surely we have no socialism. The canitalism and vate referendum here; and surely we have no socialism. The canitalism and vate referendum here; if you do the working of vate and vate canitalism to continue and vate accordingly. And as to the working men do they answer the anothing such we have the referendum working to refer the the the work can be anothing and vate accordingly. And as to the working that the information of course in the neutronation of the neutron is not an automatic of the social provide such balled. If R is a course with head of the social such and wate M. S., MILWAUKEE, WIS .- Of course

I B'S CLOUDESTILLE N Y-Did on the on last web's count in the in-distance against the "Volkszoltung"? We shall how cive you count No. 2 to prove it a corrunt concern. It published capitalist political advertisements.

T. NEW YORK .- Can't tell what makes | helps to "Keep the family purse."

from their fresh experience of how the Alliance had proved strong enough to knock out the A. F. of L. The vote stood 5 for the Alliance and 15 against. The organization, accordingly, remains independent. During the debate there was at no

time less than 300 workingmen present, and these carried away with them a profound respect for the S. T. & L. A. Its representatives were admittedly the cream of the convention. They showed that knowledge and character which is felt to be the winner in the end. And the audience of workingmen felt inspired and encouraged and elevated at the sight of men from their own ranks who showed so complete a masterhood of the Labor Question. No workingmen pres-ent failed to be the better for what he saw and heard. And the effect is felt to-day on the East Side. Even the foes are silent. Of the 5 who voted for the Alliance 1 was from Chicago, 1 from Detroit and 3 from New York.

The convention adopted for the union the name of United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers of North America, and elected a full set of national officers with power to draft a constitution.

CHILDREN ON THE BLOCK.

Salvation Army Saints Wield the Auctioneer's Hammer.

Youngstown, O., Jan., 4 .-- Capt. Mc-Diarmid, of the Salvation Army, announces that one week from Sunday night he will sell at auction ten children on the stage of the Park Theatre. Capt. Diarmid said: "I have the consent of the parents of these children

and shall sell each to the highest bidder. I will keep within the letter of the law and see that each child secures a good home and is properly educated." Thus the Salvation Army

OFFICIAL.

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

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA -F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario. SEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-3-6 New Resde street. (The Party's literagency.)

Notice.-For technical reasons, no Party sunctineements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

town.

party.

Conn

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

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Thursday evening, Dec. 26th, with the following members present: Harris, Green, Orimmins, Frizzelle and Brower. Absent: Enhorning and O'Rourke.

Crimmins elected chairman. Communications:

Three from secretary Burtwell, of L. 267, in relation to the strike of the

ather workers of Lynn, Mass. Secretary stated that he had turned over to the DAILY PEOPLE the same over to the DAILY PEOPLE for publication. Action: Secretary's ac-

One from E. L. Lake, forwarding \$5.00 from L. A. 337 and Section Schenectady, S. L, P., for the leather workers' strike. L. P., for the leather workers' strike. Received and secretary instructed to forward money to the Lynn strikers.
 One from Secretary Sandgren, of L. A.
 San Francisco, Cal., asking for a ruling on the following: "How soon after receipt of notification of expulsion from the S. L. P. of a member of the S. T. & L. A. is the Local to which the expelled member belongs to take action remines thin in secondance with constituexpelled member belongs to take action against him in accordance with constitu-tional law, viz: expelling him from the S. T. & L. A." Their reason for asking 1. & L. A. Their reason for asking this question is that one of the members of L. 345 has been expelled by Section San Francisco. Said comrade has noti-fied L. A. 345 of his intention to appeal to the State Executive Committee of Cal-ifornia, and in view of this fact the chairman of L. A. 345 ruled that said member is a member in good standing of the Local until the State Exec.tive Commitee has sustained the judgment of Sec-tion San Francisco, or until the three months allowed in which to appeal has

The Board ruled as follows: A mem-The Board ruled as follows: A mem-ber of the S. T. & L. A. expelled by a Section of the Socialist Labor Party, who appeals from such decision to the State Committee of the S. L. P., shall not be dropped from the roll of member-ship by his Loccal Alliance until said Loccal Alliance is notified of his expul-sion by the State Committee of the S. L. P.

A. P. One from Max Keller, secretary of L. A. 78, actal Workers, Philadelphia, Pa., itating that none of their members will sccept the office of delegate to D. A. 12, consequently the local could not be repre-sented in the distrist. The reason of this sented in the distrist. The reason of this action on the part of the members of L. A. 78 was because they are dissatis-tied with the officers of D. A. 12. Action: It was decided to notify D. A. 12 to enforce the law in regard to rep-resentation of locals in the district. Communications were also received from New Haven, Conn., Philadelphia, Pa., Salem, Mass., Boston, Mass., Belle Varian Pa. Hartford Conn. Denver on, Pa., Hartford, Conn., Denver, Col., Milwaukee, Wis., Brooklyn, N. Y., Toukers, N. Y., Elizabeth, N. J., Chi-cago, Ill., and N. Y. City, N. Y., asking general information, forwarding dues,

On motion it was decided that L. A. 62, Mixed Alliance, of Auburn, N. Y., attached to D. A. 20 of Syracuse,

On motion It was decided that a joint meeting of D. A.'s 4 and 49 be called for Sunday afternoon, January 12, 1902, in the Daily People building, Nos. 2-6 New Reade street, N. Y., to discuss mat-ters of interest to S. T. & L. A. WM. L. BROWER,

General Secretary.

an, State Executive Committee Meeting December 14, 1901. F. Keefe the chair. Present, Deans, Keefe, aristensou, Raasch, Walker, Tyndell, iristenson, Ransch, vraiser, nglestad, Absent, Beck, Quaristrom. Minutes of previous meeting approved. WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1902.

"ABEND-BLATT" FUND. Lawrence, Mass S. L. P. LECTURES, 20 due stamps, sent in to S. E. C. At the last regular meeting of Sec-tion Lawrence, Mass., the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: Organizer, Frank Worster, 199 r 2. From Pittsfield, vote on constitution, 8 Free Lectures in New York and in favor and none against. Brooklyn. The Çity Executive Committee of From O'Fihelly requesting permission to hold caucus in Abington. Action, S. E. C. did not think it advisable as Oak street: Recording Secretary, Ern-est W. Bignell; Financial Secretary, Gil-Section New York, Socialist Labor Sam Baral bert G. Smith: Treasurer, Robert Law there is no organization or section in that Party has arranged a list of lectures to son; Literary agent and agent of DAI-LY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, and "So-25 be held every Sunday evening during Zolishitz From Kuhn, Secretary of N. E. C., sialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," Sam J. French, 65 Methuen street: Agent for "Abendblatt," Morris Winkler, 176 Sathe month of January in places desig-Duboff25 asking for information relative to pro-test of Section Haverhill against S. D. ,15 ,15 ,10 nated below, beginning with Sunday Sigel rauk Jan. 5. · going on ballot under name of Socialist lem street. Grievance Committee, J. J. Duffy, G. G. Smith, Juius Vandoorne Shapiro New York. .10 From E. T. Walker of Vineyard Haven and Charles H. Tobin of Attleboro Falls Dunner Headquarters of the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts, 481 Willis avenue. Auditing Committee, John Howard, S. J. French, C. W. Bignell: Press Com-mittee, J. J. Duffy, S. J. French, J. Howard. Salman List 49, by 20th Assembly Dis-trict, Manhattan, by Winawer: John Slevin Louis Isaacson in response to request for names of sup-porters of party in last State election. January 12-"The Working Class and its Enemies,"James T. Hunter. January 19-"The Development of Machinery," illustrated with stere-Secretary was instructed to notify all members of new committee, also those of the old S. E. C., that the next meet-ing of the S. E. C. will be held Sunday, January 12,1902, at No. 1,165 Tremont stread Boston .10 1.00 H. Alhous A sympathizer ,25 .10 .10 Lyon Fund in Texas. opticon views, Rudolph Katz. January 26—"Capitalist and Poli-tician," Herman Simpson. Received for the F. D. Lyon fund by Carl Olson he Texas State Executive Committee .10 S. L. P. up to December 29: street, Boston. EDWIN S. MAYO, Henry Kuhn, National Secretary . . . Joseph Whitzen M. Stark25 .25 .25 Recording Secretary. No. 22 Villa avenue, Everett. Headquarters of the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Ases, nbly Districts, 2,011 Third avenue near One Hundred Heinly Tailors' Progressive Union 1.61 SPECIAL FUND. and Tenth street. January 12-"Socialism and Ideals," John J. Murphy 1.00 John Cosgrove John Plomonde Bernard O'Toole 2.50 1.00 Alvan S. Brown. January 19—"Methods of Produc-tion," Joseph Klein. January 26—"The Social Revolu-tion," William S. Dalton. (As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901.) 1.00 3.44 Previously acknowledged\$4,509.14 1.00 go, Mexico 1.00 G. Abelson J. Steinbach M. Steierman, Baltimore \$106.94 1.00 Previously acknowledged 300.18 1.00 17.00 List 376, by D. Rudwick, LosTotal\$407.12 Headquarters of the Thirteenth As-1.00 Anton Hoelser, Jenny Lind, Ark Augeles: Ben Anderson sembly District, 441 West Thirty-ninth 1.00 Frank Leitner, Sec. Ath A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., F.
A. Loehr, \$1; Robert Maines, jr., \$1
22d A. D., N. Y., Olof Sherrane 1.00 street. 1.00 January 12-"The Social Revolu-L. A. Pennoy, Pamona Belleville, Ills. tion," William S. Dalton. January 19-"Blind Sampsons, An-L. Oliver 1.00 2.00 1.00 Section Belleville has elected the fol J. A. Stoadell lowing officers for a term of six months. clent and Modern," Bernard Hughes. January 26—"How to Win a Strike," Frank Campbell. 10th A. D., Brooklyn...... Section Jacksouville, Ill Section Richmond Co., N. Y., Ramus Rasmussen, \$1; Wm. 1.00 1.00 at its regular meeting, December 27; Organizer, Edward Haerbich; Record-.50 Adolph Weinberg D. J. Millard ing and Corresponding Sec'y, Walter Goss; Financial Sec'y and Treasurer, .50 N. Gensberger Brooklyn. Van Vout, \$3; D. Fillmore, \$3 6th and 10th A. D., N. Y., Dr. 7.00 Edward Haerbich: Literary Agent and agent for the DAHAY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, Walter Goss; Auditing Com-Wurtzler's Hall, 315 Washington .50 .25 .50 .25 .50 street. January 12-"Capitalist and Poli-Frankel, \$10; Jacob Hurwitz, 15.00 mittee. Joseph Kiefer, Bruno Rueckert and William Warner; Grievance Comtician;" Herman Simpson. January 19—"Socialism and Ideals," Alvan S. Erown. Alfred Rehads Branch meeting 2.00 Section Phoenix, Ariz., August mittee, Goss. Yocham, and Kiefer. Section Belleville has changed its meet D. Rudmick J. Rath A. Weisenberger January 26-"Blind Sampsons, An clent and Modern," Bernard Hughes. Schade, \$5; J. A. Leach, \$5.. 26th Ward Branch, Section Alle-10.00 .50 .25 1.00 ing from second and fourth Friday nights gheny Co., Pa., Wm. G. Cowen, \$5; Jas. Clark, jr., \$5; to the first and third Sunday afternoons N. C. Madson Lectures will begin at 8 P. M. sharp and readers of the DAILY PEOPLE in each month, at 2.30. All workingmen Victor Doll50 J. M. Deithorn, \$5; Wm. Kru-nin, \$2; H. R. Mangold, \$2; pre welcome L. C. Haller Ben Rudnik Section N. Hudson A. N. Rabinowitz, Washington, .50 and their friends are especially invited F. A. Uhl \$1; G. M. Abel, \$1; Chas. Kessler, \$1; C. Ham-merbacher, \$1; Geo. J. Staley, \$1; Wm. A. Staley, \$1; J. R. O'Donnell, 50c; W. E. Kep-bert Fice. 1.00 Section Boston's New Headquarters. to attend. Section Boston, Mass., has removed its headquarters to 1165 Tremont street, D. C. Free Lectures in Cleveland, Ohio. I. Sheifer Philip Rosenthal List 758, by Rabinówicsz: .50 (cars stop at Ruggles street). All workingmen of Cleveland, Ohio, are cordially invited to attend the lecpathizers and friends are cordially in 26.00 rited to call. Free reading room. tures which are held every Sunday after M. Gertner .25 1.00 tures are held every Sunday evening Section Muncie, Ind..... M. Tenenbaum M. Kaplan25 All communications should now be sen to 1165 Tremont street, Room 1. 356 Ontario street, top floor (German-American Bank Building). Following 11.50 Section Pittsfield, Mass..... Section Pittsheid, Mass...... 7th A. D., Brooklyn 84th and 85th A. D., N. Y., K. C Chas. Petersen, Providence, R. I Section Boston, Mass., 22d Singer are the subjects: Jan. 12: "The Beast Behind Czolgosz," .1(1.00 2.00 Minneapolis Organization Fund. .10 J. Miller by Paul Dinger. The following sums were contributed Jacob Wandering Willie in Minneapolis during December for the organization fund: P. Veal, \$2; A. Ort 8.00 1.00 Everett, Mass., Lectures. John Desmond S. Schulberg 1.00 Forman, 25c.; C. E. Anderson, \$1; L. A. Ferrin, 25c.; M. Hanson, 25c.; Theo. Zoliner, 50c.; W. B. Hammond, 25c.; Section Minneapolis, \$5; error last month, Sc. Total, 9.53, which has been remitted A course of lectures will be held by Section Everett of the Socialist Labor Party, at their headquarters, No. 154 School street, room 8; Everett, and Wed-1.00 1.00 .50 1.00 Ward Branch, C. Carron, er; C. McKennught, \$1,..... Maceo Cooper, through Section Allegheny Co., Pa..... Wm. P. Hainsworth, No. An-dover Depot, Mass E. M. White, Polk, Pa..... E. M. White, Polk, Pa..... 2.00 Cohn nesday evenings. to the State Secretary. W. B. Hammond, Organizer. The subjects and speakers are as fol-10.00 lows: Total\$410.82 Jan. 15th: "Surplus Vale," by H. W. .50 To the Readers of the People in St. Funds for the Striking Morocco Workers of Lynn, Mass. Caulfield. .40 At the close of the loctures the meet-Louis, Mo. E. M. White, Polk, Pa..... Branch East Pittsburg, Section Allegheny Co., Pa., H. Jack-son, \$2; Morris Weiss, \$1; W. Kerm, 50; E. R. Markley, 50c; T. A. Schroder, 25c; C. La Weiss, 25c Kerb's Cigar Shop, Frida, 20c; Max Solmanou'in 15c; Ch Section St. Louis, S. L. P., will hold an agitation meeting at Benton Hall, corner Fourteenth and Benton streets, ing will be open for a general discussion Previously acknowledged\$ 74.31 L. A. 307, Hartford, Conn. 8.00 S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburg, Pa. F. Fellerman, Hartford, Conn. . . M. Lechner, Hartford, Conn. . . C. J. Stodel, Hartford, Conn. . . 1.00 Sunday, January 19, from 2.30 p. m. to 5 p. m. Readers of THE PEOPLE and Workingmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday, 3 P. M., at Socialist Headquarters, No. 111 Market street: Jan, 12: "The Causes of Taxation," 4.50 .25 their friends are invited to hear several good speakers, Admission free. Section Bridgeport, Conn., S. L. Max Selmenovitz, 15c; Ch. Lefkovitz, 15c; M. Stark, 15c; Berger, 15c; L. Goodman, 15c; A. Henig, 15c; Cherney, 17c; J. Roth, 5c; Gus, 5c; P. Edel-man, 10c; J. Spitz, 5c; Joe Herekovitz, 5c; Max Jupnik, 10c. 3.00 P. Section Schenectady, N. Y., S. Organizer. by George A. Brown. L. P. Geo. Luck, N. Y. City, N. Y 5.00 To the Comrades of Westchester S. L. P. SUPPLIES. County. August Beam, N. Y. City, N. Y., L. A. 351, Albany, N. Y. Collected by Irving H. Weiss-.50 Comrade Patrick J. Troy, having re-signed from the County Committee ou account of removing to Stamford, Conn., Constitutions, a neat 16-page booklet with stiff red cover, 2.00 Section Syracuse, N. Y., S. L. P., Emil S. Miessle, Schenettady, the undersigned was elected temporarily 6.17 25.00 Dues cards.....40c. per 100 Rubber stamp seals, regular size, with emblem (to order to the office of Organizer of the County. 2,48 Picase send all correspondence to me. Peter Jacobson, Organizer. F. Holst, Rochester, Minn50 Section Minneapolis, Minn., L. A. Ferrin \$1; A. C. Ryan, 50c; J. B. Naustdal, 25c; Chas. N. Y. A. Seeran, Schenectady, N. Y. Daniel McGrath, Schenectady, N. Y. Address all orders with cash to Henry Kuhn, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York city, Box 1576. Avoid credit or-ders for they involve useles expense and .50 3 Palisade ave., Yonkers, N. Y. H. Evers, 20c John Swhalbach, Ossed, Minn., John Raymond, Snoqualmie, New Britain, Conn. 1.95 .25 Section New Britain has elected the following officers for the ensuing six 1.00 Herman Kussron, Schenectady, N. Y. Herman Dehlburn, Schenectady, .25 .50 months: Organizer, Patrick J. Donlan, 158 Chas. Becker, \$1; Walter Breunloger, \$3; Frank Hart-man, 50c; Chas. Heine, \$4.50; Emil Holl, 25c; Theobold Mayer, \$2; Robert Stevens, \$4.50 N. Y. A. Welsing, Schenectady, N. Y., .25 Price of "Socialism Versus Anarch North street. Recording Secretary, John D. Carlson. Financial Secretary, M. Berman. Treasurer, Solomon Rubin. Literary agent, Chas. E. I' .10 ism" Reduced to \$5 per Hundred. F. Weisenfort, Schenectady, N.

Authorized Agents for The SOCIALISM vs. Weekly People. AKRON, OHIO. W. Garrity, 194 Upson street. ALBANY, N. Y. Louis Mader, 134 Perry street. ALLEGHENY, PA. R. W. Evans, 1301 Rush street W. J. Eberle, 12 Hoff street ALLENTOWN, PA. Geo. Wagner, 324 N. Second street. BALTIMORE, MD. Robert W. Stevens, 632 Columbia ave. BELLEVILLE, ILL. Walter Gross, 701 Bristow street. BOSTON, MASS. W: H. Carroll, 2001 Washington street. BRIDGEPORT, CONN. J. C. Custer, 422 Main steert. BUENNA VISTA, PA. W. H. Thomas. BUFFALO, N. Y.: BuffALO, N. Y.: B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway. CANTON, OHIO.: Chas. Pfirman, 603 Elizabeth street CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.: CENTRAL FALLS, R. 1.: John P. Curran, 525 Dexter street: CHICAGO, ILL.: C. A. Okerlund, 3,253 Fith ave. R. A. Cochrane, 53 Sedgwick St. Carl Petersen, 2494 Lake street. R. J. Welch, 560 N. Fulton street. Pullman Pullman. CHULA VISTA, CAL. T. P. Lehan. CINCINNATI, OHIO.: Disco Broadway. Otto Miller, 1359 Broadway. CLEVELAND, OHIO.: P. C. Christiansen, 90½ Professor st. Fred Brown, 90 Newark street. CLINTON, 10WA.: E. C. Matson, 102 Howes stre COLLINSVILLE, ILL: street. Jos. T. Brecka. DETROIT, MICH .: P. Frisema, Jr., 1011 Hancock ave., East. DULUTH, MINN .: Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avennue. EAST ORANGE, N. J.: Louis Cohen, 61 Norman street. DAYTON, OHIO.: Bert Klopfer, 516 W. Third street. ELIZABETH, N. J.: G. T. Petersen, 219 Third street. ERIE, PA.: Fred. Uhlmauu, 656 W. 10th street. EVANSVILLE, IND.: C. Schaad, 17 E. Pennsylvania street. EVERETT, MASS. Abram Miller, 12 Charles street, FALL RIVER, MASS.: Wright Wilde, 121 Fulton street. GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y. M. E. Wilcox, 47 E. Pine street. GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.: at 3 o'clock at Schlap's Hall, No J. F. Sloan. HARTFORD, CONN.: Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor. HAVERHILL, MASS.: Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch street, HOMESTEAD, PA.: James Lawry, 701 Amity street. HOUSTON, TEXAS: John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.:
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Meeting December 2, 1901. Walter Dama in the chair. Present, Walters ment, Raasch, Beck, Quarastrom, Fugle- ing approved. Forest City Alliance 342 of S. T. X. L. A. will hold its next regular meeting meeting of the new year. Forest City Alliance 342 of S. T. X. L. P. & S. T. & L. A. Secretaries and Heller's Hall, No. 376 Ontario street, third foor. All members are er- ting approved. OFFICIAL ORGANS OF Take Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Published at Goorge Edwards, 1520 D. street, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Published at John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL: Matter Difficient Street, S. Street, Str	All some size for any some some de monte						
Meeting December 2, 1901. Waiter Deams in the chair. Present, Waiter, Keets Deams, Christenson, Mayo, Ab- sent, Ransch, Beck, Quarmstrom, Fuels- und, Tradell. Minutes of previous meet- ing sporeed. 10 00 L. A. will hold its next regular meeting on. Wednesday, January 15, at Blahd and Heller's Hall, No. 376 0 L. A. will hold its next regular meeting on. Wednesday, January 15, at Blahd and Heller's Hall, No. 376 OpFICIAL ORGANS OF The Socialist Callor, All on the chair. OpFICIAL ORGANS OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL: John Robertson, January 15, at Blahd and Heller's Hall, No. 376 Ontroit of chairsteinson, Mayo, Ab- street, third foor. All members are pected to be-present, it being the first meeting foor meeting should be sent in sympathizers are invited. OFFICIAL ORGANS OF THE SOCIALIST CABOR PARTY AND OfFICIAL ORGANS OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL: John Robertson, JCAL: Alexander Muibler, SAN JOSE, CAL: John Robertson, JCAL: Alexander Muibler, SAN JOSE, CAL: Jacob Zimmer, 42 Eldccado street. SAN JOSE, CAL: John F. Ernst, 2219 No. Teath street. Chas, Grupp, S0S Geyer avenue. SALEA, MASS. Official avenue sympathizers are invited. WILKINSBURG, PA.: Jacob Ximmer, 42 Eldccado street. SALEA, Bearder, 2127 Salisburg street, WOBURR, MASS. Optical avenue sympathizers are invited. Official avenue sympathizers are invited. Non. SALEA, MASS. No. SALEA, MASS. No. SALEA, MASS. No. SALEA, MASS.	Ene occasion for propaganda work.	acelsior Literary Society, N. Y.	Forest City Alliance 342 of S. T. &	2 New Reade Street, New York.		George Edwards, 1529 D. street	John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue,
Meeting December 22, 1901. Walter Desing in the chair. Present, Walter Keefe, Deans, Christenson, Mayo, Ab rent, Zaasch, Beck, Quarastrom, Fugle- tad, Tyndeil, Minutes of previous meet- ing approved. 0 nondaga County, New York 1 15 10 no. Wednesday, January 15, at Blahd and Heller's Hall, No. 376 Ontario street, third foor. All members are ex- bering of the new year. 5 t. F. & S. T. & L. A. Secretaries Take Solics. THE Socialist Trade alliances ing approved. Onondaga County, New York 120 (Minutes of previous meet- tad. Street, third foor. All members are ex- berlin, Vt			L. A. will hold its pext regular meeting		OFFICIAL ORGANS OF	SAN ERANCISCO CAL	
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G. DUERR, reports of other matters at stated in- cents. DAILY and SUNDAY PEOPLE on John White, American House, 23 YONKERS, N.Y.:	resolution: Also for recording and hnan-			at the carliest possible moment and	Minn., 260 East Sixth Street. Meals, 25	SALEM, MASS.:	Frank L. Fogarty, 265 Front street.
	CAL DECENTRY		G. DUERR,	reports of other matters at stated in-	cents. DAILY and SUNDAY PEOPLE on	John White, American House, 23	YONKERS, N. Y .:
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