

made a total expenditure of \$40.05

This made a total expenditure of \$40.05 for his "three days endeavors," which con-sisted of a 15 minutes speech at one deck meeting in the open air. Were it not for the advice of a friend of Robinson, Robinson would have paid Tillet. Acting upon the advice given, however, he had decided to bring the matter before the body.

matter before the body. This statement created a profound sensation. Delegate Wolf, Kangaroo, of Gigarmaker's Union No. 80, thought the bill ought to be paid without any fur-ther question. It should serve as a warning against the importation of any more fraternal delegates. Delegate Waldinger, of Bohm capitalist political advertisement celebrity and, of course. a Kangaroo, representing an organisa-tion existing only in his imagination, on-

ing from appearances there is a merry war on between the trade-unionists and the industrialists.

### EMPTY SARCASM.

#### Pure and Simple Unionist Has No Other Remedy for Existing Conditions.

States, more happy and satisfiest than he. By the people Markley meant the only class that is of use to society-the Chicago, Ill., Feb. 3.-"A man should be dragged out and shot when he has working class. reached the age of forty-live. He is dead timber in the pathway of progress under Then a long, thin man unwound him-self, and when he finished his thin face looked down upon us and he proceeded nodern industrial conditions. I sugges that a law be drafted and submitted to to make a short speech. He told of the small birth of the Republican party, the that a law be drafted and submitted to the Legislature for passage which shall provide that all persons be shot at the age of forty-five years unless they can show that they have enough property greatest party in the country to-day. He insinuated that he was one of the great

he is bounced by the Ring. Gleiforst did not propose to submit to such treat-ment. The Stahl-Ring, which essentially runs the "Volkszeitung," had just before dragged the Socialist Labor Party into the capitalist courts, in the attempt to steal the Party press and name. Gleiforst took the hint, and pulled up the Markley replied by stating that there is no one who would like to see the Stahl Ring before the very courts that it had appealed to against the Party. people of the Borough of Turtle Creek, State of Penusylvania and of the United The result is that the Timbooctoo crew gets beaten again in its own Courts. Gleiforst won. The Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund may now thank the Ring, which the Fund tolerates as the Ring, which the Fund coloring as its head, for the heavy costs it will have to pay, thanks to the Timbooctoo stu-pidity, Organized Scabbery tyranny, and Kangaroo corruption that marks the

## Prisons Do Not Reform.

Ring.

sively that they are but tools of the capitalist class, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon the wage-workers to support the full ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, to the end that the representative of the working class may sit in the courts of justice, and uphold all laws that tend to benefit and uplift the members of our class; Resolved, That in accordance with the

fundamental principles of the Socialist Labor Party, the referendum initiative and imperative mandate, every official elected by the Socialist Labor Party shall render an account of his acts at least once a month at a public meeting of the He members of the Party in Seattle. shall carry out such resolutions as they may adopt and shall promptly resign his office if his recall is demanded by a

Monnette, painter. For Treasurer, Fred W. Roberts, cornice-maker. )

platform, if you would stand for working class interests, if you would fight for yourselves and your follow wage-work-

ers, vote for the following candidates: For Mayor, Walter Walker, shoe

For Comptroller, Charles E. Regel, ook. For Corporation Counsel, John W.

maker.

ngineer.

penter.

maker.

Councilmen-at-large: Frank Crossman, teamster. M.

Councilmen: First Ward,-Owen Martin, marine

Second Ward .-- C. S. Kaufman, car-

Third Ward,-W. H. Walker, clerk.

Fourth Ward.-Paul Wagner, baker. Fifth Ward.-Abe Brearcliff, sheet iron

Sixth Ward.-Edmund S. Prentiss,

arpenter. Seventh Ward.-C. F. Neilson, laundry-

Eighth Ward .- F. G. Goodwin, la-

Ninth Ward .- C. G. Bassort, cornice

INCREASING TUNNEL SPEED.

. Y. Centra' Uses Its Engineers As

Knights of Corumbus Advised to Enter the Field. Before Fidelity Council, Knights of Columbus, in the parish hall, the Rev. Patrick O'Hare, pastor of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, in Greenpoint,

g only in 1 is imagination, or posed the payment of the bill. He said it appeared that Tillet had been bleeds ing organizations throughout the coun-try. Reports to that effect had come from Cincinnati and other towns. In York, he charged 'Typographical in No. 6, fifty dollars and expenses a five minutes' speech. He thought t ought to be given to understand for a five that America is no mileh cow. Wal-dinger evidently felt there were enough calves in America to milk that cow.

calves in America to milk that cow. Delegate George Warner, of the Ma-chinista, Republican Aidermanic candi-date and land speculator, complained that the American fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, had to pay their way all through their Eng-lish sojourn and returned only with a cigar holder; while the Americans treat-ed the English fraternal delegates roy-illy and bestowed costly tokens upon ally and bestowed costly tokens upon them. Every town the English dele-gates visit reception committees enter-tain them with magnificence and provide for them in every way. For instance, one of the previous delegation, when they were at Washington, were directed to a hotel and told to order whatever

After a three days' stay, a bill of \$250 had to be paid by the American Federation of Labor. At this quite a number of the delegates present chuckled with envy. A motion was then passed to refuse to pay the additional twenty dollars, and inform Ben Tillet that \$20.05 ex-penses incurred by him was a sufficient compensation for a fifteen minutes ora-

pensation for a fifteen minutes ora that has not accomplished any

ing. Nohe Wages of Class Straggle. Delegate Fitzgerald, of the Letter arriers Association, a chameleon poli-cian, thanked the Central Fakinated ion for its endorsement of the Salary unlisation Bill, now pending before agrees. He hauded the "yellow jour-" for its "spleadid editoriahs" and toons which assisted them sfrongly saved up to keep them during the rest of

their natural lives." This is the way the serious question of an age limit for mechanics and laborers was put by one of the speakers at the meeting of the Chicago Fakiration of Labor. It was said that some of the railroad companies and large manufac turing establishments now refuse to hire a man more than thirty-five years old, nd that mechanics are discharged when forty-five years old because they are too

Machinists, carpenters and men in all trades testified that a similar age limit was being enforced by various classes of employers.

Robust men in the prime of life told of the subterfuges they were compelled to resort to in securing employment if a few grey hairs had made their appearrew grey hairs had made their appear-mathematic many confess to having dyed their hair time and again and to give the youthful look necessary to get work. Those who had a tinge of gray in their beards said they had to keep clean shaven faces to avoid detection of their mer. Those who wore ever glasses said Those who wore eye glasses said age. that they were compelled to leave their glasses at home to hold their jobs. Delegates jumped to their feet to tell of histances where the best mechanics had been discharged in the prime of life because of their age. After giving sev eral instauces in the machinists' trade William F. Melican suggested shooting at the age of forty-five as a measure that would probably meet with the approval of the large employers.

The question was considered of so much importance that it was made a special order of business for the next meeting of the Chicago Fakiration of Labor.

#### Big Express Incorporation.

The United Express Incorporation. The United Express Companies, in-corporated at Trenton with a capital of \$10,000,000, is said not to indicate or represent a union of the large express companies.

and he looked it. Then he told pangs," how in Turtle Creek three great men one year and a haif ago started the "Citizens' Union" that is destined to be the greatest thing on earth. "WE TOLERATE NO POLITICS IN OUR ORGANIZATION. This organization has nothing to do with politics, but only aims to help the people of Turtle Creek."

Then Comrade Schulberg asked if it was possible to separate the politics of boroughs, cities and States? "Is it not a fact that the working class will not have what is of right theirs until they capture the political power of the entire nation? At the same time I want to say," continued Schulberg, "that the long gentleman that just spoke does not know the meaning of the words politics, and he certainly should explain how it is

possible to have a political organization without politics." President "Turkey Johnson" at this point told us to retire, but the "long gentlemau" interrupted by insisting that he be allowed to answer. He answered by stating that he knew what politics was before Schulberg was born and he would meet Schulberg any time at any place to debate. Markley at once ac-cepted the challenge in behalf of the S. L. P. and wanted a date set for the debate. The president insisted that we leave the hall. The preacher ran toward the long man and whispered something in his ear.

The preacher was all excited and was handling his paint brush in the same way a little girl handles a cow she is milking.

All of the S. L. P. men and their friends moved toward the door. Markley tried to get the name of the "long gen-tleman" in order to fix a dar for the tleman' order to fix a date for the

debate. He would not give his name, advised not to by the preacher. Com-rade Jackson said: "Come on Markley, he is crawling." Then this long man looking at Jackson,

striking an important attitude, ex-claimed: "Did you ever hear of a

of Medical Jurisprudence on Monday night, Dr. Robert J. Irvine, physician in charge of Sing Sing Prison Hos-pital, described the characteristics of chronic criminals, and said alcoholism and heredity are responsible for a large percentage of offences.

He said our prison system does not reform criminals, but hoards them and

turns them loose on the community later more wolfish than ever. He advocated indeterminate sentences, the release of criminals on probation, and said offinders who show no sign of improvement should never be released. He suggested that persons convicted of theft be compelled

o make reparation and pay fines and not be imprisoned. Resolutions favoring the passage of stringent laws to prevent substitution and the sale of proprietary medicines containing poisons were adopted.

#### "Nothing to Arbitrate."

The iron trades unions of San Francisco, whose members have been ou strike since May 20 for the nine-hour work days, on January 13 sent a communication to Henry T. Scott, president of the Union Iron Works, begging him to consent to an arbitration of the diffi-culties. Mr. Scott ignored the offer and at latest advice the strike, or what is left of it, is still on.

Montgomery that crawled!" "Yes," said Jackson, "and there is one crawling now '

Montgomery refused to set a date, and he did crawl. Our comrades left the hall cheering for the fighting Socialist Labor Party. The new members were elated and a meeting of the branch was held on the street corner. It was decided to hire a hall at Tur-

tle Creek and issue a hand bill to the effect that a Montgomery has issued a challenge to the S. L. P. to debate. The meeting will take place Monday night, February 11. All hands on deck, we are closing in on the enemy.

majority vote of the Party in Seattle. Whereas, The capitalist class robs the Kennnedy, machinist-helper.

worker of the wealth he creates and de-nies him the opportunity of employing himself, and, then brutally imprison him for being unemployed and forces him to work on the highways with a

ball and chain on his limbs; Resolved, That in the name of the working class we protest against this outrage inflicted on us by the capitalist class who rule us, and we demand-the immediate repeal of all tramp' and vagrant diannes. Resolved, That the Socialist officials

shall by all the means in their power compel the assessors to do their full duty by assessing every kind of property at its full value and that the said property shall be taxed to the full extent for the immediate carrying out of the measures of public relief and improve-

ment herein contemplated. First, We demand the immediate erec-

of enough school buildings to comtion of enough school buildings to com-fortably accommodate all children of school age in Seattle. That enough additional teachers janitors, etc., be employed to conduct the same. Second, We demand that the City

Railroads can run through the tunnel from Ninety-sixth to Fifty-sixth sfrets, Charter be amended as follows: When-ever three (3) per cent. of the duly quali-fied electors of the city shall petition for from eighteen niles an hour to twenty-four niles an hour. That action was taken on the application of General the submission of any measure to Manager Franklin of the tunnel, who voted on by the people, it shall be the duty of the city officials to call an elecsent to the Railroad Commission au application signed by thirty-six engineers of the New Haven road and many from tion for said purpose and when a majority of the people vote in favor of any measure at such an election it shall the Central, asserting that they could not get trains in on time. They said me a law and be subject to no veto. Third, The city to acquire street railthat twenty-four miles an hour would relieve the situation. That would allow ways, lighting plants and all publid functions requiring franchises from the the distance between Fifty-ninth street and Ninety-sixth street to be made in

city. The same to be operated (not for profit to reduce the taxes of the property owners), but for the benefit of five minutes for the distance of two miles. all citizens, the employees to manage the

If you are getting this paper withsame co-operatively under the control of the city administration and to elect out having ordering it. do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your their own superior officers. (No employee to be discharged for political reasons. subset The surplifs revenue over the cost of pires. subscription. Renew when it ex-

on Monday night made an appea Catholics to enter politics, not as parti-sans, but as Catholics. "The Catholic Church," he said, "has

board, and they declare they will not strike without orders.

The mine operators hope that the "unionizing" of the boys will stop one annoyance in the coal fields. As an or-

ganization the boys of each breaker from a local union, and are being carefully coached in their "duties" by the labor

CATHOLICS IN POLITICS.

Knights of Corambus Advised to

something to say which has bearing on all of the questions now pressing for solution before the country. But we as Catholics look upon these problems and decide them, not from the stand-point of Catholicity, but influenced by the newspaper we read, by the political party with which momentarily and accidentally we happen to be affiliated. We are Catholics in religion, sharp and hard bargain drivers in business and Democrats and Republicans in politics. "I encourage you to enter politics, not for yourself, not for pocket, not for what there is in it, but for God, for humanity, for truth and for eternity. Enter polii-tics as a Gatholic, with Catholic ideals, Catholic principles, Catholic convictions, No one who is at all familiar with the N. Y. Centre<sup>3</sup> Uses its Engineers As Cat's-payws, As Usual. Albany, Feb. 5.—The Railroad Com-mission this morning issued an order increasing the rate of speed at which trains of the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford subject will deny that our social thories, our conceptions of laws or ideals of public opinions, of citizenship and all the theories underlying our system of political economy are based upon materialism. low ideals and anti-Christian principles. "All the principles are not favorable to the Catholic religion, and hence to the Catholic. This is the cause of all griev-ances. That is the reason that we do, not receive justice and our due, why we are being discriminated against. Under the present circumstances and under the existing conditions it is to the laity that we look for help. That can be done by their asserting themselves in politics as Catholics: regardless of party affiliations.

> World's Imports and Exports. During 1900 the imports of the four leading nations of the world were as follows: Great Britain, \$2,610,000,000; Germany, \$1,450,000,000; France \$940,-000,000; United States, \$880,000,000. The exports for the same nations were: United States, \$1,465,000,000; Great Britain, \$1,400,000,000; Germany, \$1,-185,000,000; France, \$\$30,000,000.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1902.

# SWEDISH MOVEMENT.

PLAIN TALK ON SOME OF ITS PROMINENT FEATURES.

#### Two-Penny Politics and What the Outcome Will Be-A Swedish Social Democratic Paper Tries to Answer.

Many readers of THE PEOPLE w greatly interested in a series of articles, published about a year ago, which I wrote for and then translated from our Swedish organ, "Arbetaren." The art cles concerned the Socialist movemen The artiin Sweden, and especially the persons prominent in that movement.

Interesting facts in connection with the same subject have not been wanting since that time, and I shall give a short review of them, as my memory has been refreshed by the part "Arbetaren" took in them. The matter occurred last Autumn, and at that time I felt inclined to translate it for the readers of THE PEOPLE, but press of work rendered it impossible. The incidents show how one of the

Social Democratic papers of Sweden, moved by the publication in "Arbetaren" of a private letter (which had been placed at my disposal by the recipient, who then resided in this city) lost its self-control, and broke the long, long silence that existed in the Swedish papers relative to the movement there, especially since the publication in "Arbetaren" and THE PEOPLE of the "Our Court" articles, and "Arbetaren" was cut out of the list of acanowledged acquaintances. With this preface, I shall now start and give

he translations from "Arbetaren." The first was published on August 15, 1901. (Victor Funke, Editor of "Arbetaren.")

PRACTICAL SOCIALISM.

# A Statement from the "Old Country' That the Social Democracy Has Room Beyond the Pale of Class Con-

A couple of months ago a comrade, now living in this country, sent us the accom-panying extracts from a lefter from Stockholm, Sweden. The writer thereof, as can be seen from the first portion of the quotations, that so much private business to attend to that he can not, at the present time, take an active part in the labor movement. Judging from what he says in a later portion one may be justified in hoping that he will yet be able to put his shoulder to the wheel. At any rate, a "reaction against the reaction" of the Swedish labor movement cannot be avoided, and even there real Socialism will some day get another start. The writer is bitter, even more so than would have been the case had he known that his letter would fall into the hands of the "publicans," but we believe ourselves justified in giving publicity to some portions of it. Is it not a fact that there are indications of discontent with the Social Democracy of the old country? We do not wish to withhold from our readers any news that would be cheering to them, so we shall give the floor to the writer of the letter:

'The labor movement is following its even, down-hill rut in a way that would make one weep, if happily there were not other things to think of just now. Branting, since he became a member of the National - arliament (riksdagen) is, as was to have been expected, like the weathercock on the steeple: he turns with the slightest variation of the wind. But the worst of all is that the steeple, nay, the whole church, turns with him, instead of standing solidly and allowing n'm to wear out his hinges until some fine day he would fall. Some day in the near future we shall hear the "Social-Demokraten" shout: "Vive the compulsary military service! Down with the general suffrage!" Well, if that were the general suffrage!" Well, if that were needed to keep him in his seat in Par-liament, then-! Even Palm seems to have been silenced with a bone. At any rate his sole thought at present seems to be business, Since his return from the basiness, Since his return from America he has been real "smart," and I should not be surprised were he to die a millionaire. All that bears the name of Socialism here at home revolves around, in the estimation of most people, question of two pennies (ore) per . To the leaders and officers of the ial-Demokraten" it is a question of "Social-Demokraten" it is a question of five or ten crowns (kronor) more per week, or 1000 more per year, according to the rank they hold. This is the subject discussed at the Irades union meetings, or at the meetings of the stockholders of the 'Social-Demokraten," at the meet-ings of the Peoples Houses (a kind of labor lyceum), and above all at the meet-ings of the Consumers' Leagues, though in the latter instance it goes by the name of dividends or investments. We have at last in Stocknolm "Federated Trades" and there the only subject for discussion and there the only subject for discussion is how to squeeze out of the worker his is now to squeeze but of the worker his last penny for the payment of faxes, obviously with the intention of making the general suffrage superfluous, for du-ing a few years past most of the workers have earned 800 kronor and if they would only starve themselves to pay their taxes all would be smooth sailing. The rural workers count for little. Twenty-two Socialists in the. Riksdag seats alotted to Stockholm would thrn things upside down! We know all that. As said before, it is two-penny politics from start to finish, at least here in Stockholm and vicinity. In South Sweden things seem to be somewhat better-but wait until they get a Socialist in the Riksdag; then there will be an end to Radicalism; other. wise, it might fall out that members of the middle class would not vote for him at the next election. If we had never had a member of the Riksdag we never had a member of the Riksdag we might now be a little nearer to the general suffrage, Well, perhaps not nearer, but at least we would have con-tinued to fight for it, and thereby kept the people awake. Now they all sleep the sleep of the righteous. "I have followed the current, and can The contemptible side of it is that the ideas are dragged down in the dirt. Per-The contemptible side of it is that the ideas are dragged down in the dirt. Per-lings, however, I i shall awake again should I see a favorable opportunity." So far the letter. As said before, we bubish it more for the sound discontent that breathes through it than because

we accept the actual bitterness of what class,' the working class, to-morrow or it savs. IN ANSWER

On October 3d, 1001, "Arbetaren" published the following article: As our readers know, No. 33 of "Arbe contained an extract from a pritaren" vate letter from Sweden, wherein there for the Social Democratic papers of Sweet den have seen fit, because of it, to break the silence, wherewith, as though by agreement, they have restrained them-selves from being led into a discussion with "Arbetaren" on the subject of which represents the working class: our

uncompromising preaching of the class struggle, and practical Marxism, or their 'newer tendencies," in which Branting takes the lead without opposition worth mentioning, in the party, at least. In Germany it is Bernstein, in France Jaures, both confusionists, and with Jaures, both confusionists, and with their "newer tendencies" they have thrown the Socialist movement into confusion, a confusion, however, that can only have the effect of freeing the fol-lowers of scientific Socialism from those

elements that have either never under stood the class struggle, or have grown tired and seek to withdraw. One of the smaller papers, however, "Ystadbladet Aurora," has broken the spell, and in a praiseworthy way at that, having in addition to its own reply also published in full the extracts from the letter itself. The answer is quite lengthy, but we know that the readers of "Arbetaren" will take pleasure in all of it, so we give it space. There will be no need of extended comment on it, but we shall say a few words. "Aurora" says as

#### follows: Two-Penny Politics.

"Far away in the West, beyond the Atlantic's rolling waves, is the new world, America, located where so many men go in search of an easier living, and persuaded, possibly, by a desire for

'Not so long ago America was a prom ased land, 'where there was no king and no exacting priests,' but soon, perhaps sonner than was expected, the develop-ment of capitalist trickery forced this true Eldorado into the arms of the mil-lion and billion dollar trusts. The result has been here, as elsewhere, refined luxury and affluence on one side: arduous

toil and poverty on the other side. "Along with these conditions there grew naturally, even in America, an or ganized labor movement. Recently its economic wing entered into a struggle with the Iron and Steel Trust. That shows that the American workingman That possesses both the desire and the power to enter into a fight with the capitalists who so mercilessly exploit him. "If the economic organizations of the

American workingmen are stronger than of any other country, so are the exhibitions on the political field so much the more discouraging. The differen parties, divided into a number of smal factions, are engaged in a bitter fight among themselves. This certainly does not tend to advance the strength of the Social Democrats in the new world. However, a congress recently held has brought about a kind of unity between the different factions, which we hop will be to the common interest of the labor movement. "The thing which led us to-day to

touch upon the condition of American labor is an article in the Socialist La-bor Party Swedish organ, 'Arbetaren,' in which are printed parts of a private let-ter from Sweden reading as follows: (above letter in full.)

"It is not so much the contents of the above-which, by the way, may be regarded as the effusions of some 'neglect ed genius' here at home, who, out of pure bitterness, is making purely per-sonal attacks-but rather the lack of consideration in the paper that publishe it, and its political position in general that, seems to us, to deserve a few words of consideration.

"We shall first take up the purely personal side. When 'Arbetaren' pression it loves to use in relation to the development of European Socialism-it may, of course, have its own way. The same may be said concerning its mad fight against everything it regards as being 'cotagious with capitalism and a debasement of the ideas of Socialism.' In fact, there is no harm in that, as every idea that is presented to the peo-ple needs its salt before being accepted, so that it may not be destroyed, to a

the following day are going to capture the social power by means of weapons and from the roofs and behind barri cades, then we cannot at all agree, at least not as long as all the roads of peaceful advancement are not barred. Our poor two-penny politics will in such

a case still be far dearer to us than Arbetaren's' five-penny politics; which, although it may cost more, does not taste proportionately palatable for it cost blood and human life-to no use. "Revolution is in reality a purely spontaneous apparition which will not materialize at command from below, but which may well be the outcome of pressure from above. But we do not think

that conditions are yet as bad as either in America or Sweden, and least of all in the former country. "On the other hand should 'Arbetaren' mean by 'revolutionary' what we have said above, and at the same time favor the emancipation of the working class in a peaceful way, then all the talk of the paper is a mere sham fight, full of chimerae, and its position is; in the main, exactly that of the European

Social Democracy, though possibly not as far advanced. "For what else are the untiring endeavors of the organized working class in the various amalgamated trades unions, and political and co-operative fields if it is not an effort looking to the development of the workers, that one day they may stand fully worthy and capable Or does of transforming society? 'Ar betaren' believe that a violent revolution at the present time, with the under ciass in full control, would be a lasting and beneficial thing?

"We, for one, do not believe it." So far the "Aurora." Before enter-ing on "Arbetaren's" few comments I wish to give a word of explanation on the words (subject) "under class" and "over class," which are commonly used in Sweden. The "under class" does not at all mean simply the workers, or even the proletariat. It comprises also at least the larger proportion of the middle class: while in "over class" is understood

the "society" people, the rich and the educated. Now for "Arbetaren's" comment: We wish to say in the first place that in Sweden they cannot or will not under-stand that anybody could desire a pointed debate, and would dare to blame what he thinks dangerous to the movement,

out of pure interest in the cause of Socialism, that is to the great proletariat in its entirety, for the freeing of which the movement exists. No, he who so acts, and thereby (though we judge it to be unavoidable) antagonizes the representatives of what he considers wronghe, must be moved by personal animos ities or must be a "neglected genius."

Secondly, we do not see the statement refuted that Branting has given up the Marxist tendencies that formerly were professed unconditionally by him, and that he has gone over to the "new tendencies" that he now upholds, and that apparently he has led with him the whole Swedish Socialist movement.. We have Swedish Socialist movement.. We have stated his change of front. Whether 6 not he is ashamed of it is not for us to judge.

If Branting and Palm are men who 'stand or fall" with their convictions, why, then, is it so impossible to get them to appear in the party press to defend those convictions? Is it on account of the insignificance of "Arbetaren" or on

ccount of its "madness"? If you, at home, are going to keep on with your silence, then it is probable that we shall follow the hint of "Aurora" and begin to joke, but we cannot do that without satire, and we prefer, when we have a serious matter at heart, to talk

seriously Everybody who knows "Arbetaren's" position knows what we mean by-that is to say, what in reality is—revolutionary Socialism and "Aurora's" talk on that head is simply ridiculous. "Aurora" has read "Arbetaren" long enough to know our standpoint, which nowhere gives reason for the supposition that by revolu tion we understand anything else than the legal advancement of the working class, in which no human blood need be shed, no human life sacrificed, if the capitalist class does not meet our legality with illegality. But in this pro wish the working class to rely on itself alone, and we do not want it compromise with any of the phalanxes of the enemy, for these compromises serve only to lengthen the regime of capitalism, and have, because of their

# AMERICA.

[By W. McGregor, in London "Social Democrat."]

An article on the above, by A. M. Simons, of the S. D. P. of America, and editor of the "International Socialist Review," published in America calls for ome comment. I should have been very well pleased if Simons, instead of saying that De Leon and De Leonism have just reached England, had first told us who De Leon is and what De Leonism is not: and at what time the English comrades qualified to provide themselves as matter for the comic papers of Ameras matter for the comic papers of Amet-ica. In the article mentioned I shall take it that Simons means by De Leon the editor of the DAILY and WEEKLY "PEOPLE," i. e., the organ of the S. L. P. of America, and that by De Leon ism he means the tactics of the S. L. P. of America. To begin with, we shall have to go back to the 1896 convention of the S. L. P., at that time the only Socialist party in America, and, for that matter, the only bona fide Socialist party yet, A. M. Simons notwithstanding. At that convention the action of a number of the members was endorsed the delegates in convention assembled, i. e., their action in breaking away from the Knights of Labor and starting a Socialist Trade Union, instead of stand-ing idly by and endorsing all the crimes committed by that body against the working class of America; and while ad-mitting that Trade Unionism in its earlier stages did to some extent benefit the workers, yet to-day it must be admitted

that pure and simple trade unions in America or in England are practically no more than sick and coffin societies: further, that they act as decoy ducks to lead the workers off the straight path of what Unionism should be. When the new Trade Union idea was first mooted it received considerable op-

position from many Socialists in Amer-ica, as elsewhere, and this was not to be wondered at seeing what a great men in the movement were prac many tically pillars of the union, and in many ces were the backbone of the union nstan n the particular district to which they belonged. That, taken with the resolu-tion passed at the 1900 convention of the S. L. P., "that no Socialist could be an official in a pure and simple Trade Union." somewhat ruffled some of the more reform element in the party. That the economic arm of the Socialist party was antagonistic to the old Trade Unions there is no doubt, as in the political sphere the Socialist party is antagonistic to capitalism and all its emissaries, said emissaries better known as reform parties, and that is the position of the oure and simple Trade Unions in Amer-To-day they simply act as helpers to the captains of industry, i. e., the man-ager of the trasts to help better fleece the workers by making rules and regulations in line with capitalistic methods of production. Even in this country one Union, to my knowledge, has its rules so constructed that if the men are careless with their work, go off drinking, etc. they are liable to a fine of 5s. By whom? Why, the Union, i. c., they fine themselves for misbehaving themselves according to their masters code of moral-

In America you have Unionism in another aspect-the men in certain districts get their dues checked-off their wages at the end of the week. For whom Why, for themselves! For whom should their masters keep their dues if it was not for the good of themselves? Certainly the men are more useful to them organized in the Union, where they can be handled more casily by the labor fakirs who boss the Union, and who use it to further the interests of their capitalistic employers, than if they were a disorganized unintelligent mob. The S. L. P. decided that Trade Unionism on these lines was out of the question, and, as I have already stated, started a Socialist Trade Union, by name "The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance." De Leon, as editor of the Party paper, voic. ing the opinions of the Party. advocated ing the opinions of the Party, advocated the adoption in the "PEOPLE" of this policy, and more, he gave very good and cogent reasons for this policy. He show-ed how the Trade Unionists of the Amer-ican Federation of Labor, which is a combination of Trade Unions, scabbed on their fellow Trade Unionists-in this wise, that when the miners were out on strike you would have the railwaymen in the same Federation as the miners running the train with the coal which had een mined by blackleg labor; then the ironworkers in the same federation would use this same coal which had been pro-duced by blackleg labor, and so on, and no later than a month or two ago you had the railway men transporting the militia to a town where the motormen were on strike, to protect the blacklegs and at the same time to shoot down the strikers if they dared touch a particle of private property, or even try and induce the men to come out along with them. These are only a few instances of the crimes perpetrated under the name of Unionism. This is part of what was urged agaist the old style Trade Unionism, and which paved the way for a Socialist Trade Union. Again, I think A. M. Simons will agree with me that his idea of having an intelligent Trade Union was the real beginning of the split which took plac cialist ranks in America; for n the So In the Socialist ranks in America; for Simons will surely not try to prove that De Leon has led the whole Socialist Party of America by the nose. If he does, he must include himself as one of those who were led, i. e., up to July 10, 1899, when he tried to sit on the fence, but was very soon forcibly pushed off by the S. L. P. Now, if he foregoes this contention his whole argument falls to the ground about De Leonism, De-Leonism as I have already stated, mean ing the S. L. P. tactics. Further, when the S. T. L. A. was fairly launched, the opposition, if it had not died down, had

hold all the means of production, dis-tribution, and exchange, thereby hold-ing the means of life in their hauds, THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT IN at any rate kept quiet. We do not hear much about them till close on the July, when the party, through its press, the "PEOPLE," had occasion to take an and, on the other, the working class, who alleged German "Socialist" paper to task for its anti-Socialist articles, or to be own nothing but their power to labor, and who must sell themselves piecemeal more exact, its open attempt to underday by day to the capitalist class, so that they may be allowed to live; that there is mine scientific Socialism by advocating mere reform panaccas as the tactics for an irreconcilable struggle between these a scientific Socialist Party to adopt to classes; and that there can be no cessa-tion of hostilities between these classes, abolish capitalism. At this the reform element was very wroth, probably be-cause they had been found out too soon, but that the hostility between them must become accentuated with the greaer con as without doubt they had laid cables to capture the Party with its plant, and use it better-for what? "Reform? centration and development of capitalism; that, further, to expect from use it better-for what? "Reform!" Well, these men, on July 10, 1899, de capitalist class any cessation of hostili tics is to abandon the principles and precepts of Socialism: that, further, to clared themselves the party, dissolved the N. E. C., and proclaimed to the world that henceforth the S. L. P. would work for reform parties or old style Trade Unions, to vote for a capitalist party or any pretence whatever, is a desecration of the class struggle. This is work smoothly and for the benefit of the whole community. These hardheads dewhole community. These hardheads de-clared themselves the N. E. C. of the probably what A. Simons would term De Leonism, but I think that pretty S. L. P. and tried to forcibly 'ake the plant and offices of the party, but were well outlines the tactics of the S. circumvented by the duly elected N. E. C. of the S. L. P. and instead of manag-ing to steal the property of the party and if I mistake not, the policy of International Socialism. Simons will now be in order with his they received broken heads for their trouble, which was not too much for anti-De Leonistic leanings. I think I have proved that De Leonism never ex-isted, could never have done any good or prospective thieves, especially when they try to steal the press from the militant harm to the country, and certainly not have passed out of existence. working class, movement. These men were designated Kangaroos after that atthe narrow, class conscious, catastrophic, tempt, and though not an active man amongst them, A. M. Simons was at revolutionary, utopian, Socialist party. This must be a curious concern. I shall least passive, and from that very fact endeavor to prove that by its actions this party, i. e., the S. D. P., are traitors to and from his future actions he was with them in spirit, and he is now one of the working class, even with all its curious adjectives attached to it. First,

From this point a new element was inallows in the party a man by name Mr. troduced into the working class move-ment in America. The Kangaroos, now Carey, who, while President of the Con named the S. D. P., tried in the courts voted for an armory appropriation, i. e. to stop the S. L. P. from publishing their party organ, the "PEOPLE," they at he voted nor an armory appropriation, i. e., he voted money to keep a place in good condition so that the Militia may be comfortably housed and fed, so that they may be in good condition to shoot down, at the bidding of their capitalist massame time publishing another paper by the same name. For a time they were successful in getting support from the capitalist class through their law ters, the strikers, if they try to take back a little of what they have procourts, but this did not in any way pre-vent the S. L. P. from publishing their duced, or, it may be, for blocking the street so that the capitalist's lackey, with party organ; in fact, they kept on pub-lishing the "PEOPLE" as if the court his master's carriage, cannot get a free passage. This is only one sample of had neven interdicted them, and finally passage. This is only one sample of those who have a membership card in won the day in these same courts against the Kangaroos, who, after that, had to the S. D. P. Another, Morris Eichchange the name of their paper into the "Worker." (And just while I am at mann, as one writer puts it, ran on "Worker." (And just while I am at this, most readers will remember an areverything in sight; his ticket was Demo crat, Republican, and Citizens' Union, ticle by Winchevsky, an old S. D. F. member, who wrote in "Justice" that we and he also belongs to the revolution-ary utopian party. Another, McCart-ney, S. D. P., who ran as a Citizen canwere all glad that the name of their paper had been changed, and by this article tried to bluff the comrades here didate and received the support of party, and to crown all, we have Mr. into beneving that they had voluntarily Herron, so aptly described as Spargo changed the name, instead of being con-This man is a high and mighty member victed as frauds in the same courts as of the S. D. P., i. e., the revolutionary utopian party. Then the S. D. P. they appealed to to convict the S. L. P. as frauds). The next we hear is utopian party. Then the S. D. P. through their delegates, supported the Press, the "Worker." De Leon is the scapegoat, and the Socialists of America have no intelligence left; whatever De-Leon serve is low in the scapegoat. Kautsky resolution at the International Congress field in 1900 at Paris. This resolution, which contemplates impartiality between capital and labor, was Leon says is law, i. e., according to no doubt a fit and proper thing for such Kangaroo sources, and even in England, a party as the S. D. P. to agree to. This then is the party to which A. M. Simons some quarters, this view is he.u. though those who ho... it dare not openly say so. The "Worker" also accuses the S. L. P. of supplying scale belongs, and this, according to him, is the party which is to lead the working S. L. P. of supplying scabs (i. e., through their economic arm, the S. T. & L. A.) to shops where strikes class of America to their emancipation and incidentally wipe out the S. L. P. and its economic arm, the S. T. & L. A. have been dcclared, Now, if the "Worker," or anyone who supports Trade Unionism pure and simple, imwith its 500 braggarts and boasters, which is the number that one prominent S. D. P. man put down the member-ship of the S. T. & L. A. as. Well, these 500 braggarts will do more for the agines that a Socialist Trade Union is to act unintelligently simply because the old Unions did so, they very much mis-take the aim and object of the New working class movement than his big, broad and ample party will do with its Trade Unionism, and when the old Trade middle class men, who are going to gull Unious declare a strike because a firm the working class into voting the Social is introducing new machinery to enable them to do away with hand labor, all ist ticket. This, I hold, is a fair representation of Socialists must agree that this is a case the S. D. P. and its tactics, and I chalof trying to stem the tide with a shovel. lenge Simons or anyone else to deny one charge which I have made against them. and, further, must agree that no Socialist Trade Union could subscribe to such a To sum up, I have shown the part De Leon has played in American Socialism, strike. But this is what the "Worker, and those whose opinions it voices, would that, other than being editor of the like the Socialist Trade Union to do. Party paper, and a lecturer for the party, he is only a unit of the party; that the S. L. P. are the only working and for not doing it they are termed scabs. Again, only a few weeks ago, there appeared in the "Worker" a most class party in America who adhere, and infamous article, charging the S. T. & are guided by the class struggle; that the S. T. & L. A. is the only bona fide Trade Union in America which is guided L. A. with irregular conduct at what is known as the Sprague strike, and this article was unsigned, but was, neverby the class struggle, and that A. M. Simons has made most unfounded charges against men who have done, and theless, published. The following week, the PEOPLE, i. e., the organ of the S, L. P. and S, T. & L. A. published who are doing more for Socialism than Simons with his big party can ever hope over a hundred names of men who gave their signatures refuting the charges, and the "Worker" said they believed the to do against Socialism. Further, if De Leou is taken as such a joke, how is source of their information was correct. that we find S. D. P. men debating with him, and getting beat for their trouble; surely they must be greater but could not publish names, etc., and wound up with "We leave it to our readers to judge which of the papers should be believed," etc. This is an clowns than he, seeing that they know he is simply treated as a crank. I have Socialist namer and it illeged

# 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 Social-ist Club, 78 Springfield avenue Newark, N. J. 135

ECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and thind Sunday, as 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koylin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE .OM-THE NEW JERSEY STATE JOAN MIPPEE, S. J. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Spring-field ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Pes-chine ave., Newark, N. J.

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

NEW YORK MACHLAISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at S p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary Ed. McCormack. SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P.,

could

Next

Council in Haverhill, America,

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

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

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

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

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, S p. m., 107½ North Main street. People agent, L. C. Holler, 2051/2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LAJOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville 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 J'clock at \$56 Ontario street, top floor.

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

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

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tues-day, 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., S3 E. Mådison 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,

#### MINE WORKERS BEATEN.

#### The Operators Win at Every Point in the Indianapolis Con-

vention. Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 9.-The delegates to the convention of United Mine orkers went home after the final ad-

journment yesterday in a very bad hu-

mor, and many of them confessed that

they were ashamed to return to their

lodges and confess that they had been

beaten at every point by the operators.

The chagrin did not extend to the na-

tional officers also, for they said it was

either accept the old scale or have a

general suspension of work throughout

the bituminous field, and they did not

believe the rank and file would sustain

them in a strike when work is plenty and

the demand for coal by mills and fac-

Some of the delegates pointed that

this is just the time to strike but they

There was a spirited discussion just

before adjournment over the proposed admission of Michigan and Iowa to the

joint conference next year. The Penn-sylvania operators objected to the en-

argement of the competitive field, and

under a ruling of the chair, from which President Mitchell appealed and was

beaten, the admission of the States will

tories is so great ! !

were frowned down.

sites if that expression be allowed, who, undoubtedly, are always on the lookout for a chance to do their reactionary

"But one should, first of all, equip oneself with clean weapons, and not in season and out of season talk about 'discontent' where none exists. That which can be won through an honest discussion is always desirable, but it is not, it appears to us, either noble or nec essary that a paper in America should make purely personal attacks against men in Sweden, thereby trying to gain more prestige for a special tendency within a common cause, that the paper in question represents.

"Branting and Palm, this is said for the special edification of 'Arbetaren,' are both of them men, as far as is known to us, who need not be ashame of their acts. It should be counted to their honor, and not to their detriment that they as individuals within the party dare to have their own con-victions, with which they stand or fall. Relative to those con-victions one may, to some extent, joke, but not, it seems to us, seriously con-

"When discontent in the organization is based on justice then no doubt the guilty will be punished. Until then one will have to deal either with the inevitable discontent of a minority, or

with purely personal animosities. is a fearfully and won Arbeteran' derfully revolutionary sheet that feels ill when it hears that the Socialists of Europe can stand, for example, the ac-ceptance by Millerand of a cahinet port-folio, or that co-operative societies are conducted by Social Democrats. Revo lutionary it must be, and the emancipa

inability to produce results, only the effect of bringing distrust and discouragement to the ranks of the working class. "The new tendency" will have such effects, and we fight them as hindering the advancement of the social revolu-

"Arbetaren" does not believe that "a violent revolution at the present time, with the under class in full power would be a lasting and beneficial thing." "Arbetaren" stauds too firmly upon the solid ground of scientific socialism to wish to give any speculative or ad-venturous councils. We know the fact-ors we have to deal with, and against the factors we do not wish to sin, as the representatives of the "new tenden-cies" are doing. We know that there is

no utility in creeping away from the class struggle and its consequences: therefore we rightly condemn those who are try-ITo explain to the readers of THE

PEOPLE the allusion in the extracts from the letter which referred to August Palm, I wish to add that after inishing his agitation tour in this country in the fall of 1900 he went directly home to write a book about America. What its nature is I do not know, for although it has been published six months he has not sent a copy to "Arbetaren." Palm had that book business in his mind long before he came over to this country. When he got it under way

he made every trades union member, friend, and admirer an agent for the book, and every party paper in Sweden advertised it largely, and gave it a fine review, although Palm is a poor writer. From this it is said he netted a goodly sum. The only reason for his a goofly sum. The only reason for his neglect in sending a copy to me that I can see is that he does not wish the book to be reviewed by "Arbetaren." When he left I promised that if he should publish anything that belittled or misrepresented the Socialist Labor Party he should hear from me through "Arbetaren.'

To the above should be added that

since the time the foregoing letter was sent from Sweden, which must now nearly one year ago, a very popular general strike movement in favor of the general suffrage has been started. Large funds are being raised, and as there are probably other interests besides those of the working class in favor of the movement I think there' are good chances that it will meet with some success as it did in Belgium some years ago.] VICTOR FUNKE.

same paper which has termed the Alliance men scabs. It has further accused the whole membership of the S. L. P. of being "bossed" by the editor of the Party paper, owned and controlled by them. This paper is indorsed by A. Simons, if not actively, certainly pas-sively, inasmuch as he has not once attempted to disabuse its readers' minds of the charges it has made against the Militant Socialist Party of America. However, to proceed with Simons' dia-

tribe. American economic evolution re-fused to be confined within a sect, that sect being Do Leonism (so Simons tells us), and I take it that this means that the S. L. P. of America have entirely misunderstood the trend of econd evolution in America. Simons further asserts that the natural result was clear-cut Socialism which was indigenous to the country. When this point was attained, i. e., when economic develop-ment pressed to the highest point of capitalism there was no more room for De Leon, and he passed out of existence as a significant factor in modern Socialism. Then he goes on to say that his party, i. e., the S. D. P., are a narrow, class conscious, and revolutionary party and, further, if it leans either way it is toward a too narrow interpretation of Marxism. Just imagine a party copy-ing too much from Marx. Further, he says it is apt to be catastrophic and revolutionary, utopian rather than oppor-

tunist. It will now be necessary to examine the tactics of the S. L. P., and judge them in relation to what has been advanced by Simons, and, further, to consider how far they agree with the policy of what is known as international Socialism. First, the S. L. P., stands or falls by the "class struggle," all things being judged in relation to the stage of development of cap-italism. Holding that the tactics of fifty years ago are no use against present day conditions; further, holding that to-day there are only two classes in society,-the \$100,000 exceeding capitalist class on the one hand, who ago by 50 per cent.

ssumed that A. M. Simons belongs to the Social Democratic Party; in conclu-sion, does A. M. Simons belong to the Social Democratic Party, or to the Public Ownership Party, or to the Socialist Party, or to the Democratic Social Party, and does either of these four conform to the party which he outlined in the "Social Democrat," i. e., the narrow, class conscious, catastrophic, revolutionary, utopian, Socialist Party?

#### French Miners Win.

Paris, Feb. 6.-The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 338 to 219, adopted a bill providing that in six mouths a nine-hour day shall be instituted at the coal pits and at the end of two years a day'a work shall be reduced to eight and onehalf hours, and at the end of another two years it shall be reduced to eight hours

Failures Exceptionally Large. Final returns of commercial failures during January exhibit an exceptionally large number of insolvencies and also an unusual amount of defaulted liabili-ties. In manufacturing lines there were 264 failures, involving \$6,308,948, an increase of \$1,607,964 over the libilities last year. De faulting traders numbered 1,120 with liabilities of \$7,116,972, an increase of 172 in number and \$1,805,168 in amount. Miscellaneous failures were 50 in number and \$886,581 in liabilities, exceeding January, 1901, by 10 in number, but showing a decrease of \$321,442 in defaulted liabilities. Exclusive of fiduciary insolvencies, which were also of exceptional size, failures in strictly commercial channels numbered 1,434 and involved \$14,812,501, against 1,242 in January, 1901, for \$11,220,811. Twenty defaults for over \$100,000 each account for over \$4,000,000 of the month's losses.

but of smaller failures the aggregate was also heavy, the average liability to each manufacturing failure for less than \$100,000 exceeding the average a year

cents a ton; Danville, Iill., 40 cents a ton; Hocking Valley, when run-of-the-mine exists, 57 1-7 cents; Pittsburg district, 51 3-4 cents.

have to be accomplished by a unanimous vote. The Illinois operators were very sore over the scale, which leaves them on a run-of-the-mine basis, which they say is greatly to their disadvantage. F. L. Robbins and others from the Pitts-burg and Ohio districts are accused of dominating the conference and they say the result is a greater victory for him than for any one else. The following is the scale adopted: Pick mining, thin vein-Pittsburg, 80

cents a ton; Hocking Valley, 80 cents a ton: Indiana bituminous, 80 cents a ton; Indiana block, 90 cepts a ton. Run of mine-Indiana bituminous, 40

### WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15. 1902.

# CIGARMAKERS STRIKE.

14

SPANISH WORKERS QUIT AT FER NANDEZ & COMPANY'S.

It Looks Like a Repetition of the Tampa Affair-Organized Scabbery strongly influences the grade below, and that the next, and the next, until all to of the I. C. U. Consults With the some extent are affected by the stand-ards of the millionaire. This is one of the great evils and threatening dangers Firm-Tampa Scabs Are Back Look. ing for Jobs.

The Spanish and Cuban workers employed in the cigar factory of Fernandez & Company of Thirty-seventh street near Third avenue, went out on strike last Wednesday over a disagreement on prices with the firm. The work done by the men who went out, is strictly hand work, each workman completing his product. On another floor in the factory so-called Spanish work is done by teams. Among the team workers are a number of members of the Cigarmakers' International Union. The workmen on both ors have been on good terms with each other and there was no friction between them. Recently, however, the Interna-tional, men among the workers who stand close to the Organized Scabbery of the C.I.U., have been pulling wires Scabbery. One of the workmen who belongs to the C.I.U., said yesterday that there is no doubt but that a scheme

on foot to oust the Spaniards. That this is not mere conjecture proven yesterday when a committee from Union No. 90 appeared at the factory and had a long talk with the firm. As the Tampa strike the CI.U. is no doubt getting ready to furnish scabs to take the places of the strikers. The policy of the Organized Scabbery is to make a deep cut in prices in order to get its men in. It offers to do Spanish work at \$3 to \$4 per thousand less than is paid to the Spanish workers. In order to do this it introduces mould work whereas the Snaulth dome. doubt getting ready to furnish scabs to work whereas the Spanish cigar is strictly hand made.

The team men took no action yester day but it is understood that their sym day but it is understood that their sym-pathy is with the strikers. It was ru-mered yesterday that the men who were sent to Tampa. Fla., by the C.I.U., to scab it on the strikers belonging to the Spanish Union, La Resistencia, are drifting back to New York and that they are calling on the Organi d Scabbery to take care of them. The cally result of the Organized

The only result of the Organized Scabbery's scheme, if successful, will be to beat down Spanish prices. It is a fact well known to the trade that the workmen furnished by the C.L.U. caunot work known as Spanish work. considered significant that the G.I.U., which is opposed to cigar-making machinery such as suction tables, etc., should endeavor to introduce moulds in work. The reason for this is explained by cigarmakers as due to the fact that the C.I.U. men cannot do the strictly handwork, and consequently are unable to control the Spanish workers.



Andrew Carnegie, who is taking the place of Depew as a "funny man" and utterer of economic preposterousness,

recently delivered himself of the state-ment that "Wages are going up and prices are going down?" This optimistic capitalist protectionist delivered bimself of the state-

ries suited only partially the capitalist free trade "Times." Lis of far as the statement contained the implied faischood that the earnings of the workingman were rising, it suited the "Times," in so were rising, it suited the Times, in so far, however, as the statement was a dig under the fifth rib of free trade it did not suit the "Times." The free trade fallacy and deception reason that, ewing to the tariff, prices are high; that robs the workingman; and that the in prices brought on by protection tralises the rise in wages. The free rise in prices brought on by protection neutralises the rise in wages. The free wader's position, accordingly, can tol-erate no such idiom as suits the protec-tionist. The "Times" joined issue with Carnerie on the relative cost of living. Out of that has sprung a debate by let-ters. One of these, recently published in the "Times" of the 3d instant under

Connecticut Overseers Charge Work-

#### count the difference in customs and standards of living. We have now in-**CIVILIZED WARFARE.** numerable artificial wants, many of which, considering our surroundings, Outdo Spanlards in Americans Brutality. amount to necessities, from which our grandparents were happily free. The improvements and conveniences, also, of

modern life must be paid for. Many

of the new wants are wholly artificial and

annecessary and are the outgrowth of

the ever-increasing luxury of living which

of our modern life. Now, is it true, as many assert, that

even if the cost of living is greater it is more than made up by the greater carn-

ing power and higher rates of wages? I think it is not true. Undoubtedly,

some lines of labor are more liberally

paid—certain skilled mechanic trades, and especially domestic service. But un

skilled labor is not as well paid and the supply is in excess of the demand. That

is true even of the West, where for many years the young man who acted upon

Horace Greeley's advice was sure of

ome kind of employment and oppor

In nearly all clerical positions the

tunity, but that condition does not exist

salaries are lower and the opportunities

for promotion infinitely less than fifty years ago. In commercial life the young

man without capital has absolutely no

chance except a perpetual clerkship. The uncle I referred to began inde

pendent business with no actual capital and succeeded. Another uncle, who be-

gan life as a salesman in a dry goods store, established himself in business on

Grand street with no capital-merely a

little credit-and he made a fortune

But that is impossible now. No boy can begin by sweeping out the store

and eud as senior partner in the firm. The best he can do is to end as buyer or

Again, not only are most kinds of em-ployment less well paid, but the difficulty

of obtaining it at all is immensely in-creased. In the history of the many gen-

erations of my family in New York in

the earlier days there is not one account

of an able-bodied man who could not find

Now we whose eyes are open to the con-

litions of life around us, and who observe

our fellow-beings not from the altitude

of Carnegie millions, but from the level

of "the man in the street," know to

many heartbreaking experiences of over-crowded occupations and locked doors

to be able to partake of the cheerful

optimism of the millionaires. A suc-

cessful lawyer recently told me that if he should advertise for a clerk who could

carry a case through court at a salary

of \$10 a week his office would be almost

As to women's work-well, one instance will do! I know of a woman with four

children who makes infant's dresses for 50 cents a dozen! And they must be

I could fill every column of the "Times

with instances of the fearful discrepancy

between the expense of living and the

money that can be earned. Is it any wonder that to those who suffer by these

conditions the constant boasts of our

New York, Feb. 3, 1902. This is an old 'American's experience

his testimony is one that can L. elicited from any other old American who is

inclined to tell the truth, that is to say

chose capitalist-free trade or prote-

tion-interests have not vet extinguished

his truthfulness. It is the sort of testi-

mony that conversation with any old American family constantly elicits; and

the facts that such conversations bring

out make root-and-branch work of the stacks of "lies in figures" that are set

afloat as "statistics." Apart from that portion of Mr. Grif-

fing's letter, where he indulges in the indistinct assertion about the wants that

are "the outgrowth of the ever-increas-

ing luxuries of the rich," the letter read

like a page from some well-considered

Socialist address, adducing facts that go

to prove the mischievous effect of capital-

ism upon society: that prove the earn-ings of the working class to be sinking

their opportunities to earn to be shrink-ing, and their cost of living to be rising.

BLACKMAIL IN FACTORIES.

wonderful prosperity seem almost ghastly sarcasm? J. R. GRIFFING.

mobbed with applicants.

well made at that!

remunerative employment of some

head of a department.

A. F. Miller, a member of the Thirty-second United States Volunteers, writing from the Philippine Islands to the Omaha World, under date of March 5, describes the means used by United States soldiers to compel captured Fili-pinos to give up their concealed arms. He says:

Same and

"We go out on a hike, catch a negro, and ask him if he has a gun; he will give us a polite bow, and say, "No sabby," and then we take hold of him and give him the 'water cure.' After which he can get us two or three guns. Now, this is the way we give them the water cure: lay them on their backs, a man standing on each hand and each foot, then put a round stick in the mouth and pour a pail of water in the mouth and nose, and if they don't give up pour in another pail. They swell up like toads. I'll tell you it's a terrible torture.

"We went up the bay the other day to get some robbers, 'and secured three. They would not tell where they had their guns. So we gave them the water cure So we gave them the water cure (salt water), and two of them gave us their guns. We gave the other one so much water we nearly killed him, yet he would not tell. Guess he was an old head; they have lots of grit. They will stand and see you half-kill one of their friends, and won't tell a thing. When it come to their time to take the cure, they will take their clothes off, lie down, and take two or three pails of water before they wil say a word. One of them said: 'You can kill me, but you can not make me tell.'" An officer of the regular army, now

serving in Luzon, describes' the "water torture" as practiced by the Macabebe scouts in the American service as follows: "A company of Macabebes enter a

town or barrio, catch some man-it matters not whom-ask him if he knows where they are any guns, and upon receiving a negative answer, five of them throw him down, one holds his head, while others have hold of an arm or leg. They then proceed to give him the 'water torture,' which is the distension of the internal organs with water. After they are distended a cord is sometimes placed around the body and the water expelled. From what I have heard, it appears to be generally applied, and its use is not confined to one section. Although it results in the finding of a number of guns, it does as an infinite amount of harm. Nor are the Macabebes the only ones who use this method of obtaining information. Personally, I have never seen this torture inflicted, nor have I ever knowingly al-lowed it; but I have seen a victim a few minutes afterwards, with his mouth bleeding where it had been cut by a bayonet used to hold his mouth open, and his face bruised where he had been struck by the Macabebes. Add to this the expression of his face and his evi-dent weakness from the torture, and you have a picture which, once seen, will not be forgoten. I am not chickenhearted, but this policy hurts us, Summary executions are, and will be neces-sary in a troubled country, and I have

no objection to seeing that they are car-ried ont; but I am not used to torture. The Spaniards used the torture of water. throughout the islands, as a means of obtaining information; but they used it sparingly, and only when it appeared evident that the victim was culpable. Americans seldom do things in halves." The Philippine correspondent of the Philadelphia Public 'Ledger gives the following account of "our war" in the

Philippines: e present war is no bloodless fake, "Th opera-bouffe engagement; our men have been relentless, have killed to exterminate men, women and and children, prisoners and captives, active insurgents, and suspected people from lads of ten up, an idea prevailing that the Filipino as such was little better than a dog, a loathan atom of evidence to show

some reptile in some instances, whose best disposition was the rubbish heap. Our soldiers have pumped salt water into men to "make them talk," and have taken prisoners people who have held up their hands and peacefully sarrendered, and an hour later later, without that they were even insurrectos, stood them on a bridge and shot them down one by one, to drop into the water below and float down as an example to those who their builet-loaded corpses. It w not civilized warfare, but we are not dealing with civilized people. The only thing they know and fear is force, violence and brutality, and we give it to them The new military plans of settling the troubles by setting them at each other is one that looks them at each other is one that looks promising. We have now sent a thouand Macabebes to Samar to average the treacherous murder of Company C the Ninth Infantry. They are heredi-tary enemies of the 'Ladrones,' and go forth to slaughter gaily."

## ..... NEWS FROM ..... THE FIELD OF LABOR

#### The Olneyville Lock Out.

The lockout of the weavers of Olney ville, R. I., is a typical illustration of the effects of modern world - competing Capitalism on the Working Class. The cotton industry of this country is pre-eminently an industry whose successes have been world-wide. Trustified on a gigantic scale, it has defeated European and Asiatic competition in the distant lands of the Orient. Its mechanical achievements are no less wonderful than its economic triumphs. From the invention of the cotton-gin of Whitney te the introduction of the Northrup oom it has scored innumerable technical victories. Its productive capacity as a result has increased more than a thous-

and fold, Dominating in international cotton-competition, excelling in mechan-ical equipment, and continually increasproductive capacity, one would infer from capitalist teachings that weavers, the cotton-operatives and the mill hands of this country are superlatively prosperous and happy; yet what is the fact? Turn to the Olneyville lockout and see. There, 6,500 mill hands are thrown out of employment because they threatened a general strike in opposition to the two loom system. By means of this system, the American Woolen Company (The Woolen Trust) endeavored to double up work in order defeat its competitors, the so-called independents, in certain lines of fancy weaves. The weavers fought this endeavor as the entering wedge to the general introduction of the two-loom system in all the New England and eventually the Southern, mills.

The Lock-Out a Culmination.

This lockout is the culmination of a ong series of wage cuts, direct and indirect, which have occurred in New England during the past few years. It is this which gives it peculiar significance at this time. The manufacturers, trust and independent, are determined to get still more work at still less wages than heretofore ; and the cotton - operatives tre as determined to retain their present wages, without an increase of produc ion, if possible. Hence the lockout and the threatened strike for and against the wo loom system. The fight, most likely, will resolve itself into one of endurance mill that event the poorly - paid In that event the poorly-paid mill hands will be forced by their poverty to succumb.

#### Strikes and Wage-Cuts Preceeding Lockout.

Attempts to introduce the two loom ystem were successfully blocked at Lawrence, Plymouth, Blackstone and other places in Massachusetts. Back of these and helping to accentuate them have been a series of strikes and reducions in Lowell, Lawrence, Holyoke, Clinton, Maynard, New Bedford and Fall River, Mass., Dover, N. H., and many towns in Connecticut. At Lowell the weavers submitted to a ten per cent. At Fall River they struck eduction. in many places against the lengthening of cuts, without a proportionate increase of pay: At Lawrence, they struck against a cut of ten cents per piece. And so it went in other places also. Machinery and Wages.

In most all these instances, the emloyers have contended that the installation of new machinery, which made production larger and easier, justified the reductions and increase of lengths. They argue that the true test was not the amount produced but the wages earned. At Lawrence, the weavers contended that the newly installed machin-

ry turned out a finer grade of work, required more labor than heretofore, and left them proportionately underpaid. These points were conceded by the Yet Its Complicated Mechanism Can Be Tended by a Girl. agent; but he refused to grant the in-The most highly developed of machine agent; but he refused to grant the in-crease demanded. A compromise was accordingly affected. This argument and course is pursued by the manufac-turers consistenly and profitably. It was tools is the automatic screw machine, and, like many other contrivances for saving labor, its home in New England. advanced in the New Bedford strike four It is a development of the ordinary steelyears ago. After its ending the strikers working lathe, the intermediate step befound they were actually earning 20 per cent. less than formerly. Wages then ing the monitor lathe, in which the varveraged about 8 dollars a week. The ious cutting tools protrude from the side at stake." weavers who struck in the Lancaster of a steel turret like thirteen-inch guns Mills at Clinton this year claimed they liquor traffic among the blacks. The from a battleship turret. In the nononly earn from \$5 to \$6 a week! dame for the liquor traffic is put on the This is in accord with the downward revolved by the operator, so as to bring tendencies of wages in the New England each tool into play, just as the turret on the old "Monitor" was revolved to bring cotton mills. A young manufacturer es imated recently that weavers' wages in one gun after another into action. But 1870 averaged from \$50 to \$60 a month in the automatic machine, the work is In 1890 from \$30 to \$35. The American demanded. done without human guidance. Wool and Cotton Reporter gives the de In making screws, nuts, bolts, studs, cline in operatives' wages at 50 per cent. for the 20 years preceding 1900. The and other small pieces that must be turned, drilled, or threaded for watches, average yearly wages paid in the cotton clocks, typewriters, electrical instra-ments, and other mechanisms, all the op-erator has to do is to feed the "stock"factories in Marsachusetts, according to the census of 1890, was \$335. This is ever \$100 LESS than the yearly aver-age wages paid to all other labor, aca long, thin rod of steel or brass,--to the machine. The feeding mechanism carcording to the same census. In the Southern States it is said by some that ries the rod slowly forward into the field of action. The turret advances, and weekly wages there are 40 per cent. puts its first tool at work on the end of lower; while hours are 20 per cent. the rod. When the tool has done its fask, longer. A conservative estimate made the turret withdraws it, turns and adon a most favorable basis to New Engvances a second tool into action. Each land, places the wage difference at 15 per cent.; hours being the same. With cutting tool around the turret has its distinct work to perform,-one cutting a employed. the e facts before him, where is the man thread, another shaping a head, another will contend that the increased who putting on a point, another drilling a hole, still another putting on knurling. productivity of machinery means more wages for labor, under Capitalism? The turret automatically brings each of, perhaps six tools into action, and, when the work is finished, the completed screw drops' into a pan, while the "stock" is automatically fed forward Women and Child Labor. Along with the introduction of new machinery has gone the intensity of laoor. There are no old men in New England cotton factories. The strains wears the men out before they are forty-five. Young men and women are to begin the complex operation again. A stream of machine oil pours continuously on the work to carry away the constantly put in their places, as a consequence. Woman and child labor abound. It is not an uncommon sight Hour after hour, this wonderful autono see whole families go into the mills aton goes through its cycle of operations, day break to remain until nightfall. Household arrangements are often rethe turret clicking every moment as it brings a new tool forward. Small brass pieces, on which but one tool cuts, are versed. When the men cease working they attend to household duties, while dropped at the rate of four a second. Large screws of complicated design, up-on which a whole turret full of tools must their wives are in the mill. In most of the cases, the mill hands live in company tenements, 'During strikes, eviction is work, are cut from a steel rod at the resorted to to force them into submis rate of one or two a minute. So perbefore the war. fectly are these screw machines con-structed that an unskilled workman can In the South, the employment of children has become a national scandal. operate a row of them. All he is re-Tots nine and ten years of age are re-quired to work 66 hoars a week. The "stock." In some s fathers with the largest families are machines.-Success quired to do is to keep them fed with fuse it. Someone has paid for your "stock." In some shops girls tend the subscription. Renew when it expires.

Attack and a second sec employment. Southern families are, as a rule exceptionally large. Company tenements, company stores, company schools, company towns, without any so called representative or democratic gov ernment, in some cases; company this, company that, company every other thing, holds sway in the South. In no entry of the company, company, and

section of the country is capitalist ternalism more conspicuous than in this section; which, since its "help" is mainly native born, is least "contaminated by low ideals of foreign immigration. The weavers-in fact all the cotton operatives-are a sober, economical and in-dustrious class. Their meagre wages don't permit of the wasteful extrava gances of the multi-millionaire. their very virtues are utilized against them. A manufacturer extolling the superiority of American weavers said that they could attend to eight looms, where the English weavers handle four. "The English workman," he added, "is too beer soaked to look after more than four looms.'

Cotton Exports. The exports of cotton manufacturers showed an increase last year over those of 1900. This is likely to continue, as strenuous attempts are being made to secure an extension of foreign markets, especially in China. With this end iu view, Southern manufacturers are favoring a less rigorous Chinese exclusion act than the one now before Congress. They realize the necessity of propitiating the Chinese in order to secure their trade. The Southern mills are mainly devoted to the production of coarse goods. Dur-"suppression of the Boxer moveing the ment" the export of these goods to China declined. Many Southern mills thereupon turned to the manufacture of finer goods, with the result that these mills are becoming more like those of their Northern owners, in the quality of their output.

With the extension of foreign morkets, with the increasing competition of England, Germany, India and more especially Japan in the East, the outlook for the cotton industry is not at all promising. When judging by the light of past results, these things, together with new machinery and trustification, offer no basis for belief in an improvement, for the tendencies, ar far as the cotton operatives are concerned have all downward and not upward, as capital-ist teachings would have us believe.

Trades-Unionism and Labor Legisla tion.

These tendencies have all been combatted by pure and simple Trades Unionism and "labor" legislation. Strikes, involving great sacrifices suffering have been waged periodically. Legislation against the employment of children and women under certain circumstances, and regulating fining and the length of cuts, etc., etc., has been enacted; but without avail. Despite the more perfect organization of capital, mechanical equipment, better despite despite labor legislation-or should we say, because of them?-wages go down, labor becomes more intense, and the outlook more hopeless.

#### Socialism the Remedy.

There is but one remedy for this con-dition of affairs and that is the collective ownership of capital. The cotton workers must own the cotton industry. Together with the working class of this country they must secure control of the capital engaged in production and dis-tribution. This can only be done through the adoption of the principles and tactics of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party, With the adoption of these principles and tactics will follow the inauguration of Socialism-a system of society wherein the working class will reap the benefits of social progress and their own labor, and democratically predominate.

### TOOL THAT ALMOST TALKS.

...... NEW'S FROM ...... THE FIELD OF CAPITAL 1 \*\*\*\* Competition vs. Monopoly. The believers in competition as a rem-

edy for monopoly received a severe setback during the week ending Saturday, February S, according to the news from the Field of Capital. Rumors hat been affoat to the effect that the Standard Oil Company would not pay its usual dividends, owing to the competition of the newly discovered oil fields of Texas and California. On February 5 the Standard declared a dividend of \$20. This is the quarterly rate declared in March, 1900 and 1901.

Since this dividend was declared, the competitionists have not been heard from. Possibly the news of the Standard's operations in Texas, published on the same date as the dividend, may have thrown a damper on their enthusiasm. According to Beaumont advices, the

Standard has practically tied up Sabine Pass, one of the principal outlets to the sea. This, together with its ownership of several fundred acres of land at Port Arthur, another outlet, has strengthened its control on Texas oil. The Standard has invested \$30,000,000 in the Beaumont district. It has interests in or working understandings with the leading oil corporations and syndicates of Texas. It has erected large works at New Orleans and other strategic points in the South. Besides doing this, the Standard has percipi-tated a crisis in the Scottish oil trade. It has seriously crippled crude oil works, and compelled the Scottish oil refiners

to combine in order to fight it. Such evidence of strength certainly does not show that competition is de stroying the oil monopoly. On the con-trary it is but strengthening it. It is but welding together the factors that make it invincible. By forcing combination it is developing conditions that will make it easier for it to take over the business of its competitors, than if they were scattered and unorganized. Competition is not enough to end

monopoly. Capital, in sufficiently large quantities to dominate the situation, to seize upon, utilize and develop strategic positions and forces, is needed. To sim-ply multiply establishments is also futile. The lack of dominating capital, the absence of outlets, of the means of reaching and acquiring them, cause such establishments to fail, thus becoming casy prey to the monopoly which gob bles them up., When the present busi-ness boom subsides, as it will in a few years, "a period of reaction and con-traction" will set in. Then the establishments without dominating capita will collapse like houses built of cards; while the monopoly which they started out to destroy will flourish like a green bay tree. Such is the lesson that the history of the Standard Oil teaches. In this respect the lesson is the same as that which the history of capitalism teach. Monopoly can only be destroyed by democratic Socialism. Competition has been tried and found wanting.

### BLACK LABORERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

### At the Kimberly Mines They Are

Virtually Kept As Prisoners. The Blue Book just issued in London gives details of the plans of Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, for dealing with the trouble some question of native labor. The blacks of South Africa outnumber the whites seven to one and are practically the sole dependence for labor on the mines and for all kinds of rough outdoor work. The report says that the blacks will not work after they are able to buy a wife or two to till their garden patch: Another difficulty is the liquor question. Liquor destroys the labor ef-ficiency of the black. Lord Milner says that it will be a tremendous undertaking to solve the native labor problem. but by hook or crook the difficulties in the way, must be overcome, for "the whole credit of the administration is He proposes rigidly to control the

Select List of Socialist Books For the Workingman and the

The following books are recommended by the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party to those desiring to know

The evolution of society from Slavery through Feudalism to Capitalism is necessary part of the science of Socialism, and the growth of the Trade Union and the Labor Movement generally are closely connected with it. A number of standard books

Aveling, Edward:

Aveling, Mrs. Eleanor Marx:

Bax, Ernest Beifort:

Outlooks from the New Standpoint. Cloth ...... 1.00 History of the Paris Commune. Cloth

Bax and Morris:

Sebel, August:

Future. Paper .....

What Means This Strike? ..... .05 .05

Introduction on the Materialist Conception of History and an Appendix on Primitive Property

Gronlund, Lawrence:

The Co-operative Commonwealth Cloth ..... 1.00 The Co-operative Commonwealth

The Exploitation of Labor ...... .05 Hyndman, H. M.: Economics of Socialism. Cloth. . 1.20

Lafargue, Paul:

Lasalle, Ferdinand The Workingman's Program..... .10 L'ebknecht, Wilhelm Socialism: What it is and What it Seek to Accomplish ..... issagaray: History of the Paris Commune. Cloth ..... 1:00 Marx, Karl: Revolution and Counter-Revolu-Marx and Engels: Manifesto of the Communist 

S tudent. what Modern socialism is.

> on History, Political Economy, and and the development of various social institutions are therefore included in this list.

#### The Student's Marx: An Introduction to Kari Marx's Capital.

The Working Class Movement in

England: A Sketch of Condi-tions from 1545 to 1895 ..... .10

The Religion of Socialism. Cloth 1.00 The Ethics of Socialism. Cloth 1.00

Socialism, Its Growth and Out-come. Cloth ..... 1.00

Woman in he Past, Present and 

Connolly, James: Erin's Hope: The End and the-

Ine Socialist Trade and Labor Al-liance versus the "Pure and Sim-ple" Union. A Debate with Job Unrriman Engels, Fre. sick: The Development of Socialism

in Land. Cloth...... 1.09 The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844. Cloth 1.25

Engels and Marx: The Manifesto of the Communist

in the "Times" of the 3d instant under the misleading title "Relative Cost of Living"—the true title should have been "Relative Earnings and Relative Cost of Living"—is reproduced below:

of Living"—is reproduced below: I belong to a family that has fived in New York since long before the Revolu-tion, and the history of one tion, and the history of one average American family may be said to be the nstory of the country, in a same. Not to go back so far that my facts will be considered "ancient history." I had an uncle who for the last twenty-five years of factories stated that they left the output of hands and mill operatives. The heads of factories stated that they left the of his life owned a successful molding mill in Bethune street. But during the previous twenty-five years, beginning with his marriage, he never earned more than \$12 a week. Yet on that income he supported his family in perfect confort; in the last years the family conisted of ten persons! They always lived in an entire house, were refined, self-respecting people, and it would take, at an entry people, and it would take, at is time, at the very least, four times it, amount to support such a family much less comfort. Another relative, in the first half of is last century, in changing his occupa-op, lived, with his wife and child, on \$1 op, lived, with his wife and child, on \$1

a day, without serious privation or going in debt.

nother when a young woman could My mother when a young woman could buy the material and pay for the making of a silk gown for \$18 that would last her two or three years for church and visiting wear. A woman in the same position now would be obliged to spend ten times as much as was sufficient at that time for my mother to dress well. These general staudards applied still more to places away from the large cities.

In a life of William Cullen Bryaut it In a life of William Callen Bryant is is mentioned that when preparing for college he paid \$2.50 a week for his beard; and Howells, in his "Literary Friends and Acquaintances," tells of paying \$3 a week for a large room and excellent board is Columbus, O., about the year 1800. In considering the question of the rela-tion out of living we must take into ac-

men for Job

New Haven, Feb. 7 .- The report of Commissioner Back, head of the Counecticut Bureau of Labor Statistics, published to-day, says that in connection with the working of new free employment bureaus, it was discovered that employment of hands to the overseers

of the departments, and the latter stubbornly refused to patronize the State free employment agencies and to engage help except in the ordinary way. This led to an investigation, and it was found that there was a "widespread" and "alarming" practice in the State of blackmailing the men who seek work and compelling them to pay tribute for the privilege of employment. "The evils

of this oppression," the commissioner says, "are second only to those of the the commissioner private intelligence offices. Otherwise, the commissioner says the State free employment agencies are a

complete success, supplying a good class of labor and with more independence and discrimination, as the superinten-dents are dependent on salaries and not on amount of business. During five months the agencies have found places for 1,083 males and 2.058 females out of 5,742 applicants, of whom 2,820 were males and 2,922 females.

males and 2.922 females. There were during the year 126 strikes and lockouts, involving 11,250 workmen and causing a loss of wages of \$375,252. During the year labor organizations have increased to 340 from 270 the year

"The Homes of the People."

a the question of the rela-ting we must take into ac-

ABANDONING THE STRIKE. Paterson, N. J., Feb. 6.—The joint board of arbitration, representing the employing and labor fakir interests is well advanced and there is every prospect that such an association will be formed. This is in emulation of the movement for a special tribunal to "settle all, differences between capital and labor." the labor fakirs in Paterson taking the initiative in the matter, locally, Silk Manufacturer's Association, to which every local manufacturer is loyally athliated is active in the move-ment, and since there is a very amicable sentiment between the labor faki, s and employers here, "great things" are looked

The board is likely to consist of twenty-seven labor fakirs, seven manufac turers, and six men to be mutually de cided upon, who are not connected with with the silk trade. Ex-Atttorney-General John W. Griggs is named as one of these as well as Mayor John Hinchliffe. Rev Charles D. Snaw, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, the Very Rev. Deau McNulty of St. John's Roman Catholic Church and others. These names seem to have met with the favor of those who are getting the plan formulated and there is no doubt

but that the scheme will be pushed through and will result in great good to the manufacturers, doing away with proven a curse to the slik manufacturers here for years. Boer Government. He says the great trouble at Johannesburg before the was that the Boer Government insisted on giving licenses to sell liquor to any one who would pay the high price they The number of Kaffirs en ployed at Johannesburg mines are about

100,000, and before the war the mine owners had no end of trouble in keeping their large gangs of workmen sober the facilities for getting drunk in that region being unsurpassed.

Black labor is absolutely necessary at the mines, for white men cannot take the place of the Kaffirs. The blacks work for 50 cents a day and board; white men would, of course, charge sev eral times as much, and owing to the low grade of the ore, which is not worth over \$10 a ton, the mines could not be worked at a profit were white labor

Lord Milner does not say how he proposes to keep liquor from the black min ers; but perhaps the labor will be hedged around as it has been for years at the Kimberly diamond mines by a high fence, guarded as carefully as the walls of Sing Sing Prison,' After a negro has signed a contract to work on the diamond mines he is kept in the compound all the time that he is not at work in the mines. He is marched under guard from the compound to the mines and back again.

The British are very anxious to open the gold mines again and resume the industry that before the war was producing the larger part of the wealth of South Africa. It will probable take a long time to collect the 100,000 Kaffirs who will be needed to dig up the 7,000 000 tons of ore required a year if the output is to be worth as much as it was

If you are getting this paper withont having ordering it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your

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Quelch and Wright: Socialism and the Single Tax. A

Schial, Lucien: 

Widdup, J. R .:

The Meaning of Socialism ...... 10

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### WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1902.

#### WEEKLY PEOPLE. people with. lished by the Socialist Labor Party, at 2,4 and 6 New Reade St., New York. 2.0. Box 1576. Telephone, 129 Franklin.

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CONTRACT NAME IN THE UNITED OTATES	1 1
SUCIALISI VUIE IN THE UNITED STATES.	a
SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES- In 1888	c
In 1892	a
In 1892	d
la 1300	no
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All the past we leave behind, We debouche upon a newer, mightter world, varied world; Fresh and strong the world we seise, world of labor, and we march, Pioneers! 0, Pioneers! WALT WHITMAN.

WAGES-SHARE-EARNINGS.

The claims of prosperity, persistently advanced, hand in hand with the cumulating evidences of misery, and hand in hand, furthermore, with mentions of "higher wages," are so evidently incongruous that one is inclined to ask. Are these prosperity-shouters brazen liars? Inquiry discloses the fact that they are worse than that: they are not brazen: they are cowardly: and their cowardliness lies in the way they juggle with the three words "wages," "share" and "earnings."

Say, a man received one year \$1 a day, and later he received \$2 a day. Up goes the shout: "wages have increased," "prosperity!" Not necessarily. At the time of the \$1 wages the worker may have had steady work, and received the \$1 wages 300 days in the year: that would have been an earning of \$300 a year; per contra, at the time of the \$2 wages, work may have been so unsteady that he worked only 100 days, and his earnings would then be only \$200, or \$100 less than before. Wages may go up; it does not follow that earnings go up top. In fact "wages" may go up, and "earnings" go down.

Similarly as to the "share of labor." At a time when the product of the worker is worth \$2 a day, if his wages are \$1, his share is 50 per cent, of his product. But if, as happens through perfected machinery, the product of that same worker grows to be worth \$10 a day, then even if his wages have risen to \$2 a day his share has declined; his present share would be only 20 per cent. of the product of his labor. In other words, "wages" may rise and yet the "share" of labor may tumble.

Combining these two principles it fol lows that the worker, who received \$1 wages at a time when the product of his labor as worth \$2 a day and when he had steady work 300 days in the year, might be infinitely worse off at a later period even if he received \$2 wages a day, if at such later period the value of his product had increased 5 times and the unsteadiness of work left him only 100 work days. In the former case his "wages" would be \$1 but his "share" would be 1/2 of his product, and his earnings \$300; while in the latter instance, despite higher drowning. Such organizations are set

Fortunately, the stomach, though patient sufferer, has limits to its patience, and peremptory ways withal to notify the head.

### AND TET ANOTHER INSTANCE.

The light of a certain performance, that took place on the 5th instant in this city, should not be hidden under a bushel,

The scene of the performance was the office of the Howard & Morse Manufacturing Company. The actors were, on the one side, 14 manufacturers of wire goods, presided over by one of their own number, W. S. Estey of the Estey Wire Vorks Company, and on the other side committee of their employees. The ommittee, by letter, submitted a reuest for the reduction of the working ay to eight hours with the same pay as ow given for ten hours. The manuacturers declined. Should one not expect that there was "a hot time in town" on that occasion? Would not the above bare outlines of the performance indicate a clash between opposing class interests? Well, no! And therein lies the brilliancy of the light that should

not be allowed to lie hidden under a bushel. There was absolute harmony in premises and conclusions between the two sets.

The employees stated that their request was made "in an entirely friendly spirit," and they explained that it was furthermore made in the interest of both the employer and the employe, seeing it was "in accordance with the laws of progress," which concerned all alike. The employers thereupon took their loving brothers to their bosoms, and explained to them that the "manufacturers would not do business without making a profit, and could not if they would.' The men were convinced. The "friendly spirit" prevailed; and as the men were acting "in the interest of all concerned,"

they dropped their request. It is no flickering light that shot its tongues skyward from the office of the Howard & Morse Manufacturing Company on that occassion. The men who requested an eight-hour day with a tenhour pay were unconsciously driven by the class-pinch of the classshoe; they instinctively proceeded from the correct theory that they were fleeced; they instinctively proceeded from the correct sense that the pay they received represented but a small fraction of the wealth that they produced; they instinctively proceeded from the just feeling that there is antagonism between them and their employer. But -nursed and sodden in the mischievous notion of "the brotherly relations that underlie the Capitalist Class and the Working Class"-all ther correct instincts were squashed, squashed to the extent that they bowed in submissive approval of the blunt class-admission of their employers that these "could not, if they would, and would not, if they could, do business without a profit."- In-other words, these plundered workers subscribed to the capitalist principle that

mate capitalist revenue. Nor is that all that the light, that went up from that scene, illumines These men were just organized by -he Sompers-Hanna A. F. of L.! Their request was the first fruit of their organization. What they were actually organized for their ready collapse betrays! The pure and simple, Gompers-Hanna A. F. of L. organization of the workingmen is a duck set afloat with leaden clogs, fastened to its web-feet to insure wages (\$2 a day), he would be keeping up for the express purpose of smothering

the plunder of the workers is legiti

and politicians are seeking to humbug the | his condition. "Enrich your employers, that will enrich you," so runs the Bryanistic refrain. And Bryanism can't get away from that. Hannaism need hold no such language. Hannaism is not a bankrupt class. Bryanism is: hence Bryanism incessantly talks about better conditions for the employer. There can be no surer way of driving the unthinking masses towards Hannaism, as has conspicuously happened twice.

For every workingman employed by the middle class Bryan element, there arc-it is safe to say-99 employed by the upper capitalist and the plutocratic class that is, by Hannaism. Say, now, that Bryan addresses all told \$,000,000 workingmen, and inoculates them with the believe that the way for them to get along is to make their employers get along. What is the result? Plainly that 7.920,000 of his hearers will say, "Clever man! He beautifully showed us in a way that only a fine speaker like him could, that our welfare depends upon the welfare of the employer; my amployer is a Hanna man; consequently, I'll vote for his candidate;" -- and the Bryan

crew is left with a cold \$0.000. Accordingly, Bryan's booming of Denis Mulvihill is one more clear case of barking at the moon. The day of the political supremacy of the small producer is gone. He can't open his month without uttering his death warrant. The day of Hannaism has come, and that Jay wil not be darkened until the Socialist Labor Party principle takes hold of the masses and teaches them that it is a foolish claim that the workers' prosperity depends upon that of their employers, as it were to claim that the dog's prosperity depends upon the full-bloodedness of the fleas that live upon him.

#### ONE OR THE OTHER,-WHICHP

A despatch from Chicago, published the other day, reported a discussion that took place in the Federation of Labor of that city on the subject of the workingman's life time. One delegate reported that railroad companies and large manufacturing establishments refused to hire a man more than thirty-five years old, and discharged its mechanics at the age of forty-five. Machinists, carpenters, and others told of the subterfuges that mechanics were compened to resort to so as to conceal their age and thereby secure work: some confessed to having dyed their hair to give the youthful look necessary to get work; others with a tinge of gray in their beards kept clean shaven faces to avoid detection of their age; others who wore glasses left their glasses at home to hold their jobs and thereby hastened the spoiling cf their eyesight. And so forth and so on. Finally, one delegate, in grim sarcasm, summed up the situation by suggesting

shooting at the age of forty-five as a measure to solve the problem. That capitalism in America consume an abnormal amount of human life is well attested.' The intensity of labor on the

part of the American worker is one of the boasts of the American wage-slave driver, and is the terror of the European working class. There is no country where the caunibal feature of capitalism is as strongly illustrated as America. That the workingmen in the Chicago Federation of Labor must be aware of the fact no one can wonder at. and least of all could anyone wonder at their indignation thereat. In so far there is nothing surprising in the report of the transactions of that body, but what

really deserves wonderment is that the report should stop where it did. When, several months ago, the capital-

graph which says that Russia has 4.9 acres of forest, Sweden 9.5, Norway 10.1 and Germany, .60 for each inhabitant This shows the vast tracts of land which are still available in Europe, a con tinent that many are disposed to lool upon as crowded, and it shows still further that Europe can, with little trouble, support a greatly increased population. Other European countries have also vast forest lands. The Austro-Hungarian forests cover 32 per cent. of the country, and Italy, Spain, France, and even the British islands have vast extents' of forest lands. A wise government, which is posible only under

wise and just social system, would un" the bounty of nature to the good turn the bounty of nature to the good of mankind, and would use both farming land and forest for the production of those things which tend to the welfare

#### of the human race. Under capitalism there a riotous outpouring of the things that are destructive, and a niggardly and criminal penury of the things that are good. There is room enough for all, and there is place for happiness for all, but it cannot come until the mismanagement of capitalism is ended, and the Socialist Republic is instituted. This must be the work of the working class organized in the Socialist Labor Party.

The miners at Nome are suffering from scurvy, and it is feared that hun-dreds of them will die before the winter s finished. The miners who rushed to Nome did so in the desperate hope becoming rich. Companies have taken over the mines, and there is nothing for he miners to do except hustle for a job. When that point is reached starvation and scurvy set in. They are the accompaniments of capitalism.

The meeting-of the Texas State Fedration of Labor, held a short time ago in Austin, gave a memorable illustration of the intelligence, houesty, and fearessness of the pure and simple unions. resolution was passed which reads: Resolved. That the rapid stride Taxes is making in the commercial world in-dicates that factories of all kinds will soon be established in the State, and believing that our great State is capable

of sustaining factories without the sacrifice of human blood, we favor a bounty to new enterprises." This is the same Texas in which Beaumont is situated. and it was there that Frank Lyon, a member of the Socialist Labor Party. a workingman, and a worker for the cause of the working class was most inrumanly beaten by officers of the Did the State Federantion of Labor protest against it? Not much. fakirs in the State Federation have all they can do keeping their noses to the wind to find whether there is any capitalist carrion for them. An outrage on a member of the working class is to be excused or defended. Favors to the capitalist class are to be insisted upon, cause they may result in crumbs for the fakir.

Councilmen of Dover, Deleware, object to free mail delivery because it will tend to raise taxes. It will also tend to keep people away from the post-office, and therefore merchants will suffer. In such matters as this New York. Boston, Philadelphia, and Boise City, Idaho, are far behind Dover. It would be indeed an interesting sight to watch the population of greater New York lining up at the delivery window to find cut whether or not there was any mail for them. It would be to the advantage of merchants could this crowd be turned out on the street daily. Dover has given a valuable hint, a hint that is almost Kangarooic in its progressiveness, and other cities should follow in its footsteps.

Alas, and eke alack! which is to say t might have been expected. Some time ago there was formed, amid much rumpeting by the willing drabs known as the "reform press," an association known "Woman's National Socialist as the League." This association was started for no particular purpose excepting that some women wished to do a little start-The "reason" advanced was that ing. the League would give comfort and assistance to the men who were engaged in the work on the political field. But it didn't. Between The date of its formation and its dissolution it was heard of. Now comes the information that the W.N.S.L. has decided to ist press blossomed forth with copies of cause the president, Imogene Fales,

### TWO LETTERS.

The below two letters deserve editorial space and place. Letter No. 1 is from member of a trades-union, which 'Appeal to Reason" is "leading to Socialism." He has the faith that removes mountains and stumbles at mole but he "can't stand for THE PEOPLE." he says. Letter No. 2 is from one who "reamed" his way out of pure and simpledoni and out of the Social Demo-cratic, alias "Socialist" party. With this introduction, the two letters are luminous.

#### Letter No. 1. ----- Tex., Jan. 20, 1902. Comrade Dowler, Chicago, Ills.

Yours 17th: I appreciate the spirit in which you make the kind offer and know that friendship prompts you to do so, but I must say that I've read consider-able in the WEEKLY PEOPLE, and while I would gladly assist any social-istic paper that I can, that is one paper I cannot stand for. It is the first time I ever have been called a "scab" for belonging to a labor union. It looks to me like a child's angry scream. While I recognize the fact that the unions up to date are far from perfect, still they are the only idea we have that is in working order. That they have done much good cannot be denied; that they may have done some wrongs is true but I believe in perfecting one organization rather than experiment with new, untried ones or join with every howl that is raised against us as a class organization. If they advanced arguments instead of abuse there would some object in my subscribing for the paper.

While I think the end of the present social system is not so far away, I think the reason why more people do not join us is that they are scared away by a few loud screams from some perwho thinks he is called upon to call all who disagree with him, "scabs

Those who are already socialists do not need abuse to keep them in line, those who are not socialists will never gained by abuse. If we accept the WEEKLY PEOPLE as a criterion we do ourselves an injury.

Coupled with an appeal for subscripto that worthy Beaumout fund, tions was always in evidence the fact that, we-the Labor Unions - were while scabs, still our money would be accept able. At the same time the remedy they suggest is an experiment and years off at that.

I'd prefer to stay with Labor Unions until such a time as Labor wakes up to its political strength. I can't see the logic in throwing away that which we have been building since the time Christ. Especially as it is becoming effective.

Therefore, I thank you for your kind offer, but I'll try to jog along until they moderate their language in the WEEK-LY PEOPLE. With best regards to yourself and family, I remain,

Yours Fraternally, F. O. B-

### Letter No. 2.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 25, 1902. Friend B-

of the 20th. The I have yours WEEKLY PEOPLE was subscribed for by me, it shall cost you nothing, to sent you before I learned you had any objection to reading it, for I am convinced that, with a six months' reading of THE PEOPLE by the light of current events, your views would be radically different from what they are now. So I hope you will look it over occasionally and note the development of up-to-date trades unionism backed by a political party which advocates the Socialist Republic, before which capitalism will have to go 'way back and sit down.

I am a subscriber to both the DAILY WEKLY PEOPLE, and I find them wholesome and appetizing after a year's mush and milk and stewed prune diet, served up by the "Advance," "Worker," "Worker's Call," "Econo-"Worker," "Worker's Call," mist," "Appeal to Reason" and other mist.' misnomers for Socialist publications. once looked upon the S. L. P. and THE of Socialism among the workers of the East Side. The first was on the part of "Vorwaerts," which soon abandoned PEOPLE in much the same day you do. But a year in the Social Democracy changed all that. Beginning with Milits pretences and now scrambles for any lerand in France, whose act of accepting office under a capitalist government

lieutenants," as Mark Hauna calls them, capital and labor are brothers,-capital a brother to his creator! Nice family relation, isn't it?

There will be large accessions to the S. L. P. as soon as the working class realize their historical mission, become imbued with the revolutionary spirit of the class struggle, which plainly teaches that the interests of the capitalist class and the working class are irreconcilable and diametrically opposed to each other, and that there can be no compromise. There is no abuse in a statement of these facts, although the language used may sometimes convey that impression. A workingman who understands his class interests needs no other stimulus to keep him in line for Socialism.

The S. L. P. never solicited contributions for the Lyon fund from the e trades unions. It did from the S. L. P. comrades, and the fund is well on to the \$500 mark. Lyon's fight was the fight of every class-conscious workingman in the country. He was a member of Houston Typographical Union when he

was beaten up by those Beaumont official Anarchists, and has a right to expect assistance from them in such emergency, but got instead a notice of his suspension. The S. L. P. asks nothing from the impure ones, and never has. The S. T. & L. A. is built on a plan different from the simplers-a correct one. In discarding the trades-unionism of to-day and embracing the S. T. & L. A., the working class simply clothes itself in garments of recent cut, throwing aside the moth-eaten worn-out rags of yesterday. If, as you say, the trades unions have been building since Christ's time, don't you think there is something wrong in the plan when they are getting per cent. less wages now than they did forty or fifty years ago? If they get only 15 per cent. of their product now how long before they will be knocked over by the Universal Trust, and the majority get nothing but rags and starvation as their portion? There is nothing to hinder except the S. L. P.,

the S. T. & L. A. and their propaganda. which will teach the working class their mission and how to achieve it. Frater ridiculous A. S. DOWLER.

The above two letters are but a sample of a debate that is going ou throughout the country. It is incited by the un-breakable energy of the S. L. P. It is a "boring from without" that is bound to result in the break-down of that solid mass of ignorance, that capitalism and its many-colored lieutenants have raised in the path of progress. Out of clash light will come, and with that the triumph of the wage-slave,

nally yours,

### Political and Economic.

A few days there was laid away in its last resting place a paper which had shivered in this cold world during a period of some two or three months. It was known in a very limited circle as the "Union Zeitung," and it was launched by Number 6, "Big 6" for the purpose of conducting, in the Jewish language, the boycott against the Jewish organ of the S. L. P., the "Abend-Blatt." The "Union Zeitung" had the support of "Big 6," or "Pig Zicks," as editor, the world-renowned Kangathe roo Feigenschwantz, called it; it also had the support of Hebrew Typograph-ical Union No. 83, Stereotypers, Central Fakirated Union, United Hebrew Trades, Garment Workers, etc., etc., in all a paper body that runs well over 100,000 but which boils down into a few unsavory, blood-sucking fakirs, and men who have been lashed to the ribs by the whip of the Socialist Labor Party. The "Union Zeitung" was to ridicule the "Abend-Blatt," lie about it, slash it, irritate it, malign it, knife it in the back, slander its editors, threaten its advertisers, and crush out the ouly beacon that the Jewish workers have t guide them. But here the "Abend-Blatt" still is, carrying on its work, and arous ing now as before the hatred of the crook and the fakir, while the "Union Zei-tung," with all its "backing," with all its pretences of "Socialism" lies stiff and cold under the weight of its debts and the slime of its career. It marks the third attempt to frustrate the spread



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN-I heard a ridiculous man talking last evening. UNCLE SAM-What makes you think was ridiculous?

B. J.-He was espousing the rights of

b. J.-He was esponsing the rights of the working class. U. S.-Is that ridiculous? B. J.-Why certainly. It is ridicu-lous in view of the fact that the poverty of the working people and their so-called

U. S.-So-called misery? B. J.-Anyway, in view of the fact that their poverty and their misery are due in a large measure to their extrava-gance, their immorality and their aversion to work.

U. S.-You are quite sure of that? B. J.-Why, certainly. A man, by deonomy, push and hard work can place himself in a position of comfort. U. S .- That's all very beautiful. Now,

what is it you want? B. J.-I want you to agree that to spouse the rights of the working class

B. Functions.
U. S. - I want you first to agree with me that you are a Heathen Chinee.
B. J.-But I am not.
U. S.-Certainly you are. In view of the fast that you are a least downward

the fact that your eyes slant downward, that you carry a pig-tail, and that you wear your shirt outside of your tronsers, what else can you be but a Heathen Chinee?

B. J.-But my eyes don't slant downward: I don't carry a pig-tail; and as to my shirt, I don't wear it outside of my trousers. You are talking nonsense You are off your base.

U. S.-But you will agree that if my premises were right, my conclusion that you are a Heathen Chinee would be right

too, won't you? B. J.-Yes, it would: but they aren't. U. S .- And so I would agree with you that, if your premises about the acteristics of the workingmen, and about the capacity of "push, hard work and economy" to place a man in comfort, were correct. I would agree with you that it is ridiculous to esponse the working-men's cause. But these premises are as much "off" as the premises from which the conclusion followed that you are a Heathen Chince.

B. J. - Well, let's look into my premises.

U. S. - Now you talk. When you started, you incurred the very ugly error of starting with a debatable proposition for your premises, and then trying to debate the conclusion. The real point to settle is that which you took for a "fact." I deny your premises or "facts" in toto. Now prove them.

B. J.-Which fact do you deny? U. S.-Everyone of them. It is not

true that the misery and the poverty of the working class is due in any measure to their extravagance, immorality or aversion to work. Each of these allega-tions is false. Neither is it true that economy, push and hard work are enough to put a man in comfort. Now, work are trot out your proofs. Begin with the "extravagance" of the workingman. B. J.-Hem: well-hem-

U. S .- Stuck! Proceed on his "immorality.

B. J.-Well-hem-well-U. S.-Stuck again. Now take up his aversion to work. B. J.-Hem, hem, Well-

U. S.-Stuck a third time. Now, see here. Even the lying census reports

only 1.5 of his product, and his earnings would have shrunk to \$200.

The fact that "wages" may rise and yet the "share" of labor decline, and the worker's "earnings" shrink would be sufficient to explain the increasing volume of popular misery, and to nail the word-juggling that is going on with the words "wages," "share" and "earnings." But the jugglery goes further. The extent to which it goes can be measured by the increasing extent of misery. It remains to point out the system of the jugglery.

The expression "wages have risen" implies that good wages were being received before. This implication is a suggestion of a double falsehood: In most cases of a real "rise" in wages the 'rise" consists either in employing men who had been thrown out of work, or in an increase above some previous cruel reduction, the "rise" leaving the "wages" below what they had been, and, accord ingly going hand in hand with still greater reductions of the "share" of labor, and with still greater shrinkage in carnings. In view of the fact that, in not a few instances, the alleged "rise" in wages is a pure fabrication, and in view of the further fact that, here and there, in isolated and exceptional instances, an actual rise has taken place and the news thereof is inflated out of all proportion with the facts, it follows

that the present "prosperity" songs tion. backed up by talks of higher "wages," larger "share" and increased "earnings," is that the workers should strain their larger "share" and increased "earnings," all jumbled together, is nothing but a game of Japanese jugglery, that the the argument is that only by euriching the employer can the employer can the employee improve

the instinctive sense of the class-strug gle, that, properly guided, would in short creased, the trade journals of the very order hurl the parasite Capitalist, Class men who "kicked" at the Chicago Fedoff the back of the Working Class. And it is such systematic drowning and ration echoed the lie; some even improved upon it, as did the journal of the smothering, together with the convul-International Cigarmakers. For a seasive sprawlings which accompany them, son, there was not one pure and simple that the Kangaroo Social Democracy oftrades journal that did not have some ficially glorifies as "a noble waging of article on the subject-all chiming in the class struggle"1 with the lie about the prolonged life of

#### BARKING AT THE MOON.

to address the multitudes, the plutocracy.

need not bother: the masses will stam-

pede to the Republican party. 'The point

is subject to mathematical demonstra-

course) "to the Trades Union." That The Hon. William J. Bryan, the apos the placemen, who own these jourtle of the middle class, has come out nals, should fructify the falsehoods, in favor of Denis Mulvihill, the Bridgestarted by their capitalist actual or prosport "Labor" Mayor, for Democratic pective paymasters, is natural. But is it candidate for Governor of Connecticut. equally natural that men who, as those The purpose of this move is apparent. in the Chicago Federation, feel and smart With Hanna corralling Labor, or at least under the truth, should have not a trying to, in favor of the Republican word of condemnation for the journals party, Bryan tries to parry the blow by. of their trades, towards which they are a display of love and affection for the forced to contribute, when these journals commodity. But Bryan's move is inefseek to conceal, the truth, and actually fectual. It is of a par with all his other publish the reverse of the truth? moves. He is simply barking at the Surely not. moon. Hanna may or may not get the There is no choice left but to conclude labor, vote; and, if Hanna gets it, it either the report was censored by the will be not, so much by reason of what he and plutocracy may do but by reason of what Bryan may do. So iong as Bryan and Bryanism will be kind enough

Chicago branch of the Manila press espatch censors; or-the indignators at the Chicago Federation of Labor simply set themselves up to be hushed. Which? "Per capita" generalizations are usually the most arrant nonsense, because the "per capita" is based upon the assump-

tion that each person has his "per cap-ita" in his pocket, and for this reason the "per capita" of money, of whiskey, The burden of the song of Bryanism

the forged statistical reports from the was offended, and the rest of the women ensus Bureau showing that the life took offense at her offense. The cause of the American workingman has in- of the first offense was that a woman named Abbott, re-iding in far-off California, decided to form a Woman's National Socialist Union. The two promptly and with much vigor acted as mutual depilatories. After some months of correspondence, crimination and reerim-ination, each club found that it did not exist. Therefore it rose manfully to the occasion, and resolved, in long and lingering resolves and therefores, that it was no longer in existence. So falls another prop of Kangarooism. the American workingman, "thanks" (of

It is rather marvelous that no wise labor fakir has yet come out for the "good ronds" movement on the ground that they would be of great benefit to that portion of the working class that i forced to wander in search of employment, and which is known by the name of hoboes.

A Boston juror came drunk into the box the other day, and the judge sen-tenced him to two months for contempt of court. Perhaps the judge was afraid the juror might be influenced in some way by the evidence.

A minister lost 200 sermons through the carelessness, or the consideration, o a transportation company. Now th minister seeks to recover damages for his loss. If he has already delivered them, then he should not be allowed to be punished too harshly. If he has not already delivered them, and if he promises not to try to deliver them, and if h restrains himself from any attempt to collect what was in the manuscript and if he does not tell people how good they were and how much was lost to the world, then he should be rewarded.

A box of cats has been seut to the White House in order to clear the place of rats which now overrun it. Committee from the A. F. of L. must be careful.

was indorsed by the "Socialists" of the S. D. P. and winding up with the indorsements of Kangaroo grafters begging donations from Carnegie and capitalist politicians for the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, my faith in such "Socialist" politics was badly ruptured. As it this was not enough, I saw these "Social-ists" in Massachusetts accepting the nominations of Citizens' and Democratic parties, while another in New Jersey

had his name on every ticket in the field. These things were the acts of a so-called "revolutionary party," which was to conquer the public powers by compromising with capitalism and becoming its tool. The "United, Socialist Party" of to-day is a homogeneous collection of grafters and sentimentalists. Do you wonder that I grew disgusted with it? And to make matters worse they proposed to capture the trades

unions in the same manaer. They called it "boring from within," and when they got out their little gimlets, the Alitical skates, who are the real things in the "non-political" unions, said: "Boo!" and the man with the gimlet subsided. The arms of what is known as pure and simple trades-union bear

on their shield a field rampant with scab-bery, and deputy sheriffs, militia, gatguns and injunctions argent. It is ling built on the lines of industrial conditions in England fifty years ago, and has learned nothing since, and like its British original the American imitation is now ready for the "hog train." I should feel hopeless indeed if I had to pin my faith to a union which said it would not allow politics in the union and then permitted its officers to make campaign speeches for capitalist caudi-dates, boost for them in the unions, and accept nominations on their tickets, and taught their dupes that the interests of laborer and capitalist were identical. at the very time they were fighting said much it will have all the room and opcapitalist for shorter hours and more portunity it wishes for that kind pay. According to these infallible "labor "disgust."

ones that the Democratic and Republican parties may throw to it. The sec-ond was the "Jewisn Volkszeitung," which died twice, and, strange to relate its undertaker on both occasions was the present undertaker of the "Union Zeitung," Bromo-Seltzer Feigenschwantz, who is known far and wide as a political and journalistic "memento mori" to the thing or cause he would advocate.

The "Cleveland Citizen" evidently lives in a state of chronic "disgust." Its latest cause for "disgust" is the trouncing and joyful jumping upon administered to fakirdom during the Tillet Pittsburg meeting. At that meeting, it will be remembered, a fakir named Garland had the audacity to strike at one of our men, and the result was that Garland did a dirigible balloon act onto a pile of chairs. It is only natural that the "Citizen" should be "disgusted" at such an action, as the "Citizen" has felt the horny handed Pittsburgians saving the child and spoiling the rod in its own case. Therefore, anything labeled Pitts.

burg, Socialist Labor Party, causes not only "disgust" but also a slight ner-vousness in the "Citizen" office. But while it is natural that the should feel "disgust" it is also unnatural, That paper has had its nose buried deep in the muck of pure and simpledom. It has praised the impure pers to the skies. It has raked over and reraked the festering body of the Social Democratic Party, in its search of Cleveland will go and do likewise The "Citizen" can rest assured that it will. As it likes to be "disgusted" so of

a day from year end to year end. What is there to economize on? If a man has to hire himself to a capitalist he can't get more pay than his market value, and that is determined by the supply of labor and the demand. If he gets a job, the price is barely enough to get along with. In order to get along without hiring himself he must have capital enough to employ others. Where is he going to get that capital from? The poverty of the workingman is a resule not of aversion to work or the like, but of the private ownership of the machinery to work with; he, not own-ing that, must sell himself in wage slavery and wage slavery allows no margin to rise from. If economy were a wealth-producer, then the workers would be millionaires, and the millionaires would be paupers. Just invest in some Labor News Company and Socialist books; the reading of them will have upon your head the effect of a duster in a neglected house.

The Kaiser has issued an order that Prince Henry shall not use the German language while in this country, but shall speak English exclusively. This is nothing more nor less than a blow at American institutions, as American institutions are viewed by such papers as the "Volkszeitung" and the "Staats Zeitung." It is an attempt to overturn all for a few rags on which it could live, and it has apparently been content with have fought during their many years of what it found there. From these facts it is fair to suppose that it is not so much "disgust" that the "Litizen" feels a hard fight to retain their following in as a secret trepidation lest, as far as it it concerned, the Socialist Labor Party and aggressively German than their contemporaries across the water. There would be consolation in the Kaiser's orders if they meant that Prince Henry was to become the editor of the "Voik-er," but it is to be feared that Henry is too narrow a man for the job.

#### CORRESPONDENCE,

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

### As to the S. T. & L. A. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE-I am keenly interested in the

discussion now going on as to the atti-tude of the S. L. P. towards the S. T. & and the Trades Union, and L. A. would like to contribute my mite towards mutual enlightenment on the question. I am, however, reluctant as to figuring in the matter while the present way of ducting the discussion is continued. It is certainly an opportune time for ths debate to come before the Party, though it would have been better had Reid been more precise in initiating it. The rank and file of the Party should know all about the S. T. & L. A. as it is to day and as it has been in the past. to-day and as it has been in the past and they should better understand the relations of the S. L. P. to that organization. If the discussion is to be of any real educational value to Party members it must be laid before them in such a way that they can keep the points of each side clearly in mind, and the arguments as well. Thus far few on either side of the question have paid any attention to the points actually at issue, and have seen fit while they had their pens in hand to stalk all around the field seeking for something to write about. Such a course of procedure is perfectly useless as an eye opener, and the whole discussion might as well be shut off just where it is unless the debaters keep

to the merits of the question. I am in agreement with the Editor as to the real bone of contention, viz.: What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards the Trades Union? Ex pressing the subject in that form, how-ever, makes it too vague. It could be made far more intelligible to the debat-

ers if the question was subdivided some what in the following manner: First-What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the eco-nomic organization of Labor? Should it hold and an eco-

it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless? Second-What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure au-

simple trades organization? Third—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple

Fourth-Does the S. L. P. need the Fourn-Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations? Fifth-Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way? Here are many constinue but the

Here are many questions, but they practically resolve themselves into one and I mention them at length in order to suggest thought that may clarify the debate. If the subject is treated from the point of view that these questions suggest, and every thinking memoer of the Party will but take a hand, then the attitude the S. L. P. should assume the attitude the S. L. P. should assume towards the pure and simple Trades Union and towards economic organizations that profess to be different from the pure and simple Trades Union will be settled undoubtedly to mutual satis-faction. THOMAS CURRAN.

Povidence, R. I., January 27.

[It must have been plain last week to the readers that the turn of the discus-sion tended to degenerate in a snow-hall, rather than to clarify the issue. Com-rade Curran evidently realized that. Had he seen the letters that had not yet been published, and most of those that came in since, he would have made much Stronger his charge that "few on either side of the question have paid any at-tention to the points actually at issue." It was in vain that by foot-notes we ught to keep them to the question move wholly irrelevant matter. I It has been getting worse and worse. In view of this, Comrade Curran is right that rather than continue in this way, "the whole discussion might as well be shut off just where it is." Rather than shut it off, however, we shall make one more attempt to elicit a discussion whereby the real point at issue may be ventithe real point at issue may be venti-lated in a manner to be of real value to the Party membership and the readers generally. With this end in view the Curran proposition is hereby adopted. Let the correspondents follow closely the five questions put by Curran. Let each correspondent take up the five ques-tions on particular to the five ques-

tions, one after another, in his letter, and nake as concise an argument as he can under each. By following this course, not only will irrelevancy find it hard to squeeze in, but, and above all the correspondents will have to express themselves not on some points only, but on all the points that are necessary to understand the position they hold. The five questions cover these essential points. So as to avoid footnotes to the letters, the letters that adhere to the Curran list of questions or points will be pubafter another, in his letter So as to avoid toot after to the Qurran the letters that adhere to the Qurran list of questions or points will be pub-lished, thous that don't will be ruled out. The subject of the debate is so vital that we expect the comrades will aid us in keeping order, and will all join in the discussion. This rearrangement pecessitates the televing changes:

Feb. 23, will pass through the P. R. R. depot in Jersey City. On this occassion the members of the United Singing So-cieties of Hudson County propose to give him a vocal sendoff. There are a great many Germans in Hudson County, the majority of whom no doubt fied from man Germany to escape service in the army; yet these same people are falling one another for a chance to do the

ady act when the prince comes. While the conduct of these people might be passed over in silence it is the conduct of the Kangaroo Social Democrats that deserve chastisement. Many of the alte genossen here have been stirred to their shallow depths by the furore that has been kicked up over the expected royal visit. Of course they are musical. If singing would usher in the Socialist Republic it would have been here long ago. Now I understand that the alte genossen belonging to the singing societies which are to greet the prince with song are busy practising for the event. An S. L. P. man who passed the Social Democratic headquarters the other night, declares that he heard deeptoned voices there singing "Die Wacht am Rhein" and the "Star Spangled Ban-It is presumed that the sturdy singers will greet comrade Henry with these tunes when he sets foot on Jersey soil.

# MAENNERCHOR. Hoboken, N. J. Feb. 1.

#### **Political** Corruption in Canada

the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The enclosed has been re-fused publication by the local "Free Press." The Ransom Norton mentioned in the letter is a moving man recently convicted of ballot-box stuffing in the municipal campaign of first week in Jan-uary; he is sentenced to six months in the penitentiary. Norton was a Grit Official in a certain sub-division; the elec-tion resulted in a victory for the Tory

Information published showed that Norton was connected with a group of Grits "with a history," and it is under-stood that he pleaded "guilty" to save those prominent in his party from ex-posures in cross-examination. The notoriously rotten nature of capitalist political machinery in London, Ontario has been previously commented on in THE PEOPLE, and the Socialist Labor Party has a particularly difficult task in this continually owing to the corrupt asociations, of the trades union officials with the Grit and Tory orgaizations. In July last Comrade I. J. Darch was the S. L. P. candidate in the bye election referred to, when the S. L. P. tracked a gang of Grit pluggers and got them safely cornered for future reference when wanted. Alex. Woonton, local pure and simple correspondent to the Dominion "Labor Gazette" was a Grit offiicial on that occassion. In the rece Norton case, the newly elected Tory was the prosecutor, and the "Free Press, Tory organ has been doing the pharisacia act of righteous indiguation at Grit corruption but it does not want to open its columns to the righteous indignation of the S. L. P. at the joint partnership of both Grit and Tory in the degradation

of the electorate. HENRY B. ASHPLANT. London, Ont., Jan. 31.

[Enclosure.] Editor "Free Press," London, Ont .: The rascally character of the official machinery operated in elections by the Grit and Tory Political organizations in

this city, has once again been made lo-cal history in our criminal records. The fact that in this case, a young man has been victimized and

the penitentiary as a result of his faith fulness to the political morality taught him in the school from which he was selected to do the work of his instructcr. is not the least infamous among the idents of local political history. It would be more than interesting,

could it be possible to secure it, to have a transcript of Ransom Norton's mental comments on the political moralizations of the magistrate who made him the capegoat for a police court lecture on the sacred (?) nature of the ballot in this city. He may have thought there is something more than comic in the popu-lar phrase, "There are others."

That "there are others" is well known to many besides Norton and the latter has perhaps learned by a very painful experience the wretched standard of their morality and its sacred associations. In that connection, I ask your per-

the coachman, and two sons, of the said prominent politician, all of whom were publicly named on the occasion I refer to, was certainly remarkable; but, not less remarkable is the fact that sworn affidavits proving the charges there publicly made have never been called into court by the friends of the

parties there named. With such facts on record, the victim zation of young Norton is particularly shameful. When it is shown that our political organizations are graduating schools for the penitientiary under the patronage of our "Prominent" citizens, it is about time for a parent with some decent consideration for his boys' fure associations to consider the higher duties of citizenship, and withdraw his political affiliation with degraded practitioners, who tamper with a young mans' integrity in the political sphere, and expect him to be honest in other matters.

# Yours respectfully, HENRY B. ASHPLANT.

As 'to Sir Hildebrand of St. Louis. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE-It, was with much interest that I read the article that appeared in THE PEOPLE of January 4 under the caption "Boring from Without." To those not acquainted with the exact situation it may appear as if Mr. Hilde-brand simply acted in his capacty as a

labor fakir. But there is another motive that led Mr. Hildebrand to vote for a resolution favoring government building of warships. That was the economic motive. Mr. Hildebrand is in business. He runs a one-horse shoe repair shop, which places him in the category of what is termed the petit robber class. The class which wants the capitalist government to run certain industries, so that the surplus squeezed out of the gov-ernment wage slaves may be used to reduce the taxes of these little labor skin ners and gain for themselves another lease of life. Mr. Hildebrand is no exception to the rule, and when he voted for the resolution above mentioned it is apparent that he had but one single

thought, lower taxes. Wishing to advance his bourgeoise economic interest through political action Mr. Hildebrand joined the Kangaroo Social Democratic Party, which repr sents the interest of the class to which he belongs. Comrades Murphy, Meier and Kiefer, and the other three friends whose names are signed to the article referred to; joined the Kangaroo thinking it was a Socialist organization, and after two years of hard work "bor-ing from within" left the bogus movement, and now armed as they are with S. L. P. education they are determined to smash the bogus thing to pieces and on its ruins plant the banner of the only proletarian movement-the S. L. P. Th working class in their battle for emancipation will get no help from the big capitalist class, middle captalist class nor the petit capitalist class, and after very careful consideration I venture to that it will get little or no say from those members of the working class who have a rickety shack which they they nickname a house, which has been so fittingly termed the delusion of property. Some of the comrades may "Hold on! You are going too far." Some of the comrades may say: No: I am not. I have been a member of Section St. Louis from the time it was

a "Gesang Verein" (Singing Society) and an agent for the Brauer Union, up to its present recolutionary stage. During these nine years I have seen many who were active in the S. L. P. turn their backs to the movement as soon as they scraped together forty bricks and two hundred feet of lumber and of which they built a shanty. It is known that one of these so-called property owners

taxes reduced. The only exception to the above are those who are exceedingly clear on the class struggle. From past experience, present observation and from a knowledge that the controlling factor in man's action is his material interests, the undersigned can come to but one conclusion, to wit, that the emancipation of the absolute propertyless wage slaves conscious work must be the class of the absolute propertyless wage slaves themselves. P.

### St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 30.

The Scabbery Int'l Cigarmakers' Union Officers. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE-The Kangaroos are making history here in New Haven, and such

from the platform), and the work done to prepare a resolution demanding the final reachment and expulsion Strasser, and that all the ev. ence, Pro and Con, in the case, should be printed and distributed so all memebers of the International Union should have one. Frank again secured the floor saying he could not endorse the last speaker as "he did not know anything about as "he did not know anything about the New York strike" (????), although he is a constant reader of the "Volks-zeitung" and the Kangaroo leader here, "he knew nothing about New York"; but he did know about the Boston affair, and that as regarding the impeachment of Strasser "It was not time for t so he favored his own resolution.

Gruebe again got the floor and asked to have his amendment read "That Mr. Perkins and Mr. Strasser should impeach thems lvcs." The question was then put and it was decided that a committee of three should be appointed to draw up a resolution, condemning the action of the International Union officers in their action in the Oneida trouble and that a copy of the resolution should be sent to all unions through-out the jurisdiction of the International Union.

Those who know our Kangaroos and their leaders among the cigarmakers in this city, know what their opinions of the Int, officers are; but when they are caught red-handed three times in two years it is "Not time for impeachment vet" ! ! !. That's the way they "bore from within".

The Kangaroo Lieutenaut Leftstedt, and Wollner, Sect'y. of the local Multi-Coca branch, also belong to the Cigar makers' Union here, and are delegates from that body to the Trades Council The report of the delegates was a wond er. It showed that one of the financial officers of the Trades Council was short in his account from \$12 to \$15 and perhaps \$60.00. Some of the Unions have receipts for money paid him, but he denies his signature and says any delegate who does not believe him is connected with the canine species on him, as many of the delegates back him up. But here is the funny part.

A short time ago the mogul of the Single Tax League became chummy with one of the Cigarmakers' delegates, visiting him at his home. A short time after a letter written by him appeared in the Trades Council and was endorsed by that body. It was sent to the New York "Journal" and appeared headed: "The New Haven Ramapo' over the signature of one of the Secretarys of Council,

A member arose and asked when the Union had endorsed the position of the Single Tax League in the matter of the renewal of the water contract between the City of New Haven and the Ne Haven Water Company (which single-taxers are opposed to and the holding indignation meetings against). He was told by Delegate Baerhalte that "the Delegates from the Cigarmakers went to the Trades Council uninstructed and acted according to their To judgment in the best interests of the citizens of New Haven." At a mass-meeting in Music Hall about ten days ago, held by the Single Taxers, Frank Horan, President of the T. C., was the last freak on the bill and he made the statement that he was representing the Trades Council and every union it the T. C. was a unit for municipal ownership by tax payers. So here have the Kangaroos pictured complete:-"Enemies of Labor Fakirs," but not

desirous of preventing them from fak "favoring the working class." ing: but backing up the tax payers! Verily politics makes strange bed-fellows! If pure and simpledom had held a

mass convention and picked out a man to typify their utter worthlessness and crookedness they could not have picked out a better one than Frank Horan. He arose to represent the power

organized Labor," and finished his hardly audible—one minute exhibition by stating, "We should not be too hard on wealthy corporations as the neonle could not live without them." Another freak, who came on for the occasion from New York was introduced by the chairman (who was formly a

Republican. Now a rampant Demo-crat said to be "looking for something") as, "A speaker from New York with an

International reputation, Professor Her-And it was Herbie bert S. Casson." all right,— as cadaverous looking as ever. With his hair pompadour on his

be emulated throughout the land. Our aim is gradually to come in sonal contact with every laborer of the city. We cay if the people will not ome to us, let us go to them. The plan is simply this:

Several comrades have volunteered to go from house to house (every evening, if possible, from Monday to Friday inclusive, and from seven to nine o'clock each evening), canvassing for the WEEKLY PEOPLE. They do not look for yearly or half-yearly subscribers, (though of course such would not be refused), but for such as are willing to read the paper at two cents per copy, delivered every Sunday morning, and cash on delivery. Mark well the points: TWO CENTS PER COPY, and CASH ON DELIVERY. On that plan you can get probably fifty readers to one on the method of asking a quarter or halfdollar in advance, especially since most people visited will be strangers to the canvasser. Other comrades see to it that readers thus gotten are served reg ularly. This plan, apparently so simple, will, we think, prove to be the giant that will arouse the American people to Socialism. It enables us, not only to work for the WEEKLY, but to tall and argue for Socialism, to sell liter ature and to make connections for leaf let agitation, etc.

Comrades, though the method above is new, the results so far obtained are astonishing. At the rate we are mov-ing, it would not take the Party six months to get 100,000 readers for the WEEKLY. Think of the results of two years of such work! How our Sections would grow! Our vote rise How we would rush to our goal!

We are surprised at the great number of sympathizers we meet. As we work our way from one end of a street to the other, we seem to cause a discussion in the whole neighborhood; and, no doubt by the time we have canvassed the entire city, we will have made a deep impression on the public and done much to inspire the laborers with a hope in the cause of labor. Our method ought to be studied by

the National Executive Committee, the State Committees, and by all Sections; and pursued everywhere. It requires no financial outlay, a few sam-ple copies of the WEEKLY being sufficient to start with, and may easily turned to financial advantage. All it requires is personal energy, devotion and persistence. Neither does it require a great number of comrades any one place. One alone could do much. under favorable circumstances; but two

could work better. Comrades, let us do our duty. would be a crime as black as any ever committed by a capitalist to withhold our redeeming ideas from workingmen. SECTION ALBANY COUNTY. Albany, N. Y., Jan. 30.

That "First Socialist Mayor" Pitch-

forked.

East.

the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.-On Sunday afternoon last, February 2, John C. Chase, the Kanga-100 Social Democratic ex-Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., held forth to an audience Off-Hand Answers to Corre of about thirty-five Kangaroos, four Socialists and one stranger. During [No questions will be considered that come n anonymous letters. All letters must carry bona tide signature and address.] course of his remarks, Chase made the observation that the Trade Union has not accomplished anything for the working-class and that he commends it for all the good it has done. S. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL .-- Granted

At the close of his talk he said that he throws the meeting open for discus-sion, and although he does not know all about Socialism he was willing to take on all he did know.

S. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Granted that the poor produce too many children; granted also that it is the part of wisdom to do as the rich do, and be "more care-ful" on that head; granted finally, for the sake of argument, that "the best social system would be bankrupted" by exces-sive increase of population —granted all that, is that a good reason to deprive the poor from that economic well-being that would place them on a level with the rich, and thereby enable them to be "more careful"? If the "more careful" course is wise, it defeats your argument against the poor. You should then conclude that everything should be done so as to en-able the poor to become "wise." After one or two questions had been asked with regard to his previous statement on trades-unionism, Comrade E. Moonelis put the speaker under one of his peculiar cross-examinations, as follows

Mr. Chase, you are an ex-Mayor of Haverhill? A. Yes. Q. And are familiar with the city and

its surroundings? A. Yes. Q. With regard to the lay of the land, is it level or is it hilly? A. Well, there

re some hills.

two miles.

reconcile it to your statement that there

A. WELL, THE REPAIRS

the Governor of the State in times

I riot and strike to quell these? A.

Q. And are these the people for whom Carey voted this \$15,000 appropriation

to repair their armory? A. YES. Finding their speaker trapped several

Kangs jumped up and commenced shout-ing, aying that these De Leonites only

tany are pursuing; hoping that it will | up a condition as it is possible to get in. Their organization is one of the largest local unions in the international body; in fact it is one of the best dues paying on the list that the fakirs possess. We pay 25 cents per week and besides us assessments. We had to help nume out Chicago in their last trouble. withstanding the fact that the men there had good reasons for going out on strike they got no support from headquarters. In fact Martin Fox, who joined Gompers in joining Hanna in the "Industrial Peace" sell-out, gave the foundrymen of Chicago permission to hire men and poor dupes kept sending money to help them out, at the same time sending the bunch in Cincinnati the price of their meal tickets.

We also helped out Cleveland by an extra assessment of 1 per cent., and now it is the Buel Malleable of Detroit 10 cents per week. This last ought to be up good and strong for the reason shown that the good of the organization was not, considered, as a large number of them had not served their apprenticeship, and now we have a double load on our backs

Now, the real fact of the matter is this: I think if the molders could see things as they really are, it would not take them long to fire the whole gang, a gang so corrupt and traitorous that the president of the Molders' union sidles up to labor skinners like Hanna, who "busted" the Steel Workers' union, and Cleveland, who sent the troops to Chicago to "break the backbone" of the A. R. U. strike, while Shaffer engineers a fraudulent of the A. R. U. strike, strike, and Gompers, who promised all kinds of help from the A. F. of L., hadn't a cent for the Steel men when it came to a cent for the steer men when it came to a show-down. I would like to know who gave all those mysterious individuals permission to arrange a "peace conference." I think it must have been a kind of a love feast to talk. over how nicely they were humbugging the working class. I would like to have the fact made known how the molders of Detroit were making castings for scab machinists at the Russell Car Wheel Shop last spring. The boss of the mold-Wheel ing shop was going around patting the men on the back at the same time housing and feeding a lot of scabs. Of course our constitution said we had no grievance therefore we had to do like the railway engineers of Chicago. In both cases failure. And so it will go on until the men realize the true condition and become a class conscious body of organized workmen fighting under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party, the only party that knows or cares for the interest of the wage slave, and stop their throwing away their time and money in feeding a crowd of spongers that do nothing but hold on to their jobs at the head of the different unions. There was a little affair in the American Radiator. They have got a new superin-

LETTER BOX.

spondents.

tendent, and he has stopped the from eating lunch in the morning, also smoking, his name is Shokley, from the MOLDER. Detroit, Mich., Jan. 29.

the address Apply there.

which to introduce discussions on the class-struggle and other such matter." There is not in the whole stack of Socialist liter-ature any literature on the real questions raised by the Trades Unions. And naturally so. It is only in America that the thing could take its real development. If the discussion is properly handled, it will be valuable.

B. T. W., NEW YORK and C. D. L., KEM "ITY. PA.—No: not just now. While the discussion on the Alliance is going on we shall abstain from answering such questions through the Letter Box. It would be an underhanded way of par-ticipating in the discussion.

J. H. A. LOUISVIILLE, KY.—Vou will have to find out from the genlus who superintends the Labor News Company. All we know on the subject is that Com-rade Plerce conceived the idea of re-arranging THE PEOPLE editorials under several heads, and that in his opinion that would furnish a book that would cover the question of Socialism vs. Capitalism and all the sub-branches—tactleal and otherwise—embraced by the question.

J. K., BOSTON, MASS .- A man's mind

5

supposition that the masses were typer and our power to reach them stronger than experience showed these to be. The Al-expectations. Such admission, as to the Alliance, as the Party, failed to meet these with the assistiv one to be quoted as saving that 'the Alliance was a failure.' as fittle as a similar admission, as to the Party, would justify one to be quoted as saving 'the Party was a failure.' Such quoting, disconcering the quoted work from the context, would not correctly represent the views of the berson quoted. "Failure.' with the Alliance as with the Party, is to be measured by a different standard than numerical strength." "aft Equally and for ...e same reason, incorrect is the other quotation. Again, approach and ask the most entinsinsite Party's trumph at the ballot box, in such way that its candidates will be elected in overwhelming numbers, and that the capitalist class will quietly allow them to take possession of the public powers. He will decide to escore electoral defau-may resort to revolutionary mithods; and he will admit that the Party will then have to be dropped, and let blows de-cide. And he may follow that all the signs of the times point that way. Would you, upon that, feel justified to go alout quoting that comrade as saying that 'the Party's and would it not be obviously wrong to go further and bank proceedings to "drop the Party was a question of when''. And would it not be obviously wrong to go further and bank proceedings to "drop the Party right away.' upon such a quoting of such a comrade? And just so with the observation that all the sign so the trend of the economic develop-ment, on the one hand, and such demon-strations as the recent Hanna-Gompers solidarity show, on the other, the admis-sion fave to be dropped.'' as a similar admi-sion fave to be dropped.'' as a similar admi-sion as to the Party will have to be dropped.'' as a similar admi-sion as to the Party would justify one to be quoted as saying 'the Party will have to be dropped.'' as a similar admi-sion as

observations. You would enjoy the novel anyhow. Ath: The feature of the Curran system is, first, that it causes the writers to ex-press themselves pointedly on each of the 5 questions: secondly, that by following the 5 questions in the order given, it causes the writers to co-ordinate their reasoning, making each point follow from the previous one, the first being the pivotal point. You can easily recast your letter, and cover all the points.

P. K., CINCINNATI, O.—Since answer-ing you last week, we notice that the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," the Party's German organ, 239 St. Clair street, Cleveland, O., has started to translate the uddress "Socialism vs. Anarchism."

M. B., TAUNTON, MASS.—Do not fear. The discussion on the S. T. & L. A. will be no "thin side of wedge through which to introduce discussions on the class-

J. K., BOSTON, MASS.—A man's mind must be in a hyper-sensitive state if the Letter Box answer, "If the Alliance could be hurt, it can't be hurt too soon," can be interpreted by him to mean that every-body must say "Yes, Amen." A man with a well mind would on the contrary see in that Letter Box answer an invitation for the freest expression of opinion. What is most essential to an intelligent discus-sion is "to keep cool." Try it.

following changes: Ist.: Letters must be signed in full; no initials. They will be published in the order in which they come. 2d.: Only Party members will be given the foor. Letters from non-Party mem-bers may or may not, as heretofore, be published, but will not be placed under the head of "As to the S. T. & L. A.," and shey will be harpooned by us-in the Letter-Box, if nowhere else-as all hos-tile letters have hitherto been. 3d.: The letters that have come in-nome of which, of course, follows the

3d.: The letters that have come in-none of which, of course, follows the Curran system-will be returned, if so de-kired, and stamp is forwarded. The fol-lowing letters are now, in this office: In favor of the Alliance: J. T., Syra-use, N. Y.; D. M. S., Pittsburg, Pa.; "Militant," Altoona, Pa.; "Yunion," Pittsburg, Pa.; L. A. D., Pittsburg, Pa.; E. B. M., San Jose, Cal.; "Crank." Mal-den, Mass.; O. S., Columbus, O.; A. M., Columbus, O., and F. W., Lynn, Mass. Against the Alliance: W. H. C., Bos-ton, Mass.; and C. K., Boston, Mass.-ED. THE PEOPLE.]

Hoch der Frince ! Hoch der Kan-To the DAILY AND WEEKLY

Prince Heary, on his way ton on the night of Sunday

mission to recall a very remarkable in cident that was associated with the socalled re-election of Col. F. B. Leys in July last to the Provincial Legislature.

That was known as the "Leys-Darch," or "dam-fish" campaign. If ever there was a campaign in which the crime as described by Magistrate Love, of "Robbing the citizens of their rights and liberties by low, degraded, and sneaking acts" was wholly despic-able and unnecessary, surely that Leys-Darch campaign was the occasion for the machine managers to take a rest. What does the following incident

show? It proves that young Norton was simply a cog in a wheel of a polit-ical machine in this city, so saturated with corrupt practice and moral degradation that it never rests when any kind of a campaign is on where a little work" may count.

work may count. To cut a long story short, I refer to the public exposure of chiminal practice by well-known citizens, given before several hundreds of people from the So-ciellet taken Boards several hundreds of people from the so-cialist Labor Party's platform, on the market square on Saturday night, August 17th, last, in connection with the Leys-Darch campaign. The local press of that period contains several refer-ences to the reported irregularities spok-en of by Socialists in the July elec-tion (2) and the therefored public nertion (?) and the threatened public nam-ing of known ballot pluggers on that occasion was well advertised for August 17th, at public meetings on the Market Square: so that Col. Leys and his organization had ample notice and oppor-tunity to arrest the speakers, and clear their skirts from contamination with the rogues named from the platform on that rogues named from the platform on that occasion as having personated and "plugged" for the Colonel. With many others, I attended the Market Square meeting; and listened to the public nam-ing of some 8 or more well known citi-zens as guilty of criminal practice as Ransom Norton. The record named of the work done by a certain team (owned by a prominent politician named i

a history in the local Cigarmakers' Unst Thesday evening the monthly meeting of the local Cigarmakers' Union ? No. 29, took place and judging from what we have heard it must have been decidely warm. Never before in its history have Perkins, Strasser, Denell, Wood, Tracy, Barnes, and the New York strike board, and the "Volk-

zeitung" got such a loasting as they did that night. The circus started over the contra-

The circus started over the contra-dictory statements sent out by the Ad-visory board of Union 12, of Onedia, N. Y. and the 27 scabs under leader-ship of President Ferguson of the New York State Bine Label League, who are working in Powell & Goldstein's strike shop under the protection of the International Union. The Kangs arriv-ed (early and in bunches and it could be plainly seen there was something in the air.

the air.

Under the head of "Communications" Under the head of "Communications the statements were read and they were discussed with a vengenance. Anton Frank leading off. calling for vengenance on the betrayer of the Unionists in Oneida, and presented a motion that "A committee of three be appointed to draw up a resolution condemning the International Union for its action in the case of the Onida Cigarmakers", after some discussion another Kang, a pocket edition of the Connecticut institution for some discussion another Rang, a pocket edition of the Connecticut institution for the Insane, whose name we believe is Gruebe, asked that the resolution be amended in so far as to ask Pres. Per-kins and Agent Strasser to imediately resign their offices. Comrade Oakley then secured the floor and speaking to Frank's resolution reviewed the actions of Strasser, Woods and Tracy in the Boston strike; Strasser, Barnes, the Strike Board and the "Volkszeitung" in the New York strike: and the Oneida affair. He criticised the motion ot Kang Frank as a crazy quilt and showed that not alone the strikers in Oneida should be avenged but the entire mem-bership by the spointing of a committee

coat, collar. He consumed about 20 minutes telling about 10 funny gags

which tickled the ribs of the monkey in Noah's Ark. Throwing a bouquet at reason Carey voted for the \$15,000 apthe "union victory" in Ausonia (election the "union victory" in Ausonia (election of Charters for Mayor), and making the alarming statement that, "Everything steemed to be going backward except the sturdy old Trade Unionists," and that propriation for the armory in Haverhill was that it was located on swampy ground, and in order to make the armory sanitary, it was necessary to drain this swamp? A. I don't remember it. "the only way the people can get good laws and have them enforced is to take Q. If such a statement was made, was it true or false, and if true, how do you

their Legislators by the throat and choke them out of them, because we had private ownership of public men." !! He spoke here Tuesday or Wednes-day last and must have a graft now on the single taxers. As we are going to have more "indig-

nation meetings" by the tax paying wage slaves of New Haven before the water contract is signed on February 20th, if anything startling occurs we will

drop you a line. PRESS COMMITTEE. Section New Haven, S.L.P.

A Way to Move With Giant Strides. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.-Do not fail to pay close at-tention to what follows - READ and PONDER over it, for it will enable us to move with giant strides.

hig, saying that these De Dentes only break up their meetings and raise a dis-turbance. The chairman then took his cue and said he would not allow the questioner to ask any more questions, In spreading our ideas we are often confronted with the problem, "How can

DRAINED.

YES.

and a predicament.
and a predicament. called the "People"? A. Yes. Q. Do you remember a statement in this "Worker" to the effect that the 

<sup>4</sup> D.<sup>2</sup>G. L., PITTSBURG, PA.—Protestant-lsm is in many respects inferior to Catholicism. It stunts the ideal. Never-theless it was a necessary step. And it could be taken only when the material in-terests on its side were powerful enough.

terests on its side were powerful enough. A. M., EVERETT, MASS.—Your letter must have been written before you saw the last letter on the S. T. & L. A. de-bate, establishing the Curran system of procedure. That would be enough to ex-clude it. But it would have been ruled out anyhow. The subject under debate now is the Party's attitude on the Trades Union question, and all that thereby hangs. It is accordingly clean out of order to dis-cuss, at this stage improved methods to be applied to the S. T. & L. A. and to the Party's relation thereto. When the pres-ent discussion is over, your topic will be in order.

MADE AFTER THE SWAMP WAS Q. Now, with regard to the state or-ganization of the militia, is this paid or volunteer? A. Volunteer. Q. And is it subject to be called out

ORGANIZER. NEWARK, N. J.--The N. E. C. has ordered that THE PEOPLE pub-lish no reports of expulsions or suspen-sions, except as such may appear through the reports of the N. E. C.

C. N., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.-There was no exaggeration in the statement. Every paper that Felgenschwantz has touched died. The "Abendbait" too would have died had it not been rescued in time from his death-dealing influence, by firing him.

M. H. I., WATERBURY, CONN.-Just the reverse. Your pure and simple unions are not "voluntary organizations." They are the most livoluntary organizations in existence. They are run by the fist.

T. F., DENVER, COL.—The lower the intellect of a man, the more immediate must be the benefits he is to draw from any movement that he joins. The more immediate the range of benefits, the more are those meant to be attracted subject to fly off at a tangent, and liable to be tre-panned by bogus movements. Socialisms that build upon "immediate benefits." will regularly find their hooks out-balted, and themselves ditched.

sion is "to keep cool." Try It. M. S., E. PITTSBURG, PA.—Since 1896 the gubernatorial term in this State is 2 years. Levi P. Morton was elected in 1804. His term would have extended 2 years. Levi P. Morton was elected before the three years expired, and he served only 2 years. He polied 156,108 votes more than David B. Hill, the Demo-cratic candidate. But that figure repre-sents his plurality, not majority. In that year there were 4 smaller parties—Fro-hibitionists, Populists, Independent Demo-cratis and S. L. P. These 4 together polled 77,644. That makes Morton's ma-jority 78,464. S. B. M., NEW YORK.---If wishes were horses, beggars would be riding. And so If imaginings were facts, there would be no capitalist class to overthrow, and every-thing would be lovely.

D. R., NEWARK, N. J.—So true is the report that District 6 of No. 90, Inter-national Cigarmakers did pass the said resolution in favor of Prince Heinrich that the Kangaroos are all knocked in a heap about it being published. They never imagined the matter would be exposed, no more than they expected their Morris Elchman scampishness would come out. This is another "Daily People Lie." They are now going through the farce of "ex-amining the District."

R. McD., FORT TOWNSEND, WASH .--R. MCD., FORT FOR ASEAU, and As you may by this time have noticed, the debate on the Alliance has been system-atized before your contribution reached here. You will have to fall in line and take up the 5 Curran questions. Can make no exceptions.

Section Minneapolis, Minn. Headquarters at LABOR LYCEUM. 34-36 Washington Avenue, South. FREE READING ROOM Open Every Day and Evening.

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

Martin Fox of the Molders Super-intend Scabbing. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—Not having seen anything for some time of local interest to stir the comatose condition of the slaves in De-troit, I fhought it would do no harm to send a few items about the Molders Union. The molders here are in about as mixed

even if the speaker was willing to answer them, and had intended to take the loor away from the comrade before he went too far." S.L.P. New York, Feb. 3.

#### OFFICIAL.

8

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

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA -F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario. EEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's liter-

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

#### New York State Excentive Com

mittee. A meeting of the above committee was held on Feb. 11th at 2-6 New Rende street with Justus Ebert in the thair. In the absence of the Secretary, Henry Kuhn was elected Recording Sec-Wtary pro tem. The January meeting of the committee

sot baving been held because of lack of puoram, the Financial Secretary subnitted financial report for two mouths as follows: December-total income, 1255.44; expenditures, \$192.09. Jan-mary-income \$170.47; expenditures 4129.53.

The general vote to fill the vacancie a the committee caused by the resig-sation of H. Vogt and P. Murphy and the resignation from the Party of M. Forker, was canvassed. A. Moren, F. Brauckmann and E. Mueller having reseived the highest number of votes were

Sectored elected. Resolved to in truct the Recording Secretary pro tem to invite the newly elected members to attend a further meeting to be held on Saturday, Feb. 15th, at 6 P. M. sharp. Adjourned Henry Kuhu, Recording Secretary, pro tem.

Graceal Committee, Section New York, Socialist Labor Party. Regular meeting held Saturday, Feb-tuary S, in the Daily People Building. Chairman, Emil Muller; Vice - Chair-man, Adolph Klein. Four new delegates were scaled. Siy new members were adwere seated. Six new members were adwitted. Henry Hoecker, First, Third and Fifth A sembly Districts, Manhat-

tan, resigned. The City Executive Committee report ed the result of the vote on filling the vacancies on the New York State Committee as follows:

	Contraction and the second state of the second state of the	
Adam	Moren	157
Joseph	Scheuerer	98
F. Bro	uckman	144
Emil 1	Muller	85
I. We	isberger	48
	Klein	

The result of the vote was ordered tent to the State Committee. Its action in engaging Cooper Union for May 1, to celebrate International La-

bor Duy, was endorsed. Fifty thousand copies of a leaflet written by Daniel De Leou were ordered printed in English, ten thousand in Ger-man and five thousand in Hebrew.

following nominations were re-by the C.E.C. to have been sent N.E.C. to fill vacancies existing to the N.E.C. to fill vacancies existing in that body: Christian Bahnsen, D. Ferguson, V. Frankel, John J. Kinneal-iy, H. Mittleberg, I. Rapp, Edward C. Schnidt and E. Siff. The City Executive Committee was

structed to collect monies due by As-

rtainment tickets. The financial report of the last Fourth of July Picnic, as given by the Treasur

Income	
Expenses	146.64
	and a state of the second s
Amount realized	\$441.36

A. C. KIHN, Secretary.

Partial Financial Report Up to Date of the DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL. Held Thanksgiving Day 1001.

Sale of tickets at box office Sale of tickets by organizations.	495.2
From Bazaar and Fair Flowers	67.8
Loan from March 17 affair For ads	10.0
Total	1,814.7
EXPENSES.	

Vaudeville talent...... 

Gust. Gerner Gust. Gerner Gust. Belgardt B. Baker Ang. Rohr Geo. Wolf Cohen Sally t. Ohls set. Ohls Fichtenholtz Woldorf 652, Hartford, Conn.: 6, Hurtfson tke Compstock Rassin N. G. Hompstock Jake Compstock H. Raedin Jat 405, Section Rockville, Conn. Jat 37, Hirochion

list 40. List 37, Husselhatt Turoff Vardy, Du Bols, Pa. .....

John, Hins Abe Vardy John Vardy David Vardy Asthur Vardy Arthur Vardy A. Miles Al. Riston T. Riston John Hind Port Richmond, Staten Island

## Total .....\$536.80

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901.)

\$1.00 Section Allentown, Pa.—Proceeds of a furwing Section Er.e. Pa.—C. Schleicher, 10c: J. Guigenbach. 25c: H. Spittal, 25c: F. Uhiman. 25c: A. Uhiman, 25c: M. Purcell, 50c 11.85

Doe R. Mc. Wilmerding, Pa. Anderson, 7th A. D., Brook-NR, N. Y. Section Auburn, N. Y. U. R. A. Wisermalier.—A bet AIr. 12th Ward Branch, Newark, N. H. Jacobson, Clarksburg, W.

7th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. J. Zimmer, San Jose, Cal. \$5155.65

"Edward Dittrich, Cashier.

### Lyon Fund in Texas.

Received for the F. J. Lyon fund by the Texas State Executive Committee

up to February 4: Chas. Prosser, Fornic, British 

direct, making the above grand total.)

Frank Leitner, Secretary.

Officers of Branch Yonkers. The following officers were elected by Branch Yonkers, of Section Westchester County, at a special meeting, on Sunday morning, February 2: Organizer, Ower Carraher: Treasurer, Richard W. Gaff ney; Financial Secretary, Peter Jacob-son; Recording Secretary, John Killeen;

Liferature Agent, Peter Jacobson, Business meetings will be held Sun-day morning at 10 o'clock hereafter, in-stead of Tuesday evenings.

Union County, N. J. Section Union County, S. L. P., elected the following officers at the general Sec-tion meeting on Sunday, February 2, 1902: Organizer, Ferdinand May; cording secretary, Michael McGarry; secretary treasurer, Ferdinand Storz; librarian, Albin Koerner; Auditing Com-mittee, Jos. Fruth, Ch. A. Meader, J. A. Auderson; Grievance Committee, Al-bert Grieb, Peter Merquelin, Chas. A.

Richmond County, N. Y.

The following officers were elected by Section Richmond County for the first six months of 1902: Organizer, B. Clark; treasurer, M. Driscoll; financial secretary, E. E. Snyder: recording secretary, J. H. Wilson: Auditing Committee, J. Bellek, Chris Larsen and Lyman Stevens; DAILY PEOPLE Agent, F. Clark.

Pittsburg Alliance Agitation. Local Alliance No. 865 of the S. T. & L. A. has, through its Agitation Committee, decided to run a series of agita-tion meetings at Sewall's Hall, Ninth and Main streets, Braddock, on Monday night of each week. All workers are

0555500010510055500 Section Erie 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.,

Public Lectures in Buffalo.

first and third SATURDAY at Sp. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, near Genesee street. Everybody wel-come. Admission free. February 15—"Value Price and Profit," by B. Reinstein. In same hall every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock are held the public lectures of the Buffalo Labor Lyceum. Every-body is invited to attend them. Ad-mission is free.

February 16-"Relation Between Poli-tics and Economics," L. A. Armstrong. Public Meetings, Section St. Louis.

Section St. Louis will hold public meet ings at the following places: Loebig's Hall, Broadway and Geyer

avenue, Sunday, February 16, 2:30 P. M. Bohemian Gymnasium, Ninth and Allen avenue, Sunday, February 23, 2:30 PM Commune celebration - at Walhalla Hall, Tenth street and Franklin avenue, Sunday, March 10, 2:30 P. M.

Other meetings will be announced from time to time. H. M. Graber, Organizer.

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: February 16-"The Educated Proleariat," William Adams. February 23-"Surplus Value," J. A. tariat,"

1.60 McConnell s. L. P. Lectures in Cleveland. 20.00 February 16--"The Trust," John

Kircher. February 23-"The Plan of the Social-ist Republic," Paul Dinger. 1.00

.50 5.00 5.00 Lectures in Boston, Mass. Joseph F. Malloney will be the speaker next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. So-cialist Labor Party Headquarters, 1165 Tremont street. All comrades are ur-

gently requested to attend. The Committee. SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATION.

Reverend MacCartney Favors the Workingman Sportsman

Boston, Mass., Feb. 11 .- The Social Democratic members of the Massachusetts' Legislature are doing great things for the working class. The Rev. F. MacCartney of Rockland has three bills before the legislative committee on fisheries and game. MacCartney advocates

the repeal of the law making Sunday a close season for birds and game and fathers a bill to make the Lord's day open for fishing. The reverend legislator said that the

present fish and game laws discriminate against workingmen. He said that the present stringent laws originated from two classes, first the Sabbath protectiontwo classes, first the Sabhath protection-ists, and secondly, from the organized sportmen's clubs which are composed of the leisure class. Not only does this class want a monopoly of wealth and political influence, but they also, want a monopoly of recreation as well, dra-matically declared the reverend conte-

matically declared the reverend gentleman. "The gentleman sportsman, who is not noted for his piety," said the Rev. Cartney, "has conjoined with the strict Sabbatarian. In other words, the worldling and the man of the other world have joined. The fact is when these good fellows of the leisure class who fish and game, come to the legislature they become religious. Under the present economic conditions a close Sunday season makes it impossible but for a small part of the people to take advantage of a certain form of recreation We ask for the repeal of a law which definitely discriminates against the labor class on a certain day of the week.' The reverend Social Democrat in elo quent language showed how the law permits the sportsmen who own reserva-tions to shoot and fish on Sunday; while the poor workmen who sally forth with rod or gun and dogs on that day, are liable to arrest. He then pleaded that th

to appear. He then pleaded that the workmen be given their rights to enjoy themselves with rod and gun. The fact that the workingman has no place where he can shoot or fish except on sufferance did not disturb the reverend gentleman

Gardner of Rockland favoredothe

### DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1902.

The entertainment committee of Section New York, S. L. P. met on Monday evening, February 3, with Counrade Brachen in the chair. Arrangements

for the concert and ball to take place on Sunday, March 16, at Grand Central Palace were furthered to a great extent. Tickets were distributed in large numbers to courades applying for them. According to all indications the coming affair for the benefit of The DAILY

PEOPLE will surpass all previous concerts held under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party. The comrades everywhere are awakening to a realization of the fact that with the promotion of the material we'll being of the Party's English daily mouth piece, the truths of our principles and wisdom of our tactics will be carried in short order to every proletarian at home and The up-hill work of The DAILY PEOPLE must be taken into onsideration.

The finances of our daily organ must be strengthened so as to give it more power to fight the labor fakirs and skinpower to ugin the labor finites and skil-ners, and the hypocrites, wearing the mask of Socialism in the multi cocca party. By establishing The DAILY PEOPLE upon a firmer basis we could spread its circulation and bring it before people whom we have heretofore been unable to reach. The Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance are

right! and this fact must be carried into the homes of every American wage-worker. How can this be done better worker. How can this be done bette than through the DAILY PEOPLE? The opportunity now presents itself for members as well as sympathizers to

further our cause and thus hasten the day of our emancipation and the end to capitalist brigandage and crime. As usual the Women's Auxiliary will arrange a fair on the day of the concert and articles donated by contrades and friends of the Party will be disposed of for the benefit of The DAILY PEOPLE. That the comrades are taking great in-terest in the coming affair is gratifying and encourages this committee to fur-ther work. The presents have already begun to pour in, and if continued as they have started the statement made above that this affair will surpass all former affairs will indeed be a true one. As in the past all donations will be acknowledged in due time through the columns of The DAILY PEOPLEbut we cannot fail to mention among other things a most beautiful set of mahogany furniture (7 pieces) valued at at least \$75.00, donated by comrades Adolph Klein, A. Weinstock and Wm. No doubt a large sum

Heyman. No doubt a large sum of money will be realized from this gift. We would urge the comrades throughout the country to send in their donation now-not wait until the last minute. It saves this committee and the Women's Auxiliary lots of work and it places us in a position to know where we are at As to tickets, more should be sold than ever. The committee was fortunate to se-cure for the festival the New York Symphony Orchestra. No better band of musicians exists in New York, and the fact that Mr. William Hoffmann will be its lender on that occasion should encourage every member and friend of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. to see their friends and call their attention to this fact. The sale of a ticket after that explanation will be an easy matter. With the experience in the past of this committee, we venture to say that the presentation of the program of our next spring festival will be unexcelled by any labor organization in this or any other city in America. The concert, the vaudeville performance, the fair, and the ball, must and will put in the shade all former affairs held for the benefit of the DILY PEOPLE. Heretofore we have been enabled to present certain good features in our program; others had to remain as good as we could offer them. We have learned from past experience what party members and their friends like and want. We will be pre-

pared to live up to them. Get to work, all you sturdy men nd women in the fighting S. L. P. Work with enthusiasm and deter-mination for our noble cause. The future belongs to us. The day when the capitalist class will go to work is not far

distant. Three cheers for the DAILY

# THE 'PEACE FEDERATORS.'

Capitalist, Paper's Pen Picture of the Singe Play.

The following which is from the "New York Commercial," a paper devoted to business interests, is well worthy of pernsal. It shows that the capitalist perusal. and lab perusal. It shows that the capitalist and labor fakir "peace federators" coulda't help betraying the fact that they were acting a part. The vhole play intended to fool the working class.

"Senator Marcus Hanna has an odd habit. He carefully moistens the tip of the first finger of his right hand with his tongue, and then smooths down his eyebrows. During the session of the Na-tional Civic Federation the right eyebrow of the Senator from Ohio seemed to need a great deal of attention.. There was apparently nothing remarkable about the eye-brow: it didn't seem to be more unruly than the other eye-brow, or even particularly strenuous; but, never theless, the Senator appeared to think it necessary to give it a great deal of attention.

"That was the right eye-brow, and when the Senator from Ohio wiaks, he winks the other eye. Senator Hanna often winks. It is one of his favorite ways of expressing himself. During the meeting of the Civic Federation he During winked often. He not only winked at Charley Schwab, but when some labor leader told a good story he would turn and wink at Archbishop Ireland. This wink was always the signal for a . al of merry laughter from the good-natured churchman.

"Now, everyone would not wink at an Archbishop, perhaps, but there is no particular reason why anyone who is disposed to wink should not wink in the direction of Charley Schwab, although Charley-no one should ever forget that Charley—no one should ever forget that it is simply 'Charley'—although Charley is not a winker himself. His black eyes are projected from his head in bas-relief; he blinks them now and then, but he does not wither Charley is not wink. Charley is 'easy,' howver. His million a minute-or is it a year?salary does not seem to worry him in the least. While Oscar S. Straus, with the Oriental dignity that he brought back with him from the land of the Sultan, was introducing Schwab as the 'most wonderful example the world has even known,' and so forth, a friend of Mr. Carnegie's protege sat by him and poked him in the ribs. "'He means you, Charley,' he said,

and then he roared with laughter.

"Charley laughed, too, and had it not been for that Oriental self-possession. which clings about the former Minister to Turkey until he almost suggests Thanksgiving, Mr. Straus might have be-come embatrassed. For, as he poured forth his superlatives in commendation, that laugh of Charley's plainly said:

"'Oh, cut it out! Forget it!" Charley calls Senator Hanna "Mark." He is as breezy as a typhoon, is Charley -and the fact that the Senator from Ohio is old enough to be his father does not prevent him from calling him by his first name. It seems the proper thing to call Senator Hanna 'Mark,' however, None of the speakers at the Civic Federation referred to him as Senator Hanna. 'Mark Hanna' was what most of them called him; but Grand Master Sargent of the Locomotive Firemen-who, by th way, is the best fed and most prosperous looking labor leader in the world-when he referred to the distinguished gentleman from Cleveland he simply said, 'my friend, Mark, over there.'

"Sargent and Schwab represent different ideas and different interests. are further removed from each other than Dan is from Beersheba, but they are both breezy, and they both call Senator Hanna 'Mark.' 'Come on Charley,' said Senator

Hanna. "All right, Mark,' said President Schwab of the United States Steel Cor-

poration. poration. "Then a bystander, remarked: "There is just one thing I would like to know, and that is whether Charley Schwab calls Carnegie 'Andy.' and what in the deuce he calls J. Pierpont.

Well, I see you have not your robes on to-day,' was the way bishop Potter greeted Archbishop Ireland when they met at the conference. "'No; we can both lay them aside at

times, you know,' responded the Arch-

W. Garrity, 194 Upson street. Austin ALBANY, N. Y. Clinton H. Pierce, 11 S. Swan street. Chas. Zolot, 15111/2 Main street. PEORIA, ILL.: ALLEGHENY, PA. R. W. Evans, 1301 Rush street W. J. Eberle, 12 Hoff street ALLENTOWN, PA. Geo. Wagner, 324 N. Second street. BALTIMORE, MD. West Philadelphia. PITTSBURGH, PA.: William J. Eberle, 111 Market street PROVIDENCE, R. L.: Robert W. Stevens, 632 Columbia ave. BELLEVILLE, ILL. Walter, Go s, 701 Bristow street. BOSTON, MASS. J. Frank, 607 E. H street. W. H. Carroll, 2001 Washington street. READING, PA .: BRIDGEPORT, CONN. J. C. Custer, 422 Main steert. BEUNA VISTA, PA. Silas Hinkel, 1167 Cotton street. W. H. Thomas. BUFFALO, N. Y.: streets. B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway. CANTON, OHIO.: ROCHESTER, N. Y. Chas, R. Ruby, Soi Cinton avenue ROCKVILLE, CONN.:
 Fred, Hueffner, 18 Village street. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.:
 Frank Leitner, 226 Wyoming street. SAN DIEGO, CAL.
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February 24- "The Way to Organize te Win," S. Schulberg. March 3-"How to Rai e Wages," Val Remmel. section Cleveland, O., Attention,

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., will hold a general meeting of all branches on Saturday, Feb. 15th 8 P. M. at 356 Ontario street, Hall No. 7. All members should be pre ent as matters of importance will be discussed and voted upon. Cards must be shown at the door. John D. Goerke

Organizer

Attention, New Haven. Section New Haven will hold meet-ings to discuss the proposition of the N. E. C. and amendments thereto every Sunday morning at 10:30. The vote will be taken Sunday, March 10th. All members must attend these meetings. Ernest T. Ontley, Organizer.

Essex County, New Jersey. A special meeting of Section Essex County will be held at headquarters, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, Saturday, February 15, at 8 p. m., to discuss the circular and amendments proposed by the N. E. C.

W. Walker, Organizer.

### Holyoke Section Meeting. Section Holyoke, will hold a meeting on Sunday, February 16th, 1902, at 3

p. m. Every comrade should be pres-ent as there will be election of officers and other important business to trans-act. Friends also invited. Henry St. Cyr, Sec.

Jerseymen Attention. The meeting which was to have been held in Helvetia Hall in Paterson, owing

to the fire will now he held in Harmony Hall, No. 441 Main street. Tohn Tully, Organizer.

bill. He took the ground that he had just as much right to go into the woods on Sunday, fishing or shooting, provided he did not disturb the peace, as some other men had to go to church and worship God. Geo. B. Wheelock and K. C. Russell, both of Boston, favored the bills. Pres. Warren of the Boston Univer-sity was introduced by Sec. Frederick Kneeland of the Subbath protective league, and remonstrated in the name of the historic surface of the interview.

the historic sense of the citizenship of Massachusetts. He should object to Massachusetts. He should object to the repeal of the laws as promotive of irreligion. The point of view of the wel-fare of the state should be regarded and he believed that the great bulk of and he believed that the great built of the sentiment of the state was in favor of the existing law. In response to a question from Mr. Kimball of the committee, Pres. Warren

said that as between the shooting law and the fishing law he should prefer

the repeal of the latter. E. S. King of Cambridge, Arthur L. Walker of Boston, Alfred Noon, secre-tary of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence society; Mrs. McIntire, president of the Boston branch of the W. C. T. U.; Rev. M. C. Prescott of Dorchester, Capt. Collins of the fish and game commission, and Sec. Kneeland of the Sabbath Protective league, were all heard

in remonstrance.

Misery Among Thriftiest of Peoples.

In the twenty-seventh annual report of the United Hebrew Charities, Henry Rice, president of the organization, calls attention to the fact that Jewish immigration has been decreasing at this port. During the past year 50,000 persons were represented by applicants for re-lief to the United Hebrew Charities. They included 11,447 families, among which were 1,268 widows, 971 deserted women and 516 consumptives.

in 2.007.

PEOPLE! The Entertainment Committee. SINGLE TAXERS LAND.

### Two of Them Get At the "Uncarned

Increment. The borough of Brooklyn has just got a brand new official, known as "Supervisor of Complaints," in the person of Peter Altken, a single taxer, who was active in the Citizen's Union during the last campaign. He was appointed by President J. Edward Swanstrom aud will have a salary of \$2,500 a year. He

will have an office in the Borough Hall, convenient to President Swanstrom's quarters, and will be provided with a clerk and stenographer. Complaints of all kinds from citizens with real or fancied grievances will be submitted to

him for investigation. It is said that communications of this kind have been so numerous since the beginning of the year that Mr. Swanstrom, with the powers vested in him under the revised Charter, decided to create the new office. The Civil Service Commission at its last meeting, at the suggestion of President Swanstrom, placed the office in the exempt schedule. Mr. Aitken, in his candidacy for the office, is said to have had the strong backing of R. Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union.

Henry A. Goulden, another single taxer, and who was enrolled in the ranks of the Citizens Union, has also caught on to a \$2,500-a-year job. He has been appointed Superintendent of Incumberances, under Public Works Commission er Redfield, succeeding ex-Assemblyman William K. Mc Laughlin, a kinsman of

They included 11.447 families, among which were 1.268 widows, 971 deserted women and 516 consumptives. Sickness led to appeals for aid in 3.398 cases and bability to find work in 2.607

"Bishop. "Bishop Potter made a speech and then escaped, but the Archbishop was present every minute and listened with greatest attention to every speaker. The Archbishop has the most beaming smile of any man in the United States and every now and then he would fairly Senator Hanna has a great re beam. spect for the Archbishop's judgment-although the Archbishop does not call him 'Mark'- and whenever the Archbishop beamed it was the signal for the Senator to pound with his gold-headed cane. As a claqueur Senator Hanna is a success. He has often proved that before.

"Samuel Gompers made a most the-"Samuel Gompers made a most the-atrical entry upon the convention. Gom-pers rather likes that sort of thing. He had reason to be proud of his reception. Senator Hanna jumped up out of his chair to greet him, and this jumping up is not a stunt that is popular with the Samute now-adays Senator now-a-days.

"Gompers has changed himself entire-ly since he came before the public. The avy mustache is gone, the hair is thin heavy mustache is gole, the hair is thin and worn long, and there is something of the Henry Ward Beecher in the ap-pearance of the man, and something of the harn storming actor. Since Gomthe barn-storming actor. Since Gom-pers has been a labor leader he has learned two things. He has learned to talk and play billiards. He enjoys both games. He says he would rather play billiards than make speeches, but there is reason to believe that he would rather make speeches than play billiards because, in the speech-making game, his shots get more applause, and Gompers likes applause.

"There was one man who sat through the two sessions of the conference and did not make a speech. This should be mentioned, for if he had made a speech it would have been a good one. The man was S. C. Callaway, but then Callaway is not in politics, and it was hinted-only most quietly, however-that some of the other gentlemen who were present are. This is only a rumor, however, and is not confirmed officially."

M. J. Bomstead, 129 Franklin St. NEW WHATCOM, WASH -Wm. McCormick,.

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