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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1902.

THAT WHENEVER ANY FORM OF GOVERNMENT OF ANY THE RIGHT OF

THAT WHENEVER THESE ENDS IT IS THE RIGHT OF DESTRUCTIVE OF THESE ENDS TO ABOLISH IT

DESTRUCTION TO ALTER OR TO ABOLISH IS

AND TO INSTITUTE A NEW GOVERNMENT

IN SUCH A FORM AS TO THEM SHALL

PRICE TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL QUESTIONS.

WASHINGTON AROUSED BY COMING VISIT OF PRINCE HENRY.

Senator Quay Gives the President s Lesson in the A. B. C. of Politics-Fight Grows Warm on the Canal-"Labor Legislation" Goes Afar Of

Washington, Jan. 26.-Official Wash ington is pulling itself together in preparation for the deluge of royalty which is to be turned on next month. Those who know all about deportment in the presence of divine righters are throwing out their chests, and those who do not are consulting the inspiring pages of "The Complete Gent," or "Lady" as the case may be. Washington is the center of a democratic country, but that does not prevent it from being also the center of ultra suobbishness.

The most interesting event of the week was the clever way in which our clever President has entnangled himself in Pennsylvania politics. The manipulations of Senator Quay, especially in the matter of patronage, and the matter of freezing out all "regular" or Quay-Republicaus, led Roosevelt, who is not a match for the Senator from the Keystone State, to line up in the Quay ranks. Unconsciously he did everything he was told, and pledged himself so far that it was apparent to everyone, himself last of all, that Quay had been successfully playing politics again, and had been using the head of the nation in the minor

playing politics again, and had been using the head of the nation in the minor matters of patronage in Pennsylvania. When Roosevelt realized this, he evidently tried to withdraw. The story had gone out that he was allied with the Quay machine. He grew augry and claimed that he was neither with the Quay machine nor with the reformers. Quay does not seem to care much which side the President now stands on: the points the Senator wished to gain have heen wen, and he feels confident of his stillity to win the next round.

The canal fight has degenerated into a most diagraceful squabble. Those who favor the Nicaragua route are telling tales out of school about those who favor the Panama routs. It is probable that there would have been an open rupture had it not been for the timely comment published in the Loudon "Spectator." The English review remarked that the United States had again shown its skill at driving a hard bargain, and lasinuated that France had been buncoed in the sale of the Panama property. The pushers for the Panama route swooped down upon this insult, and are making the most of it. They assert that from afar England is able to see the wonderful advantages of Panama, the cheanness at which it was obtained, and that we should not stand it. Their assert than an insult has been offered, and that we should not stand it. Their assert than an insult has been offered, and that we should not stand it. Their volces, however, are drowned out. The light between the two interests show how much ignorance there exists in the country relative to the affairs, external and internal, of the country. The canal proposition is one that calls for hundreds of millions of dollars. It is one in which nterests have spent hundreds of ads of dollars in lobbying. It is one where the chances of success are it least dublous. Yet is is safe to as-mine that ninety-nine and ninety-nine one hundredths per cent. of the people not know anything about the facts in the case, but also do not care s

The great capital interests that are now in open battle here have enforced the "labor committees" into more than customary obscurity. The only time that a committee received any show at all was in the consideration of the Chinese exclusion act. Here, as is plaintly the consideration was shown Chinese exclusion act. Here, as is plainly evident, the consideration was shown because opposing capitalist interests needed all the help "Brother Labor" could bring. In the hearing yesterday before the Foreign Affairs Committee, of the House, Samuel Gompers was heard on Chinese exclusion. It was difficult to say which side he took, but as the A. F. of L. has endorsed exclusion it is probable that Gompers was for exclusion. about the only thing he talked on was the diguity of the nation, and he closed his speech by saying "Labor does not insist on any action that will in any way reflect upon or lessen the honor, good insist on any action that will in any way reflect upon or lessen the honor, good same, and dignity of this our beloved country." The members of both houses are evidently alive to the "power" which Gompers has, because he has been treat-ed with scant consideration all this ses-

ort of Governor Wood of Cube The report of Governor Wood of Cuba has had a disquieting effect. It is plainly evident that the report was based upon official orders, and that the Republican majority is at work for annexation. Cuba is no doubt in an industrial, financial, and social tangle. Whether this was brought about by official or ordinary meens is not yet evident. Under all conditions a crisis was inevitable, but there is a suspicion that it was artificially precipitated for the purpose of allowere is a suspicion that it was artificial-precipitated for the purpose of allow-g a little "pointing." Orators will

If you are getting this paper with-out having ordering it, do not re-tuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription, Renew when it ex-

now point to Cuba starving at our door, Cuba in a state of anarchy at our door, Guba knocking at our door, etc. Our door is a very handy place, but the amount of knocking that has gone on at it during the past few years is sufficient to have loosened the hinges. It is impossible to get any satisfactory news concerning the real state of Cuban public opinion. All information is based upon Republican policy. This much may be said. there will be a most decided attempt made to annex Cuba, and the chances are that the move will be successful, if not this session then next. Cuba is doomed, as there is too much opportunity for official patronage to allow the opportunity to slip.

LABOR IN WORLD'S FAIR WORK.

Contractors Arrange With Labor Fakirs to Supply Men.

St. Louis, Jan. 22,-The labor question came to the front at the World's Fair site suddenly and unexpectedly. sewering contractors were preparing to begin work and discharged some of the men they had hired. Supt. J. H. Mc-Carthy said the men who had applied for work were too light for the heavy labor that would be required of them and they were not experienced diggers. "We can not afford to be bothered with

cheap labor on this job. We do our sewer work according to the latest methods, as it is done in Chicago and New York, and we must have competent men. The men who applied are ordinary laborers without the skill we need for our work. We are willing to pay \$2 or \$2.25 a day for men who are worth it. I have made arrangements with officers of the labor organizations to get experienced men. I am informed that there are 1,000 such men available here and we have promises that we can get all we need at any time from the labor

This announcement will boom | the "unions" here while the work lasts. The fakirs already see the dues, which will be so high as to be more of a bonus, rolling in.

Superintendent McCarthy spent some time preparing to put a gaug of men at work. Two tents have been erected on the hill south of the lake and there be Hanley, who was in Chicago, will return He will have an office at the corner of Skinner road and Lindell boulevard. C. M. Geble, who was with Mr. Hanley at the Pan-American during the construc-tion period, will serve him here as secre-

tary.
Superintendent McCarthy has been building sewers for a quarter of a cen-tury, and he is acquainted with all the methods and conditions that arise in the work. He looks for no difficulties here, but he is ready for anything.

Machinery will take the place of labor whenever possible. Sewer pipe, cement, brick and lumber are accumulating, and soon there will be machinery, pumps and electric motors.

The first work in the sewer will be to sink two wells for the pumping station. These will be 15 feet in diameter and about the same depth. They will be lined with concrete and brick and will be placed side by side with a doorway be

Pumps will be placed to force the sew-age to the Pine street sewer. On a deck half way up electric motors will stand and the engineer will be there to see to them. Over this will be a cover and one of the World's Fair buildings will be erected over it. The system of gravity sewers which

will sweep the site from the Skinker road will empty into these wells, and pumps will force the flow up through a 15-iuch steel tube 1,800 feet long to the Pine street sewer, six feet above level. Be-fore entering the wells the flow will pass through a 30-inch inclined stone pipe 256 feet long.

A STIFF PROTEST.

Branch Yonkers, N. Y., Socialist La bor Party Takes Firm Stand.

To the Mayor and Common Council of

the City of Yonkers. Gentlemen: We, the members of Branch Yonkers, Section Westchester County, Socialist Labor Party, hereby protest against the Board of Education protest against the Board of Education expending \$1,000 of the city's money to purchase guns with which to teach High School boys to shoot. We object to having our children, and the children of the working class trained in a barbarous and brutal manner. We do not want our children to be trained Janisaries of the capitality less than the contrained of the capitality less than the capitality and the capitality a the capitalist class. The Mohammedans, after enslaving and murdering the parents, took the children of the Christians, and trained them to hate and murder their relatives, until they were known to be the cruelest and most blood-thirsty enemies of the Christians. They were called "Janizaries," and we believe this to be the object of the Board of Educa to be the object of the Board of Educa-tion, to recruit a reserve army, to be used against the working class when-ever they go on strike to reduce the hours of labor, or for a larger share of what they alone produce. The working class is fast learning that the only thing the militia is used for is to break strikes, and they are refusing to join if, and we believe that the Board of Education, which is composed of repre-

Branch Youkers, Section Westchester County, Socialist Labor Party, PATRICK J. TROY, Organizer,

The proposition which he now accepts is as follows: 15 dozen and five large skins, or 18 dozen of small skins (black or colors or mixed) to be a day's work. All men are to have an equal men to go back to work that are now idle and the rest to come back as soon as they want to and they shall be given the preference when they are out of Education, which is composed of repre-sentatives of the capitalist class, is trying to establish a recruiting station in the High School for the militia. The men to go back to work Saturday,

ALLIANCE WINS.

Stiking Morocco Workers Win

Every Point.

Lynn, Mass., Jan. 25 .- The strike at

Kelley's morocco factory has ended with

Kelley agreeing to all the demands of the

striking Alliance men. Tuesday after-

noon Kelley sent his superintendent after

the committee, and when the committee

conferred with him they found that he

had come down from his high horse and

made a proposition which gave the strik-

In order to show that the men won

the causes which led to the strike. Al-

though the cause of the strike was an

attempt to break the Alliance here, yet

what the men went out for in the first

place was because Kelley refused to divide the work among the men. That

is, he wanted to pick out 10 men to con-tinue the work and discharge the rest.

Kelley knew this was against the rules of the local. He insisted, and the men

struck. Then the morocco manufactur-ers locked out all Alliance men. The

rest of the shops settled, and then Kelley refused to settle with his men unless he

got the same conditions as the rest of

the shops. This the men could not

grant because of different grades of work

Kelley then thought he could break the Alliauce if he fought it and was

aided by the Morocco Manufacturers

Before the strike the men did, as a

day's work, 17½ dozen of colored skins, or 15 dozen and five black skins. After

the strike had started Kelley wanted

them to do 20 dozen and four small skins and 18 dozen and four large skins (black

and colored mixed). He refused to take

back certain members of the Alliance

and refused to divide the work equally

and other circumstances.

ers just what they wanted.

January 25, 1902.

The men have won on every point, and all reports in the capitalist press to the effect of their going back on the same conditions as prevail in other shops are

BASE INGRATITUDE.

Social Democrats Kicking Against the Rev. Putty Cheeks.

The following is from the Kaugaroo Social Democratic h'organs:

"The members of the First and Second Ward Branch (Local Chicago) Socialist Party, do emphatically protest at the action of the National Committee paying an Organizer \$2,000 yearly salary beside large unnecessary expense in the shape of car fare and expenses.

"Be it Resolved. That as most of our comrades are able and willing to work cause without renumeration, it is a crimtheir demands it is necessary to show inal waste of money to hire a salaried ex-clergyman to do the same; more es pecially as his salary is five times as great as the ordinary proletarian worker from whom it is wrung.

"And in view of the fact that the Rev. Vail has not reported any of his doings to the membership of the party and no increase throughout the country.

"We consider paying him any salary a gross injustice to the organization. It to say the least very discouraging to the working members of the party to know that every cent which reaches the National Organization eventually finds its way into the capacious pockets of the Rev. Vail.

"We demand this state of affairs instantly cease.

"Be it further Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the fol-lowing papers: "Workers' Call," Chi-cago, Ill.; "The Social Democratic Herald," Milwaukee, Wis.; "The Worker," New York, N. Y.
RICE WASBROUGH, Sec.

175 E. 22nd street, Chicago, Ill.

Could there be more base ingratitude! From the time that the Rev. Vall was sent out he crowded the pages of the Social Democratic papers with glowing accounts of his "work." He told how overcame the DeLeonites here, there and everywhere. Not only that, but like the Biblical seers of old he indulged in prophecies as to the result of "work." As he proceeded on his tour he saw the Social Democratic vote mounting higher and higher until its figures got beyond even his prophetic vision. But alas for the reverend and his prophecies; where he prophesied an increase the S. D. P. vote fell away. 'Tis base ingratitude to turn and rend this prophet alone, for did not the rest of the outfit indulge in like pipe dreams? cold-blooded resolution—that Rev. Vail did not report. The trouble was he re-ported too much.

INCREASE IN KILLED.

dilling (189 In Sulling

Rotten Cars Add to Dangers of Railroad Employees.

Advance sheets giving statistics from the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in addition to financial matters covered by the detailed income account heretofore issued, deal also with the statistics of employes killed and injured on the railroads. The report

There was a material increase in the (both on the stump and off) for the ratio kiled in 1900 from the three years preceding, the causes for which can only conjectured. With the use of airbrakes on freight trains it is confidently expected to lessen the deaths and injuries under this head, and it is observed that airbrakes were not nearly as generally used in 1899 and 1900 as they are now. It is pointed out, however, that with more powerful locomotives, heavier cars. and longer freight trains, the use of air brakes on these trains have been the occasion of an increased number of violent shocks, which tend to increase the danger to men on the cars.

"In 1893 the number of ton miles to

each trainman was 638,635, while in 100 it was 913,425. Some damage cases brought under the Safety Appliance act, or similar provisions in the State statutes, are mentioned. The Commission recommends that this act be amended so as to specifically require the application of automatic couplers to locomotives and tenders. Although about 75 per cent of the locomotives and tenders have been equipped with such couplers, the amendment is desirable if for no other reason than to insure uniformity on all the roads. It is also recommended that the application of 'handholds' be required on locomotives, tenders and snow plows, as well as upon cars. Both of these provisions and also the requirement standard height for couplers might reasonably be made to cover all vehicles, passenger, freight and miscellaneous, which are hauled or propelled by standard locomotives.

"Attention is called to the dangerou use at the present time of old and weak cars in nearly all trains. This has largely been caused by the great expansion of that every well-managed road will do with this element of danger as fast as it is practicable. The action of the American Railway Associationin recommending the adoption of a standard size for box and freight cars is noted and commended.

subject of airbrakes, and the Commistor a year to come."

run with only a few cars air braked, when, but for insufficient inspection, a very much larger number could have been made available. Harmful practice in connection with airbrake hose, unfortunately, seems to be on the in-crease is noted. This results from pulling one car away from another without disconnecting the hose couplings, but leaving these couplings to separate automatically. While such separation is theoretically provided for in the design of the coulling, the hose is strained and frequently loosened at its fastenings so that defects are produced. This introduces an element of constant danger while trains are running, for the inciden tal ruptures or parting of a hose while the train is in motion is sure to cause sudden stoppage, and the resulting shocks are quite liable to cause derailments or other damage to the cars. The retaining valve is a valuable additional safeguard, and on every steep grade a necessity, but it appears that only a few roads have as yet made regular and systematic use of these valves.
"Another cause of unsatisfactory ser-

sioner says that the airbrake on freight

trains has long been in need of a decided improvement. Trains have often been

vice is found in deficient arrangements at yards for testing the brakes.'

THE SOUTH AND THE CHINESE. Cotton-Mill Men Send a Delegation

to Washington.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 22.-Several cotton manufacturers of the Carolinas. Georgia and Alabama have gone to Washington to appear with eastern manufacturers before the Senate Committee on Immigration in reference to the Chinese Exclusion Act.

They will ask that no law be passed which would seriously affect the trade relations of this country with the Orient. Prior to the Boxer outbreak in China, several Southern cotton mills shipped almost their entire product to the Orient. With the restoration of order these trade relations have been resumed, and with promise of a large increase, which might be checked by adverse Chinese legisla-tion. Such a check would affect not only the mills in the South, but also those in the North, because of the intensified home competition.

The Southern delegation will urge the

re-enactment of the Geary law until the expiration of the present treaty, so that the whole matter may come up in 1904, believing that the question will find more serious and liberal treatment two years

The fact of the matter is not that the Southern cotton mill men fear the loss of trade by the re-enactment for a long period of the exclusion law, but that they hope by its not being permanently re-enacted they will be able to get the cheap Chinese labor.

A FIRM BASIS.

Enormous Increase in Business of

Trust Companies.

Albany, Jan. 24.-Supt. F. D. Kilburn, of the State Banking Department, today completed a tabulation of the figures showing the condition of the sixty-two trust companies of the State at the close of business on December 31, 1901. There has been an increase of five in the num-ber of trust companies, compared with the number reporting a year ago. The most significant feature shown in the reports of the trust companies is a vast increase in the item of total resources from an aggregate of \$797,983,512 a year ago to \$969,393,644 on December 31 last. an increase of \$171,410,132. Supt. Kil-

burn's statement in detail follows: Resources—Bonds and mortgages, \$45,-483 000: stock investment \$190 822. 965; loans on collateral, \$540,208,706 loans on personal securities, \$41,907,-800; overdrafts, \$52,290; due from banks and brokers, \$5,979,925; real estate, \$10. 747,440; cash on deposit, \$11,187,904; cash on hand, \$9,858,702; other assets \$13,147,.27; total resources, \$969,393,-

Liabilities-Capital stock, \$49,125,000; surplus, \$64,796,907; undivided profits, \$39,882,284; deposits in trust, \$352,213. 121; general deposits, \$440,718,602; other habilities, \$26,657,727; total habilities, \$696,393 644

Supplementary-Interest, commisisons and profits received, \$44,993,687; interest paid, \$18.878,883; expenses, \$5,937,-641; dividends, \$0,376,265; taxes, \$2,-726,696; deposits, made on order of the court, \$11,894,064; total deposits upon which interest is allowed, \$712,540,162; amount invested in mortgages, \$56, 480,417; mortgages paid and sold, \$51,

Morgan's Opinion.

J. Pierpont Morgan does not agree with the Wall street men who declare that the tide of prosperity-capitalist prosperity-is upon the point of turning from flood to ebb. When asked if he thought the turn had been reached Mor-

"Such a question scarcely needs an answer, for the facts speak for them-selves. The phenomenal prosperity of the country is so self-evident that you have the answer to your very hand,

"More: not only is the prosperity here but all the signs, all the promises, all the indications are that it is here for a long time to come. I have absolute faith in the future."

"As to recessions, as to set-backs, where is there sign of anything disommended. ... couraging? There is enough business "Considerable space is devoted to the already in hand to keep the country busy

HOW ABOUT THE REPORT?

MITCHELL INVESTIGATING COM-MITTEE BRINGS IN INDORSE-MENT INSTEAD OF STATEMENT.

Committee Says Charges Do Irreparable Damage to the Organisation-Resolutions Committee Refuses to Concur in Resolution Debarring Members Who Serve As Deputies During Strikes.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 23 .- The committee appointed by the United Mine Workers of America, in convention here, to investigate the charges made by Miss-Millie Meredith against President Mitchell and Secretary-Treasurer Wilson, has reported, exonerating the accused officials. The report declares that Miss Meredith's charges are doing irreparable damage to the miners' organization.

The committee, instead of submitting a statement, presented a resolution, expressing confidence in and endorsing the action of the officers in the matter referred to in the charges. The report

was adopted by a rising vote. The resolution is as follows:

"We, your committee appointed to investigate the charges and counter charges that have passed between Miss Mollie Meredith and officers of our organization, beg leave to make the following report:

"We find there was no foundation in fact for the charges preferred by Miss Meredith, and beg leave to submit the following resolution:

"Whereas, One Miss Mollie Meredith has issued circular letters containing statements and making allegations derogatory to the personal and official honor of the president, the secretary and the other officers of the United Miners

of America, and "Whereas, We believe that such statements coming from any source whatever are liable irreparably to damage our organization and should be and are hereby condemned; if any person or persons feel or know that officers or members of the U. M. of A. are derelict in their duty charges should and must be preferred in the proper manuer and have the guilty parties properly punished, and "Whereas, Said statements were intended and calculated to injure the presi-

dent, the secretary and other officers of the U. M. of A., and "Whereas, We believe and know that the national officers of our organization did all that honorable men should do to

protect our organization and its funds at the time Mr. Pearce was removed from office, and "Whereas, We have every confidence

in the honor, integrity and faithfulness of our officers: therefore be it "Resolved, That this convention by a

rising vote endorse in every particular the action of the officers in the Pearce matter."
The convention to-day considered, item

by item, a partial report by the Committee on Resolutions. The resolutions were presented by the committee as it had received them, together with its recommendations. The first was that the United Mine Workers' Journal be printed in the Slavonic, as well as in the English language. The committee's recommendation was adverse, and the resolution was defeated.

A second resolution was to the effect that two pages of the "Journal" b printed in the Polish language. This led to a prolonged discussion. President Mitchell explained that the experiment of printing two pages of the "Journal" in the Slavonic language had been tried without good results, it costing the organization \$1,040 to employ a man to set those two pages, when the foreign circulation was only 1,000.

All resolutions asking for the printing of documents in any language but the English language were voted down, al-though the Polish delegations made a strong plea to have the paper printed in their tongue.

A resolution that every local union of mine workers' organization be furnished with a copy of the verbatim reports of all the proceedings of the national convention brought up a discussion. The committee reported against the resolu-tion, which failed of adoption.

The committee refused to concur in a resolution providing that all men doing guard duty, "taking part in a private army," in the service of any coal cor-poration, should be eternally debarred from becoming members of the United Mine Workers' organization.

Flouring and Grist Mills.

Washington, Jan. 28.-The Census Bureau has issued a preliminary report regarding flouring and grist mill products. It makes the following showing for 1900, with increases and decrease

since 1890; Number of establishments 25,258, increase 37 per cent. Capital \$218,714,194, increase 5 per

Wage earners, average number 37.073 decrease 22 per cent. Wages \$17,703,418, decrease 2 per cent.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$10,325,588, decrease 22 per cent.

crease 10 per cent. Value of products \$560,719,063, increase 9 per cent,

Cost of materials \$475,826,345, in-

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE.

To the members of the Massachusetts | this other fact: that the S.E.C. is noth-State Executive Committee:-

Comrades: We, the undersigned, duly elected committee, to draw up a resum of the work done by the S. E. C., since last convention, do hereby present the

Since the late Convention failed to instruct in any respect, or lay down lines of work for the guidance of the S. E. C. the Committee was compelled to fall tack on its own resources and judgement in carrying on the work of the Campaign. This was a very lamentable oversight on the part of the delegates to the Convention; much worry and a great deal of responsibility falling to the lot of the S. E. C. might have been prevented if the Convention had acted in a different manner. As it was, the S. E C. started out as well as its experience allowed. The first action taken after the Convention was the acceptance of Courade A. E. Jones' offer to devote his vacation to the cause of the S. L. P. in Mass. Accordingly Comrade Jonnes started out on a tour through the western part of the State at a very slight expense to the S. E. C. But growing out of, and as a consequence of two lectures delivered by Comrade Jones in Spring-field the S. E. C. found itself embroiled field the S. E. C. found itself embroised in a debate between the S. L. P. and the S. D. P. The arrangement was left to the comrades of Section Springfield who in condunction with members of the S. D. P. proceeded to hire a hall and engage a stenographer to take down the debate. The cost of the debate was to debate. The cost of the debate was to be borne jointly share and share alike, by the S. D. P., and Sections Spring-field and Holyoke S. L. P.

Section Springfield being small in numbers, and weak financially, ap-caled to the S. E. C. to assist them pealed to the S. E. C. To assist drain in defraying the expenses of taking down and transcribing the debate. The S. E. C. voted to assist the Comrades in Springfield with a sum comrades in Springreid with a sum not exceeding five dollars. When the bill finally came up for settlement, the S. D. P. having crawled out, and the Comrades in Springfield not being able to shoulder the burden, the S. E. C. found itself confronted with the alternative of paying a bill amounting to mative of paying a bill amounting to thirty-two dollars and twenty-five cents, or leave the report in the hands of the stenographer. The stenographer, not being a party to the original agreement, which by the way appears to have been which by the way appears to have been verbal, charged the prevailing rate of wages which brought the bill up to double the amount contracted for; yet the S. E. C. took the position that the S. L. P. of Mass. could not consistently leave this matter in the hands of a pe outside the organization to be made

son outside the organisation to be made use of it in any way she saw fit. We realized that it was too big a gun which at any time might be trained on us. Consequently, we paid the bill, yet we deplore the carelessness of the arrangements and earnestly hope such a thing will not take place again, for we consider the money thus spent a dead loss.

Another matter growing out of Comrade Jones tour was in effect as follows: When Comrade Jones made his report to the S. E. C. it was accompanied by "elippings" from Springfield papers descriptive of his meetings, and the Comrade urged the S. E. C. to turn the opportunity to account, to make use of the mity to account, to make use of the these meetings had caused among working class of Springfield and vicinity. After some discussion it was decided to send a speaker to that part of the State. Comrade Chas. H. Corregan being selected as the most fitted, he gan being selected as the most fitted, he was accordingly placed in the field for the space of ten days. This entailed an expense to the S. E. C. of about thirty-six dollars, an item which might have been saved without loss of support to the Party, and it is an open question whether it brought any new members or any support at the polls in the late State election. It is the opinion of your Committee that it is unwise to jump at littee that it is unwise to jump at of expend a large sum of money on e first manifestation of interest on the ert of the working class which after proves nothing but a flash in the pan. Before the mind of the average work-ingman is properly prepared through angular Socialist literature, speech-

making has very little lasting effect.

A matter, however, which deserves mention as redounding to the benefit of the organization of the State is the picnic held last August by the Comrades of ster Boston, which netted one hun-it twenty dollars and sixty cents and beg leave to suggest to the new beg leave to suggest to the new Com-ittee the advisability, aye, the necessity of apurring the Comrades on to further activity in a similar direction since we have quite a debt on hand besides the accessity of starting the agitation right now. Another event which proved a agrest success, in a double sense, was the becture arranged by tae S. E. C. Sunday, October 13th. at Paine Memorial Hall, Boston, with Comrade Daniel De Leon as speaker. This fecture netted about fifty dollars to the S. E. C., and it gave the responser. to the movement the valuable pamphlet "Socialism vs. Auarchism."

A matter which, we regret to say, has by depleted our treasury was the st in the Haverhill Municipal Cam-in which the Party's name was leged to be involved. It should have sen apparent to all well-informed Com-des that the S. L. P. had not a ghost

rades that the S. L. P. had not a ghost of a show in bucking against the issue, and while we do not attempt to fasten the blame on anyone in particular, we nevertheless deplore the rashness of the S. E. C. in committing itself to an action entailing an expenditure of fifty dollars without suy benefit whatever.

We have so far been dealing with what has been done during the last six months and while we are painfully aware that the work of the S. E. C. is not above criticism, on the contrary, that on certain points it deserves criticism and we cheerfully invite an honest criticism, yet we beg leave to call attention to the fact that whatever shortcomings the S. E. C. may be guilty of, they are

ing more nor less than the reflex of the organization. Now, if the organization is sluggish and indifferent, the S. E. C. cannot be expected to be spry and active. That sluggishness and inactivity dom-inate within the organization through out the State is evident to the mos superficial observer and if proof to this assertion is necessary we have it in ample form in Comrade Berry's report to the S. E. C. of his tour during the last campaign. Notwithstanding the fact that the trip was advertised fully two weeks before Comrade Berry started out on the road, in both the Daily and Weekly People and kept as a standing dvertisement during six weeks, we find that in most places where he was billed to speak absolutely nothing had been done toward advertising locally or arrangement of meetings; even after he appeared on the scene some Sections showed absolute lack of organization. This, Comrades, is the principal point we must insist on organizing those we have got in the Party already into body of men impelled by one motive directed by one desire, the progress of the doctrine of the S. L. P. When this is accomplished and not until then can we expect to do effective propaganda. We must train the members in such a manner that they will be able to meet any emergency, know what to do, when and how to do it. We must also insist on a closer contact between the various Sections of the State and the S. E. C. The S. E. C. should be to the State organization what the brain is to the hu man body, any feeling or change of feeling in the remotest part of the State should be known to the S. E. C. When we have reached this state of perfec tion in the internal organization, which can be done without expenditure of money, we have reached a time when we can successfully inaugurate a vigorou gitation on the outside. But we believe it is high time to make a departure from methods hitherto in vogue. We hold that at this stage of the game at least, it is an almost criminal waste of money to send a speaker on a flying crip through the State, during campaign time, to speak to a handful of workingmen at each place to the tune of a hundred and fifty dollars per campaign. This money could be spent to better advantage by using the major portion to pur chase literature and divide among the sections as conditions may demand, and the rest to advertise a few meetings in the largest industrial towns.

Following are a few suggestions on how the work of agitation might be

carried on. Educate, agitate, organize, is the slogan of the S. L. P. and we should see to it that no circumstances or conditions make us lose sight of its great significance Education is necessary in breaking the ground, preparing the soil and setting the proletariat in a proper frame of mind to receive our agitation. Without edu-cation agitation falls flat. You run the risk of speaking over the heads of your audience, though you be fortunate to get one together. After flooding the field with all the literature at your mand it is time to set the agitator to work to guide an awakened clas consciousness toward organization and for that reason should the office of agitator and organizer be regarded as one. Now the best plan we can offer in this Campaign of education is that the S. E. C. call upon the sections throughout the State to push the distribution of leaflets. But when we speak of dis-tribution we mean all that the term implies; it is not sufficient to order a number of leaflets and keep them stacked up round Section Headquarters until they become wastepaper, but place one leaflet in the hand of a workingman willing to read it, once a week for a num-ber of weeks. This is in our opinion a far more effective way than by holding lectures at which none but Party mem bers turn up. Let us learn by the ex-perience of others. When the mountain refused to come to Mohamet, Mohamet went to the mountain. If the working men refuse to come to our meetings or lectures, let us invade their very homes if need be, with our literature. in the fullness of time, when we do put the agitator-organizer in the field his efforts should be concentrated on the principal industrial towns, more particularly so in towns where one certain in-dustry predominates; he will then be able to all the easier master the situation and gather instances from the daily life; of his particular auditors wherewith to clinch his arguments; in one word, he will be in a position to know what he is talking about. A strong movement in a few localities where conditions are favorable will have a far greater mora effect on the State at large than a weak movement scattered over the whole. It will, as a matter of course, develop talents who will be able to take charge of the agitation in their immediate vicin ities, will stimulate enthusiasm, which in turn will beget financial support to carry on the work farther from home.

As to the Circuit Organizer Plan we

As to the Circuit Organizer Plan we beg leave to refrain from laying down any lines of action. Little or nothing worth speaking of has been done by the State organization, with a few exceptions, during the year towards selling auxiliary stamps. If it could be arranged so as to give sections one-half of the proceeds of the sale of these stamps it might stimulate activity on the part of the members. of the members.
Respectfully submitted,
Charles A. Christenson,
Edwin S. Mayo,
Herman W. A. Raasch,
Committee. Massachusetts State Executive Com-

mittee. 1165 Tremont Street. Jan. 12, 1902. C. F. Walker in the chair.

Roll Call: Present—Deans, Quarnstrom, Raasch,

Walker, Christenson, Beck, Mayo.

Absent—O'Keefe, Fugelstad, Lyndell,
Minutes of previous meeting approved,
Financial Secretary Ransch's absence be-As. E. C. may be guilty of, they are

Minutes of previous neeting approved.

Financial Secretary Ransch's absence be
tensed by lack of willingness to

the Party's best interests, but
the party's best interests, but
the date of the last meeting of the S.E.C.

Thus dies what was considered one
the date of the last meeting of the S.E.C.

Thus dies what was considered one
of the strongest and most influential
that holds them under almost any circumstances, as capitalist domination

cepted and the comrade marked as excused. Moved that the committee take up such communications as require their immediate attention, also act upon the report of this committee to the new S. E. C. for 1902, Carried.

Communications: O'Fihelly of Abington. On holding caucus in that town. Motion-to refer to the new S. E. C., Carried. From Ward Branches 10 and 20, of Boston, Everett, Malden, Someryille vote for Recording Secretary and Financial Secretary. Action-vote ordered compiled. From Everett, censuring the S. E. C. for the needless expense incurred in protesting against the Social Democrats using the name of Socialist Party on nomination papers. Action-As the above matter is dealt with in the report of the old committee it was voted to place communication on file.

Financial reports, as submitted by the Financial Secretary and Auditing Committee were accepted and Recording Secretary instructed to send same to the

C. A. Christenson on De Leon

ure accepted as progressive.

Moved that vote for Recording Secre tary and Financial Secretary be closed and the same be compiled.

The result of above vote was as For Recording Secretary-Mayo, 40;

Christenson, 8. For Financial Secretary—Raasch, 35; Mayo and Raasch receiving the highest

vote were declared elected.

Moved that this S. E. C. adjourns sine die. Carried.

As members elected by Sections in Greater Boston to the S. E. C. for 1902 were present the same were called to order by the Recording Secretary. On call for nomination for temporary Chairman A. E. Jones, of Everett, was elected. On Credential Committee, Thomas M. Birtwell of Lynn, who reported the following members elected to the new S. E. C. as present:

Gibson and Birtwell, of Lynn; Jones, of Everett; Quarnstrom, of Somerville, with Mayo and Raasch, Secretaries. With report of Credential Committee accepted, the temporary organization was made permanent.

Moved by Raasch to proceed to elect permanent committee. Amended by Birtwell to lay on table until next meeting—the fourth Sunday in January. Amendment carried.

From Stoeber of Adams, inquiring as to what had become of order for due stamps sent for early in December. As the recording secretary has communicated with Stoeber the above letter was order-

ed filed.
From Cambridge—on election of offi-

From Haverhill-notifying S.E.C. that M. T. Berry has been elected as or-ganizer of that Section.

From Lawrence—on election of officers. Pittsfield, Somerville and Salem vote on Haverhill resolution. Regarding resolution, it was moved to close the vote on the same two weeks from date.

As to report of the late S. E. C., it was moved that the same to the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE

for publication and also that a committee three be elected to take out such matter as recommended by said rematter as recommended by said report and submit the same to the S. E. C. at its next regular meeting. Motion

Raasch, Christenson and Mayo were elected on above-named committees. It was moved, That the S. E. C.

meeting be held every second and fourth Sunday in each month at 11 a. m., at No. 1165 Tremont street, Room No. 1, Boston, Mass. Financial-Secretary was instructed to ascertain of the Boston Section Headquarters Committee what the cost of rent would be to the Moved. That the Financial-Secretary

be instructed to pay to A. E. Jones \$25.00 on account, on loan made by him to Party in 1900. Motion carried. Recording-Secretary was instructed to call upon all Sections within District 19

S. T. & L. A, to make nominations for delegate to said District 19 for the en-Birtwell, of Lynn, and Jones, of

Exercit, were elected on committee to draw up an order of business for this draw up an order of business for this ommittee and report at next meeting. Jones and Christenson were elected to assist the Financial-Secretary in locat-ing D. P. stamps, Paris Assessment stamps, Auxiliary stamps, and National The Recording-Secretary was instruct-

ed to communicate with Walker, of Vine-yard Haven, and Tobin, of Attleboro, requesting them to become members at large, thus becoming the nucleus for an organization in the future.

Action of the old S. E. C. on O'Fihelly

holding caucuses in Abington was en-dorsed by the new S. E. C. Kuhn, of N. E. C., on complaint of

Comrade O'Fihelly, of neglect of duty on part of the S. E. C. It was moved, That the Recording-Secretary bring all matter relative to above matter to next meeting of the S. E. C.

EDWIN S. MAYO. Recording Secretary. 22 Villa avenue, Everett, Mass.

PURE AND SIMPLE UNION DIES.

Federation of Labor in Red Wing, Minn., Expires for Want of Support.

· Red Wing, Minn., Jan. 23.-The Federation of Labor in Red Wing is no more. It died for want of support. Three years ago this organization was formed and within a few months it had about 800 members. In about a year interest began to die out and the mem-bership decreased. A sick benefit fund had been created but finally this too had to be given up. Lately there have been very few members and these did not attend the meetings. Finally enough members were gotten together to

THE ATTACK ON LYON.

A Review of Southern Conditions Which Throws Light on Its Motive.

With a view of throwing a side light upon the force and motion that prompted hose Texas savages to commit that most dastardly assault upon Comrade F. L. Lyon, and enumerate some of the "crimes against the helpless" that an S. L. P. speaker on that subject might touch upon, I hereby pen these lines.

To more clearly understand the situation it will be necessary to view the world's commercial development, and the degeneration of the South—changes wrought by the Civil War, etc.

In ante-bellum days, the South was wholly agricultural. Cotton, rice and cane products (sugar and molasses) being the chief products. Large plantations operated by chattel slaves usually driven by a wage-slave (called overseer).

Plantation and slave owners' families

usually large, six to eight, the average twelve children not uncommon. England then was "the workshop of

The textile industries the New England states were in their early infancy. The raw material for the English mills came chiefly from the

With the Civil War and its disturbances of production and transportation upon the high seas on account of the blockade, England's cotton supply was much hampered and finally completely shut off. England then introduced cotton culture into its antipodean possession very extensively. South American countries, Hawaiian Islands and the Asiatic countries came in later as competi tors, in the world's markets for cotton rice and cane products. Result: be-fore the War cotton sold at Gulf ports from 25 cents to 30 cents. In 1897 best grades sold as low as 6 cents; ditto Cane products were so a bounty of 2 cents per pound had to be paid by the Government a decade ago (under Sugar Trust influence), so that sugar could be produced profitably in United States.

With the passing away of the heads of the old Bourbon families, and the subdivision of the estate among the num crous heirs, and continuous cul-tivation without fertilization, the without productivity of the soil is greatly diminished, so that the income from each individual's share of the once great estate is no longer com-mensurate with his "station" in life. It is soon sold or mortgaged which means the same in the end, to keep up that "station," so that this once grand southern gentleman "sah" with a geneological ree with branches extending into the best families of old Virginia" finds himself without any assets.

An intellectual pec-wee, commercialism

is an unsolvable enigma to him, his few generations of "gentlemanship" him with a natural aversion to any useful vocation, which he will not accept unless the woodman's axe and the continuous crack of the hunter's gun has shut off his food supply, and a vacuum has been produced in his inner regions; which circumstances have lumbled the majority of the native wage-slaves in the industries of the South to-day. Those that yield to the above circumstances and go to work suffer social ostracism, as southern "sassiety" spurns grimy hands and clothing as it does a leper. So the proud gentleman (?) turns his efforts to rics," a source of livelihood, which is well exposed in the masterly article in The PEOPLE of December 21, 1901, "Texas Ku Klux Klan In Working Order" Order.'

To quote from the article in illustration:

"The usually brutal practice of city and county officials, so common in Texas in kidnapping friendless and upemployed workingmen and fining them as vagrants. and working them on public improve-ments, 'shaking down' unfortunates of all kinds, and using official positions as shields behind which to perpetrate every variety of outrage against defenseless men, women, and children."

The above, taken from Comrade Lyon's address upon 'Crimes Against the Helpless." must have been a severe scoring against the gentry that perpetrate them. An explanation here by one that has all over Texas, from the Sabine to Pan Handle, and was reared twenty mile miles from the Texas State line, may be in order here. I have had ample servations and know whereof I write. In the saw-mill districts of East Texas where Comrade Lyon was, the pluck-me store is in full blast. Payment of most cases but with "scrip" in the employing mill, which is "honored at par with merchandise of the poorest quality at exhorbitant prices, or is "shaved" (at a deep cut) for cash.

In Texas I have seen the proletariat in its lowest degree of degradation. In the railroad construction camps can be found the quondam textile worker, shoe worker, printer, and almost every trade where female and child-labor, and machinery have been introduced; these itinerant workmen harvesting the cereal of the Northwest, and, to escape the blast of old Boreas, going to Texas to work on the railroads. When one road is finished it is turned over to the promoters and stock manipulators, the builders pack their "trunks" (a red ban-dana handkerchief, containing a shirt, another handkerchief and possibly a pair f socks), and move on in search of another job.

To them yule-time, the babbling brook chirp of the bird, and twilight with the coming of the evening, sing no requiem of home, with its cheerful fireside and loving mother and father, brothers and sisters gathered around them: Capitalism long ago abolished all of that. But in their desert of misery they seek an oasis in intoxication and debauchery, in their monthly, bi-monthly, and more often tri-monthly visits to the larger towns of Texas.

These are types of unfortunates that are preyed upon by the ravenous vultures to whom Comrade Lyon's remarks were

makes the working class a criminal class when its members change their abodeif they have any money a "shake-down" is the result, which means a fine of the amount the victim has. If without any funds a fine, to be worked out on public work is imposed. The "taxpayer" thus gets some cheap labor (fifty cents a day, which would go to the keeper of

In Taylor, Tex., I saw seventeen unfortunates incarcerated in a place ten by fourteen feet, and food for all was carried from the back door of a hotel in an ordinary water bucket. They were daily marched out, the more "desperate" chain-ed, and worked on the street under a shot gun guard. Every one of them was charged with the heinous chime of being out of work.

the bastile for board.)

This town was not different from other Texas towns. Some places nine months to a year are not uncommon sentences. Let no one be deceived and think that the South is alone in this respect. Elsewhere it is not different in kind, but in

In the Wild West States the club plays an important part, as there, through fear of the working class vote, "convict labor" must not compete too strongly with "free labor." Political favors are paid for with street cleaning jobs, so the workhouse and club is used with telling effect. The latter is notably so at Burlington, Iown. In April, 1897, I was working in Lin-

coln, Neb. One day a fellow-craftsman came limping into the shop, one that I had toiled and sweated with in neighboring shops for three consecutive years. When I asked what was the matter he "For God's sake get me something for bruises." I looked at him, stripped him, and saw that his back was black and blue, from his head to his shoe-tops, where he had been beaten in Burlington. The police force and population in general of Burlington at that time can with Beaumont for honors (?) in their class. This is how those injuries came

The high bluff at Burlington overhanging the Mississippi river has holes that are shared by the beast of the woods and the unfortunate son of man that bath not where to lay his head. Nightly the bluffs are searched as are the coal scuttles, out-houses and box cars.

The unfortunates caught in the day's are taken to a plain bounded by the river on one side and almost perpendicular bluffs on the other. There they are let loose one at a time to run a gauntlet of about a hundred feet onto and across a bridge.

In the dark the poor devil cannot see and does not know what he is up against until he is on the trestle, and being pounced on by two big burley brutes with clubs it is a wonder life and limb are not sacrificed—who knows but what it often is?

This performance generally concludes a night's sight-seeing to many of the theatre-going people (?) of Burlington. The working class has usually quite a number among the spectators, who complacently look on or audibly approve of the outrage, as it removes that many from the local labor market. Ditto Galesburg and Godfrey, Ill.

Work-houses abound from Maine's surf-washed shores to the Golden Gate; from Key West to the Canadian border that are filled by the crimeless criminals of the working class.

The law of wages as accepted by the class conscious Socialist is briefly: The cost of a given standard of living, modi-fied by the power of resistance of the working class. Thus a PROPER economic organization is a power of resistance and can raise the standard of living. A requisite degree of skill is a power of resistance and can command wages than a less degree. The right to change masters is a power of resistance, which is held up to working class by capitalism's praise singers, as the greatest degree of liberty that mankind ever enjoyed. Place a victim of the Texas constabulary be-tween two hostile towns and very little of that liberty remains.

What more proper or better subject can the Socialist Labor Party take up than "Crimes Against the Helpless," or more properly "The Crimeless Criminals. of the Working Class"? A date should annually be set to commemorate the first bloodshed to the S. L. P. Meetings should be held by every Section in the country. These indignities should be disussed and a special edition of THE PEOPLE gotten out dealing with them. Up comraes and do your utmost that those scoundrels may be brought to Jus-tice and the S.L.P. hold high carnival over their prostrate bodies.

Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 20.

PORTO RICANS IN HAWAII.

When They Desert Plantations They

Are Prosecuted As Vagrants.

Honolulu, Jan. 25.—The Porto Ricans imported to Hawaii for labor on the plantations have become a problem. Many of them were anaemic on arrival and up fit for labor. They were cared for by the plantation physicians and in the planta tion hospitals till they recovered health and strength, but they proved themselves in many cases unwilling slaves, and deserted the plantations for the towns. In the towns they picked up a precariou living, doing work as laborers or at odd Hundreds of them have come to Honolulu, and are becoming a menace o the community. Of late, robberies and hold-ups have increased beyond any previous experience of the town, and of the crime is credited to the Porto A large proportion of the prisoners who

Gaily come becore the police courts are Porto Ricans, and the "charitable" citi-zens and the "charitable" organizations are burdened with the indigent and men dicant among them. Yesterday twentyfour of them, all men, applied in a body to the Associated Charities. All claimed to have been without food for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, and ome claimed to have families who were in the same plight. The Associated Charites was unable to relieve their wants and the High Sheriff was notified an effort will be made to send them to some of the plantations of this island, and those who will not work will be prosecuted for "vagrancy."

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BECOMING AMERICANIZED.

CRIME FLOURISHES IN THE ONCE EDENIC HAWAII.

Robbery First Introduced by American Troops During Spanish-American War-Locks and Beggars, Un known Once, Now Plentiful.

Honolulu, Jan. 10 .- One by one the Hawaiian customs and practices are be ing lost in the Americanization of the a thing as a residence, secured by bolts and locks was unknown in Hawii, but the depredations of criminals in the last weeks have compelled people to take steps to secure the windows at night.

Robbery after robbery has alarmed the people of the islands and the sense of security heretofore felt among the peaceful and honest Hawaiians has given way to fear of the depredations of the new population sprung up since annexa-

Living in a land of plenty where the fields bore sufficient to satisfy all the desires of the native, the need of any other form of riches was not apparen to the Hawaiian. He was not disposed to lay up any of this world's goods, and was content when the needs of the day were satisfied. Such a thing as a beggan was practically unknown, and the crime of vagrancy was not known to the court calendar

Now that what was once public, is now private property, has changed all this. The first rude shock of awakening came with the Spanish-American was and the establishment of the transport service in the Pacific with Honolulu as the midway stopping place. Thousands of American soldiers will remember with what joy they were received by the Hawaiians, and how the Hawaiians extended the fullest measure of hospitality The men were feasted to their hearts' content, and there appeared to be no let-up to the enthusiasm of the Hawaiians.

Then came a change. The departure of a transport generally means the disappearance of sundry articles of value. Then the natives became suspicious.

The crowds that, went to greet each passing transport grewsmaller and smaller, and the offerings of fruit and hospiality became rarer as the misdeeds of the soldiers became more generally known. Now transports come and go with very little attention.

It is not to the soldiers alone that the passing of the old feeling of security is due. With the expiration of the labo contracts which kept Japanese, Portuguese and Chinese in the plantations hey began to come to town and take up a trade here, failing in which they con tracted some other method of securing a livelihood.

With annexation labor contracts be came illegal, and laborers brought here often elected to shift for themselves rather than go to the plantations. A few years ago a beggar was practically un-known on any of the islands. The Hawaiian would rather have starved than to ask for alms, for there was plenty to be had in the fields and valleys without the asking. Life then was not a problem but a pleasure, and the happyo-lucky native had no fear of the future. Now begging is getting common.

The police were not needed in those clays for the detention of crime. No thought was given to any crime other than those against the existing government, and the police records show

an almost total absence of thieving and its kindred crimes. Now all this is changed. The open residence is an exception rather than the rule. The coming of the Americans has brought its inevitable result. Doors are

barred at night by merchants. There has been hardly a day for the last six months in which some form of larceny has not been reported to the police. Burglaries are frequent and have

increased alarmingly the past few weeks. The police seem powerless to stop this epidemic of crime, and lack of money has made it impossible to increase the pelice appropriation. There is now be-lieved to be an organized gang of thieves is estimated at \$15,000. by necessity are learning to steal and uaive cases crowd the courts.

The police force now is a peculiar institution. It is composed largely of natives, who do not understand the ways of the American criminal and cannot comprehend the meaning of the new reign of terror.

In the meantime, the people of the

islands have taken the matter into their own hands, barred their doors and locked the windows, and are preparing to resist the attacks of the new element which their former feeling of security has drawn hither.

Man Killer by Occupation.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 27—Assassina-tion is a trade with Tom Horn, stock detective andfor many years a well-knwon Government scout, acording to evidence introduced in his preliminary hearing Saturday. Under pretense of hiring him as detective for a Montana ranch, deputy United States Marshal Joseph Lefores count of his crimes. Following are the extracts from the alleged confes "Killing men is my speciality. I look

upon it as a business proposition and l guess I have got a corner on the market in this section. The first man I killed was a second lieutenant in the Mexican army. I was then 26 years old and new at the business, but I got accustomed to it after a while. There was no agree ment signed in the Nickel killing. I de all of my business through Coble (John C. Coble, Manager of the Iron Mountain Ranch Co.). He is the whitest man I ever worked for. I got \$2,100 for killing three men.

It is said to be not unusual for big cattle companies to employ detectives to kill theives, "rustlers," whom they whom they cannot successfully prosecute, but here-tofore it has been almost impossible to make out a clear case against them.

Select List of

Socialist Books

For the Works ingman and the Student.

The following books are recommended by the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party to those desiring to know who: Modern socialism is. The evolution of society from Slav-

ery through Feudalism to Capitalism is a necessary part of the science of Socialism, and the growth of the Trade Union and the Labor Movement gener ally are closely connected it. A number of standard books on History, Political Economy, and and the development of various social institutions are therefore included in this

list. Aveling, Edward: The Student's Marx: An Introduc-

The Working Class Movement in England: A Sketch of Condi-tions from 1545 to 189510 Bax, Ernest Beifort:
The Religion of Socialism. Cloth 1.00

The Ethics of Socialism. Cloth 1.00 Outlooks from the New Stand point. Cloth 1.00 History of the Paris Commune.

Bax and Morris: Socialism, Its Growth and Out-Bebel, August: Woman in the Past, Present and

Connolly, James: Erin's Hope: The End and the What Means This Strike?05

Engels and Marx: The Manifesto of the Communist

Gronlund, Lawrence:
The Co-operative Commonwealth Cloth 1.00
The Co-operative Commonwealth

Hyndman, H. M .:

A Summary of the Principles of

Lasalle, Ferdinand
The Workingman's Program.......10
Liebknecht, Wilhelm

Socialism: What it is and What.

issagaray: History of the Paris Commune. Cloth 1.00 Marx, Karl: Revolution and Counter-Revolution, Cloth 1.00 First Nine Chapters from "Cap-

Marx and Engels: Manifesto of the Communist

Ancient Society..... 4.00

Anarchism and Socialism. Cloth... .40

Quelch and Wright:

Socialism and the Single Tax. A

man Trade Unionism....... .05 Widdup, J. R.: **ტეფეფის 19**

NEW YORK

AND A SECURE OF THE SERVICE

LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 NEW READE STREET, NEW YORK. eeeeeeeeeeaaaaaaaaaaaaa A LEAF FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF A "CHARITY" AGENT.

It Shows How the Family Tie Is Crushed Out in Pitiless Struggle for Existence for Which Capitaliam la Responsible.

Pulpit pounders, college professors, newspapers and in fact all the upholders of capitalism denounce Socialism as an titution that would destroy that would destroy the family. It is capitalism that destroys the family. Mothers are compelled to leave their children in the "charitable" day nursery while they go out to aid the father as breadwinner. Children are compelled to go to work while hardly out of their infancy. She towns are built up in one part of the country while e towns grow up in another part part. It was only the other day that the newly elected Episcopal Bishop of Long Island sounded a note of warning at a gather-ing of capitalists. The Bishop said: ing of capitalists. The Bishop said "It is the duty of the preacher to so

times look on the dark side of an industrial age with its multiplicity of inventions. These inventions are threatening our domestic life, and are endangering

our domestic life, and are endangering the sanctity of the home.

"There are 6,000,000 women wage earners in America, and sixty per cent. of our workingmen could not support their families unless their women also went out to work. To find their places as breadwinners the women have to go out of their own homes, out of the protection of their brothers and fathers. We meet them in the trolleys and in the street, and they push and jostle just as street, and they push and jostle just as bard as the men. Their modesty is being

The following is a leaf from the daily experience of an agent of a "charity" organization who officiates at the final

reaking up of a coor man's home: The agent climbed flight after flight greasy stairs. When she opened the greasy stairs. When she opened the or the agent saw one of those squalid one of the very poor that battle description. The plastered walls were black. The boards of the floor were invisible; heaps of old clothing, foul and invisible; heaps of old clothing, four and rotting, were strewn about. A little boy of 5 years his crippicd shoulders up between his 4 ars, his elf-like eyes shining large in his aged little face, sat sliently watching. A gaunt, haggard girl of eight was holding the wailing haby and up and down the narrow room paced a wild-eyed woman who wrung her hands and nuttered to herself.

her hands and muttered to herself.

"Mad as a March hare," remarked the agent, who was also a trained nurse. She examined the baby. The poor little wretch gave forth a dreadful cry with every breath. She found its back and limbs covered with blisters.

"How did the child get burned?" she

my had to mind him last night

and he dropped him on the stove," re-plied the girl apathetically.

plied the girl apathetically.
Tommy was the five-year-old cripple.
The agent took the mother's hand, and eaids I'm going to send for an ambulance to take the baby to the hospital. Then we'll send the other children to a good we'll take you somewhere

ne, and we'll take you somew

home, and we'll take you somewhere where you can have good care and get well. I see you are sick."
Instantly a tempest raged in the room, the crazed woman seized the baby, and pressing it tightly to her breast, strode up and down the room, declaring that it should not be separated from her; that she would not be separated from her children. The poor woman had become crazed by brooding over her misery it was learned.

The agent argued, pleaded, begged, to no avail. She understood quite well that it was illegal to take the children without the "consent" of their parent. So she found out from the girl where the father worked, went down to the street, telephoned for an ambulance, and then ght the factory where the father nan, and get permission for the man o amompany her. They went back to he tenement, where they found the am-sqlance, a physician and two policemen raiting them. They went up to the com, crowding the miserable little apartnat when they were all in. Then the sk of persuading the mother began, he husband seemed to have no laftuthe power of utterance as the significance of the scene dawned upon him.

But the girl, Annie, now came out

strong.

"Mother, mether," she pleaded in tones almost as frenzied as the woman's: "you must let us go with the lady. Oh, do let us go with the lady. You know we're cold all the time. You know you can't take care of us. Oh, you must let us

The weirdlness of the child, realizing, like a mature person, the necessity of breaking up the family, was sad to look

Thee Annie changed her tone. She

Then Annie changed her tone. She took her mother by the shoulder and forced her to meet her eye.
"Now you go and sit down there," she said sternly: "You stop that screaming and go and sit down there and keep still and behave yourself. Aren't you ashamed of yourself."

ad of yourself?"
This child of eight had been forced to live with the crazy mother, and protect, the younger children, and she had learned her lesson well.

her lesson well.

Eventually the gasping baby was taken away and sent to the Post Graduate Hospital.

Meanwhile the agent had telephoned

Meanwhile the agent had telephoned to her district office, and instructed her assistant to go down to the children's court and get Mr. Bauer to commit the girl. Annie, to one of the orphan asylums subsidized by the city. The assistant now arrived with the papers from the court, and was intrusted with the task of taking Annie to the asylum, where she would not be "cold all the time and hungry all the time."

The Orthopsedic Hospital had been communicated with, and the people there contented to take in the crippled child, on the chance of doing something to modify his deformity. Last of all, the mother was carried away to Bellevne, resisting fercely every step of the way.

When it was all over, the "charity" agent boarded a car for home.

ON THE LABEL.

L. A. 267 (Lynn) to the Members of the S. T. & L. A.

It is conceded by all S. L. P. men that in order to make progress we must divest our movement of everything which is impotent in our struggles with the capitalist class, as the following facts will

We can understand the pure and sim plers when they use the label, as they do not set themselves up as a class con scious revolutionary organization of the working class.

They claim an identity of interest with the capitalist class that is based upon the principle that the interests of capital and labor are identical.

The S. T. & L. A. being based upon the principle that the interest of the working class is diametrically opposed to the interest of the capitalist class, cannot use that which is a refutation of the principles upon which our organization is based.

Our experience with the label has been in buying shoes with the label upon them, that they were made of shoddy material and the price of them was on an average of 30 per cent, higher than shoes without the label, which were made of far superior quality.

For instance, the Emerson and W. L.

Douglas shoes have increased 50 cents per pair since they secured the label. The label appeals to the cockroach boss and grafters.

The only class that we can consistently consider is the working class, the producrs of all wealth.

Then how can we consistently appea to the consumers to buy the necessarie of life in the dearest market simply be cause they may have the label on and appeal to the comrades to buy these up the middle class in their frantic of ferts to keep from being exterminated by the capitalist class, and to delude working class by teaching them that it is for their material interest to pur chase these label goods.

The middle class having the tools of production inadequate to keep up in the race with the large capitalists, who are in possession of the modern tools of production, who can undersell them in he markets of the world, by using the label appeal to the foolish sentiment of the working class to aid them in their struggle with the trusts.

The cockroach concern finding that the sentiment towards Socialism is growing stronger, wishes to use the label of the S. T. & L. A. for the purpose of exploiting the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A.

To illustrate how the grafters endeavor to use the movement to advance their individual interest, an incident may be ited that happened in the State conven tion of the S. L. P. which was held in

Worcester in 1899.

David Goldstein, of Boston, who was then a member of the S. L. P., and who has since Kangarooed for the good of the movement, introduced a resolution asking the indorsement of the convention of a scheme of his by which he was to use the party to advance his individual inter

The said resolution was unanimously sat upon by the convention as it would not allow the party to be contaminated by such grafters.

If the S. T. & L. A. is not a pure and simple organization we cannot begin to nise, and to use an illustration of an Alliance man, you cannot build compromising and continue to compre mise until you reach the top, and have a structure that will stand and not topple

The lamp of experience gives us valuable light to guide our footsteps in the future by which we must profit and clear away any obstacle that may stand in our way and create confusion on our march to the Socialist Republic.

Our organization must be thoroughly equipped with intellectual force to guide the ship of state to its destination The forces that are at work offer no retreat even if we were base enough to

We believe that those who would re treat do not realize that all avenues of escape are shut off, and it remains for the militants to give the command to

advance.
Within our ranks there should not be any confusion, but all must act as if they were of one common mind all in one common cause, and one hand alone which could crown their efforts with success, which the great mass must raily in their final struggle with the capitalist class for their emancipation.

Our mission is to construct an organ-

that is based upon class conscious revolutionary lines, and in order to acthe working class upon lines that are potent to advance their material interest upon the economic field in their skirmshes with the capitalist class and trust as Marx well said, who drew the programme of the communist pa ty, to the intellectual development of the working class which was sure to result from combined action and mutual disrussion and prepare the way for a true insight into the true conditions of the

working class emancipation.

We therefore appeal to the comrades of the S. T. & L. A. of the United States and Canada to vote against the amendment to the constitution which has been referred to a referendum vote and vote to abolish all label and trades devices.

Let all members read this carefully and fight for the revolutionary Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

JOHN A. HENLEY, JOHN WM. RYAN, FRANCIS A. WALSH. Press Committee, L. A. 267. Lynn, Mass., Jan. 19.

If you are getting this paper without having ordering it, do not re-fuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it exIN TORONTO.

WHAT THE S. L. P. THERE IS DOING AND THE RESULT.

Incidents Connected With the Recent Municipal Election-Increase in S. L. P. Vote Alarms Capitalists -They Are Now Preparing to Put Up a Fake Socialist Party.

Toronto, Jan. 24.-Toronto is an up to-date capitalist city with all that implies. Manufacturing is carried on ex-tensively and there are the large department stores. Toronto too is the college town of Canada and the Provincial capitol is also located here. The Province is controlled by the Liberals while Toronto is always Conservative.

In the recent municipal election Mayor Towland was nominated and William McClain M. P., and the owner of the Toronto World" accepted a nomination because, as he stated, he wanted to do something for the people. There isn't a particle of doubt that he intended doing ne thing or things foremost of which was to pocket the salary. are Conservatives. Howland was the candidate of the ultra-Capitalists, while McClain represented the middle class. in fact, he became a "Me too" Socialist. He, if sected, would make Toronto wner of its street railroads, gas, etc.,

Section Toronto, S. L. P. nominated Charles C Woodley, a printer, Owing to property qualifica-Mayor. tions required, no more of our members could become candidates; but that did not prevent us from nominating them. Here there is a nomination day; it is held one week previous to election. that day candidates are nominated for all offices. The candidates for alderman do not have to qualify until the next day. Each of the candidates nominated has an opportunity to address the electors present. For that reason several S. L. P. men were large auseveral S. L. P. men were nominated diences, mostly wage workers. course we were treated to the regulation howl from the ward heelers and labor skates in each ward the moment the audience were informed that the comrades were the candidates of the S. I., P. in each half our members despite the attempted interruptions of the heelers compelled the audience to give them an attentive hearing, and when through

were given a good round of applause. This part of the campaign work had its amusing features. The moment the other cardidates, especially those were to speak before our members, knew that an S. L. P. man was to follow then they became very zealous for labor. They were willing to do anything and every-

The Section not being able to hold any neetings, other than the regular Sunday afternoon propaganda meetings and the weather being too cold for street agita-tion, had to rely solely on literature to educate the workers to strike on election day: "We got 5,000 leaflets from the Labor Yews Company and 15 000 manifestoes as printed in the DAILY PEO-PLE, which we distributed to the warrorkers while on their way to work and again in the evening when coming from "The Beast Behind Czolgosz was well received in a certain factory. A copy was passed from man to man until it got so black it could no longer be read.

The Trades and Labor Council, while not endorsing any candidate directly, endorsed McClain, for most of the Yoonyun "leaders" worked for his election. One Armstrong, of the Typographical Union, worked for Howland, and proved that William McClain had got a permanent injunction out against his printers severn years ago, which was still good. much for McClain. But how about Howland? He is the man who as Mayor of the city addressed the ma-chinists at their convention here last summer, and two days later in opposition to a proposed raise of the city laborers' wages from 15 to 18 cents per hour, said would make aristocrats of them. here we have part of the Organized Scabbery endorsing a man who has a injunction against his employees, and others endorsing a men who says that 18 cents per hour would make aristocrats of working men! The S. I.. P. will put those misleaders of labor on the pillory ere long.

The Socialist League, the Kangaroo

The Socialist League, the Kangaroo freaks of Canada, endorsed McClain. They did this both through their paper "Cit'zen and Country" and individual members. The S. L. P. pointed out in the past, that as soon as our vote commenced to roll up, that this fake Socialist Party, would not up candidates and not Party would put up candidates and not ticians must have cracked the whip, and the League hastened to answer by re-solving to enter the next municipal elec-

Howland was re-elected and the S. L. P. vote rose from 221 last year to 642 this year, which led the "Evening to make the truthful state-Telegram ment that Charles C. Woodley was the only candidate who won a moral victory; he being the only candidate whose vote increased and the very next day it emitted this hewl referring to the S. L. P. vote in Hamilton: "It is hideous to think that a vote the size of the electorial vote

of a town like Brockville should be cast for a Socialist in Hamilton; whether are we drifting?"

Whether those for whom the "Telegram" speaks, are drifting or not, certain it is that the S. L. P. is not; it is heading straight, for the Socialist Republic and like the locomotive starting public and like the locomotive starting off with its train is gaining momentum as it moves forward.

as it moves forward.

The night of the election, while watching the bulletin boards—the capitalist press here not having learned the tricks of the press in the States, that of ignoring the S. L. P. as much as possible—they stook particular delight in throwing caricatures of the S. L. P. on the boards. The first that appeared represented Comrade Woodley knocked flat by a brick; the next pictured our candidate tramping the next pictured our candidate tramping up Salt Creek with a "tramp" in one hand, and the S. L. P. being dragged along by the other. Then one appeared showing him snowed under, only his feet

.....NEWS FROM.....

THE FIELD OF LABOR ************

Is There Work for Allf

Not long agoq, in an address to Y. M. C. A., in New York City, Andrew Carnegie asserted that there is work for all who cared to work. This assertion has, since then, precipitated a warm discussion, in which Carnegie has been taken severely to task. A prominent New York priest declared, before a large and fashionable congregation, that Carnegic was not stating the truth. He further advised his hearers, in order that they learn for themselves, which was correct, to attempt to secure mployment for "worthy" persons in department stores. He was certain that the results would convince them that he and not Carnegie was right.

While this test is, no doubt, a good one and might be applied with few exception to all trades and callings, with the same results, it seems, in view of the arge mass of facts on the question to be unnecessary. Are not the constantly increasing number of suicides due to lack of work, convincing proof of the fact there is not work for all who want work? Are not the constantly increasing number of unemployed who unsuccessfully throug the labor bureaus of the various charity organizations convincing proof that there is not work for all who want to work?

The daily newspapers give much space to men who are killed on railroad cars, while stealing rides in search of work, and of men who are picked up on the streets starving, too weak to continue the pursuit for employment. Are these facts of no significance? Are they to be brushed aside, unworthy of consideration? As they refute the Carnegie lie, the answer is most assuredly not!

Then, also, the newspapers give accounts of strikes broken by imported men-men who, if the Carnegie assertion were true, could not be secured for the purpose, for they would be at work. This, Carnegie ought to know, for it was just such men who enabled him defeat his iron workers at Home stead. The number of these unemployed is not small as the strikes they have broken shows. They are responsible for the loss of the many traction strikes of last year; of the machinists' strike at important places, notably San Francisco and elsewhere: and of other strikes which the reader can easily recall, if he

so desires. PLE, for instance, has printed corre-spondence and news items showing how large numbers of unemployed have been luped into visiting the lumber camps of the Northwest, by promise of high wages, only to find them overrun. It has also printed notices warning builders and others to stay away from cities like Chicago, as there was already too many unemployed there. Likewise has it had occasion to expose "labor booms" and mmigration schemes by which the un-

employed were invariably duped. Sandwiched in between these items there have appeared reports showing the arge rush of unemployed in the direction of new and public enterprises in course

As an example of what is here meant the following is taken from the of Labor," DAILY PLOPLE, Friday

THOUSANDS WANT WORK. "When Samuel P. McGivney, of Mc Givney and Rokeby, who recently got the \$10,000,000 contract for sewering and paving Havana, returns to Jersey City, he will be deluged with requests for jobs. Already 4,600 letters from all parts of the country have accumulated during the past three weeks.

"The writers have all read about McGivney's fat contract, and nearly all of them are asking for places as inspec-tors, laborers, etc. * * * To put an end to the deluge of letters this notice was given out at McGivney and Roke

'Mr. McGivney is in no need of men for his Havana contract. He will take with him very few men from the United States. Nearly all of his workmen will be Cubans.'

Is there work for all who want to work?

left sticking up out of the snow. The next represented the three candidates in a horse race, with the S. L. P. horse apparently left at the post. Next the three were shown separately; the S. L. P. horse looked young and hardly strong enough to win, so tagged to it was "100

Well, the crowd was given to aunderstand that the S. L. P. was not knocked out. That it would be in the ring again, and also for the workingmen to keep their eyes on that horse labelled "100 to 1 shot" for it was gaining on the others and would yet come in front. Section Toronto, though a number of

years old, is young in experience. The comrades in the past failed to grasp the necessity of carrying on street agitation; thereby failing to get the WEEKLY PEOPLE and the literature of the Labor News Company into the hands of many wage workers and at the same time developing speakers, thus making a more effective working organization. But with the coming of spring street

agitation will commence.

Section Toronto, too, has some of that young, virile element which will set the pace for aggressive work in the future. To conclude what will take up too much valuable space now, Section Toronto, S. L. P. will be heard from again. It is at present drilling its members to the music of the fighting S. L. P. which reads: "Every man is expected to do his duty." J. E. Farrell.

DON'T WANT "UNION" AID.

New Bedford Non-Unionists Turn Down Offer-Union Men Join Them.

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 16-No

doubt the readers of the DAILY PEO-PLE have noticed the number of strikes recently, in which the unions have been entirely ignored by the strikers. I will not venture to say that the exposure by the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. of pure and simple rottenness is responsible for ALL of these manifestations, but I do not know that the Party and the Alliance HAVE exerted such an influence here, and while we have not been able to organize the workers into the Alliance we are making it impossible for the labor fakirs to thrive by throwing dust into the eyes of the work-The weavers in the Pierce mill have

for some time been dissatisfied with the scale of prices which has been continually cut down. Last week after discussing the situation they notified the mill that until conditions were bettered they would quit work. At a shop meeting attended by union and nonunion weavers an offer of "union" assistance was made by secretary Hart, which the weavers rejected. Secretary Hart called the meeting to order and introduced the president of the Weavers' Union, Oliver Christian, to the assemblage. Christian claimed that in shop meetings the "union" should take the initiative, because it already had an organization and it was the "union" he said that always started the ball a rolling when anything was to be do for the benefit of the workers. But was willing that the operatives should have all the say in the matter and suggested that the shop meeting elect offi-cers to conduct the strike. He then invited nominations for a chairman of the meeting. The non-unionists posterior refused to make any nominations and a "union" man then nominated and a "union" man then nominated

Christian then invited a full discussion of the situation, saying that he knew the matter of the dissatisfaction had been discussed on the street corners. He hoped if anybody had anything to say, that he would say it in the presence of the fairly large gathering present, and it might be a help and guidance to those interested, who wanted to act intelligently about the matter. He said that he understood that the trouble was largely on styles in the upper part of the old Pierce mill. After waiting a reasonable length of

time for somebody to open the discussion, and getting no response to his invitation, the chairman called on the committee which had seen Pierce for report on what it had found out. None of the committee responded

A weaver said that the committee had been given Pierce's answer, further than the report made at the second shop meeting, the interested weav-ers had not heard anything.

When the chairman announced this last statement in French, for the benefit of the French weavers, a French weaver trose and said that the non-union men had not met to talk the matter over. They had already acted. He made it plain that the non-uniists had not sought nor did they desire the aid of the Weavers' Union. He further stated that the non-union men believed they could get along better without the union's assistance.

The chairman then asked what they would do for funds with which to carry on the fight and declared that all the union wished to do was to protect its own members and give advice to the nonunionists, advice which the union had gained by long experience. He said in on that without a good fat treasury behind it a strike has little chance Secretary Hart next arose and said

that he did not believe that the non-

union speaker had expressed the senti-

ments of the non-unionists. He claimed to have received a number of applica-tions to join the "union" since the to have received a number of applica-tions to join the "union" since the trouble began, and said that it plainly shown that the weavers sought the assistance of the "union." He cautioned the weavers not to let the idea run away with them, that they alone could do as much in a fight as could the union backed as it is by the A. F. of L. which embraced the whole country with a grand, united membership of 3,500,000 members. He then stated that the manufacturers would come in between the non-unionists and the union and the result would be that the non-union men would be pushed out. This threat of the union to join issues with the manu facturers had no more effect than had the buncombe previously uttered by the It then came out that the mill was willing to pay a small advance but the weavers said it was tion. The chairman then suggested that he thought it would be a good idea for all of those who didn't want to act with the union to withdraw. To his surprise every non-union man got out. This left the meeting to a handful of union men. An investigation was set on foot in the "union" to find out how many of the union men had agreed to act with the non-unionists. To the consternation of the organized scabbery it was ascertained that over a dozen of the Weavers' Union present had sent the firm notices along with the non-unionists. One of the "union" men defended his action by saying, that despite the union; affairs ent had sent the firm notices in the mills had been growing steadily was tired of trying to make a living at the prices paid. He said the non-union men had shoved the "union" men into action. The chairman asked if any of those who belonged to the union were willing to recall their notices, and he was told point blank no, that they didn't propose to scab it. Finally a motion prevailed that each of the union fit. This practically left the organized scabbery of the Weavers Union without

.....NEWS FROM.....

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL

"The Most Vital Economic Problem." Trade expansion is again receiving the serious consideration of the capitalists of the country. A speaker in an address before the Credit Men's Association in New York City on Wednesday, January 22, pronounced it "the most vital economic problem now confronting this nation." According to this speaker "thoughtful Americans are solicitous of the future."

It is realized that the manufacturing energy of the United States is abnormal, and that, if it grows at its present momentum, constantly increasing markets are necessary, in order to avoid a hopeless glut in production, stagnation of manufactures, strikes, panics and general prostration of industries and trade. To realize this condition and to provide for its practical solution are, how-

ever, two different things to the capitalists of the country; hence the question which assails them: "How can our markets be increased and our foreign commerce extended?" Reciprocity, as a general principle is urged and rejected. Its universal ap-

plication would mean, according to the

speaker mentioned, the disintergration of

protection and the ruin of American in dustry. The remedy then must be found in other principles and measures. comes that an Anglo-American trade alliance, the annexation of Canada, the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine, the ndorsement of the Diaz Doctrine, Isthmian Canal and the development of the trade of the Orient, are largely urged instead, by the speaker and the capi-

This statement of capitalist conditions by a capitalist speaker is ominous, nay "manufacturing energy" of the country is going to witness in the greater augmentation of its force than ever before, as shown in this column, in the article entitled "The Unifying Era," the outlook is not at all pleasant. so adjusting their industrial affairs as to increase and cheapen production and make the remedies proposed by the speaker of doubtful efficacy, and prospect takes on still more sombre During the same week in which the

talist class of this country in general.

above mentioned address was delivered. the Berlin correspondent of a capitalist newspaper warned American capitalists against German competition in South America, while the S. Petersburg correspondent of another capitalist newspape pointed out the dangers from Russia to American trade in China. In the case of Germany it was pointed out that the panic through which it is passing is bound to leave it purged of all the unhealthy capitalist elements which afflicted it prior to the beginning of that panic. This we take to mean that just as in this country the panic of 1803, crushed out middle-class industry and made trustification with its gigantic production possible so too has the German panic made possible the conditions in which German capitalism could be so altered as to be economically prepared to enter the arena against the capitalism of America. The German correspondent lays great stress upon this fact and cautions American capitalists against any underestimate of its importance.

Germany, as the events of the past few weeks show, is not going to allow the economic enforcement of either the Monroe or the Diaz Doctrines if she can prevent it. The Shibboleth "The Americas for Americans" is amended by it to read "The Americas for those can get ahold of them," and as Germany has got a pretty good hold of some of them through its investments, shipping, colonies, exports, etc., she feels safe in this amendment.

As for the trade of the Orient, the speaker before the Credit Men's Association, summed up the situation in a masterly manner. "There the nations masterly manner. "There the nations are already gathering for the mighty conflict. England pushed the Canadian Railway to foster her Oriental trade. Russia built her trans-Siberian road for the same purpose. Germany, France and Italy want Pacific ports and trading areas Facing the Pacific and Indian oceans are 800,000,000 peoplemore than half the population of the globe. Excluding North America, the foreign commerce of these people already amounts to \$2,500,000,000 a year. History shows that whatever nation controls this commerce controls the trade of the world. The stake at issue is tupendous." Thus, American capitalism has the

alternative of conquering the trade of the world or going bankrupt. Might it not be asked "is it not biting off more thau it can chew?" World domination has been tried oft before and just as oft failed.

To the Socialist the problem which

confronts the capitalist class is not un-expected or irremediable except through war or bankruptcy: Given a system such as capitalism in which labor-the ma-jority of the population-receives but a small fraction of its product, while the balance goes to the capitalist class-a minority of the population-rendering it impossible for labor to buy back all that it has produced-and overproduction and the need of trade-e spansion, with that it implies, is bound to ensue. Not until this fundamental defect is remedied will trade ever expand in the same ratio as production. Until then production will overleap consumption, and each and every device of capitalism that accelerates production but increases and intensifies the difficulty.

Only by removing the capitalist class from the ownership of capital—only by thus depriving them of the ability to will the equilibrium between production and distribution be maintained. this the ownership of capital must be a following and so the meeting adjourned.

ALLIANCE.

vested in society—in the working class economically and democratically organized. Capitalism, in other words, must give way to Socialism

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 Secialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue Newark. N. J.

SECTION AKRON, GHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koylin, 2017 Parts. 307 Bartges st. THE NEW JERSEY STATE JOM-

MITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Lursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Spring-field ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fig. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY."
No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E.
Houston st. Telephone call, 2321
Spring. Meets every "Lursday, 3 NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at

New Reade street. Secretary Ed. McCormack. 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 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."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB,

14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening. SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meet-

ings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P.

ville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Jeseph's Hall. Visitors welcome. SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIC, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, West-

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 Eric Co., S. L. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., in Flarence Parlors, 527 Main, near m., in Fine certains, our stain, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome. Open-air meetings every Sunday evening, cor. Main and Church sts.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, S. p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

CHICAGO, ILL. - Public educational meetings held by Section Chicago, S. L.P., every Sunday, 3 p.m., at Madison sts. Opera House bldg., 83 E. Madison st. Able speakers will address the meetings o nmost important subjects. Every comrade, sympathizer and read-er of THE PEOPLE should attend; bring your friends. Questions invited: free discussion. Admission free. M. C. Hiltner, Organizer.

Section Minneapolis, Minn. Headquarters at

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES. In 1888..... 2,068 In 1896......86,564



Inasmuch as great wealth is an instrument which is uniformally used to extort from others their property, it ought to be taken away from its possessor, on the same principle that a sword or a pistol may be wrested from a robber, who shall undertake to accomplish the same effect in a different manner.

THOMAS SKIDMORE.

WILL THE MIRROR BE LOST UPON THEM?

New York, 1829.

Who has not heard the charge brought against the Socialist Labor Party that Its tactics repel? And who is not aware of the answer regularly given, backed with illustrations? The answer ever was that the S. L. Pi does not seek to attract the elements which it positively repels; that the elements which It hits and hits hard it means to repel; and that, in pursuing such a policy, it simply attests its unswerving adherence to the Class Struggle: all those whose material interests are hostile to the class interests of the working class, and who yield to such hostile interests, must be repelled from the field of the Labor Movement: their presence and activity there only tend to blur the lines of the Class Struggle, and thereby to endanger the Labor Movement. The incident cribed in the Pittsburg, Pa., despatch of the 18th instant is pat. It holds the mirror up to the set from whom the charge proceeds in a way never before

held up. Summed up, what occurred was this: On the 18th a labor mass meeting was held in the Old City Hall, Pittsburg. Workmen and their friends were particularly invited. They attended in large numbers, the crowd being increased by the presence in the city of delegates to the miners' and the bricklayers' conventions. The men on the platform showed to the knowing that the meeting was in charge of the Organized Scabbery of the land, with Ben Tillet as a sweet scented flower on the lapel of their cont. What that meant was evident. The large mass of workingmen present was to be duped by these labor lieutenants of the capitalist class. One speaker after another, including Ben Tillet, 'spoke his piece." Thereupon a member of the Socialist Labor Party rose from the floor of the hall, and tore the speakers to shreds by exposing the A. F. of L. from its Gompers down. The Comrade's words worked like a draft of fresh air in a fetid hall. The autain convictions, the which the meeting was meant to lull into slumber-found nselves vocal by the words of our Comrade, and applauded lustily, spontaneously uttering the cries of "Traitor!" and "Scab!" with which the names of Gompers and his pals were greeted; on the other hand the Organized Scabbery, discomfited at the turn of affairs, either vanished, or started a fight, as M. A. Garland did, and "found temporary refuge on a lot of chairs," whither they burled pell-mell. In the midst of the fraces, above the din of which were heard lusty cheers for the S. L. P. and for boun fide Trades Unionism, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, Mr. Ben Tillet stepped forth and completed the picture by saying:

"With your tactics you can't attract

That completed the mirror, will it be lost on the preachers of "attraction"? The S. L. P. does not want, neither should it, seek to attract the Organized Scabbery. The Organized Scabbery is not to be attracted. It is to be repelled most repellently. The class interests of the Organized Scabbery are at war with the class interests of the working class. Their presence confuses the workers. The Class Struggle orders: "Draw sharp the line!"-and the fight-

ing S. L. P. does. Nothing, at the present stage, is of equal importance with the tutoring of the workers on the class line, with the divorcing of them from their non-class habits of thought. Nor is there a more effective way than to wage uncompromis-

but too willingly, would be attracted.

Mr. Ben Tillet-a visitor from the classic land of that abortion known as "Pure and Simple Unionism"-witnessing rank and file men of the workers follow the lead of their Socialist fellow wage-slaves, brand and, where necessary, "hurl for refuge on a lot of chairs" the scurvy crew of the Organized Scabbery, and then coming forward with the exclamation:

"The English Socialist Movement would not act in this way";

and then warning the American Socialists that "With such tactics you can't attract

the men you should": certainly completes and holds up a mirror to a crew of which he is one himself.

THE FRENCH SITUATION IN-VERTED.

The discussion of reciprocity with Cuba is bringing out a situation that exactly inverts the situation in France, when the treaty was signed that ended the Franco-German war. Both situations shed a mighty light on the "patriotism" of the capitalist.

In France, the treaty of peace contained a cession to Germany of French territory. Such an act would appear galling to France. No doubt it was, and the ruling class of France did its best to appear to share the national sensitiveness. Nevertheless, those who engineered the treaty, with no less a man at their head than Thiers, not only felt not galled by the cession, they favored

it. The reason was that they were interested in textile industries but shortly before started in the Northern Departments: the territories ceded to Germany were extensively taken up with textile industries, of long standing; so long as the latter were French territory, no tariff could be loaded upon them in the interest of the concerns situated in the North; by ceding to Germany those Eastern territories whose textile products seriously competed with the North, they became subject to tariffs; loaded down with duties, the goods of those territories could not compete with the 'domestic' products, and these would boom. Accordingly, those territories were ceded to Germany with a bounding heart, while the eyes of the ceders shed crocodile tears, and their tongues patriotically wagged for "revenge." Thus it was in France.

Now we are having a similar perform ance in this country; ouly, the picture is inverted. While in France the textile capitalists shouted "patriotism" at the same time that they dismembered their country, we are now seeing the American Jingo, "Imperialists," "Expansionists," in short, the "patriots" par excellence, going in many places back upon their "Imperialism" and "Expansionism" in a violent attempt to keep the country from expanding by the incorporation of Cuba in the Union. And why is this thus? The answer leaps to the ear at the sight of the men who are loudest in opposing reciprocity. They are the Henry T. Oxnards, of the American Beet-Sugar Association, and the Fryes, of the New England Tobacco Growers Association.

The capitalist's fatherland, for which he has his patriotism on tap, is his pockets. He will patriotically dismember his country or stand in the way of his country's greatness accordingly as his pockets may demand.

CLASS STRUGGLE-"

The streets of Boston are just nov the theatre of a deal of turbulence. Osteusibly the trouble is a conflict be tween the Team Drivers' Union and the R. S. Brine Transportation Company. Between whom the conflict really is the following dramatic incident discloses. It is taken from a write-up of the situation in the Boston "Post" of January 23:

"The dramatic incident of the day occurred near Central wharf. One of the Brine four-horse drays came along Attlantic avenue on the morning trip. It was just in the midst of the excitement and a jam of teams filled the street. Following the team and lined about the stree were fully 1,500 people. Near Centra wharf the driver got into a serious jam-truck after truck blocked the way; team after team turned in front of him, cut off his horses and he was helpless.

"With shouts and yells the mob surrounded him. His police patrol was not

sufficient to keep them off. The driver loosened his hold on the reins and waited. loosened his hold on the rems and balloned Suddenly one venturesome youth leaped on the truck, and with one swoop to the driver's coat up the back. T was a signal. Stones, mud and ice began to fly through the air. Ten and 15 deep around the team, the mob hissed and swore at the driver, calling him every name that could arise to the tongue. "'Scab, scab.'

"'Scab, seab.'
"'Why don't you be a man?
"'Aiu't the union good enough for

"Shame on you."
"The driver dropped his reins. He got up from the sent and looked at the sen of faces around him. "'Why don't I join the union?"

yelled. 'Yes, you miserable scab.' "'I'll tell you why not,' his voice rang out fiercely. 'I'll tell you why not. By

four months. "Howls of derision broke from the

mob. "'I've got to work, d- you. I've got a wife in the hospital. She I've got two babies at home. How am I going to feed them? Good God, do ou want them to starve? I've tramped Boston over for a job, and now I've got it, and by God I'm going to keep it."

"As he spoke the tears formed a stain down the side of his cheecks. iash-a slushball flattened against his cheek and trickled down his face. That was the crowd's answer to his appeal.

Is this a conflict between Capital and Labor? The "No!", with which the question must be answered, can not be too thunderous.

When it is considered that this Teamsters' Union stands upon the principle of brotherly relations between Capital and I abor: ' when it is further considered that this Teamsters' Union joins the capitalist class on election day to keep up the labor-displacing capitalist system;-when all this is considered the fact becomes obvious that the conflict above described is not a conflict between Capital and Labor. The conflict is a three-cornered fight, coaducted wholly upon the capitalist plane. The combatants are: First, the employer;

Second, the Union, which-by proclaiming the brotherhood of Capital and Labor, and upholding the capitalist system-, strips itself of all title to the term "Labor, and sets itself up as a mere competitor with the employer for the spoils of society; and

Third, the non-Union man, who in this drama, or farce, fills the role of the "bucket-shop," or "wild cat," or "curbstone" speculator. Uruble to squarely compete with the capital'st concerns, these "curbstone" concerns set themselves up wherever they can; are nuisances to the "regular" concerns just above them; but are ever and anon found to be doing the bidding of the plutocratic banker. And so with the wretched non-Union man, as the species is depicted by the above description in the person of the man against whose face slush-balls are flattened by the irate fellow competitors of Brother Capital.

Such a distressful picture is the direct esult of the perverse education instilled by the pure and simple, or British style of Unionism; and the evil is encouraged by the rabble-rout of "intellectuals," that, some times styling themselves "Reformers," other times "Social Democrats," and generally known as "Multicocas," bestow their pontifical blessing upon the mischief by pronouncing it a "noble waging of the class struggle."

EVIDENCE FOR US FROM THE ENEMY. in posing

The lynching and burning of a negro named Alexander, which occurred in Leavenworth, Kansas, one year ago, was one of the most horribly atrocious, inhuman, ghoulish acts that ever stamped man as being not so very far removed from the brute after all. There were hundreds of persons present at the burning. They were "respectable" citizens, "substantial" citizens, men who were 'gentlemen" in every sense of the word. These "gentlemen" tied the negro to a stake, poured oil over him, and then set him on fire.

Respectability stood by while the frenzied negro shrieked and prayed. Respectability stood by until the stench and the smoke of charring human fiesh had subsided, and then respectability indulged in a wolfish wrangle for the possession of the unburned portions of the victim's body. Toes and fingers, bones and snatched at, and many of those who obtained a rag of the murder d negro's anatomy sold it for a high price to some other "respectable" person who had not been so fortunate.

The negro Alexander had been convicted of rape, and the excuse of many persons concerned with his murder was that they had lost their reason owing to their anger and resentment against the man. This is but an excuse, and yet, having been given, it is sufficient to show the gross barbarity and the unrestrained passions that actuated these persons.

That the deed was not deplored is shown by the following item taken from the Leavenworth "Chronicle" of January

"To-day is the anniversary of the burning of Alexander, the negro rapist, who for a year or more held Leavenworth in a state of terror.
"At the time the Chronicle-Tribune

apheld the people of Leavenworth for their act, and on this, the anniversary of the event, it seems appropriate to observe that time has demonstrated the justice and wisdom of the whole proceedings.

"The result has been wholesome and beneficial. Not a single crime for which Alexander was put to death has occurred in Leavenworth during the entire year. Our women no longer fear to venture forth in the evenings, and the state of terror once experienced in Leavenworth is now only a memory of

That is a deliberate statement that the "Chronicle" favors violence, that it is ready to defend those who violate the laws of the State and country, that it stands for murder in its most horrible and savage form, and that all the while

ing war on the Organized Scabbery, that, God, this is the first job I've had for it continues its pretense of good citizenship and humanity. Its assertion that gape has not existed may be true, but it is also a fact that for years before that single outbreak it did not exist, and

Alexander was the sole exponent. But this single item, much as it shows, is not the only evidence of the fact that the "Chronicle" is the organ of beings who mentally crawl on all fours. In the same issue it says:

"A man who was paroled from the penitentiary committed suicide the other day, and yet some people doubt if the parole system is productive of any good. The man would never have found the op portunity to kill himself in the peniten

There is here evidence of a thirst for blood, and an evidence that the persons who read the paper also have the same depraved taste. The "Chronicle" condones burning at the stake, and it also jests lightly over the unfortunate victim who took his own life. It even goes farther, and insinuates that prisoners be given an opportunity to kill themselves.

It is not very often that such a raw witness as the "Chronicle" comes on the stand. Ordinarily murderous instincts are hidden by a cunning display of rhetoric, or by a little juggling backward and forward of words. The papers which applaud the shooting down of strikers, which assist in the starving of workingmen and women, and which always have ready an excuse for capital- pay ourselves the scale of wages esistic barbarities, are in the same class as this particular paper. They show that capitalism and its exponents are ever ready to throw aside all laws, and that the only thing which the capitalist at all regards is the carrying out of his own evil and cowardly designs.

Pitts burg fakirs have all the cute little ricks of the labor fakir elsewhere. They can split their throats with cries of "no politics in the union," and at the same time work non-union hours for different political candidates. The latest move o the little Pittsburg fakir is both politi cal and business in its nature. It sists of a large placard which reads:-"Voters beware. Se that your candidate has the union label of the Allied Print ing Trades' Council on all his Printing This is it. (Here there is a life-size pro duction of the good egg.) All other labels are void. Can be had at the fol-lowing firms." (And here there is given a list of firms that use the goose egg. That is making a double shot. First the fakirs dispose of their wares to the can didate, and then they obtain considera tion for advertising the business of print ing firms.

The latest means advocated to comba the breaking up of the home and the ruination of domestic life caused by capi runation of domestic fire caused by capitalism comes from Bi hop Frederick Burgess, the newly chosed head of the diocese of Long Island. The bishop spoke at the banquet of the Manufacturers' Association of this city on Wednesday, lact. He said in part: "It is the duty of the preacher to sometimes on the dark side of an industrial age with its multiplicity of inventions. Thes inventions are threatening our domestic ife, and are endangering the sancity of the home.

"There are 6,000,000 wocen wage earn ers in America, and sixty per cent of our orkingmen could not suport their famihes unless their women also went out to work. To find their places as breadwin ners the women have to go out of their own homes, out of the protection of their We meet them in brothers and fathers. the trolleys and in the street, and they push and jostle just as hard as the men. Their modesty is being rubbed off and there is a lessening in the chivalry of

"Industry, inventions and billion-dol lar companies are not all. If this world is not to become a pitiless struggle crushing out the family life, men must take on some of the tenderness of women THAT "NOBLE WAGING OF THE shreds of crisp flesh were eagerly and the chivalry of man must be pre-

"Tenderness" and "chivalry" means to stay the evil influences of capitalism, is worthy of a place with Roosevelt's "publicity" to cure the evils of the

Mark Hanna has been given a statue in recognition of his work in "reconciling capital and labor." We expect to see the picture of Samuel Gompers take the place of the various madonnas, etc., for which millionaires pay so much abroad. Think, instead of reading that J. Pierpout Morgan has paid \$500,000 for the great Peanutti "Transfiguration," or that Gates has paid \$450,000 for the Bannanni "Nativity," or that Hearst has paid \$14,000,000 for the great Twirl-"Eve on Dress Parade," the same men were announced as having paid 19 cents for the latest portrait of Gompers! Some time ago Mr. Tilford, a famous corner grocer donated statues or half-tones, or some such things of Washington of Lincoln, to various public schools. In stead of doing that he should have do nated a picture of Gompers, either in an attitude of wisdom, of deep thought, of keen penetration, of excessive emotion, or of stern and unyielding determination, all of which attieudes can be obtained by ending a two cent stamp. While it is right to give Hanna a statue in recognition of the things he has done for and o labor, the other side of the doing must not be overlooked. Gompers, the great have been ineffective, should also have

The legislators at Albany have scheme to disfranchise a few more mempers of the working class. They are not satisfied with the workings of the law which requires 30 days residence in a district in order to vote. An attemp will now be made to increase the time and demand at least four to six months. In cities the majority/of the inhabitants are tenants. It is not for them to say

on every occasion whether or not they shall continue to reside in a certain house, or on a certain street. The landlord is the one who is supreme. On the contrary the capitalist who owns his own house, or who leaves his address permanently at a hotel, always has a fixed residence, no matter whether or not he spends the six, the eight, or the twenty months preceding election in Europe or in Asia. His power to vote twenty cannot be denied him, and it is not the intention of the men at Albany to make any such attempt. What is really nimed at is to strike from the voting lists as many workingmen as possible. Change of employment frequently necessitates change of residence. A workingman is impelled to move for a hundred and one But reasons count for nothreasons. ing with the Albany legislators. When they set their mind on a certain object, some marvelous bit of legislation is sure

If Carnegie is allowed to make many more speeches he will seriously endanger the theory about capitalists being "Cap tains" of Industry. "Captains," whose captainship consists in laughing while others do all the work, are hardly the sort of myths that Capitalism needs to befog the minds of people with.

Political and Economic.

"Free Society," an Anarchist paper,

"A number of friends have urged us to obtain a union label for 'Free So-ciety.' We wish to announce that, after baving waited nearly six months for the necessary formalities and investigations, and complied with all other attendant conditions, we were finally refused admission into the union because we do not

ablished by them." That is at once a neat exposure of pure and simpledom and of anarchy. The label of the pure and simple union is necessary to the small business man Though he employs no one, though he does all the work himself, yet he seeks the label for his goods. its part, is but the tool of the business man. In this case the man was not of enough importance to make it pay to e used, so the offer was rejected.

A writer in "The Socialist" (Social Democrat) Scattle, Washington, says. without comment from the editor; and without contradiction, "I think that without contradiction, Whatcom platform was founded on good sense and business principles common If Socialism means that the taxpayer is to furnish the money and the Socialists are to spend it in all kinds of extravagance, then we have reached our limit and will never succeed. - This nation will never be in safer hands than in the hands of the man with his little home and of necessity, a taxpayer." Just so. It is into this that the whole of the Social Democratic philosophy boils down to this end that Democrats have been working. The Whatcom platform practically throws over independent political action on the throw part of the working class, and forms a tail to the middle class kite. The platform is frank at least, as it states what Social Democrats have all along practised but what they tried to deny.

The "United Mine Workers' Journal," organ of John Mitchell, Paddy Dolav, W. B. Wilson, etc., etc., all of whom live on the slaves of the lamp, has the following choice bit of editorial com ment:

"The value of the conciliation com-mittee of the Civic Federation was illustrated by a case in New York city last week. About 40,000 garment cutters made demands which their employers refused to concede. or a lockout seemed incvitable. The conciliation committee tendered good offices to settle the dispute, and both parties submitted their case. After a few days a decision was reached Both sides accepted the decision without an hour's work being lost. garment cutters are skilled tradesmen, receiving fairly good wages, and the merest tyro in mathematics can figure one day's idleness the financial loss to ooth parties would have been greate than the entire cost of the conciliation mend this simple statement of fact to our editorial brethren who are in danthe torrid atmosphere of their disap-proval." ger of incinerating the committee

Great Caesar's ghost! A population of 40,000 garment cutters would give a population of nearly 1,000,000 garment workers. Harry White, in his wildest workers. Harry White, in his wildest moments, never claimed to have more than 35,000 garment workers affiliated with his pocket book. But here comes a fakir sheet, one published in a district where the garment worker is unknown, and among men who would find serts that 40,000 garment cutters were affected. The Civic Federation and the leeches which cling to it do not need to be incinerated. They will dispose of

All good citizens will take down their oronets from the attic shelves, dust them, have necesary repairs made, and have such alterations seen to as will be required to bring them up to the lates styles in such head gear. This is because why? Because the "Pall Mall Gazette" remarks concerning the women folks of the Presidential family:-"They have made it entirely clear that republics will cometimes insist on producing prin-cesses in spite of all rule. It cannot be denied that the gentry of the United States are decidedly pleased at having at the White House those who are ladies birth rather than by act of Congress. The "gent" who wrote this gets \$5.00 a column, and his credit is good for a two changes of underwear, an opera hat, and likes to dine out, because if he does not he sometimes forgets dinner until the price arrives. Still, it is a pleasure to have him well acquainted with the ideas of the gentry of this country. It may be decidedly hard to say exactly that is lady by birth and a lady by act of longress, but it is comparatively easy to say who is a snob and a most con-temptible 'lick-spittal' by grace of the

"Pall Mall Gazette."

STICK TO YOUR MARXISM!

Marxism is not to be defined by any one term. No technical term can be thus defined. Technical terms are made up of many elements. One of the ele-ments that goes to make up Marxism is deep reverence for facts. Applying this Marxian element to the study of both Capitalism and the pure and simple, or British style of Trades Unionism, the quotation from the "Evening Post," recently examined, renders material aid in properly appreciating the conflict between both and the fate of that conflict.

It was while criticising certain recent, strikes, ordered with the design of secur ing the discharge of men who worked too rapidly, that the "Post" made the servation which we shall here consider for a third time. It was

"Nothing need be said of the disastrous influence of this policy upon the indus-tries involved, or of its effect in kolding back the more efficient workmen, and leveling down to the standard of the poorest men, instead of allowing the best to set the pace."

In the passage quoted one perceives two distinct and opposing tendencies. One is that of the pure and simple Union, the other of the capitalist. Looked at closer, what is the motive spring of each, and its effect, if successful? The pure and simple Union seeks to

give work to the largest number, and also the largest measure of earnings. But it does not seek these ends with a class- conscious mind. It does not seek to abolish the capitalist system. On the contrary. It seeks those desirable ends with a capitalist mind. Accordingly, it knows nothing about the class interests of the workers; it is sodden in the notion that the existing system of private own ership in the means of production is right, and that it has interests in com-mon with its employer. But what it imagines does not change facts. The capitalist system moves onward unper turbed. The effects are felt by pure and simpledom; and it then seeks adjust itself to the effects. One of these displacement of labor by improved methods of production. This effect pure and simpledom seeks to coun-teract by forbidding rapid work. The slower work is done the more men are needed. But improvement continues. It follows that work would have to be done ever slowlier. The pure and sim ple method of meeting the development of capitalism leads, accordingly, to social stand-still; and this is but another word for "smash the machine." That much for the pure and simple side. How about capitalism? Whether cap-

italism is conscious or unconscious of what it does cuts no ice. The capitalist seeks to turn out wealth at the smalles cost. Only in that way can he compete successfully. To this end the methods of production are steadily improved. The more improved the method, the ewer are the men he needs; nor is that all: the more improved the method of production is, all the intenser become the work of his men, and all the more favorable are the opportunities for fur ther intensification. Obviously, to work slower would be to nullify the improve ment in the method of production. In slack up work is the last thing the capitalist proposes to do. His cue is fast work; ever faster, more intense and rapid work. But improvement in methods continues. It follows that work has to be done with ever greater rapidity and The capitalist method meeting the development of capitalism leads, accordingly, to the wholesale and rapid consumption of workers' lives. The point was recently emphasized in these columns by a quotation from a capitalist machinists' journal in which the statement occurred that a machinist out of work at a certain age would find work with difficulty: if he "exerted himself" during the term of his employmen he would now be a wreck, and could in good physical condition, it was a ign that he did "not properly exert himself", his good physical appearance would keep him from getting work. Tha

much for the capitalist side. Two such opposing tendencies never compromise. One or the other wins, and the other goes down. theories as to what the originally pure and simple Trades Union might, could or should develop into. Its history is a fact that sets all theory at rest. In the couflict between the capitalist tendency to the pure and simple tendency to bring on social standstill, both capitalist and pure and simple Union stand upon the the capitalist system of private owner ship in the means of production. In a conflict thus conducted, and upon such field, all logic stands and fights on the side of the capitalist. He wins. He won. The coalition of the Gomperses with the Hannas proves it.

No error is graver than to imagine that the economic organization of the workers if wrongly stated, can ever be rightly switched. The pure and simple system of labor organization is like th first step in the line of the parabola. Every step thereafter is bound to move along that curve,—and to wind up as one of the "charms" hanging from the fob of Haunadom.

VICE-PRESIDENT GOMPERS.

He Still Thinks He Can Get Into th

Cabinet, and Kicks at the
Waning Conce.
Washington, Jan.22.— te Senate today took up, for further consideration
and amendment, the bill to establish a Department of Commerce, the head of the proposed department to be a mem-ber of the President's Cabinet.

In the course of business the President pro tempore presented a communident of the American Federation of Labor, solemnly protesting against the Commerce. It represented that the Department of Labor had been organized at the earnest solicitation of organized in the hope that it might mately become one of the executive departments of the Government, with a secretary of labor who should have a seat in the Cabinet.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN-I hear nowadays a good deal against the "wage-system." It does seem to me as if does seem to me as if some people can't distinguish between a good UNCLE SAM-Where is the good

B. J.-Why, the wage system is a good thing enough, only it may be abused. The abuses ought to be changed, not the

thing?

thing itself. U. S.-Do you remember how offensive an odor there was near your neck some

B. J.-Yes, indeed. I had a big boil there; it festered, and, of course, the odor wasn't good. U. S .- Would you call that odor simply

the "abuse" of a good thing, the boil?

B. J. (angrily)—You are guying me. U. S.-Would you, now? B. J.-No, indeed!

U. S.-Well, what you call "abuses" of the wage system are to the wage system what that bad odor was to the boil. B. J.-But the boil was inherently a bad thing, without one redeeming feat-

U. S .- So is the wage system, exactly. B. J. (very impatient)-Come, now, what are you giving me?

U. S .- I am giving you straight goods. B. J.-Have you ever heard of a "good

U. S .- Not from the lips of any sensible person.

B. J.-Now, I got you! Haven't you.

though, heard of "good wages?"
U. S.-Not from people who know what they are talking about. He who has to depend on wages is like him who is attacked by a boil. B. J.-Well, I would rather have good

vages than bad wages. U. S.—And so would I rather have a slight boil than a bad one. What you call bad wages is a case of a pretty bad boil; what you call good wages is

the case of a slight boil-a boil that might have been worse but, fortunately, is not.

B. J.-I guess you and I don't mean

the same thing. U. S .- We mean the identical thing: and you don't understand the thing, while

B. J.-Well, explain it.

S .- If you can employ yourself, would you ask some one else for a job?

B. J.-Not I!

U. S .- If you do ask some one else for i job, are you your own master? B. J .- I would remain my own master, or very near it, if I could change my

employer at will.

U. S.—By "changing," you mean to

change for the better? J .- Certainly.

U. S.—If you could only change for the vorse or for no better, what then? B. J.-Then I would be in hell's own

U. S .- That is where the wage-workers ire. See here; if you have no machinery to work with or land on which to work

ould you get along? B. J.-Not much. U. S .- What would you do then? B. J.-Hire myself out.

U. S .- To one who does own those things? B. J.-Yes.

U. S .- Do you imagine that the employer does not know your fix? B. J.-Guess he does.

U. S .- Do you imagine he won't take advantage of your fix? B. J. begins to look sh

U. S .- Especially when he knows that there are millions out of work? B. J.-Certainly, he will take advan-

tage of that. U. S .- Will he pay you for all that you produce?

B. J.-No! U. S.-He will keep a goodly portion o himself?

B. J.-Guess he will. U. S.-Stick a pin there. Do you think chattel slavery consisted in whipping your nigger?

B. J. hesitates. U. S .- No: it consisted in the power to compel a man to give you all he pro-duced less that which he needed to live

B. J.-Granted.

U. S.—And the wage system does that and even worse. When sick or in old age, the "nigger" was cared for; but if the wage worker is sick, he will have to see to himself, and when he is old he is free to commit suicide.

B. J.—That's a pretty bad case. U. S.—It is like any boil. The wage system consists in the private ownership of the things needed to produce the necessities of life. He who owns them holds

that is, of his wage earners, in his hands. They are virtually his slaves.

B. J.—But I thought that was the capi-

talist system.
U. S.—So it is. It is all one. When you look at the modern system of produc-tion and distribution from the point of view of the tenure of property, it is called the capitalist system; incorporation of the Department of look at it from the point of view of the Labor in the proposed Department of actual producers, it is the wage system, or system of wage clavery.

J .- Down with both! U. S .- Down they shall.

B. J .- But how?

U. S .- By voting them out of power; by snowing the Democratic and Republi-can parties of these capitalists under an avalanche of Socialist Labor Party votes.

CORRESPONDENC E

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

As to the S. T. & L. A.

the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—I am very glad to see the discussion opened on the "S. T. & L. A. move," and trust that it will have the mit of influencing action for the Parties' welfare, which, in my opinion, is severing of all connection with any orm of trade union, certainly would be don't think it necessary to insuft the intelligence of the members of the S. L.
P. by bringing forward arguments to
show that the trade union as a useful
institution, is obsolete and should be relegated to the Limbo of discarded things. hears of a strike being won nowadays?

The formation of the S. T. & L. A. was a tactical move on the part of the S.L.P. designed to increase its strength and effectiveness. Has it done so? The and enectiveness. Has it done so? The answer to this question is the test by which our future policy with regard to the Adliance should be determined and I think the condition of the Party to-

day furnishes a very decided negative. The Socialist Labor Party as a po litical body requires at this time all our energy, and we have none to waste in useless economic warfare, so with Comrade Reid and "Observer" I say, cut loose from the S. T. & L. A.

Geo. J. Hunt. Taunton, Mass., Jan. 14.

[The above statement that the tactical move of the formation of the S. T. & L. A. was designed to increase the strength of the S.L.P. is correct, but only fractionally so.

It goes without saying that the pur pose of the move was to strengthen the S.L.P. But the S. T. & L. A. move was something more than a move for an ultimate aim. It was a move, which while contemplating an ultimate aim, also laid down the immediate means to that aim. The above correspondence

overlooks that fact.

The S. T. & L. A. move proces from the following facts: "The fakil fakir-led pure and simple union is a stone wal that bars the progress of the Socialist Movement; that stone wall must be torn down; how shall that be done? One plan was to let it alone. That

was proven to be folly.

"Another plan was to attack it as wholly useless. That was also proven to be folly. In the first place as industries have not yet reached the Trust point where strikes are regularly lost: competition in many jundustries is still so far behind that economic oras still so far bening that economic or-ganizations do check the decline in iwages; in the second place, it is the fals-eat of reasoning that because in the more concentrated trades the fakir-led more concentrated trades the fakir-led strikes are bootless, therefore all strikes must be bootless too: the fakir-led strikes are doomed in these industries because such strikes are not protected by the guns of a growing and class-conscious Labor Party: so protected, the Trades Union might be a powerful brake even

Union might be a powerful brake even against the most concentrated capitalists.

"Another plan was simply to expose "Another plan was simply to expose the fakirs. It was shown that that course was traught with all the disadwantages, and was not redeemed by any of the advantages of setting up bona fide Unions: The Party members would be denounced as "Union Wreckers" by the labor fakir as soon as their denunciation began to touch the fakir's prestige and thereby threatened his neckests: tige, and thereby threatened his packets; and the rank and file of the pure and simple Unions would look upon the So-cialist denouncers of the fakir as visionary men. They would look upon such Socialists very much in the way they used to look upon the 'Alte Genosse' Socialists of olden times, who denounced the Republican politicians and the Democrotic politicians, but who failed to and abstained from setting up a Socialist Labor Party. 'Where shall we go on election day?' the workers asked the 'Alte Genossen'; whereupon these were aped and had the laugh upon the So now. If the fakirs, who own the pure and simple Unions are denounced, and their organizations are shown to be tubs without bottoms, and yet no bona age Trade Union is set up, the rank and file would and often did ask the

and file would and often did ask the Socialists: What Union shall we join? And the rank and file would stump and have the laugh on the Socialists, the same as they stumped and had the laugh on the 'Alte Genosen.'

"Yet another plan was to 'bore from within,' to capture the ture and simple Trades Unious, and, once captured, remodel them. It was shown that this plan was as futile as to 'bore from within' in the Republican and Democratic parties, with the expectation of remodeling these parties into class-conscious parties of Labor. It was shown that the only result of such factics was unspeakable corruption.

unspeakable corruption.

"In view of all this the conclusion was arrived at that the only way to tear down the pure and simple, fak'r-led organizations that barred the progress of Socialism was to set up the S. T. & L. A."

That was the reasoning and the facts upon which the reasoning rested. Obviously inadequate is, accordingly, whatargument overlooks the fact that S. T. & L. A.—besides contemplat-the ultimate aim of strengthening

the Party's vote savors of an inclination to "reform society behind its back." The task before the militant Socialists of to-day consists in hard fight, backed by an education and agitation unflinchingly sound. In this sense, the question whether the condition of the Party is to-day better or worse must be answered with a decided affirmative.— ED. THE PEOPLE.1

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The letter written by "Observer" under date of January 11, and published in the issue of January 13, seems to me to have a larger hole in it. any of those you have brought forward in your critisism appended to the

"Observer" says, substantially, regarding the pure and simple union, that a worthless institution, but your S. T. & L. A. is built on the same lines, with the exception of its political plank. Does not the S. T. & L. A. intend to use the same weapons, Strike, Boycott and Label? Are they any better when ofcause of excitement or alarm adequate to the effects which are understood to fered by the S. T. & L. A.? He answers,

No! Therefore disband them. Now the same argument might be brought against the S. L. P. by those who would sympathize with us, but are still on the fence. They truly say, both the Republican and Democratic parties are corrupt, and for the working class are worthless institutions. Now here you are, organizing on the same lines, going to use the same stump-speaking, voting primary-holding, etc., methods, to aid the working class, politically. He would say: POLITICAL organizations are worthless and should be disbanded.

"Observer' says; Is not the labor fakir the child of the permanent economic organization? Admitted, but are not the Crokers, Platts, Hannas and others, children of the permanent political move ment? Therefore we should also give up the political movement as organized in the S. L. P.

He asks: Has the S. T. & L. A. any more right to fake the workers with the worthless strike, boycott and label than the pure and simple unions? He anwers, no, which is quite right. But I would like him to inform us when the S. T. & L. A. ever claimed the "right to fake the workers," as he puts it.

The S. T. & L. A. must use them

properly where they were formerly used improperly, the best tools at its command; as new tools develop, they will no doubt be put to good use.

Then toward the end of his letter he says there is no necessity to have two POLITICAL organizations within the L. P., that is, the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. After claiming all along that the S. T. & L. A. was purely econ omic, he admits it is political; in that e strikes bed rock.

They are essentially united, insepara ble; to the working class the very breath of life. And there is nothing please the Hanna-Gompers-Potter Committee better than to hear that the S. L. P. would drop its economic arm, so that they could give it a jolt where the

No, comrades; the S. T. & L. A. meets the economic wants, as much as the S. L. P. meets the postical wants of the workers. Because it is winning its way slowly is no reason why either should be given up. Keep on the firing line, the reinforcements are being gathered, and there is no telling how soon they may arrive. Keep up the organization, face the foe, keep it from making movements to where our reinforcements are to come from. Keep the S. T. & L. A. before them at all times. It has its work to do in conjunction with the S. I. P. The convention. tion with the S. L. P. The one the other will make no substantial prog-

New York, Jan. 14.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—It is very evident that the sluggish Philadelphia atmosphere is clouding Comrade Reid's usually clear ision, as he says that it is only "recently" that he has had the attack of "mis-givings" as to the S. T. & L. A.-viz: since he lived in the city of brotherly

that the principles of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance are "right."

Now, this ought to be the main issue:
"Is Ah Economic Organization Necessary?" If so, "Are the principles of the

sury: It so, Are the principles of the economic organization called the S. T. & L. A. right?" These are the questions we must face. It is not the time to judge the success or failure of the Alliance by what it has accomplished in the past.
In the concrete ilustration Comrade Reid has given of a very general prin-ciple, the failure of the S. T. & L. A. in Rhode Island and the effect on the S. L. P. vote, I think it can be established by facts and figures that when the 'Alliance spirit was strongest in Rhode Island, then the vote was largest. As the Alliance members have slump in activity, just in proportion the Party vote has gone down. And Comrade Reid knows, as the general membership does not know, that there are many other causes for the lack of energy in Rhode Island. For instance, his own removal to Philadelphia for the study of dep-

er can we gain anything if organized in a union that trades and compromises with the capitalist class. The powers that be do not fear an organiza-tion based on the principle of fighting "capital with capital" or legislation that can never legislate. But the power of a class-conscious labor union, organized, not upon the wrongly selfish principle of every man for himself, but for the pro motion of their COMMON interests, can not be estimated. The employing class, the capitalists, know that the workers are not yet organized on principles of class solidarity. They take advantage of the divisions of trade interests, but they do know that when the vast major ity of workers realize their power, under-stand the full extent of their robbery then they know it is time for them to fear. And they will grant favors when they fear. This has been demonstrated the Schoen strike, the Rankin strike and others where the revolutionary class spirit was manifested by the comrades of Pittsburg, and elsewhere.

But this is not all the mission of a Socialist trade union. The rottenness of the Organized Scabbery army of labor fakirs has been exposed in the years during which the S. T. & L. A. has been in existence, as it never was or could be exposed before. And it is a fact that the rank and file of pure and simpledom are restless and smarting under their con tinued fleecing by such men as Gompers Parsons, Shaffer, Lynch, Dolan & Co. Now these men of the rank and file will bolt the ranks before long. And what have we to offer them? We cannot receive them into the Party organization with its necessarily strict pledge and strict discipline, but we can receive them into the Socialist Trande and Labor Alliance, and if we do our duty as militant Socialists, we con educate them in our Alliance meetings. I say "we can do it." . The educational power of the Alliance can only be estimated by the zeal

and revolutionary spirit of its members.

The Socialist Labor Party is more than a political organization. It is a move-ment which means a "series of actions tending toward a special end"-and this povement of ours must go forward. Its actions must be worthy of its ultimate end,-the Socialist Republic. Militant fighting Socialists do not fear bug-a-boos that frighten timid souls. In all revolutionary movements there will always be eactionists, men who want to return former state of things. But the Socialst Labor Party has passed the stage where reactionary tactics can be indulged We will never lose sight of the abo lition of the wage system by political means, but it can only be attained by an

ntelligent ballot. Let us remember that, in the past, revolutions have missed their greatest power and effectiveness for lack of an ed cated proletariat, that is to say, a proletariat educated in the principles of class solidarity. Another thing we can learn from world histary, and to this we call the attention of all the faltering ones who measure the strength of a principle by its early visible results, namely, the annual vote: The greatest movements, those that have most bene-fitted the working class, have been of growth. The surging proletariat takes long to find out the "motive cause" of its trouble. "The necessity there was for rebelling," as Carlyle says. There must be years of seed-sowing, and vigorous cultivation before the budding time comes.

We as revolutionists expect vicissitudes, are prepared for storms from without and within, but it is the duty comrade to keep posted in the economic as well as the political field, to look upon the pure and simple union as an ally to the capitalist class and to FIGHT IT as such and while, destroying this institution, reeking with frauds and deceptions practised on the working class let us strive to build up an honest new trade unionism that will be the most potent factor in winning the clas struggle, the victory for the workers a trades unionism organized to the common interests of all-the Social-

ist Trade and Labor Alliance.

When the membership of the Socialist Labor Party is really weaned from the Pure and Simple, Non Political Trade Union, when ALL the members, are ready to fight along lines of the principles of the S. T. & L. A., then only will we know what can be accomplished by a class conscions economic organization. If the principles of the Alliance are right, then they are as binding upon us must work for them together-"Right is Might."

So here's to a new era in our movement one in which the workers will be too buse working and fighting to stand by and quibble about the cause of losses in votes. We will have our hands full capturing the outposts of the enemy for months to come. We have no time to theorize and dream, the time for speculation is past. We are in sight of the enemy, the battle is on we have already captured and executed a few labor fakirs, ucting sentinels for the capitalist army but the woods are full of them, we must not eleep on duty. All together boys

for the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

Ella Reeve Cohen. Newark, N. J.

[Further letters have come in from Y. E. Braddock, Pa; D. W. S., Pitts-burg, Pa., L. A. A., Buffalo, N. Y.— all in favor of the S. T. & L. A. Let

considering the summent overlooks the new terms of the stressoning the Socialist movement—laid down the means to the end. Is the reasoning the

for anything the"Public Nuisance" party, its heirs, assigns and beneficiaries ere long, be gathered to their fathers. The enclosed inclosure is from the "Gazette"

of the 11th inst. It will be noticed that the trouble started over a strike. About that we have a word to say. In this neck of the woods we have several "yuneyuns," which, in the language of the Kangaroo Social Democrats, are "nobly waging the class struggle"—in the interest of the labor fakir who runs them. One of these, the Lasters' Protective Union (why it is called "Protective" no one see know), had trouble in Sprague's. It came about in this way. Sprague's shop is a small contract shop, where work is taken from the large manufacturers or con tractors who had no use for the lasting nachine. The machine company had for a long time attempted to get him to use the "Nigger-head," as the machine is called, but Sprague wanted none of it. Finally the representative of the Last-ers' Protective Union called upon him with a price list, or rather two lists. Sprague was paying at the time, so are informed, \$1.65 per 60 pairs for lasting a cheap man's shoe. The list for hand lasting which Edmunds, the walking delegate of the lasters, presented Sprague with called for \$3.35 per 60 pairs. presented a list for machine lasting (LET BE REMEMBERED THERE WAS NO LASTING MA-CHINE IN THE SHOP AT THE

TIME), which called for about the same

outlay on Sprague's part in the shape of

wages, and royalty on the machine as

he was paying for hand work. The result was that Edmunds told Sprague, so we are informed upon the authority Sprague himself, that "ALL THAT HE CARED WAS TO HAVE THE LIST POSTED. HE DID NOT CARE
WHETHER IT WAS PAID OR
NOT." Sprague told the writer that he
knew that the machine company had god the union after him so as to for o use the machine, and as he did not like it, he would not put it in. He said that he offered to be fair about it, and would make concessions to his hand lasters as soon as business warranted, but that he could not pay the prices called for on the hand list as it was a great deal more than was called for by the union on that kind of a shoe in any other shop in the city, and as far as the machine was concerned, he would not have it anyhow. With this ultimatum staring the "puneyun" in the face, it at nce, under guidance of the labor lieutenants, began to "nobly wage the class struggle"—in the interest of the machine company. A strike was declared in the department, and was lost in six weeks. The strike was started in the month of November. About eleven months later an Alliance man went into Sprague's and went to work lasting shoes. The prices had in the meantime been raised from \$1.65 to \$1.80 per case, and all the old men who came out, and who could get back, had gone back. But fakirs kept the "strike" on. So, when the Alliance man went in the fakirs hollered "Scab!" and Wincheysky, the Anarchist Kangaroo, when in this city heard of it, and wrote it up for the "Volkszeitung." With tears shed for outraged unionism he did his act as dramatically as possible, and otherwise acted like a Kangaroo in convulsions. It is the "noble waging of the class struggle" that has brought sorrow in the der f the Kangaroos, Fogarty, like the rest of the dupes of the Organized Scabbery, and the armory-building brigade attempted to defend the indefensible, and got it in the neck, and he is yet soft enough to say "that it WAS a good clean party. For a long time those who had eyes to see could not help but observe that there was a strong A. P. A. faction in the multi-named party. Fogarty belongs to the other camp, the A.O.H., and when he attempted to have one of his race endorsed for city physician the A. P. A. element said nit, and the end is not et. This heterogenous conglomeration freaks and frauds, now that the battle has begun will be dissolved and scattered to the four winds of heaven with a far greater rapidity than they were drawn to-gether. From this on "Weeping James" will have his hands full to watch his dupes and keep them in line. With this kind of a "shindy" on the calendar the 'Marseillaise" will get the "go-by God Save Ireland,, and the "Battle of the Boyne" will take its place in the musical programme of the "armory" socialists of Haverhill. After a while the honest ones, if there are any, will "unite" with the S. L. P., and the others will "go 'way back and sit down"-in the camps of the Republican or Democratic parties, where they belong. So much for this latest attempt at "unity" on the part of the very much "united" Kanga Nothing but the presence of Mar-

tha Moore Avery can prevent its success.

With an abiding faith in the ultimate ability of the Kangaroo to "unite," we quietly await the next "round."

MICHAEL T. BERRY.

Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 18.

No Let-Up for the Wicked.
To the DAILY and WEEKLY
PEOPLE.—The enclosed is a copy of a challenge I have sent to Tom Johnson It speaks for itself. G. I Lampasas, Tex., Jan. 17. G. H. ROYAL.

[Enclosure.]

Lampasas, Texas, Jan., 1902. Hon, Tom L. Johnson,

of happiness, the exercise of this right is impossible; and that the dispossessed class is left in a state of involuntary servitude from which they can be eman-

cipated only by the policy of collectivism.

The negative will have to prove that the wage worker or tenant farmer who. through private ownership, is deprived of the means of self support, only on the terms of the landlord or the mill owner is not a victim of involuntary servitude in open violation of the 13th amendment.

The Socialist Labor Party, of the United States demands nothing more than the abolition of involuntary servi tude. A slave is a human being held as a chattel. Slavery was abolished upon the adoption of the 13th amendment, involuntary servitude was not

Respectfully, C. H. ROYAL.

Kangaroos to Welcome Prinz Heinrich.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE-The Kangaroos are on their way homeward. Prince Heinrich of Germany, who is to arrive here on a visit in February, will have to shake hands with the Kangaroo cigarmakers of the grand old "Progressive" Inter-national Union No. 90-at least so it was decided in the Sixth District of said union in Saturday's meeting, January 18. At that meeting the following me tion was passed, and will be submitted in writing to the "Board of Administra for further action:

"Resolved, that the Board of Admin istration shall elect a Reception Committee of five to make the pecessary arrangements to welcome our great countryman and beloved Prince Heinrich of Germany now on his way to the United States: the Sixth District further recommends the following gentleman to act on said committee, being the fittest men for the occasion and with full power to act:

"Rudolph Modest, grand marshal, "Adolph Groelinger, assistant marshal. "Aug. Negendauk, master of cere-

"Aug. Lange, train bearer." The resolution was adopted. A De Leonite Socialist who was present re-marked: "We are three Socialists present in this meeting and we are glad to see you gentlemen come out flat-footed and officially admit that you are to-day nothing else but Patriots and Splesbuerger (bourgeois). We will gladly help you to adopt this resolution in the hope that you will go there and stay there, where you rightfully belong. But hereafter, be so kind to leave Socialism alone for US SOCIALISTS to look after.' W. L. New York, Jan. 22.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE-There is considerable formation in regard to every pure and simple labor union in The PEOPLE.

But nothing has appeared about the union that I belong to, the Sailors' does not mean that this union is so much better than any of the rest of the Organized Scabbery, a term I will later on A few words in regard to this organization and how the strike in San Francisco last summer was carried on

will here be in order. The Sailor' Union of the Pacific was organized in 1885 for the first time, with headquarters in San Francisco, and branches along the coast. It was reorganized in 1891, and became affiliated with the International Seamens' Union of America in 1802. Since that time, the fakirs have adopted the tactics that they call "pushing legislation." consists in sending lobbylsts to Congress

to beg favors from capitalist politicians. On this mission, Andrew Furuseth, the chief fakir in the union, is sent once a Whenever a law is passed year. interest of the seafaring man," as the Maguire and White Acts (passed and 1898 respectively)-which, when tried, did not amount to any -the fakir wants a great deal of credit for it. He will tell about the good things he has done for us.

the "high wages" we are getting (\$40.00 month) etc., etc. Right here it will be in order to note down some of the "good things" this fakir-led organization did for the toilers of the sea during the strike of the Front Federation" composed of sailors longshoremen and teamsters, against their "brothers" the employers, who wanted to break their strike was inaugurated last June. During the strike, the fakirs refused the "Pacific Coast Steamship Company"

men in their ships on the run between San Francisco and Seattle. The said company sued them for breach of contract. But boats of the same com-Skagway, Alaska, they furnished crews to. Furthermore, the goods which were handled by scab teamsters and longshore men in San Francisco were taken out by union men of both kinds when arriv ing at Scattle ing at Seattle without the slightest pro-test. The strike had not been long on before the fakirs realized that their treasury began to decrease. A resolution in regard to assessment was thereupon voted upon on September 9, which stated that if we wanted unionism to live in San Francisco we would have to come to their assistance in the shape of an assessment; for members working at least 10 days. \$2.50; members working 20 days and over to pay \$5.00 a month so long as the strike lasted. This

tially destructive of life, of liberty and only part of the membership pay and others not, and anyone not paying will be in bad standing. This resolution is not to be voted upon in the branches. So, consequently, the dupes will have to pay it. Although there is some grumbling among the rank and file they dare not come out openly, being afraid of the walking delegates. Here in Seattle it often happens that dues are taken out of members of the S. U. by a club and when warrant is sworn out for the fakir concern all he will have to do to get clear is to go to the nearest port. The one who is left in charge (because we have two of them here), being well acquainted with the city officials, succeeds in having the matter quashed.

> The same S. U. of the P. also publishes a "Journal" of which W. MacArthur, one of the Samuel Gompers' style, and wno was in attendance at the National Civic Federation in New York, is editor. He advertises scab beer on one page, and boycott of the same concern on another page. Such are the tactics the fakirs pursue in fighting capitalism.

Toilers of the sea, kick these fakirs out of the labor movement into the camp to which they belong (among the fake politicians)! Organize in the "Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance," a class- conscious labor union where no fakir can live, and backed by a political party, the Socialist Labor Party! Then we shall not only fight for a fair day's wage but the whole of what we produce.
SINDBAD, THE SAILOR.

Seattle, January 15, 1902.

Troy Labor Lyceum.

the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.-There has been formed a labor lyceum in Troy, N. Y. Purpose is to invite the supposed leaders of thought in the immediate vicinity to lecture before the working class. After the lecture of the working class. ture the floor is given to questions. The first meeting will be held Sunday, Jan. 26, 3 p. m. Speaker: Rev Father John Walsh, of St. Peter's Church. Subject: "Ethics of Labor." Several speakers are booked, among them are Rev. Dr. Sawin, Rev. Dr. Dean, Rev. Dr. Decker. The local "labor leaders" are to be invited once a month; an S. L. P. man is to be invited to speak. Workingmen readers of the PEOPLE are invited. Lectures are to be free. F. E. P. Troy, N. Y., Jan. 22.

Two Canadian Letters

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Kindly publish the enclosed letters, both Toronto's inquiry and Lon-don's answer, and oblige,

F. HASELGROVE, Organizer. London Ont., Jan. 22.

[Enclosures.]

Toronto, Jan. 10, 1902. To the Secretary of Section London S. L. P.:

Comrade.-At the last regular meeting of Section Toronto, S. L. P., I was instructed to write you for an explana-tion of the reason why London did not nominate any candidates at the last municipal election. London, being the sent of the N. E. C., is expected to show itself aggressive. Its failure to nominate candidates will have a bad moral effect. We hope that your, reasons are good Awaiting a reply, I remain,

Yours for the S. L. P. CHAS. C. WOODLEY, Organizer Section Toronto, S.L.P., 105 Wood street, Toronto.

II.

Section, London, Jan. 21, 1902.

MOTIONS.

That the following answer be sent to the communication from Comrade Woodcy, Section Toronto: Section London congratulates Section

Toronto on their splendid achievement late municipal campaign in the face of such opposition as had to be encountered, and commends the action taken as a stimulating example to all

S. L. P. Sections in Canada.

Yet, while Section London desires to offer no apology for their recent (misunderstood recreant) conduct, they claim the privilege of offering the following explanation to the members of Section Toronto: That, through unprecedented ag-gression and activity, extending back over a period of four back over a period of four years, Section London has fearlessly fought six campaigus and carried forward uncompromisingly the propaganda of Socialism in London, bearing cheerfully a monetary strain far beyond any reasonable expectations, and patiently bearing the knifing, crucifying, bullying and starving treatment of capitalism, which resulted in decimating our numerical strength to such an extent that a breathing space to rally and reorganize became an obsolute necessity to our existence. But now, defiantly, eagerly, and ceaselessly as ever recruiting and perfecting our ranks, and with hope limmed by all experience and confident as ever that victory will crown the un sullied standard of the S. L. P. in the good years to come, Section London waits the future with undiminished determination to do battle, shoulder to shoulder with the worthy comrades of Toronto, Hamilton, and elsewhere, until the battle is won. Yours fraternally. F. HASELGROVE,

Organizer for Section London.

ARM AND HAMMER EMBLEM BUTTONS.

A Socialist is known by the butten he wears. The arm and hammer buttons are a brilliant red, with the arm and hammer of the Socialist Labor Party in black and white. Beneath the arm and hammer appear the initials S. L. P.

25 cents a dozen.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York, | pires.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Corre spondents.

[No questions will be considered that come a bona fide signature and address.]

F. G., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—1st: We would not if we could, and we could not if we would, prevent anyone, who so pleases to do, from declaring that the Socialist Labor Party contemplates a social catastrophe. The S. L. P. literature on the subject is ample. It proves, first, that the S. L. P. indulges in no such contemplation; and, second, that it is the very ones who make the charge that will be responsible for a catastrophe, if it occurs. If a catastrophe is to occur it will be brought on by the policy of the "reformers" to blur the class lines; if a caastrophe is to be averted it will be averted by a sharp drawing of the class lines, and in the measure as such sharp drawing is successful. But turn to the "Social Democratic Herald," for instance, It is one of those that make the charge that the S. L. P. is after a catastrophe, while the Social Democratic Herald, "Now look up that paper's issue of last September 14. In an article headed "We Are Disgusted," in which it justly lambastes some of the poltroons in its own Chicago cannp, it says; "It is ten to one that we (Social Democrats, non-catastrophites) will have to fight and that at least 500,000 will lose their lives." Now, a loss of "at least 500,000 lives," should be catastrophe enough to satisfy the most ambitious.

2nd 'Just now the "cabbage-patch" is

2nd Just now the "sabbare-natch" is recuperating under a good blanket layer of snow. It will flourish again with the Spring. If you stay in Indianapolic shall send you a sample.

T. T. HOBOKEN, N. J.—The allusion to "Shaffer and Paine's Celery Compound" refers to broad-sheet adds of the compound with Shaffer's nicture stating that the Compound did wonders for him. The allusion, of course, is to the uses that the Organized Scabbery is being put to.

B. E. RED WING, MINN.—Matter that sort may be very valuable. If too long for these columns, it may be used by the Labor News Commany. At any rate it must be seen first. Get it up and send it on.

S. E. S., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Ben Tillet is no better and no worse than any of the British "labor leaders" that have visited America. They all display the same characteristics: scrappy knowledge, verbosity and vanity. The articles in these columns on Fillet describe his species well, the pure and simple nincompoon. These Tillets are a good libustration of the sort of education pure and simpledom furnishes of course these people all hate the Socialist. The Socialist thinks coherently. The Socialist thinks coherently.

H. H. S. HOPEWELL, HILL, N. R.— There was no national election last Noram-ber, and in most States not even a State

T. F. NEW YORK.—Not quite so. If Prince Henry were to enter unpersaised, the editorial rooms of the "Volkszeitune" and were to utter the military command: "Achtune!" (Attention!), editors and renorters would jumn un off their seats, and obedient to the command stand un stiff self they had swallowed remreds. So habitusted are they to the idea of belief codered about, the only excentions would be Jobinowsky and Jones. At the cound of that military command, they would collarse under their chairs. The faintest sound that suggests guns and fight gives thom the shales. To have such a set managine a "Socialist" paper in America is a verticalist content and they deal in.

I. S. EXPORT ASS'N NEW YORK.—It is supposed to the content of the co

U. S. FYPORT ASS'N, NEW YORK -Ve must decline to multish the article von tends decline to multish the article von cond. The issue between you and those who consecutive with Cube is not the welfare of either Cuba or the American neonle. You who favor recincularly only want cheen sugar for your reflueries; these who are against are only after dear sugar to as to protect their beck-ungar industry. And that's all there is of it.

F. T. N., KANSAS CITY, NO _ Toles, you are a very recent reader of THE PEO. PLE you ought to have frequently renacross the answer to that question or chiection. It has often been given. It was given year much in full in a speech fiving the guestion delivered in the French Chamber of Deputies. Shall smedilly reproduce it for the benefit of your "objector." F. T. N., KANSAS CITY, MO

P. J. W. CHICAGO, II.I. The Social P. J. W., CHICAGO, 111.—The Socialist Movement has a man's task to nerform. That task cannot be performed by hollow-nated men. Men who are ready to take the word of any man who says he is a Socialist, without exactlein eraw. As socialist, without exactlein eraw. development of the material to build with. A Socialist narty composed of such material, would live only by the grace of the capitalist enemy.

Malloner and Rommel as given in This rate for Malloner and Rommel as given in This record of the Chicago Daily News Almenac foures are wrong. They credit the S. L. P. with votes that it did not poli, in Wisconsin, for instance.

W. W. E. VANCOUVER R. C. 14+; Socialism blames the individual conitalist, and is does not, according to what is meant by "blaming."

In so far as no exstem can propell unless it is unfield by men. Spoisilem holds resonneithe the individual conitalist who ex-

orts his efforts to uphold the capitalist sys-

tem.
In so far as the besting down of the individual emitalist—whether at the pails or at a strike—does not remove the centralist system of ningder. Socialism does not hold the individual responsible but noirth out to the system as the thing to be abolished.

cut to the system as the thing to be abolished.
2nd: Liliewise as to whether the Carnerie libraries do the workers good or harm. They do the workers good if these predictive, and thereby learn to abolish the Social System that renders the acquiring of such novular information subject to the good will of a nityste individual.

They do the workers harm, if such thereby have the effect they are interded to have, to wit, silencing the working class with airs.

3rd: Socialism could not be established at the time of the Paris Commune. There was in France an apple material foundation for Socialism, but the surrounding countries were away behind (even if the Commune had been abreast of Socialist needs), and the rulers of those surrounding countries could and would have crushed out the Socialist Republic in France.

4th: The above answers will show that the above tonics, especially 1 and 2 must be handled carefully.

R. J. W., PULLMAN, ILL.-Write up

"SOCIALIST," AND G. K., NEW YORK.
-Communicate with Labor News Company.

Gommunicate with Labor News Company.

G. I. G., CHICAGO, ILI.—1st: Perkins of Gompersville follows the "Perkins of Gompersville" school of economy.

2nd: The New York Clearmakers' strike was wholly lost by the men. The bosses won hands down. The only members of that alleged union that gained anything were the ones who had strike jobs, and for whose benefit the strike was kept up.

As to other matters, they shall be looked up.

C. MANCHESTER, N. II—We never denied that. It is admitted that for every one Socialist in the land there are a bundred Kangaroos. The genuine capitalists with their many-shaded nursulvants tremendously outnumber the Socialists to-day.

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

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's liter-ary agency.) Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

of the Treasurer of the National Excoutive Committee, S. L. P. from June 30th to Becember 28th 1901. RECEIPTS,

901.35 10.00 ibel case fund...... 27.50 Total EXPENDITURES.\$1,014.30 To salary, National Secretary, 26 weeks\$ 468.00 68.08

61.00 printing To legal expenses Total\$ 975.87 On hand Dec: 28...... 38.43 A. D. WEGMAN, EMIL MULLER,

To rent

SPECIAL FUND.

HENRY KUHN,

National Secretary.

(As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 101.) (As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 101.)

Previously acknowledged ...\$4,959.21

Section Boston, Mass.—Ward

Branch 22, \$2.40; Ward

Branch 15, \$1.00 ... 3.40

Section Collinsville, Ill. ... 2.00

R. Mc, Wilmerding, Pa. 1.00

23rd A. D., New York City.—

John Plamondon, \$2.00; John

J. Murphy, \$1.00 ... 3.00

Section St. Paul, Minn.—Geo.

F. Spettel; \$5.00; Rob. Peterson, \$1.00; A. W. M. Anderson, 50c; Shoemaker, 25c ... 6.75

Section San Jose, Cal.—J. Zimmer, \$5.00; L. H. Zimmer, \$2.00 ... 7.00

28th A. D., New York City.—

Daniel DeLeon ... 15.00 Total\$4,997.36 Edward Dittrich. Cashier.

S. E. C. of Pennsylvania. Meets every first and third Wednesday 8 P. M. sharp. Members for the term

commencing June 1, 1901, and ending May 31, 1902. James A. McConnell, H. A. Goff, sr., S. Schulberg, James Illingworth, Geo. A. Brown and Edward Messer, treasurer. D. E. Gilchrist, recording secretary. Wm. J. Eberle, corresponding and anancial secretary.

Section Allegheny County, Pa. Officers and committees of Section Allegheny County S. L. P. from January 1 to June 30, 1902:
Organizer and financial secretary, Wm.

Librarian and recording secretary, D. I. Sachter. Treasurer, Edward Messer. Assistant Literary Agent, Wm. I. Mar-

COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEES.

Executive, James A. McConnell, James Illingworth, Geo. A. Brown, H. A. Goff, jr., and Thomas Lawry.

Hall, John Zellhon, Edward Fernof, Karl Malmberg, H. A. Goff, jr., Geo. A. Stockdale, P. C. Tesson, S. Schulberg, James A. McConnell and D. E. Gilchrist.

Entertainment, Edward Messer, Fred White A. Coff. in Commental Processing Section 1988.

Entertainment, Edward Messer, Fred Uhl, H. A. Goff, jr., George Abel and Fred Harrington.
,Grievance, Thomas Lawry, Val. Remmel and Geo. A. Brown.
Agitation, H. A. J. Brown, James Illingworth, Geo. A. Brown, H. A. Auditing, Val. Remmel, D. E. Gilchrist and H. R. Mangold.
Credential, W. E. Thomas, H. R. Mansold and O. N. Moore. To National Executive Commit-To Labor News Company for Literature and Buttons To Damm, Peterson, Sale, loan, To Campbell Printing Company,

Credential, W. E. Thomas, H. R. Mangold and O. N. Moore.

Press, Edward Messer, S. Schulberg and Wm. J. Eberle.

Delegates to Pittsburg District Alliance No. 15, S. T. & L. A., S. Schulberg, Wm. Tyson and J. A. McConnell.

TIME OF MEETINGS.

County Committee first Sunday of

County Committee, first Sunday of every month 10:30 A. M. County Executive Committee, every and fourth Wednesday 8 P. M.

Cleveland, Ohio. Section Cleveland, S.L.P., has elected the following officers for the ensuing term of six months: Organizer, John D Goerke, 379 Kinsman street; Financial Sceretay, Joseph Reiman, 35 Elton street; Treasurer, John Heidenreich; Hecording Secretary, Robert Zillmer; Literary Agent, Fred, Brown, 225 Isabella street; Librarian, Gustav Duer; Sergeant-at-Arms, Frank Dechaut; Organization Committee, Fred. Brown. Joe Heiman, W. J. Holwell; Auditing Committee, Ed. Keim, F. Dechaut, R. Toth; Grievance Committee, Paul Dinger, John Kircher, James Matthews; Press Committee, W. J. Holmer, J. Press Committee, W. J. Holwell, Jas, Matthews, R. Koeppel.

St. Paul, Minn. The following officers of Section St.
Paul have been elected: George F.
Spettel, Organizer; A. W. M. Anderson, Financial Secretary: Robert Peter,
Recording Secretary: Frank Hayek,
Preasurer; Sam, Johnson, Literary

ABEND-BLATT FUND. Section Toronto, S. L. P. wishes to acknowledge through the columns of our 'official organ' the WEEKLY PEOPLE, Previously acknowledged\$470.55 Section Richmond, Va., List No. the following moneys contributed to its Municipal and Provincial campaign fund: 101 Prooslyn

Morris Rickman

Barnet Miller

Louis Isaacson

B. Halpern

H. Ahans

Jos. Betz Section Phoenix, Arizona, List

No. 356:

490: S. S. S. Davidson S. Goldstein Jacob Kessler

S. AblesonList 27 34th and 35th Assembly

Beg

Horwitz

Weinstock

S. Epstein
Herrenfield
Bella Welsberger

Harry Jones, Shawnee, Ohio Christ Schaad, Evansville, Ill . .

Section Allegheny County, on

List 776: P. S Coulter, Homestead, Pa. .

Albin Weigel

burg, Pa.

Total\$501.75

Illinois State Executive Committee,

Socialist Labor Party Finan-

cial Report for Year End-

ing December 31, 1901.

INCOME.

1901 24.96 Section Chicago:

 Due stamps
 57.60

 Middle West Circuit
 76.25

Due stamps 16,80

 Circuit
 20.00

 Org. supplies
 .75

Due stamps 26.40

Due stamps

Due stamps

Postage

To Hellgren, Baustian , Kalbitz,

To Siegel & Cooper, Letterfile.. Balance on Hand, Dec. 31....

CARL PETERSEN, JULIUS LEAVITT,

Total \$401.01

JOHN HELLGREN, Fin. Sec'y.

Lyon Fund in Texas.

Received by the Texas State Execu-

ve Committee for the F. D. Lyon fund

tive Committee for the F. D. Lyon up to January 17: From the Italian Comrudes of Section Houston, S. L. P., through J. J. Loverde

Mrs. Zimmer

L. H. Zimmer

Zimmer

Total \$7.75 Previously acknowledged \$412.02

Total \$420.37

FRANK LEITNER, Secretary.

Postage and Expressage

Grand total \$401.01

1.00

40,00

14.17

EXPENDITURES.

Due stamps

 Due stamps
 11.04

 Membership fee
 1.68

Balance on hand, January 1,

Org. supplies

Section Belleville:

Section Roanoke:

2.00

490:

Districts:

75.00

10.25

 G. Brown
 .50

 S. Burfoot
 .50

 H. Bell
 .25

 W. Caig
 .50

 Chas. C. Woodley
 10.00

 C. Haidy
 50

 J. J. Grainey
 50

 J. M. Bellett
 25

 B. S. H
 25

 R. J. S.
 10.00

 J. E. Farrell
 2.00

 C. F. Spipp
 1.00

 W. Martin
 .50

 H. S. James
 2.00

 A. Mulle
 25
 Wm. Moibes R. Green
A. H. McIntosh
F. Martin F. Martin 25 F. Stone 10 D. Station 25 A. Merideth 25 L. Fowler 25 F. Parker 2.00 . D. Lund

E. Poulter 1.00 Total\$55.65 Expenditures. For literature \$ 7.50

Total\$40.95 Balance on hand\$15.70

H. S. JAMES, Sec. Municipal Committee of S. L. P.

Boston, Mass.

The following officers were elected at the regular meeting of Section Boston, Mass. on Thursday Evening, Jan.16.
For Organizer, W. H. Carroll; Rec.
Secretary, Carl Meyer; Assistant Organizer, McPhie; Fin. Secretary, W. F. Walker: Treasurer, Olaf Nilsson Literary Agent, Frank Bohmbach; Dele State Executive Committee. W. F. Walker and Edward Mason.

Chicago, Ill. Section Chicago has elected the follow-

State Organizer: John Hellgren, 3223 Princeton avenue.
State Executive Committee: Henry

Sale, 43 Ashland boulevard; Adolph O. Godron, 142 Michigan street; Otto E. Harder, 1785 N. Ashland avenue; A. Lingenfelter, 178 Peoria street; Carl Peterson, 2494 Lake street; Chas. Baustian, 624 W. Sixty-sixth place; C. E. Anderson, 2729 Princeton avenue.

City Organizer: Michael L. Hiltner, 58 Wabash avenue; Recording Secretary, Carl Okerlund, 3253 Fifth avenue Financial Secretary, H. Sale, 43 Ashland avenue; Treasurer, Julius Leavitt, 686 Forty-third street; Literary Agent, R. A. Cochrane, 53 Sedgwick street. Auditing Committee: C. Petersen, C.

Swanson. Grievance Committee: C. Okerlund, C. Petersen and R. A. Cochrane.

Press Committee: H. Sale, Chas Baustian and M. L. Hiltner.
WEEKLY PEOPLE Agent: Marcus

Entertainment Committee, Section

New York.

A meeting of the above committee was held last Monday evening at the Daily People Building, for the purpose of taking in hand the becessary arrangements for the next DAILY PEOPLE FESTI-VAL, to be held on Sunday, March 16th, at Grand Central Palace. It was decided to engage the New York Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. William F. Hofmann, for the Grand Concert in the afternoon. Mr. Hofman, it will be remembered, conducted the Orchestra at the first DAILY PEO-PLE Festival held in March, 1900, and those who attended must have relished the fine musical programme, as rendered by the Orchestra under his conductor-ship. It was decided to print 10,000 tickets, the price of admission, as usual, to be 25 cents. F. Machaner was elect ed to take charge of tickets and to act as financial secretary. The Bazaar and Fair will, as usual, be a grand attraction at the Festival, and comrades and sympathizers are again kindly requested to send in presents for the same. These to be sent to Miss Kate Pryor. 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan. The next meeting of the Committee will be held on Monday, January 27th, 8 p.m., at

on Monday, Januar, 2-6 New Reade street. The Secretary.

Scandinavian Fair. The Scandinavian Socialist Club Boston organized for the purpose of advocating the principles of Socialism and to promote the class interests of the working class, for the betterment of the economic condition of this same class, in and by holding lectures, free to the pub-

It is within comprehension that this cannot be accomplished without money. For this reason we appeal to every sympathizer and friend of our club to help us make this fair a grand success. Every gift, may it be ever so small, will be cheerfully received. Il all give what they can afford it will enable us to carry on the agitation with greater vigor than ever before in the history of our organization, we therefore hope that you respond llberally to this our appeal.

The following persons are appointed to receive your gifts, they will also give you all information you may desire: Mrs. D. Enger, 1,196 Tremont street, Rox-bury: Hrs. HJ. Jacobson, 508 Sumner street, East Boston: Mrs. A. Wickstrom. 1 Sumner Court, Dorchester; Mrs. K. W. Anderson, 9 Kennedy street, Jamaica Plain; Mrs. A. Mortenson, 15 Prichard avenue, West Somerville; Mrs. A. Johnson, 184 Harvard street, Cambridgeport. The date of the fair will be February 20, 21 and 22, 1902, in Kossuth Hall. 1,095 Tremont street, Rox. Admission 10 cents.

Schenectady's Action on Label.

Section Schenectady received, some time ago, fifty tickets from section Cleveland. On those tickets was the pure and simple "union" label. Inasmuch as the Labor News Company is prepared to do this kind of work, deem it the duty of all sections of the S. L. P. to patronize this branch of the party's business and endeavor to make

Section Schenectady has passed a resolution that hereafter no tickets will be acceptable unless the printing is done by the Labor News Company.

12th Ward Branch, Newark, N. & Regular Branch Meeting takes place at 10 Magazine street, Saturday, Feb. 1st, 1902, at 8.30 P. M. The Organizer.

Labor Lyceum in Troy, New York.

Secretary-Frank E. Passanau. Treasurer-T. A. Devane. Trustees-V. L. Smith and N. Burn-

cers elected:

Free lectures to be held every Sunday afternoon commencing January 26, Pub-lic invited. All workingmen should attend.

Attention, Cleveland, Ohio. Forest City Alliance, L. A. 342, of the

S. T. & L. A. will hold its next regular meeting Wednesday, February 5th, at Blahd and Heller's Hall, 376 Ontario street, third floor. It is the duty of every member to be present if possible. All wage-workers are invited. Interesticg discussions on the industrial de velopment of capitalism and conditions confronting the working class.

Section Union County, New Jersey. Section Union County, S.L.P., will hold its semi-annual meeting on Sunday, February 2, at 2.30 p.m., sharp. All members of branches Plainfield, and Elizabeth are earnestly requested to attend this meeting without fail, as business of utmost importance to the Party's welfare, especially in this county, will be transacted.

WOMEN'S WORK.

How It Affects the Brain in Many Occupations.

Berlin, Jan. 26.-Prof. Zimmer, whose investigations regarding mental diseases among women have been already noticed. returns to the subject with a careful analysis of the mental conditions women school teachers. He has drawn his information from all the asylums in Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Russia and found that in every eighty-five female patients there is one school teacher

In Prussia there is one teacher to every 350 women of the population. It seems to follow, therefore, that mental disorders among teachers are four times as numerous here as they ought to be. The case is still worse with those young women who are preparing to become teachers. Among them the cases of insanity are ten times more numerous than ought to be.

Prof. Zimmer says: "If telephone girls or salesgirls show signs of mental dis turbance it is not to be wondered at, for their occupations are hardly those a woman can call suitable to her sex, but in teaching, which is usually considered suitable employment for women, when the results are so disastrous there is every reason for serious consideration."

Prof. immer is sure that in other coun tries, notably England and the United States, where women are more widely occupied in business and in professions than in Germany, scientifically collected statistics will show the same melancholy results.

EMULATES CARNEGIE.

Brooklyn Politician Gives Donation to Labor Lyceum.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union has received a check for \$250 from former Register James R. Lowe toward the fund for rebuilding the Labor Lyceum, destroyed by fire. The Kangaroo Social Democrats are interested in the Labor Lyceum. Other politicians have contributed and had their conations accepted. Andrew Carnegie offered the fund \$1,000; which was subsequently withdrawn.

Preumatic Tool Trust Opposition. Chicago, Jan. 28,-President E. N Hurley of the Standard Pneumatic Co., arrived in Chicago from New York yesterday, bringing word of the progress made in the consolidation of various pneumatic tool companies in the country in opposition to the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd. Its headuarters will be in Chicago, and its president will be Mr. Hurley. J. W. Tierney, of Philadelphia, will be the vice-president. The capital will be between \$4,500,000 and \$5,000,sconomic condition or this same class, in short, for the overthrow of the present capitalistic system of production and distribution and the inauguration of the Socialist Republic. The best way this can be accomplished is by agitation, giving out good and educational literature. Tool Co., Ltd. Its headuarters we short, for the overthrow of the present in Chicago, and its president will be the vice-president. The complete will be between \$4,500,000 and \$7 to the complete will be between \$4,500,000 and \$7 to the present will be between \$4,500,000 and \$7 to the present will be between \$4,500,000 and \$7 to the present capitalistic system of production and distribution and the inauguration of the will be between \$4,500,000 and \$7 to the present capitalistic system of production and distribution and the inauguration of the will be between \$4,500,000 and \$7 to the present capitalistic system of production and distribution and the inauguration of the will be between \$4,500,000 and \$7 to the present capitalistic system of production and the inauguration of the will be between \$4,500,000 and \$7 to the present capitalistic system of production and the inauguration of the will be between \$4,500,000 and \$7 to the present capitalistic system of production and distribution and the inauguration of the socialist Republic. The best way this capitalistic system of production and the present capitalistic system of present cap 000, of which about \$550,000 will be preS. L. P. LECTURES.

S. L. P. Lectures in Yonkers, N. Y. Branch Yonkers has arranged a list of lectures to be held every Friday evening at their Headquarters: Devitt's Hall, No. 11 Warburton avenue. The subjects and speakers are as follows: Jan. 31: "Trade Unions," Charles A.

Rathkopf. Feb. 7: "Socialism and Ideals," Alvin S. Brown.

Public Lectures in Buffalo. Section Eric County, N. Y., has made arrangements for a series of public lectures and discussions to be held every first and third SATURDAY at 8 p. m.,

in Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, near Genesce street. Everybody welcome. Admission free

February 1.—"The Recent New York Conference of Capitalists and Labor Leaders," by L. A. Armstrong.

In same hall every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock are held the public lectures of the Buffalo Labor Lyceny. Every of the Buffalo Labor Lyceum. Everybody is invited to attend them. Admission is free. Feb. 2: "Socialism vs. Anarchism," by

B. Reinstein.

Everett, Mass., Lectures.

A course of lectures will be held by Section Everett of the Socialist Labo Party, at their headquarters. No. 154 School street, room 3, Everett, and Wednesday evenings.

The subjects and speakers are as fol-

Feb. 5: "The Materialist Conception

of History," by C. A. Christenson.

At the close of the lectures the meeting will be open for a general discussion. Free Lectures in Cleveland, Ohio.

All workingmen of Cleveland, Ohio, are cordially invited to attend the lectures which are held every Suuday after-noon at 3 o'clock at Schloss' Hall, No. 356 Ontario street, top floor (German-American Bank Building). Following are the subjects:
February 2.—"The attitude of the S.

A labor lyceum has been organized in Troy, N. Y., with the following offi-L. P. towards Trade Unions," speaker James Rugg.

Bridgeport, Conn.

W. S. Dalton, of New York, will lecture Sunday, Feb. 2, at 3 p. m., in Pioneer Hall, corner Main and Elm streets, on "Why the S. L. P. Opposes the Old Form of Trades Unions." Comrades should see to it that every effort is made to bring , good audience

for the speaker.

S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburg, Pa. 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:

Feb. 2.—Edward Messer: "The plan of the Socialist Republic." Boston Discussion Meeting.

Sunday, Feb. 2, at 8 p. m., 1165 Tre-mont street, Albert M. Grant will speak on "The Educated Proletarian." THE COMMITTEE.

Officers and committees for the term commencing January 1 and ending June Organizer and financial secretary, Wm.

Pittsburg District Alliance No. 15.

J. Eberle. Recording secretary, D. M. Sachter. Treasurer, Edward Messer, Sergeant at arms, Karl Malmberg. Agitation Committee, S. Schulberg, James Illingworth and George A.

Brown. Auditing Committee-H. R. Mangold. Max Stern and Wm. Tyson.

Time of meeting second Sunday of every month 10:30 A. M. sharp.

LABOR MUST TAKE THE RISK. Minnesota Courts So Decide in Case

of Sours Against Railroad. St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 23.—After two days spent in taking plaintiff's testi-

mony in the case of C. H. Sours against the Great Northern Railway Company, Judge Otis, before whom the case was tried, granted the motion of the defendant for a verdict. Sours was formerly employed by the

railway company, and on the night of January 14, 1899, was on duty in the By balance, Per Como yards. He was, as he says in his complaint, standing between two tracks while in the performance of his duty. A train passed west on one track and on the other track a caboose came along and ran him down, causing the loss of a leg, which was amputated. claimed that the caboose came down without the proper warnings.

He sued for \$15,000 damages, and on

the first trial, in October, 1800, recovered a verdict of \$10,000. The railway company made a motion for judgment, notwithstanding the verdict, or for a new trial, and the court denied the motion for judgment in favor of the company but did grant the motion for a new trial. The railway company thereupon took an appeal to the Supreme Court, which sustaned the orders of the court below.

On the second trial Sours recovered a verdict of \$7,500. The railway company again moved for judgment in its favor or for a new trial. These motions were denied in the District Court and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which reversed the order and granted the motion for another trial, which has just been concluded before Indge Otis, with an order directing a verdict for the railway company.

Steel Trust in Coal Business. Pittsburg, Jan. 28 .- Papers are being

prepared for the incorporation of a con-cern to be known as the United States Coal and Coke Company, to be a constituent concern of the United States Steel Corporation, formed for the purpose of operating the Pocahontas field. It will be operated by the H. C. Frick Coke Company of Pittsburgh. W. G. Wilkins, the Frick Company coke and mining engineering expert, has completed an ex-amination of the field and arranged for the opening of the mines, in April, when the weather clears. Papers are also being prepared for bids for the constru-tion of 1,200 coke ovens, work on which will be started within a month.

Handbills.

By balance, Nov. 30 115.63

Recapitulation.

Receipts.

Total\$1,258.81 Expenditures.

Expenditures. \$700.00
To N. E. C. for stamps ... \$700.00
To agitation (speakers) ... 189.95
To agitation (L. N. Co., leaf-

Total\$1,258.81

Anaconda Mine Reopens.

which had been shut down for a unmb

By agitation (on lists)

By error

To legai exp. (Amsterdam

To balance, Dec. 31, 1901

with a full force of 200 men.

\$255.44

.25.00

63.35

The New York Labor News Company is now prepared to do job printing. Sec-tions of the Socialist Labor Party and Locals of the Socialist Trade and Labor

Alliance should see to it that their work in sent to us. The Party owns the business.

Job Printing

GOOD WORKMANSHIP.

Letterheads,

Noteheads,

Envelopes.

Mail orders should be addressed to the New York Labor News Company, 2 New Reade Street. Local orders may be taken direct to Thomas Crimmins, 362 Cana I Street, where the mechanical department is temporarily located. Leaflets.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS Co., 2 New Reade St., New York.

...FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR... held by the

SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALIST CLUB OF BOSTON. ♣ FEBRUARY 20th-22nd, 1902. ♣

IN KOSSUTH HALL, 1005 Tremont St., Roxbury. ADMISSION Ø 0 10 CENTS.

FINANCIAL REPORT Of the New York State Executive Committee For the Year 1901.

Receipts.	Expenditures.
January:	January:
By dues	To deficit, Dec. 31, 1900 \$ 22.04
	To postage and mise, exp 2.17
By error 2.15	To balance, Jan. 31 100.32
\$124.53	124.53
February:	February:
By dues 58 20	To dues stamps 70.00
By balance, Jan. 31 100.32	To ret. loan 25.00
Dy balance, val. 01 100.02	To postage, etc 1.00
	To balance, Feb. 28 62.40
158.52	
March:	\$158.52
	March: To dues stamps 70.00
[1] [1] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [3] [3] [3] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4	To postage, etc 1.12
By ret. by speakers 7.26	To balance, March 30 97.60
By balance, Feb. 28 62.46	
	\$168.72
April: \$168.72	
By dues 112.68	April:
By balance, March 30 97.60	To dues stamps 70.00
by balance, staten by 91.00	To postage, etc
\$210.28	10 balance, April 50 139.32
	\$210.28
May:	May: • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
By dues 96.00	To dues stamps 70.00
By balance, April 30 139.32	To agitation 5.00
	To postage, etc 2.69
\$235.28	To balance, May 31 157.63
June:	June: \$235.82
By dues	에 마다보다 다시 하는 것들이 있다. 이 모시네를 하고 없는데 얼마가 모든데 사람들이 하지 않는데 얼마를 하는데
By balance, May 31 157.63	To dues stamps
\$312.91	To postage, etc 1.53
	To balance, June 30 221.38
	\$312.91
Jaly:	July:
By dues	To dues stamps 70.00
By ret. by speakers 8.57 By agitation 10.00	To agitation
By ngitation	To postage, etc
Dy outside, oute 60 221.08	10 balance, buly 51 100.41
\$306.79	\$306.79
August:	August:
By dues 99.36	To dues stamps 70.00
By balance, July 31 160.41	To postage, etc 1.36
\$259.77	To balance, Aug. 31 188.41
	2070 ==
September:	\$259.77 September:
By dues	To dues stamps 70.00
By balance, Aug. 31 188.41	To agitation
; \$307.33	To printing 14.25
	To postage, etc
October:	\$307.33
By dues	October
By balance, Pept. 30 154.33	To agitation 57.50
\$216.49	To postage, etc 3.84
	To balance, Oct. 31 155.15
	\$216.49
November:	November:
By dues 100.20	To dues stamps 70.00
By balance, Oct. 31 155.15	To agitation 42.75
	To legal exp. in Amsterdam
\$255.35	(Lake and Wallace cases 25.00
	To postage, etc 1.97
	To balance, Nov. 30 115.63
3. 마양 전에 하는 이 시간 하는 이 그 12 살아!	, , ,
December:	December: \$255.35
By dues 112 41	UP. Array strains 50.00

Circuit Fund. Collected from Sections in:

To dues stamps 70.00

January\$ 20.30 April 25.05 June 28.90 | September | 22,50 | September | 22,50 | October | 17,20 | November | 21,25 | Contributed by State Executive | Committee | 141,80 | Committee 141.80

Fin.-Sec.-Treas Audited and found correct.
(Signed):
A. D. Wegman,
Emil Muller.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 28.—The Never Sweat mine of the Anaconda company, If you are getting this paper without having ordering it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your of months, resumed operations yesterday subscription. Renew when it ex-