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STRIKERS HEAR BERRY He Shows Up Fakir Crew That

Fattens On Shoeworkers.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Speaker Warned Strikers That Donvan's Contribution of \$200 to Their Strike Fund Was in the Na-Business Investement-Told in Detail, Quoting from surce Friendly to Donovan, How With the Shoeof Haverhill-Audience With Clese Attention While Berry Pounded Home Truths, That Not Only Shoeworkers, But All Workingmen Should Take to

Last night Mixed Alliance 252, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, held a large and enthusiastic meeting at Henry Butt's Park Palace Hall, 574 Broadway, Standing room was at a Brooklyn. Timothy Walsh presidum. The chairman stated that the a the meeting was held at this was to open the eyes of the shoers of Brooklyn and vicinity to certain goings on in the trade. Especially for the benefit of the strikers of Thomas & Company, who are now between the devil and the deep blue sea-between the danges of the open enemy. Thomas & Company, and that of their alleged triend, Jerry Donovan, the Haverhill abor fakir,--who, in order to repeat the dirty work which he did in Haverhill in the interest of the Boot & Show Work work which he did in Haverhill in interest of the Boot & Shoe Work-Uniou and the Haverhill shoe afacturers, recently presented the mas & Company strikers with \$2000; f which was shown up by the DAIs-PROPILE of Fob. 19th.

all of which was nown up by the DAI-I.Y PBOPLE of Fab. 10th. Arter these Introductory remarks, Waish introduced as the speaker of the who spoke for about one hour and a half anes." Berry said in part: "Mr. Chairman, Workingmen and Workingwomen of Brooklyn, Felow hoeworkers: In speaking on the sub-store of the speaker of the sub-to an audience of shoeworkers. I have this to say in introducing my subject. It would seem that with what has gone on in the past under your very byes in this eity, with what is now going on in and outside of the trade that so many of us work at, in the face of all this, tay, Mr. Chairman, that it seems to me hat be open his eyes, to comprehend the true meaning of the Capitalist with their retinue of labor fakirs, prop-rely called by that sourflows outragers of the working class, Mark Hanna, hes they work at sourflows outragers with their retinue of labor fakirs, prop-rely called by that sourflows outragers of the working class, Mark Hanna, hes they fails to comprehend their true was fails to comprehend their true. "In the shoe trade to deay it is not

is each week, and indecently hangs the shoeworkers. (Laughter and applause.) "Such a man is Jerry Donovan, the Haverhill labor fakir, who recently gave \$200 blood money to the strikers of Thomas & Company. Donovan is one of the slimiest, most contemptible and ig-norant of the labor fakir crew. This is to exaggeration; it is a truth deliberate-ly stated; I will prove it by documentary evidence and other evidence in my pos-session and I challenge Mr. Donovan or his friends to deny what I say. Some time ago there appeared in the DAILY time ago there appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE over my signature a short sketch of Donovan's crooked career; it showed how he tried to have a turn workman named Daltou, who was em-ployed in W. W. Spalding's factory in Haverhill, discharged, that he (Mr. Dono-van) might give the firm a reduction in wages which they desired and demanded. "Dalton was a member of an Inde-pendent Union of Turn Workmen, from which Donovan and his pal, McDougall, both of whom are now in the employ of the Boot & Shoeworkers' Union, ex-tracted a living for many months. Dal-

his each week, and indecently hangs the

tracted a living for many months. Dal-ton stood in the way of Donovan in the matter of the reduction in wages in Spalding's. Here, Mr. Chairman, is what the 'Haverhill Gazette,' of January 25th, had to say in the matter, and bea in mind that the 'Gazette' is not a hos in mind that the Gazette is not a nos-tile witness to Donovan; it is edited by his friend and fellow director in a base-ball association, Fred. F. Shedd, who is also a Republican District Attorney, Pe-define and District Attorney, Peters, who used Douovan with other la-

bor fakirs to secure his election some few years ago." Berry here read from the "Haverhill Gazette" of January 25, 1902, as follows:

"FIGHT ON.

"Labor Unions Now in Bad Mixup. "P, S. W. Delegates Unseated in Shoe Council.

"Charges Preferred Against Agt. Doh-avan and End Is Not Yet.

"In the history of organized labor in this city there has not been such a fac-tional fight as is now on between the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, or rather their representatives, and the Protective Shoe Workers' Union, For the past three weeks this fight has been in real earnest and the opposition to Agent Donovan and Secretary Woodcock in real earnest and the opposition to Agent Donovan and Secretary Woodcock has grown almost daily until the labor leaders admit, by their actions, that they are worried. What will be the out-come is not known, but it is now prac-tically assured that Agent Donavan will most with streamous opposition when he comes up for re-election uext May. The opposition has even grown so rapidly and has attained such strength that the beast is made that he will be ousted from his position before many weeks, although the more conservative element favors quiet action at present, they preferring to await developments and strike at the election next May. The meetings of the Shoe Council for the past few weeks have been very spirited, but not until last night was there any real fight. It developed this morning that the meeting last evening was one of the hottest in the history of the organisation. Charges were pre-temed argingt deart heaved theore

was one of the hottest in the history of the organisation. Charges were pre-ferred against Agent Donovan and these charges will be investigated. These charges were instituted by the Protec-tive Shoe Workers' delegates, and then the Boot and Shoe Workers' delegates got in some fine work by voting to unsent the delegates of the Protective Shoe Workers' Union, and this motion was carried by a vote of 20 to 14. "The real fight's between the two fac-tions started at an informal meeting of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union at the labor headquarters last Thursday evening. This meeting, it is said, was called by Agent Donavan to consider the various phases of the serious questions before the body, and the matter was talked over at length. Before adjourn-

Before adjourntaken over at length. But a vote was ordered, to the effect that on the following night, in the meeting of the Shoe Council, a motion should be made to unseat the nine delegates of the Protective Shoe Workers' Union. This motion prevailed, and, when the vote was taken, there was a show of 21 hands in favor of un-seating the delegates. It is not known whether or not there was any opposition at the meeting. "Last evening, after the charges had "Last evening, after the charges had been preferred against Agent Donovan, Jas. McDonaid, a member of the Cut-ters' Union, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union moved that the delegates of the Protective Shoe Workers' Union be unseated, and the motion prevailed by a vote of 20 to 14. Pres-ent at the meeting were seven delegates from the Protective Shoe workers, two of their delegates being absent, and a large number of delegates from the Boot and Shoe workers. This fact goes to show that even members of the Boot and Shoe workers, it is said, are heart-ily against the present administration. There were a number of delegates who refused to commit themselves by voting on the question. on the question. "Members of the P. S. W. claim this morning that the council had no right to unscat the members of the P. S. W., and that it was coutrary to the constitution. One of these members, it is said, asked the chairman if the unseated delegates would be allowed to take part in the proceedings until their successors were elected, and the chairman ruled were that they could not, although it is said that the by-laws of the organization that the by-laws of the organization plainly state that such is the case. It was said this morning that at the meet-ing of Union No. 2, P. S., next Tuesday evening, the unseated delegates will again be sent back to the council and then more trouble will follow. "The chairman of the meeting, it was learned this morning, made the state-



PAUPER LABOR.

Kansas Workingmen Cheaper Than Chinese.

Last week the Swift Packing Company sent a large force of men to Bean Lake to cut ice and store in their houses at that place.

Last Saturday a great many of them returned and, of course, the first thing to be done was to draw their weeks' wages, which was given them in the

shape of checks. We had the good fortune to drop into where a number of Swift's checks are cashed, and being of an inquisitive turn of mind, we asked the proprietor to look over a batch of the checks which he had cashed for the laborers who had been to the lake. He being ac-commodating, as most saloon men are, granted our request, and to our sur-prise the folowing the following facts and figures were obtained: Of a batch of fifty-three checks the total amount was the enormous sum of \$33.84. The largest and only one near that amount was for \$2.20. The two smallest ones were for 7 and 9 cents, respectively. Taking the total amount and dividing by the number of checks, makes an average of a triffe less than 64 cents. Now, these men, for the most part, worked twenty-two hours, and af ter their railroad fare, board and lodg-ing had been deducted, they received the amount of their respective checks. They claim that they were charged more for their meals than they had been told they would cost before they went to work. It is also thought that they were taken there by the railroad company free of charge to Swift, but they had to "pay the freight,' just the same. Looking at the matter in a thought-ful maner, isn't it a disgrace against the city? The idea of men being taken about forty miles, working twenty-tw hours, taking at least one-half day going and coming, and then receive in payment for their services a check for 7 cents! We can see no use of the Chinese ex-clusion act if things are to continue in this way! in fact, we believe that the Chinese would encode the works to be Chinese would compel those wages to be raised,-"Labor Record," Kansas City.

BIG STRIKE IN CHILE.

cialist Labor, Party. At Roubaix, the ticket of the Parti Ouvrier Francais (French Socialist Labor Party) was defeated by nearly 700

votes; but while its previous successes were largely owing to the division of the enemy's forces, it had this time (as in the case of Jules Guesde at the last parliamentary election) to fight a coali-tion of all these forces, including the "ministerialists." While the "minister-Roubaix, they, together with their inno-cent dupes, may have been sufficient in number to turn the scales, as 350 voter ouly were required to change the result. In reality the Roubaix P. O. F. comes

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Magnificent Fight of the French So-

out of this fight stronger than ever in numbers and determination, and while it can now lose no supporters, it will probably gain enough within the next

Nitrate Workers Tie Up Production

and Exportation.

Nitrate of soda is the largest resource of Chile. It is obtained along the north coast of that republic, a little inland, and comprises three-fifths of the value of all commodities Chile sells to the rest of the world. It is found in the desert and has the appearance of rock salt.

Mills erected at the mines crush it, various processes exclude foreign substances and it is then carried from the diggings on short railroads to the nitrate ports, where most of it is shipped to Europe to be used as a fertilizer.

None of the fertilizers in the market is of greater value to crops. It is widely

TO "SETTLE" STRIKES

GIRL GOT FATHER'S JOB. He Walks the Streets While She Runs Machine. Chicago, Feb. 24.—"My 17-year-old daughter secured a position in a factory where I had worked for years, learned to operate the machine I had charge of and I am now on the road looking for

Such is the story told by Robert Louis f Toledo, O., who the other day found his way to the headquarters of the Chi-cago federation at 187 Washington street looking for information that might place him in a position to find work. He said he had read an account of the action taken by the Chicago Federation of Labor on the age-limit question and had come to the conclusion that he might secure assistance if he presented his case in a proper manner to the officials of the union. He carried a card which showed him to be a member of

the Allied Mechanic' union and answered in a satisfactory way questions put to him. Telling of his experience he said: "I had been employed by a bloycle firm in Toledo, O., for years and gave perfect satisfaction. I ran a small drill pres and was paid \$1.75 a day. On thi this amount I managed to keep my little family, which consists of myself, my wife, a daughter 17 and a son 10 years

old. The factory closed down for about a month last fall and when it opened up an advertisement for girls appeared in the newspapers. I went to the factory and asked for my old job, but was told they wouldn't be able to put me on for a week or two. I then told my daughter to go to the factory and see if she couldn't get something to do. We didn't have much money and I thought if she could earn \$3 or \$4 a week it vould keep the wolf from the door till

got back to work. applied for a position and got I asked her what she was doing, and she told me she was running a nfa-chine. I didn't think any more about it at the time, but as the weeks went by and my applications for work were al ways turned down, I began to think everything was not what it should be in the factory. On questioning my girl closely one night I found out she was running the very machine I had operated for years and that I had no chance of getting my old job back. The other machines were also operated with girls and a lot of men thrown out of work, I couldn't get a steady job in Toledo but with the \$5 a week my daughter got for taking her father's place and odd jobs I plcked up we managed to get along. "One day my daughter's hand got caught in the machinery and was badly hurt. She couldn't work and another girl got her job. We couldn't live on the odd jobs I got and I made up my mind to leave the city and look for comething to do elsewhere. I am not something to do elsewhere. I am not an old man yet, but I have found it hard to get a job at the class of work I am used to. I have discovered girls in Chicago running drill presses and other machines, just as they do in Toledo, and I guess I may as well go back

iome. The men who listened to the story said they were prepared for almost any-thing, but that the idea of a daughter displacing a father had never yet sugrested itself.

FESTIVAL INDICATIONS GOOD.

Sections Show Active Interest, While Tickets Are in Demand. The prospects of an unsurpassable suc-

cess for the DAILY PEOPLE Festival, The by-laws adopted were as follows: at Grand Central Palace on March 16th, Meetings. increase as that event draws nearer

Meetings of the Industrial Department Present indications point to an active shall be held annually, at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall participation by sections of the party designate. For such annual meetings a programme shall be prepared by the located outside of the city. Section Executive Committee, and it shall in-clude the election of officers for the ensuing year. There shall be an Executive Committee for said Industrial Department, cou-sisting of thirty-six members, twelve representing employers, twelve employees and twelve the general public. The Executive Committee shall be called by the chairman at such times as he may deem expedient, or, in his at sence, by either vice chairman or by the secretary, upon the written request of six of the members of the committee. At least five days' personal or ten days' written notice shall state the purposes for which the meeting is called. The presence of at least nine members, three from each of the three divisions of members of the committee, shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. At such meet-ing each division shall have an equal number of votes, regardless of the number of each division attending.

mittee Meeting Yesterday-Scheme Hatched Behind Closed Doors-Committee on "Conciliation" to Consist of Nine Members-Three to Represent Capital. Three to Reppresent the Public and Three the Labor Fakirs-Committee Will Visit Scenes of Disturbances and Try to "Harmonize" the Warring Brothers-The By-Laws Adopted.

The Hanna-Gompers Combi-

nation's Plan.

TO STIFLE CLASS WAR

Hanna Presided at Executive Com-

Behind closed doors a plan to prevent strikes was adopted yesterday by the Executive Committee of the National Civic Federation, which met at the Mis-Civic Federation, which met at the Sils-sion House, Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue. Senator Marcus A. Hanna presided at the meeting. A set of by-laws was adopted, the principal feature of which was a rule providing for the appointment of a com-littee of when weathers to take there

mittee of nine members, to take charge of all strikes in whatever part of the country they may arise. Three members of this committee are to represent the interests of the employers, three to represent the interests of the employees and three men who will be picked out as representing the "public" only. Another by-law provided that in the event of this committee being unable to arrive at amicable understandings, another committee of four shall be chosen from the members of the Executive Commitof the National Civic Federation, tee two of the members being employers and two the representatives of employees, this committee to select as umpire t "public" man, whose decision shall-be final on all points.

It was also decided that the 'Execu-tive Committee may appoint, from time to time auxiliary committees to deal with local disturbances, the manner of appointment and the rules governing them to be in harmony with the general purposes of the organization.

committee met yesterday behind closed doors. The purpose of the meet-ing was to take action upon a report from a sub-committee which has been engaged for some time upon a series of by-laws defining the plan and scope of the work to be pursued by the Federation. The draft of the by-laws submit-ted by the sub-committee was approved. After a general discussion as to the best methods of procedure in the settlement of strikes and the general features of all plans proposed for the prevention of industrial disturbances the announcement was made that the by-laws pro-posed by the sub-committee had been adopted

ing must be a dullard indeed. "In the shoe trade to-day it is not alone the manufacturer that we who work at that trade have to fight. We have a worse for because he cloaks him-self is the garb of labor-the labor takir. Such a man is Samuel Gompers, the understudy, or labor lieutenant, of Mark Hanna. "Book a man is John F. Tobin, the

such a man is John F. Tobin, the "Such a man is John F. Tobin, the President of the Boot & Shoe Workers" Union, and the pilot fish of the shoe manufacturers of the United States and Canada. A man who stands ready to furnish scabs to the bosses when such action means dues to the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union: A man who saya in the 'Union Boot and Shoe Worker.' for May, 1001: 'IN ORGANIZING A FACTORY, THE BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION DO NO AT-TEMPT TO CHANGE THE SCALE OF WAGES. THEY TAKE THE FACTORY, IN COMMERCIAL PAR-LANCE. 'AS IT IS." PUT IN THEIR AGREEMENT INSTITUTING THE FACTORY, IN COMMERCIAL PAR-LANCE. "AS IT IS." PUT IN THEIR AGREEMENT INSTITUTING THE ARBITRATION MEATURE, GRANT PERMISSION TO USE THE UNION STAMP AND LET THE RELA-TIONS BETWEEN THE EMPLOY-BE AND THE UNION SETTLE THEMSELVES AS TIME GOES ON." This is the same Tobin who binds him-self and his so-called Union to furnish men and women to take the places of other men and women who may be mem-bers of that Union (7), and who re-fuses to submit to the findings of the State, or other Board of Arbitration which may be used by the manufactur-ers, to reduce the wages or lengthen the hours or otherwise render harder the conditions under which Tobin's dupes eke out a precarious existence, while he wares fat and Judas-like gets his thirty Places of silver.

erhaps, Mr. Chairman, that in this at statement I should make a correc-on and incidentally abologize to that mous traitor. Judas got his thirty even of allver but once, and then had a decency to hang himself. Tobin gets

(Continued on page 3).

Has Woman Degenerated ?

Washington, Feb. 25.-Extension o woman's work and the decrease in the national birth rate were discussed at the sessions of the Women's National Council yesterday. Mrs. Susan Young Gates of Utah declared that woman had degenerated physically, and in the strug-gle for intellectual greatness which she had been making during the last half rentury had forgotten the great mission of has been of her being.

three months to elect Jules Guesde against the coalition.

At Cette, the victory of the P. O. F. against a similar coalition was over whelming. Its 29 candidates were elected by an average majority of 800; vote ranging from a minimum of 2,819 to a maximum of 3,358 for P. O. F. candidates, as compared with 2,031 and

2,555 for their opponents. Note, however, that wifile at Roubaix the fight was essentially against the old capitalist power, at Cette it was chiefly against the ministerialist politicians. Here the renegade Mayor, Euzet, was when elected, a member of the P. O. F. but had gone over to "Baron" Miller and and been rewarded with the cross of the Legion of "Honor" for his treach ery.

Spanish Killed and Wounded. Madrid, Feb. 24 .- It is officially state that fifty-six persons have been killed in the Barcelona district since Feb. 17. The number of wounded cannot be esti mated. An unofficial statement places the number of killed at from 100 to 150 It is rumored that Clara Munt, the fe-male Anarchist, who was arrested a few days ago, has been summarily shot. The Cabinet held a meeting yesterday and considered numerous administrative measures which will be submitted to the

Cortes in a few days. Barcelona, Feb. 24.—The situation here has improved. The tramcars are running again and the newspapers have resumed publication. The number of nounted patrols has been reduced. At Seville last night the cavalry dispersed bands of workmen whose meeting had been prohibited by the police.

If you are getting this paper with out having ordering it, do not re fuse it. Someone has paid for you subscription; Renew when it ezpires.

spread on the fields of Germany and France, is used to a less extent in Great Britain and Belgium, and about one-tenth of the output is sold in this country. It is now in greater demand than ver and the high estimation in which it is held is shown by the fact that over 1,000,000 tons is sold every year to the farmers of Europe and the United States.

The nitrate industry at present is being disturbed by troubles between the exporters and the labor they employ. Shipments through Iquique, the largest of the nitrate ports, have entirely ceased. The trouble is due to the fact that in December last the brakemen on the nitrate railroad connecting Iquique with the mines demanded eight hours' work with ten hours' pay and extra pay for overtime. The railroad company refused to comply and when new brakemen were employed the union, men refused to unload the cars of nitrate at the ware houses in the port. Then the exporters notified the workmen that no more nitrate would be shipped till the cars were unloaded and the striking workmen

were locked out. The several labor organizations hav ing formed a federation, have decided to hold out to the bitter end. At last ac-counts neither side seemed disposed to yield and it was feared that trouble vould arise when workmen, who had been sent for, should arrive from the South. Nitrate was still being shipped from other ports to the north, but it is reported that they, too, will cease opera-tions till all difficulties are settled.

If the trouble continues long the Ger man sugar beet growers and many other farmers will have to use some other form of fertilizers. In many of the ontracts made by sugar manufacturers of France and Germany with the grow-ers of the sugar beet it is stipulated that a certain amount of nitrate shall be used every year on each acre of land devoted to beet culture.

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Hartford has undertaken to systemati-cally collect and forward all gifts infor the festival from th nat city Other cities will no doubt also contribute with their usual generosity. Nearby cities have in the past sent delecations of comrades. It is expected that they will again do so on March 16th Both these with increased numbers. matters of sending gifts and delegations to the fair should be taken up by the sections of the party within a convenient radius of Greater New York, and pushed along. Through them good results can be rendered toward making this festival

what the New York comrades have set out to make it: the biggest yet. Besides, it will bring about closer contact and give a "better understanding of the

party press and its needs. Present indications also point to large sale of admission tickets, for which there is a good demand.

This is decidedly encouraging and should act as a stimulant to all who have so far neglected to attend to this necessary and valuable work. "Push the tickets and push them well" should be the cry all along the line. All those

who desire tickets should apply in person or by mail to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade stree

Gifts should be forwarded to Miss K Pryor, 2-6 New Reade street, who will receive them on behalf of the Ladies' Auxiliary, which will have charge of the fair and bazaar at the festival.

Every party member and friend should permit no effort to be left undone to make this the best S. L. P. festival ever held. Let the results show the enemies of the working class that the party is bound to advance the interests of the DAIBY PEOPLE, the only out-spoken and uncompromising exponent of class conscious Socialism in existence to-day,

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

Officers.

The officers of the department shall consist of a chairman, two vice chair-men, a treasurer and a secretary, who shall be elected at the annual meeting, and shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected and quali-

The officers of the department shall be the officers of the Executive Committee, and shall direct the work of the department, and represent the Executive Committee in all matters not otherwise provided

ided for. It shall be the duty of the chairman to preside at all meetings of the department and of the Executive Committee.

sub-Committees.

The chairman shall appoint all subcommittees, unless otherwise directed by the Executive Committee, and shall perform such other duties and shall have such other powers as may be directed from time to time by the Executive Committee. In the absence of the

(Continued on page 6),

WEEKY PEOPLE, SATURDAY MARCH I, 1902.



Minneapolis "Labor Lieutenants" of Capital Dupe Their Followers by Serving the Devil in the Livery of Heaven. ╞╪╪╪╪╪╪╪╪╪╪╪╪╪╪╪╪╪╪╪╪╪╪╪╪╪

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 12. | amble of the constitution is here given



wage slaves out of work, and scores of them would make the rounds of the mill district of a morning offering their commodity, labor power, for sale. There are men among them that have not worked for six to eight weeks, and yet this is "pros-perity" and people have the audacity to say that everyone that is not lazy could work. But the "lazy theory," here as clsewhere, falls through as soon as the mills start; for, as if by magic, the wage slave army is at its post, ready as before to be exploited of the lion's part of the

product of its toil in order to receive the pittance wherewith to sustain life. The greater percentage of the working people feel the class antagonism in-stinctively, and can not help feeling the rable condition of the working class and the necessity of organization to protext their interest as against the capi-talists. But by their lack of class consciousness and by their ignorance of the conditions that surrounds them, they organize without questioning the origin and affiliation of their organization, whether economic or political. By inheritance and education, moreover, they are given to look up to the master class. So when the "brains of labor," the "labor lieutenants" of capital tell them "labor lieutenants" of capital tell them of the "brotherhood of capital and labor" and that brother capital and brother labor are good, kind loving brothers" whose interests are very harmonious and in order to gain the best restered order to gain the best result they then the brave souls are few that would dare to speak of class conflict, or the ction of brother labor to the tyrannical brother capital. The idea is forced upon the working people that they could not get along without the capitalists; as, they give them work, and that they are entitled to their profits on account of the "risk" they run. Now, if that is so why this cry, "Organize, boys; organize!" Why this ranting about a "fair days pay for a fair days work" when they thereby run the risk of infringing on the rights of brother capital and denying him his just share in a legitimate, fair and 'ust nship?

The working class must learn that they as a class have an interest dia-metrically opposed to the capitalist class, that the two classes are arrayed against each other in a deadly struggle, that the st of one can not be advanced one lots without infringing upon the interest of the other and that their interests can not be harmonized any more than oil and water can be mixed.

But as Hanna-Cleveland, otavat Gompers-Mitchell-Shaffer-led "pure and aimple "trades unions, according to the Kangaroe Social Democrats, are "aobly wasting the class struggle" I wish to But as Hanna-Cleveland, Schwabwaging the class struggle" I wish to make the readers of the PEOPLE acquainted with how nobly the class strugsie is waged here in Minneapolis by the are and simple institution known as the Packers' and Nailers' Union No. 7,548.

Since the letter by C. A. Jonnson last April 13th, in WEEKLY PEOPLE, this union has made history fast. After this blessed "wave of prosperity" had struck Minneapolis with an average of at least 25 per cent. advance in the price of all nec sities of life (food, clothing, fuel and rent) the sense of tyranny of the cut in wages brought about some years ago was so strong upon the men that it could not be resisted. A committee was appointed from the union (whether due to the criticism of the (whether due to the childsin of the Socialists or not, this time it was not put into the hands of the Trades and Labor Council, local of the organized scabbery). A set of requests were pre-sented and among these was one for an advance in wages from \$2 to \$2,25 per due for the vallers and from \$2 50 to for the nailers and from \$2.50 to for packers, and another request for the recognition of the union. was for The com The companies asked for time to con-sider, and as it was the busy season of the year and the men seemed determined, this is what followed: Instead of waiting for the return of the committee the firms posted notices in all the mills that every nailer and packer would get an advance of 25 cents. This worked like magic. Joy reigned supreme and it never was put to a test how many would have stuck to the ittee for they did not try to enforce other demands. So the union was red and the amount of the output ignored and the amount of the output remains subject to the will of the em-ployers; and he who knows the origin of surplus value knows that a little 25 of surplus value knows that a little 25 cents raise is easily remedied under these conditions. It does not take much to forever sat-It does not take much to forever sat-isty a pure and simple dupe, and for the time being Socialist agitation was use-less and the "brotherhood" theory was triumphant. The dues collector, better styled as the poll tax collector, did a rushing business. The tax flowed in theory to the American Fakingtion of shing business. The tax flowed in reams to the American Fakiration of streams to the American Fakiration of Labor, from these great union men, that acarcely know when "their union" meets, much less what business is tranmeets, much less what business is tran-sacted, but who have to be met on pay day by the collector, who frees them from the dreadful name of "scab" by taking their quarter and giving them a stamp. There has, in words if not in deeds There has, in words in not in deeds, "resentative union men do not hesitate been some radical changes of late in the union: and it looks as if some of the "nobly-waging-the-class-struggie" Kan-"scabs, copying and corrupting Socialist rain, copying and corrupting Socialist Labor Party documents. The new pre-

"We live in an age of giant combina-"We live in a finish seek to eliminate tions of capital which seek to eliminate competition amongst themselves and to lis flour mill em-ployees have had their share of enincrease competition among the laborers forced idleness this by reducing wages, throwing labor out winter. The mills of employment and lengthening the hours

of labor. Realizing that the isolated wage worker is powerless against these gigantic combinations of capital, we be lieve that individual liberty can best be preserved through organized effort. And further realizing that the protracted per-iods of idleness on the one hand and the prolonged hours of labor on the other hand, for low wages or no wages, for conditions and methods of work that are essentially destructive of morality, of health, of happiness and life, we declare for the ultimate abolition of the com-petitive wage system, and the substitution therefor of the collective ownership by the people of all the means of production and distribution.

Organization being necessary as the first step towards the amelioration and final emancipation of labor, and realiz ing the necessity of weapons, both offensive and defensive, socially, economically and politically, we, the em-ployed of the Flour Manufacturing Companies of the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, known as the packers and nailers, do organize ourselves into the Flour Packers' and Nailers' Protective Union No. 7548, A. F. of L., Minneapolis, Min-

When the new constitutions were out one prompt dues payer was asked by a Socialist if he believed in the collective ownership of the means of production the abolition of the wage system. The dues payer promptly answered no; that he was satisfied and received all he was justly entitled to. "How does it happen then that your union has declared for the collective ownership of the means of production and the abolition of the wage system," rejoined the Socialist. The dues paying dupe then admitted that he very seldom attended union meetings and knew nothing about their constitution. The Socialist then turned with the same question to a very active member and he said: "Ah, it is only the committee that put that in." Great is pure and simpledom!

We perused the constitution to which this eloquent document is the preamble. to find out what are the "weapons, of-fensive and defensive, social, economic and political," with which the Flour Packers' and Nailers' Protective Union No. 7548, American Federation of La-bor, Minneapolis, Minnesota, is to fight for the "abolition of the wage system.

the amelioration and final emancipation of labor." In social weapons it competes with the Bishop Frederick Burgess, who says: "men must take some of the tenderness of woman and the chivalry of man must be preserved." (WFEKLY PEOPLE, February 1). Here it is: "You also promise to keep inviolate the traditional principles of the American laborer. namely, to be respectful in word and action to every woman; to be considerate to the widow and orphan, the weak and defenceless."

Again another part reads: "You further promise that you will never knowing-ly wrong a brother or see him wronged if in your power to prevent it." To the ininitiated this may seem like an eco-tomic weapon; but the "holy book" says: "By their deeds shalt thou know them." Now last summer when the brother machinists of the A. F. of L. were engaged in a little brotherly tussle with brother capital, and the mill machine shop hired on-union machinists their brother nailers and packers economically wronged their brother machinists from day to day by working in the same mills, so without doubt the wronging of the brother must be taken from a purely social point of

ed to inanimate things inasmuch as some have been seen openly and before other brothers sworn to the same allegiance to tear up socialist literature. These are fair examples of the weap ons with which this organization is to proceed to the elaborate goal pointed out in their preamble. It is to judge that it stands there only to mislead the innocent. This fishy preamble is a di-rect contradiction to all their actions

and methods of organization and puts the Union in the front rank of fakir-led pure and simple unions in the country. If they truly aimed at half they say they could not tolerate within their ranks that contemptible lackey of the capitalist class, the militiaman who stands pledged to the capitalist government, and helps them break strikes by clubbing, bayoneting, and shooting down their fellow workers, nor would they tolerate the dictatorship of the Hanna-Schwab-Gompers. conciliation committee for they etc., conciliation committee for they would know that the interests of capital and labor can never be reconciled. Every member of the Union stands arnayed against their preamble, when on election day they place the law-making power and all the forces of government. police, militia and regular army in the hands of the capitalist class, by voting the Republican or Democratic ticket, thus allowing the capitalists not only to make it legal to exploit the working class; but also to enforce these laws to

the utmost. When a workingman with a starving family takes a striker's job, because of the "protracted periods of idleness," that they declare against, they shout "scab," but on election day they place, with their votes, weapons, into the hands of the capitalist class, with which to break strikes. A thousand times more "scabby" is he who deserts his class on election day for he scabs it on the entire wage working class. What is the good of resolutions; what is the good of the most beautiful principles - on paper, when every act of the resolving body is a contradiction to its resolution? Why does the Nailers' and Packers' Union declare for the collective ownership of the means of production, when they engage and collectively individually open warfare with the Socialist Labor Party-

the only political party that stands for this principle? It makes their preamble a lie, their constitution folly, and their every act a farce! Behind every resolution, if it is to be anything but wicked, must be men, de-

upright, honorable men with a knowledge of what they want, with the courage of their convictions and truth for their guiding star. While the pure and simple unions are becoming more and more fakir-led, the

S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. are educating the workers in class solidarity and are are steadily gaining the respect of all intetlligent workingmen on account of the uncompromising stand they take in both the political and economic field. Their motto is "never compromise the truth to make a friend: never withhold a blow at error for fear of making

an enemy.' A MILL EMPLOYEE.

TROUBLE IN PONCE.

Strikers Resent the Employment of Italians. San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 23.-Dis-

patches received from Pouce, say that political agitators incited a "riot" of the striking trolley workmen there yester-day, and that bloodshed was only averted with the greatest difficulty. A crowd numbering hundreds of persons, controlled Ponce for two hours, the police not being numerous enough to suppress it. The Chief of Police and the American engineer of the road were surrounded, after the chief had arrested the ring. leader. A crowd of people followed the three men to the City Hall, shouting, "Down with the Americans!" The chief and the American employees of the road. who were armed with revolvers, pre-vented a serious conflict.

The native workmen on the trolley line struck because of the employment of seventeen Italian track layers. The engineers say the Italians are experts and no such labor is obtainable here from among the natives. But the Porto Ricans dislike to see foreigners working or the roads. The crowd was composed of the unemployed.

The leaders of the crowd have since been placed in jail, and Ponce is now quiet.

Boyce Made It Pay. It is rumored in this district that Ed. Boyce, president of the Western Federation of Miners, has served notice on that organization that under no consideration will he accept a re-election to the office of president. It is stated that it is Mr. Boyce's intention to retire from all of capital.' official connection with the Western Federation of Miners and engage in private business. Whether he intends engaging in business in this district or not we are not informed. Mrs. Boyce is one of the principal owners of the great Hercules mine and her interest may induce Mr. Boyce to locate in the Coeur d' Alenes. Ed. has been a long time in the labor movement. He has seen many of its ups and downs, has made a great many enemies and a corresponding number of friends. It has been our lot to share some of the experiences of presiding over a labor organization, and we can say that it is anything but an enviable position. The opposition to labor organizations generally seize upon every opportunity to discredit the executive officers. The movement is one of continual strife and contention, and it sometimes happens that the executive officers receive the least credit from those in whose interest they are making the sacrifices. Nevertheless, labor organizations have a legit imate place in the industrial world and will continue to grow and flourish regardless of who happens to bear the burden of leading the different sub-divisions. -Idaho State Tribune.

LAW OF FLEECINGS.

JULES GUESDE'S SPEECH ON PROFIT AND WAGES.

What Profit and Wages Are and Where They Originate-Fallacies and Falschoods of Opponents Laid Bare-The Employer.

Jules Guesde, the clear thinking and loquent member of the French Labor Party, in a speech in the Chamber of Deputies touched upon several ques tions that Socialists are frequently He disposed of them with se isked. much eloquence that we here reproduce his entire speech.

"Neither the good nor the bad inten tions of the employers, neither their personal qualities, not yet the interven-tion of law, can either determine, reduce or increase that part of production which belongs to labor. That is determined belongs to labor. That is determined by the iron law of wages slavery, under which the workers, stripped of all the implements of production, are compelled put up with whatever the employer in his alms-giving benevolence is pleased to give them, to the end that they may produce what others want.

"Ah! I remember that Mr. Mun the Christian Socialist' said in this chamber Yes, it is true; wages do not correspond with the total productivity of labor; but the trouble with the Socialists is that they imply that the whole product, ove and above all the wages of the manual workers, goes into the hands of the con tractors or capitalists under the title of profits." "Never have we said such a thing,

Never were the Socialists, or Marxists, or Marx himse., afflicted with such blindness as to fail to see that, of the annual roduct of the manual laborer, one part is absorbed in the renovation of the machinery, another by general expenditures another by the work of superintendence and finally another in developing the industry.

"Never once have we claimed that everything that is not the wages of the manual worker is really stolen labor or On the contrary, we affirmed vealth that in the Co-operative Commonwealth a part of the product cannot be devoted to the direct and personal consumption of the workers, whether these to manual or intellectual labor, but must be devoted to the defraying of the general expenses which, however, would be greatly re duced, and also to the renovation of the machinery and to other matters, all of which, so far from denying, we have

dways expressly maintained. "But does it follow from this that apart from these items there is no such thing as 'profits,' that portion that Mr Deschanel claims for capital, that is to say, for past and dead labor? There should be none; such labor has received its ample renumeration. (Applause from the extreme left).

"This renumeration consisted in the salaries or wages paid in days gone by. It has been rewarded when it was active, and it is a vaip pretension that it hould be eternally rewarded. There is in all this, a confusion of thought that should be straightened up. The labor of the past, the labor that is represented by those who were able to save up, has rights, but it is preposterous to imagine that it has superior rights than present and living labor. It is preposterous to claim for the former the right to domnute the latter, and say to present labor You shall support me for evermore." "Now, then it is just this that Mr. Mun calls the legitimate reward of capi tal.' And the phrase he uses suffices to expose the sophistry that hides behind the words. He spoke about the necessity of rewarding the raw material! Accord ing to this, the wool, the cotton, the cotton manufactured in the North, are not THINGS, but veritable PERSONS who stretch out their hands to us and demand renumeration. I call this giving life to dead matter for the purpose of extinguishing it in human beings!" (Protests from the Right). Henry Laniel-"Mr. Mun meant the

price of the raw material." Jules Guesde-"I don't know what h meant to say. I insist that his words justify my conclusion. If renumeration is demanded for dead matter, you put life into it by denying life to men." (Cries of "No," "No," from the Centre and Right).

workers were 3,100 millions; the PROFITS of capital was 3,550 mill-"In 1880, the WAGES of 2,730,000

workers were 4,700 millions: the PROFIT of the capitalists 4,410 mill-BABES OF THE MILLS GET TEN

"All of which goes to prove that the share of labor according to the princi-ples that Mr. Deschanel proclaims to be eternal and necessary, but which we seek to wipe out, was in 1850, 54 cent.; in 1860, 47 per cent.; in 1870, 47 per cent.; and in 1880, about 53 per cent. of the total new wealth, while during the same periods the share that fell to the capitalists was 46 per cent, in 1850; 53 per cent, in 1860; 53 per cent. in 1870; and about 48 per cent. in 1880

"Accordingly the capitalists drew from 9, are wearing their little lives away in every worker, in 1850, 1,025 francs; in 1860, 1,625 francs; in 1870, 1,725 francs; and in 1880, 1,617 francs, while wages of the workers averaged about \$300.

that the profits of the capitalists are not, as is claimed a triffing amount. tions could be worse. Yet it is said that They are not the slight feudal tithe of the days that preceded 1789, that is to say, one-tenth of the products of labor, onditions have improved in recent years. If that be true, what a task it must have but, on the average, five-tenths of products of the worker that are torn from his hands." (Violent applause from been for any preacher to impress the little ones with the idea of punishment he Left). in a life hereafter, unless they were

THE MORALS OF THE POOR.

Capitalism's Tendency Is to Degrade the Workers.

Robert Erskine Ely delivered before the League for Political Education vesterday the last of a series of six lectures on "How the Poor Live." ⁴ The subject of yesteray's discourse was "The Morality of the Shop and the Factory."

"The moral tone of factories varies immensely. The days of the Lowell mill girls, who fifty years ago were as selfrespecting and intelligent a lot of women as could be found anywhere, have passed away."

If the moral tone of the factory is bad, whose fault is it? Is it because factory workers are naturally depraved? By no means, said Mr. Ely. The system is at fault. Improve the conditions under which these people labor. Give them plenty of fresh air and sunlight, make their work as pleasant for them as possible; then they will not have the craving for excitement which is bred by days and weeks of monotonous toil in a badly ventilated and lighted workroom.

Mr. Ely said he believed the effect of daucing and the theatre upon the poor is on the whole not bad. Balls to which young people go often result in the worst way, but dancing classes, properly conducted, have a refining influence. Mr. Ely condemned the performances

at low grade vaudeville houses as stupid and vulgar. It happens, he said, without exception amongst all nationalities and in all places that virtue on the stage is applauded to the echo and villainy and are hissed, showing the moral ideas of the people, crude though they be, are sound at the core. Mr. Ely spoke of the so-called social

going again. The children have to be on their feet almost constantly, and always on the watch for broken threads. virtues , which he believes are more highdeveloped among the poor than in The any other class of society. He said that men in the humbler walks of life were kept tightly closed, and as a sult the air is bad and filled with flying more interested in advancing themselves particles of cotton. The majority as a class than as individuals. the children employed at the spindles are

Working men everywhere are much girls, and the effect of the long hours of more influenced by appeals to them to work and being constantly on their feet stand by one another to work for the common good of their fellows than by The health of the children is affected appeals to save money, be industrious, houest and capable in their work, and thus as individuals arrive as success. in more ways than one, and their growth and development are stunted. Living as they do in the big cities, many day for one side of a frame. The child is paid nothing for the two or three under the same roof, tends to make them sympathetic and helpful to each weeks that it takes to learn to do the other in distress.

The Church, said Mr. Elv. has a dereased hold on the two extremes of society, and until it becomes truer to itself and its Master it will not regain its influence over the masses.

coupons good at the ompany store against her pay. After two or three months she may be able to attend to The finer edge of what might be called two sides, and then she gets 20 cents proprieties, said Mr. Ely, is somewhat blunted in a family that has to live in a city tenement. It is impossible for a day. years' old she may perhaps be able to take care of four or five sides, if she each adult member to have a separate makes good progress. room, and conversation and manners lack the refinement which more favorable conditions of living make easy. But this, he thought, does not involve a certain sections to look of

PAID TO HOLD JOBS.

Wilson Accused of Shaking Down

Street Cleaning Drivers. James H. Wilson, a stable clerk in the

econd district of the Street Cleaning De

partment, was held for examination by

berry street, appeared as the principal

esque, of 37 Crosby street, a regular

driver. \$1 a week throughout October

to hold his job. Rosario Farino, of 50

Mulberry street, another extra driver,

said that he had paid \$2 a week through

October for a like purpose. An affidavit

received these moneys and had paid

was made by Dimaresque that he ha

them over to Wilson, for no consider

ation other than that Dialto and Farino

should be kept at regular work as

Wilson was arrested Thursday ins

outside of his office at Stable G, at 44

Magistrate Cornell took no testimony

yesterday morning but placed the case down for a hearing for Monday next.

Wilson was asked to make a statement

in reference to the case just as he way

leaving the court-room. "I have nothing to say," he remarked.

drivers.

on \$1,000 bail.

complainant in the papers which were

money from extra drivers for ke

IN THE "NEW" SOUTH. Trades' & Societies' Directory

CENTS A DAY.

Familiar With the Din of Machinery

Before They Can Lisp the Name of

Mother-Appalling and Pitiful Stul-

tification of Body and Mind Result.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 23.-Hundreds of

children, scores of whom are not more

than 10 years old, and many only S and

threatened with an eternity in the mill.

Children ranging in age from less than

10 years upward are working 121/2 hours

a day for as low as 10 cents a day. They

are often brought up in the mill, lying

in improvised cribs behind their toiling

mothers. Frequently they narrowly es-

cape being born there. Many of the lit-

tle ones become accustomed to the deaf-

ening noise of the machinery before they

become familiar with their mothers'

faces, and long before they can lisp the

name of "mamma." Amid such surround-

ings they grow up to take their places

in the mill as soon as they are able to

Often whole families work together in

the mill, the children in one department

and the parents in another, but between

them they cannot eke out more than a

scanty living, so low are the wages paid.

ly confined to the spinning room, where

unremitting attention is required instead

of muscle or riper intelligence. In the

spinning room are the frames, where the

coarser material is spun into fine thread, ready for weaving. The coarse thread

unwinds from one spool, passes through

winds up again on another spool. The

frames are double, facing both ways, and

there are from 75 to 125 spools on each

The frames are separated by a pas

children are kept busy walking up and

see that everything runs smoothly. When

the threads break they gather up the

tween their fingers, and start the spools

is especially noticable on their health.

The general rate of pay is 10 cents a

watch one side of a frame she is put on

the pay roll, and is entitled to draw

When the little one is able to

By the time she is 16 or 17

doors and windows are always

ends, unite them by rubbing them be

down this alley watching the spools to

ageway about four fect wide and the

corrugated roller that thins it out and

The work of the little-children is large-

do the work.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.

The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 A. M., in hall of Essev County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COM-MITTEE, S. L. P., meets first hurs-day of the mouth, S P. M., at 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, Corresponding Secretary Louis Cohen, 10 Everett street, East Orange, N. J. Financial Secretary A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at S P. M., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary Ed. McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, S P. M., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

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

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fouth Sunday of month at 10 o'clock A. M., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sunday of month, at St. Louis Hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

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

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Headquarters and free reading room, 20512 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, S P. M., 10715 North Main street. PEOPLE agent, L. C. Holler, 20512 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, S P. M., S. L. P. headquarters, S53 Grand avenue, West-ville Branch meets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Wisitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

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

BUFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. L. P., meets first and third Satur-day, S. P. M., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, -near, Genesce street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tues-day, S P. M., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are, welcome.

CHICAGO, ILL. - Public educational meetings held by Section Chicago, S. L.P., every Sunday, 3 p.m., at Madison sts. Opera House bldg., 83 E. Madison st. Able speakers will address the meetings on most 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,

EMPLOYERS LIABILITY BILL.

Albany, Feb. 11 .- In relation to the Employers' Liability Bill, which will be given a hearing before the Judiciary Committeees of the Senate and Assem bly, Senator Slater, who introduced the bill, made the following statement

this morning: "This bill is the one prepared for the The spools on the frames are changed Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York, and has practically the from empty to full and full to empty by "dofling boys." They are given They are given unanimous endorsement the labor organizations of the Stae. In Like the addition to the general endorsement which the bill has of the Workingmen's State Federation itself and of the Knights of Labor, I have received communications from individual unions. mainly in the so-called dangerous trades, endorsing and supporting the bill. The bill is particularly urged by the Broth-erhood of Railway Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, who have representatives in Albany to devote their time to its interests. The bill is further endorsed and supported before the Committee by representative clubs like the Social Reform Club and the Civic Council of New York." The changes which the bill makes in existing laws are very few, according to Assemblyman Slater, and he terms the bill a conservative and just one. The important provisions of the bill are as follows: Subdivisious one and two of section one are declaratory of existing law and are taken verbatim from the Massachusetts and English law. Subdivison three takes away the defence that the injury resulted from the act of a fellow-employce, in cases which arise from the negligence of a person in the service of the employer who has charge or control of any signal, switch, locomotive, engine, or train upon a railway. The injured employee who is hurt by the negligence of such a fellow-employee is entitled under this bill to the same rights as a stranger not engaged in the service of the employer. This section is statute law in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florilearn they are put to work in the mill, Night schools have been tried, but al-sachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missachusetts, Minnesota, Nississippi, Mis-souri, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, in part in Ohio, in South Carolina, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. These statutes are all contained in the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1899. pages 716-727. They differ somewhat form, but are similar in result and

the cotton mills of Georgia, or growing up to stunted development, in ignorance as dense as that which pervades uncivilzed districts of Central Africa. "Thus a careful examination shows Exaggeration is practically impossible, for it is difficult to imagine how condi-

Their economic weapon with which to fight against "low wages or no wages conditions and methods of work tana are essentially destructive of morality, of essentially destructive of morality, of nealth, of happiness and life" is to store up a treasury, to which end the coffin fund serves as a profitable investment inasmuch as for every death an assessment is levied on the members to three times the amount paid out. But after the high flying fakirs of the A. F. of L. have received their share it is a hard matter for this union with such lack of solidarity as exists in pure and simple dom to lay up anything but a drop in the bucket, for five to six hundred families, as compared with the millions and tens of millions controlled by their

brother Flour Trust Magnate. But the climax is the political weapon with which to ultimately abolish the competitive wage system and the substitution therefore the collective owner ship by the people of all the means of production and distribution. Here it is: "Sectarian discussion shall not be permitted in the meeting under any circumstances." Of course, it goes

without saying that a body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor can at election time WITHOUT DIScan at election time WITHOUT DIS-CUSSION, on the presentation of a la-bor fakir, indorse, any Democratic and Republican "friend of labor." There are yet some weapons that it is

rather hard to determine to which class they belong. This is such a one: "To defend freedom of thought whether expressed by tongue or pen, with all the power at your command." Can anyone tell what this means? It

certainly cannot mean that a socialist has the freedom to express thought whether by tongue or pen; because rep-

resentative union men do not hesitate to call socialists, who work for the in-

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

Adrian Lannes de Monte Bello-"We want renumeration for the price of raw material."

Jules Guesde-"That is to say, renumeration for the steam horse of to-day, another for the electric volt of to-mor row,-that is what it amounts to if you talk legitimately about the renumeration

Mr. Laniel-"You are juggling with words.

Mr. Dejeante-"And you are juggling with things."

Jules Guesde-"Mr. Mun and Mr. Deschanel maintained that that portion of the product of labor that constitutes Magistrate Cornell, yesterday morning in the Tombs Police Court, on the charge and is pocketed by the capi-is triffing. They claimed that 'profit' talist is triffing. They claimed that the workingmen have been made to beof violating Section 557 of the Penal Code. Wilson is accused of accepting lieve that these profits are a heavy tax on them, but that, in fact, they are them in their places. Antonio Dialto, an extra driver, who lives at 115 Multriffing. In support of their contention, they have cited ap official statistical re port of Massachusetts, necording to which the profits derived by the capitalist barely amount to \$1.50 per workingman. filed yesterday morning. He testified that he had paid to Pasquale Dimar-"Now, then, I hold in my hands the figures for the profits drawn in the United States by the capitalist class from 1850-1880. Now you will see the real facts, and you may judge how bis ire the slices that we are told are only triffing.

"In 1850 the value of the total manufacturing products of the United States, after deducting raw material, wear and of machinery, fuel, etc., amounted to 2.187 millions; in 1860 it amounted to 4,025 millions; in 1870 it amounted to 6,550 millions; and in 1880 it amounted to 9,110 millions. "The share hereof received by the work-Hamilton street. He was later released

ingmen in wages was 1,187 millions dis tributed among 957,000 workers, in 1850 The share of capital in that year way 1.000. Do you understand 1 WAGES: 1,187; PROFITS: 1,000. that "In 1960, the WAGES for 1,300,000 workers were 1,895 millions, the PROFITS of the capitalists 2,130 mill-

"beyond that I am not guilty. If I said more it might prejudice my case." "In 1870, the WAGES of a million

nctions. There enough to keep them busy. Like the girls who watch the threads, their eyes was a vast difference between manners and bad morals. Family affection is as strong among the poor as among any ave to be constantly on the spools. other class in society. The virtues of motherly care, and of brotherly and They are paid from 25 cents to 50 cents a day, but generally the lower sisterly love and duty are found everyprice. where among the poorest people.

eping

work.

The looms in the other part of the mill are operated by the older children, those of 15 and over-and the mothers and fathers.

The children go to work at from 5:45 to 6:30 in the morning, and work 12 hours and a quarter or 12 hours and a half for five days in the week, with half an hour for lunch. Saturday is a short day, and the mills generally close at 2 or 3 o'clock on that day. Most of the mills run 66 hours a week, but some run 67. Although Saturday is a short day, a child loses one-sixth of its week's wages if it misses that day. The effect of the long hours and close

confinement is shown in the heavy percentage of sickness among the children. As a general rule they do not work more than four days a week, either dren. on account of sickness, or because, as sometimes happens, they are a few minlocked out. The child who gets in five days a week is thought to be doing

exceptionally well. Another result of the long hours of work is that the children can not go to school, and they are growing up in ap-palling ignorance. In many cases small chools are maintained by the mills for a few mouths in the year, but the at-tendance is very light, because by the time the children are old enough to ways failed to accomplish anything, be-cause-after working all day the children are too tired to attend school at night.

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

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WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1902.

A BOUNDLESS NATION.

CAPITALISM WIPES OUT ALL DIS-TINCTIONS BETWEEN COUNTRIES,

Litempts to Confine Social Commun-Ities to a Restricted Area-Growth of Industry-How That Growth Affacts the Question.



be of two forms: First, individual production for the matisfaction of individual wants; and, Second, social, or co-operative, produc-tion for the satisfaction of the wants of a commonwealth.

The First Form.

The first form of production has never sen very general. Man always has been very general. Man always has been a social being, as far back as we can trace him; the individual has always can trace him; the individual has always been thrown upon co-operation with oth-ers in order to satisfy some of his prin-cipal wants; as a result, others had to work for him, and he, in turn, had to work for others; individual production for self-consumption has always played a subordinate role; to-day it hardly de-

serves menti Production for Use.

Until the present system of production (production for sale) was developed, cooperative production for common use was the leading form; it may be regarded as old as production itself. If any one system of production could be considered more agreeable than any other to the nature of man, then co-operative produc-tion must be pronounced the natural one. In all probability, for every thouand years that production for sale num-bers, co-operative production for use numbers tens of thousands. The char-acter, extent, and power of every cooperative society have changed along with the instruments of production which it adopted. Nevertheless, whether such a commouwealth was a horde or a tribe, a commonwealth was a horde or a tribe, or any other form of community, they all had certain essential features in com-mon. Each satisfied its own wants, at least the most vital ones, with the pro-duct of its own labor; the instruments of production were the property of the community; its members worked together as free and equal individuals according to some plan devised by, and under the guidance of, some administrative power elected by and responsible to themselves. The product of such co-operative labor was the property of the community, and was applied either to the satisfaction of common wants, whether those wants were for production or consumption, or was distributed among the individuals or groups which composed the commun-ity. ity.

Prosperity in Olden Times.

The weilbeing of such self-supporting communities or societies depended upon natural and personal conditions: The more fertile the territory which they oc-cupied, the more diligent, inventive, and vigorous their members, the greater also was the general wellbeing. Drouths, freshets, invasions by more powerful ene-mics, might afflict or even destroy them, but there was one visitation them but there was one visitation they were free from, the fluctuations of the mar-ket; with this they were either wholly, unacquainted or knew of it only in con-

macquainted or knew of it only in con-nection with articles of luxury. Such co-operative, production for use is nothing less than communistic, or, as it is called to-day, Socialist production. Production for sale can be overcome only by such a system. Socialist production is the only system of production possible when such as the base of the base of the second duction for sale has

impossible. This fact does not, however, imply that mankind is about to revive the dead past, or to restore the old forms of community property or communal production. Those forms correspond to certain means of production; they were and continue to be inapplicable to more highly developed instruments of moduletion. It was for be mappicable to more highly developed instruments of production. It was for that reason that they disappeared almost everywhere in the course of the economic development at the approach of the sysdevelopment at the approach of the sys-tem of production for sale; and wherever they did resist the latter, their effect was to interfere with the healthy de-velopment of productive powers. As re-scitionary and hopeless as were the ef-forts to resist the system of production for sale by the old communal system, it would be to-day to endeavor to overthrow the present by the revival of the old communal system. Socialist Production. That system of Socialist production, which, owing to the impending bankwhich, owing to the impending bank-ruptcy of our present system of produc-tion for sale, namely, capitalist produc-tion, has become inevitable, will, and nec-essarily must, have certain leading fea-tures in common with leading features of the older system of com-munal production, in so far, namely, communal production, in so far, namely, as both are system of co-operative pro-duction for use. In the same way, the capitalist system of production bears some resemblance to the system of small and individual production, which forms the transition period between it and com-munal production; both produce for sale. New, then, the same as the capitalist system of production is a higher develop-Now, then, the same as the capitalist system of production is a higher develop-ment notwithstanding it shares with small production the feature of being production for sale, that form of social production that has now become neces-sary is different from and superior to the sary is different from and superior to the former ones of production for use. The oncoming system of Socialist pro-duction will not be the sequel to ancient communism, it will be the sequel to the, capitalist system of production, which it-self develops the elements that are requisite for the organization of its suc-cessor. It brings forth the alement or. It brings forth the elements the social organisms that are desand the tined to be the corner stone of the new Socialist production. Socialist production. requires, in the first place, the transformation of the sep-crate capitalist establishments into social institutions—a transformation that is be-ing prepared by the circumstance that

ily becoming more and more superfluous in the present mechanism of production. coming more and more superfluous In the second place, it requires that all the establishments requisite for the sat-In the isfaction of the wants of the common-wealth be united into one large concerna process that the present economic de-velopment is paving the way for by the steady concentration of capitalist coucerns in the hands of a few.

The Socialist Republic.

the personality of the capitalist is stead-

What shall be the size of such a self-sufficing commonwealth? Seeing that the Socialist Republic is not the product the Socialist Republic is not the product of an arbitrary figment of the brain, but a necessary product of economic devel-opment, neither can the size of such a commonwealth be an arbitrary one; it must conform to the stage of social de-velopment in which it is applied; the higher the development that has been reached, the greater the division of labor that has been preferted—all the larger. that has been perfected-all the larger, in consequence, will be the size of the common wealth.

It is now nearly two -undred years ince a well-meaning Englishman, John Bellers, submitted to the English Parliament a plan to remove the misery, which already then, young as it was, the cap italist system of production was spread ing through the land. He proposed establishment of communities that sh ed the produce everything they needed, indus-trial as well as agricultural products. According to his plan, each community needed only from two hundred to three bundred workmen. At that time handi craft was still the leading form of production; the capitalist system was then in the manufacturing stage; as yet there

with its modern system of machinery. A hundred years later the same idea was taken up anew, but considerably improved and perfected, by other Social By that time, the present factory system of mills and machinery had already be-gun; handicrafts were disappearing almost everywhere; society had reached a higher stage. Accordingly, the commun-tiles which the Socialists proposed at the beginning of our own century the purpose of removing the ills of the capitalist system of production were ten times larger than those proposed by Bellers.

However wonderful the economic con ditions were in the days of Owen and Fourier when compared with those of Bellers, a generation later they have become trivial. The machine is in turn restlessly revolutionizing social life; it has expanded the capitalist undertakings to such an extent that some of them already embrace whole nations in their operations; it has brought the several undertakings of a country into greater dependence upon one another, so that they now virtually constitute one industry; and it tends to turn the whole eco mic life of capitalist nations into a single economic mechanism. Further-the division and subdivision of is carried on ever further; ever do the several industries apply more elves to the production of sp articles only, and, what is more, to their production for the whole world; and ever larger becomes the size of these establishments, some of which count their worknen by the thousands.

Under such circumstances, a commun-ity able to satisfy its wants and embrac-ing all industries requisite thereto must have dimensions very different from those of the Socialist colonies that were planned at the commencement of our century. Among the social organizations in existence to-day, there is but one that has the requisite dimensions, that can be used as the requisite field, for the establishment and development of the Socialist or Co-operative Commonwealth, and that is: the Nation.

Gigantic Modern Production. Indeed, so prodigious is the develop

ment that production has reached in some industries, and so intimate have become the connections between the several capitalist nations that, one might almost question the absolute sufficiency of a single nation as the basis of th Socialist Republic.

Nevertheless, the present expansion of international intercourse is the result, result, chicken. not so much of the existing conditions of roduction as of the existing condition of exploitation. The greater the swing which the capitalist system of production obtains in a country, and the intenser the accompanying exploitation of the working class, the larger also, as a rule, is the surplus of the products that can-not be consumed in the country itself, and that, con search of foreign purchasers. When the population of the country have not them-selves the means with which to buy the Temple. staples they produce, the capitalists go with their products in search of foreign customers whether or not the population of their own country stand in need of to-day. them. The capitalists are after purchas-ers, not after consumers. This explains the horrible phenomenon that Ireland the horrible phenomenon that Ireland and India export large quantities of wheat during a famine; more recently, during the fearful famine in Russia, the exportation of wheat by the Russian capitalists could be checked only by an imperial order. When exploitation shall nave ceased, and production for use shall have taken the place of production for sale, foreign exportations and importa-tions will fall off greatly. The existing intercourse between one nation and another will, of course, not wholly disappear. The division of labor has been carried on so far; the market, which certain giant industries require for their product has become so exten-sive; so many are the wants-coffee, for instance - that have been cultivated through the development of international commerce, and these have to such an ex-tent grown into necessitles, that it seems impossible that any Socialist Commonwealth, even though bounded by the confines of a nation, would be able to satisfy all its wants with its own products. Some sort of exchange of pro ducts between one nation and another is sure to continue. Such exchange, howwer, would not endanger the economic independence and safety of the several nations so long as they produce all that is actually necessary, and exchange with one another superfluities exclusively. To-day, it is sufficient for a Socialist Commonwealth to be co-extensive with the nation in order to produce all that it requires for its preservation.

that system; it grows, not only in power, but also in extent according as the requirements of the capitalist system dictate. The domestic market is the safest for the capitalist class of every country. It is the easiest to maintain and best to exploit. The experience of the Hawaiian sugar planters, who once enjoyed, but subsequently lost, our market for their "Revostaple; the subsequent Hawaiian

lution," i. e., the attempt of Claus Spreckels and his Hawaiian Commercial Company to annex themselves to the United States, and thus regain our market-are the most recent and most strik-ing illustrations of this fact. In proportion as the capitalist system develops, so also grows the pressure on the part of the capitalist cltss in every nation for an extension of its political boundaries. The statesman who maintained that modern eral strikes and the upheavals that atwars are no longer dynastic but mani-festations of national aspirations was not far from the truth, provided always by "national aspirations" is understood the aspirations of the 'capitalist class. Nothing so much injures the vital interests of the capitalists of any nation as a reduction of their territory. The capi-

talist class of France would have long ago pardoned Germany the five milliards which she demanded as a money indemnity for the war of 1870; but the French capitalists can never pardon the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine; all their patriotic " twaddle notwithstanding, their pocket is the nerve that aches.

"Manifest Destiny." All modern nations feel the necessity of extending their boundaries. Thus we see the United States to-day, despite the sparseness of its population compared to the immensity of its territory, "ex-panding" across the seas East and West, its capitalists going as far as the antipedes to spill the blood of its working class in the purchase of broader fields, i. e., markets. The capitalists of Eng-land at one time enjoyed this privilege above those of all other nations, but their wings have been recently considerably clipped. Russia also enjoyed at one time great advantages in this respect, but the limits of her aggrandizement seem to have been reached; she is now bounded on all sides by nations who resist her progress, seeing that they have the same interests as herself in extending their Worst off are the nations of continental Europe in this respect; they; as well as all others, require territorial extension, but they are so closely hemmed in by one another that none can grow except at the expense of some other. In order to make up for this disadvantage the States of contintal Europe have set their caps toward the acquisition of colonies; but this policy affords only slight relief to the capitalist requirement for territorial extension: this situation is the most powerful cause of the militarism that prevails there, and which has turned Europe into a military

camp. There are but two ways out of this intolerable state of things; either a gigantic war that shall destroy some of the existing European States, or the union of them all in a federation. This evident endeavor of modern na-

tions to keep pace in their territorial ex-tension with the economic development, is in itself a preparatory measure to fur-nish the oncoming Socialist Republic with the territorial requisite for its es-tablishment.

The modern State, i. e., Nation, is the only social organization in evidence sufficiently broad to contain a Socialist Commonwealth.

Women Displacing Men.

Women are crowding men out of the Chicago Stock-Yards and even is taking his place in the use of the knife. Miss Mary McDowell of the University of Chicago settlement make this startling announcement. The women have not yet grown accustomed to the actual killing, Miss McDowell says, but at the dan-gerous pace at which they are taking the places of men it would not be surprising oon to see them in charge of the actual slaughter with as little compunction as man feels in wringing the neck of a

"The rate the women are succeeding men in the Stock-Yards is surprising," said Miss McDowell. "They the entering the packing-houses by the score, and with each who enters a man is forced out. They are doing everything except the killing. Strange as it may seem, they are wielding the knife, and with great Miss McDowell related the condition of things in the Stock-Yards before a woman's organization in the Masonic Her statements were drawn out by a plea made by Adolph Strasser. cigar labor fakir, who said there were 22,000 women cigarmakers in America

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

The Lesson of the Spanish Strikes. The triumphant suppression of the strike in Spain, by the monarchial forces of that country, should serve to warn the working class of the world against participation in manufactured revolutions and the erroneous policy of Communist-Anarchy. It is the teaching of this peculiar auarchistic sect that society can be compelled to right the wrongs of the proletariat through gen-

tend them. Though opposed to "the compulsion of the majority" they favor the organization of labor into trade unions, with this end in view.

They, accordingly, join trade unions, nd, like their friends and sympathizers, the Kangaroos and Social Democrats attempt to convert them to their peculiar tenets by "boring from within." Favor ing the general strike and "the revolu Favortion", which it precipitates, according to their doctrine, they denounce political action by the working class as a delusion and a farce, stigmatizing all those who advocate it as corrupt politicians and idiotic visionaries. They do this despite the fact that they are the most vicious of politicians, entering, like their friends and sympathizers, the Organize

Scabbery, the Kangaroos and the Social Democrats, into all kinds of alliances with the political parties of capitalism. In France, it is a matter of public record, that they were paid by the aristocrats to foment assassination for the purpose of discrediting the class-con-scious Socialist Movement of that country, a movement whose peaceful progresion the capitalists of that country iewed with increasing alarm.

Spain is, without exception, the ideal communist-anarchist country. Often in acute distress, bordering on starvation. due to agricultural failures, and made up mainly of small industries, it is essen middle class in development and tially aspiration. It is in this kind of soil that the Anarchist-Communist thrives for despite his vehement "revolutionary hrase-mongering, the thorough-paced communist-Auarchist is middle class in nstinct and aspiration. So true is this that the saying "Scratch an anarchist and you scratch a capitalist" has become proverbial.

In Spain, consequently, the theory of the general strikes, with its accompany-ing and beneficial "revolutions,"-a Ing theory which the working class of the more advanced industrial nations of Continental Europe has unanimously re-jected-in Spain holds great sway. Movement after movement has been

organized for the purpose of inaugurat ing and conducting general strikes, and for the further purpose of profiting the "revolutions" attending them. The result has always been a drastic suppres sion and the consequent defeat of both strikes and "revolutions."

"general strikes" of the week of The February 15-22 have proven no excep tion to the rule. Though waged, in many instances with that heroic determination and sacrifice, which is so char acteristic of the working class in trying periods, they too have been sum-

marily suppressed. "Quiet," as the cable reports graphically put it, was restored by "the predominance of bayonets.'

The cause of this result is not far to The Communist-Anarchists, like seek. the pure and simple trade unionists, ignore the power of the state. The con sequence is that they have the most effective agency of modern civilization against, instead of for, them. Without the powers of state, no movement of the working class, moreover, a premature one, such as the general strike movement of Spain, can hope to succeed This the use of the militin, the police the judiciary and the Executive and legslative functions against trades unions particularly in times of strikes, has re The events in peatedly demonstrated. Spain but serve to drive this demonstration home with convincing force.

The working class must organize, not

STRIKERS HEAR BERRY. (Continued from page 1).

ment that these same delegates would

be taken back if they obeyed the rules of their union and of the Shoe council. charges which were preferred "The against Agent Donovan are said to b of a very serious nature. He is charged with playing into the hands of the manu facturer and failing to consider the wants of the union members. A case in which it is said that he has done was brought to light this morning. It is authoritively stated that last sum mer, in a certain shop, a question arcse as to the prices to be paid on a certain grade of work. The prices in the past had been 8 1.4 cents per pair, and the manufacturer wanted the price reduced to 4 1.2 cents, as he claimed that he had but little of the work. This, it is said, Agent Donovan agreed to, but the manufacturer continued working on the same line, and the men objected. "Some talk was made on the matter, and it has been said that Agent Dono

van advised the manufacturer in ques tion to discharge one of the men who was making the trouble. The manufactures refused to do this, and the story leaked In the meeting last evening the matter was again referred to, and of the P. S. W. members preferred charges against Agent Donovan. committee of three was appointed to investigate, and it is said that if the charges are proven there will be quite. a stir in labor circles in this city. "The manufacturer in question could

not be seen this morning, as he is ill, but it is said he is willing to give his version of the affair.

"Agent Donovan was seen by a report. er this morning, but refused to make any statement, except that regular routin business was transacted at the meeting last evenin g.

"Fellow workers, these instances which I have referred to are not isolated cases they are the rule.

"The old style pure and simple trade union is built upon errors which the old style duped unionist dignifies with the name of 'principle.'

"Errors which invites men like Gomp-ers, Tobin and Donovan, with their treacherous schemes against the mer who raised them to their present positions in their respective organizations, and who now use their several places for the benefit of the exploiters of the workers-the capitalist class-and , for the undoing of the working class, eco nomically and politically. These are the lepers who cry 'no politics in the union; these are the serpents who seek to make the workers believe that the 'capitalist is entitled to his share,' as Donovan did in the Spalding affair. Such are the men who ask you and I to forever dertake the impossible task of 'fighting capital with capital,' instead of teach ing the working class to fight the capi talist class with that strongest weapon of civilized man-the ballot. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I say that instead of teaching the working class to vote as they strike, these fakirs teach the work ers to become political scabs, thus turn ing them over tied hand-and foot to the capitalist class, against which the organized scabbery pretends to go 01 strike.

"Men like these, together with their Union,' are a hindrance in the way of the emancipation of our class. Mor langerous in a way than the capitalist himself.

"Cast them out. Smash the union, pure and simple, and in its place set up the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. An organization which stands for the complete overthrow of the capitalis class, and the capitalist system, with its consequent wage slavery; an organiza tion which teaches its members not to accept wage slavery as a finality, but while we fight in the shop, to never forget that the important fight must be made on election day when we can and must strike for freedom, for the over-throw of wage slavery. One such strike is worth more than a thousand strikes of the pure and simple fakir-led variety. "It was with these self-evident truths in our minds that the Socialist Trade

& Labor Alliance was born. Born of a struggle, a struggle between the houest working class and the capitalist class--aided by its army of labor lieutenants from Gompers down to Donovan, for the control of the labor movement.

"The Alliance was born that the work-ing class might work out its emancipa-



A decided change has come over the spirit of capitalist editorials on exports. A year ago much bombast and boasting

on figures to show the commercial triumphs of American capitalism all over the world. The increased and increasing values of exports were computed in billions and repeated and reiterated with great and endless frequency. Possibility was added to possibility to show to what magnitude "our" foreign commerce was capable of expansion. "We had changed from a debtor to a creditor nation and a "prosperity" of incalculable duration was, as a result, bound to be "ours" in

the future. At the beginning of the present year it was found that during 1901, the value or exports had fallen off \$12,262,912, compared with the previous year, manufactures having fallen off \$46,262,912, offset by a gain in agricultural exports of \$35,591,077. During January, 1902, this decrease continued and amounted to \$29,925,109.

Along with this decrease in export values there has gone a change of tone in capitalist editorialdom. Bombast and boasting give way to explanation in a vain endeavor to hide ugly facts that refuted the glowing "futurities" of a year ago. It was shown, for instance, that the "contraction" had also taken place in Germany and Great Britain, and that it was a decrease in values and not

quantities. During the week of February 15-22

the Bureau of Foreign Commerce issued review of the foreign commerce of th United States for 1901. It contained the figures for 1901 as quoted above and was significantly published in brief in most capitalist newspapers. There was no exultation over its revelations. There was no resort to figures to show that "our prosperity is permanent and abiding"; nor was there the vainglorions strutting about as "the greatest of world-powers. No. Instead there were some misgivings

vented themselves in questions "Has our trade expansion in Europe been checked?" was one of them. Coming as it does shortly after the jubilation consequent upon "the great Yankee in-vasion of the world," this question is highly suggestive of the sudden transitions of the capitalist system, and reflects a bad condition of affairs

It is stated in connection with these nisgivings that business depression in Europe has prevented increased purchases of American goods. It is also said that European manufacturers are copying American methods. Yet it is contended that further economies through the development of great combinations will successfully further American exort trade, and add to its growth.

Considering that the business depres sion of Europe is mainly due to American export trade, it is impossible to coneive how its furtherance in Europe is going to add to its growth there. To in-American export trade still furrease ther simply means to decrease European purchasing power still further. American capitalism is facing a grim

eality now and not the figment of its intoxicated imagination of a year ago. It sees the inevitable overproduction and crisis drawing nearer. It sees the Nemesis that pursues the capitalism of all countries and it is worried because it cannot shake it off. This accounts for the harrowing change in its former hilarious voice.

After Capitalism will come Social-

ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT.



BOOKS By KARL MARX

By Karl Marx. An answer to Proudhon's "Philosophy of Pov-erty." With an Introduction by Frederick Engels. Translated by H. Quelch.

Has Trade Expansion Ceased ? were indulged in. Figures were piled THE POVERTY OF PHILOSO-

PHY.

by H. Queich. Proudhon had produced a strange jumble of theories in his "Philosophy of Poverty." Marx refutes them, some-times wittily, sometimes scathingly, but at all times theoroughly. Marx's own review of his work is as follows: "I show how defective and rudimentary is his knowledge of political economy, of which, nevertheless, he undertakes the criticism, and how, with the utopians, he sets himself up to seek for a pretended science which may fur-nish, him with a ready-made formula for the solution of the social question, inthe solution of the social question, in-stead of drawing his science from a critical knowledge of the historical move-ment, the movement which must, itself, produce the material conditions of social emancinention."

produce the material conditions of social emancipation." The book should be read by every Socialist and every student. It is an excellent refutation of Proudhon, and some of Proudhon's fallacies are in vogue with our "conomists" to-day. It o excellent for comparison Marx's later works.

12mo. Cloth, \$1.00. SECRET DIPLOMATIC HISTORY

OF THE EIGHTEENTH CEN-TURY.

By Karl Marx. Edited by his daughter, Eleanor Marx Aveling.

During his loug residence in England Marx made a close study of English political and industrial history. He was for many years the London correspondent of the New York Tribune, and at that time his letters on English politics were a feature of the Tribune. The docu-ments here proceeded on the state of the tribune. a reature of the Tribune. The docu-ments here presented are subjected to Marx's keen criticism, and his comments clearly show the penetrating power of his mind, as well as the scientific spirit with which he approached his, subject. At one place in this book he has this to say:

to say: "To "To understand a limited historical epoch, we must step beyond its limits, and compare it with other historical epochs. To judge governments and their acts, we must measure them by their own times and the conscience of their contemporaries.

12mo. Paper, 35 cents.

3 ----

THE STORY OF THE LIFE OF LORD PALMERSTON.

By Karl Marx. Edited by his daughter, Eleanor Marx Avellog.

This critical study of the political career of Lord Palmerston shows Marx at home in the sphere of cold, keen analysis. Lord Palmerston was more or less prominent in English political life from 1807 to his death-1865. In one chapter of this criticism, Marx sums up Lord Palmerston in the following lan-

guage: "What he aims at is not the substance, "What he aims at is not the substance, but the mere appearance of success. If he can do nothing, he will devise any-thing. Where he dares not interfere, he intermeddles. When unable to vie with a strong enemy, he impoverishes a weak one. Being no man of deep designs, pondering on no combinations of long standing, pursuing no great ob-ject, he embarks in difficulties with a view to disentangle himself from them in a showy manner. He exults in show conflicts, show battles, show enemies, diplomatic notes to be exclanged, ships to be ordered to sail, the whole ending in violent parliamentary debates, which are sure to prepare him an ephemeral success, the constant and only object of all his exertions." Many a capitalist "statesman" of to-

Many a capitalist "statesman" of to-day takes Lord Palmerston as his guid-ing star, and grossly imitates him.

12mo. Paper, 35 cents.

This dimension would by no means be a cast-iron one. The modern nation is but a product and a tool of the capital-

"Women are entering the shops and factories from every side and taking the places of men," said Strasser.

Illiteracy in Shoe-Towns.

Boston, Feb. 22.-The latest school statistics of the State show an increase in the number of illiterate minors over the age of 14, that is considerably be-youd the estimated national increase in population. In one year the class has grown from 5,493 to 6,242, an increase of 649, and of this increase 211, or more

than 32 per cent. of the whole is found in Bristol County. Middlesex County shows a still greater increase, the num-ber of illiterate minors over 14 growing, from 737 in 1900 to 1,043 in 1901, an actual increase of 306, and representing 47 per cent. of the net increase in the State. The shoe towns of Lynn, Haver-State. The shoe towns of Lynn, Haver-hill, Salem, Newbury, Newburyport and Marblehead are among the manufacturing towns that show the largest increase Large numbers of children are employed in the factories of these towns.

The following tables show the school census for the past year together with the increase or decrease, as taken from the report of the Secretary of State Board of Education:

Barnstable, S. decrease 2; Berkshire, 213, decrease 22; Bristol, 1,814, increase 211; Dukes 3, increase 0; Essex 1,385 increase 1; Franklin 77, increase 47; Hampden 504, decrease 42; Hampshire 855, increase 269; Middlesex 1,043, in-crease 306; Nantucket 0, increase 0; Norfolk 56, decrease 12; Plymouth 39, de-crease 3; Suffolk 0, decrease 1; Worcester 655, decrease 3; totals, 6,242, increase 640.

onomically, but politically, as Where voting is prohibited it well. must be secured. Such is the lesson which the general strike in Spain must teach. Organized both economically and politically, the working class of any country will be invincible. Combined action in shop and state on the part of the proletariat, at a time evolutionarily ripe, can have no other result than that of working class victory.

It is the mission of class-conscious Socialism to so organize the working class. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party are the only organizations of this cour try, whose principles and tactics are in accordance with this mission.

They are, therefore, the only organizations worthy of the adherence of the sane, well-balanced and sincere members of the working class.

Fellow workingmen, join these organi-zations, if you would see your class free from the corrupt and fallacious policy of men, who lead you and your class into the quagmires of capitalist poli-tics and up to the mouths of the guns

of the capitalist state. Join these organizations, if you de sire the economic and political freedom of your class in accordance with its own interests.

Cotton Oll Co.'s Employes' Strike New Orlcaus, Feb. 25.-The employees of the Southern Cotton Oil Company. at Gretna, opposite New Orleans, struck to-day for an increase in wages and more time for dinner. The plant was compelled to close.

Italian Scheme Successful.

Rome, Feb. 25.-Despatches received here from all parts of Italy show that the railroad employees belonging to the mobile and territorial armies are joining the colors readily in accordance with yesterday's decree of the government, a step taken to prevent the threatened gn strike. The strikers at Turin are resuming work.

tion unhampered. It was born so that on the lexicon of New Trades Unionism there shall be no such word as fail. It was born that labor might be free We ask you to aid us to this end by joining the Socialist Trade & Labor Alli ance, by taking your places as men and women in the ranks of the only body which has any moral right to call itself a UNION--the Socialist Trade & Labo

Alliance. "Open your eyes, before Hanna's lieu tenants open your pockets, before Han-na's class opens your skulls." When the speaker finished and ques-

tions were asked for, one questioner, named Samuel Wilhemels, got up and protested against the DAILY PEOPLE for showing up the fakirs while a strike and others to the complete satisfaction of the audience that THE PEOPLE

in exposing the fakirs strengthened the hands of the men on strike, and thus put them on their guard against any who would sell them out.

Miners Give Up Strike.

Shamokin, Pa., Feb. 25.-Advised by United Mine Workers' officials that they were in error in tying up the Hickory Ridge Colliery operated by the Union Ridge Colliery operated Coal Company, 600 striking employee returned to work yesterday.

Iron Works Strike Off.

The 250 to 300 men in the employ of the Griffing Iron Works who refused to work last Saturday because it was Washington's Birthday returned to work yes

terday morning. Last week orders were issued that

the works would be opened Washington's Birthday, but when the seven o'clock whistle blew but 12 or 14 men were on hand. As a result of this the men were not paid last week. Monday it was an nounced that they would be paid according to the time they worked in the after noon. The men got their money and were on hand as usual yesterday morn

ere you leave to breast the Give me once more your fist;

That mailed fist, clenched high in air On^amany a foreign shore, Enforcing coaling stations where No stations were before;

That fist which weaker nations view As if 'twere Michael's own, And which appalls the heathen who Bow down to wood and stone.

But this trip no brass knuckles. Glove That heavy mailed hand: Your mission now is one of Love And Peace-you understand.

All that's American you'll praise; The Yank can do no wrong. To use his own expressive phrase, Just "jolly him along."

Express surprise to find, the more Of Roosevelt you see, How much I am like Theodore, And Theodore like me.

am, in fact (this might not be A had thing to suggest). The Theodore of the East, and he The Wilhelm of the West.

And, should you get a chance, find out

If anybody knows-Exactly what it's all about, That Doctrine of Monroe's That's entre nous. My present plan

You know as well as I: Be just as Yankee as you cau; If needs be, cat some pie.

Cut out the 'kraut, cut out Rhine wine Cut out the Schuetzenfest, The Sangerbund, the Turnvererin, The Kommers, and the rest.

To our own kindred in that land There's not much you need tell. Just tell them that you saw me, and That I was looking well. -Chicago Tribune.

VALUE, PRICE, AND PROFIT.

By Karl Marx. Edited by his daughter. Eleanor Marx Aveling. With an Introduction and Anno-tations by Lucien Sanial.

This book is especially timely, like everything else that Marx wrote. Writ-ten a couple of years before his "Capital" appeared, it is an address to working-

appeared, it is an address to working men, and covers in popular form many of the subjects later scientifically ex-panded in "Capital." The thousand and one schemes that are daily being flaunted in the faces of the working class by the lieutenants of the capitalists show the necessity there is on the part of the working class for a comprehensive understanding of the matter of wages, the relation of the wage worker to the employer, the source of profits and the relation between profits and wages. These and other subjects are here presented, and so clear. ly does Marx present them that all he has to say can be understood by any person willing to pay close attention to his words. person will his words.

12mo. Cloth, 50 cents. Popular paper edition, 15 cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.

2 New Reade street, New York.

Letter Carriers' Dissensions.

Canton, O., Feb. 25 .- The National Association of Letter Carriers, until recently with National headquarters in Washington, is on the verge of a split. The carriers in cities of less than 75,000 population are now planning to effect a separate asociation. A quiet canvass has been in progress among the carriers' organizations in the smaller cities, and a convention probably will be held in Canton within three weeks. That action is being taken by the carriers on account of the indorsement by the National Association of the present legislation in congress providing for new salary rating. making the dividing line for cities 75,000 population.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1902.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party, at 2,4 and 6 New Reade St., New York. P.O. Box 1576. Telephone, 129 Franklin. EVERY SATURDAY. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance Fingle Copy..... 02 Six months..... One year \$0.50 Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, ant a copy; 100 to 500 copies, % cent py; \$00 or more, ½ cent a copy. As mr as possible, rejected communica-ons will be returned if so desired and amps are enclosed. Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900. SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	
In 1896	
La 1900	
	and the second second



We insist that your so-called solety is not even a society, but a heap of beings, hard to manage who are administered and exploited at your whim. It is a pen, a herd, a drove of human cattle whom you keep to satisfy your cupidity. LAMENAIS

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE , HENRY.

Virtually in a solid body, the ruling class of America is salaaming to His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia. Why so?

Is the personage in question the incarnation of some uplifting principle in man? Or has he distinguished himself by some feat-intellectual, physical or moral-by which the race has been benefited? No. Left to himself, left to his own unaided efforts in the struggle for a rank in society, the present Royal Highness Prince Henry would hardly fill to-day a social niche higher than that or a third rate dealer in groceries or ne-

tions, or of a third rate usher in a third rate school. Neither intellectually, physically nor morally is he a portent. Prince Henry is titled "Admiral",-yet no same man would entrust his life to a ship actually commanded by him. His other titles are on a par with that. So far from being the incarnation of Sublimity, His Royal Highness Prince Henry, especially considering the matchless opportunities he has enjoyed, is rather, in his own person, the incarnation of Mediocrity. Is it, then, Mediocrity that the ruling class of the land is now rendering homage and burning incense to? No, indeed, the Capitalist Class of America is now engaged in no such lowly sport: its homage and its. incense actually aim high.

Whatever his insignificance in other directions, His Royal Highness Prince Henry is, tho' not exclusively pre-eminent, yet among the pre-eminencies in two directions of prime inportance to the Capitalist Class. He is an incarnation of the perverse social institutions under which artificial corks will keep the unworthy floating where he would otherwise sink, and which, inversely, furnishes artificial lead to keep the worthy sunk who would otherwise float; he is also an incarnation of that mysticism which usurped power always seeks to cloak it-

his benefit: fact is that our Capitalist WEEKLY PEOPLE. Class is acting "at" the Working Class.

GOV. TAFT A FORERUNNER. From the day that Gov. Taft took the stand before the Senate Committee on the Philippines, a certain tone was distinguishable, that must have recalled to the memory of students of history sounds once heard in the distant past. His talk on the 15th instant in which he, fresh all the large industrial centers, especialfrom exercising in the Philippines the powers of a Governor over a province, opposes the extending of the Federal Constitution to the Islands, enables one accurately to place the sounds, that his first words had already vaguely recalled to memory. The sounds being once placed, not only does the whole Taftian scene become luminous, but it sheds

much light ahead. To fully understand the one and the other, the following passage from Mommsen, the historian of the Roman commonwealth will be found sidful:

"By far the most important institution which this epoch [the epoch of foreign conquests] introduced into the Roman commonwealth, and that the same time involved the most decided and fatal deviation from the course hitherto pursued, was the new provincial magistracies. The earlier state-law of Rome knew nothing of tributary subjects: the conquered communities were either sold into lavery, or merged in the Roman commonwealth. . . . But the Carthagin-ian possessions of Sicily, Sardinia and Spain, as well as the Kingdom of Hiero, had paid tribute and rent to their for-mer masters: if Rome was desirous of retaining these possessions at all, it was in the judgment of the short-sighted the ost judicious, and undoubtedly the most convenient, course to administer the new erritories entirely in accordance with

the rules heretofore observed. Accord ing the Romans simply retained the Carthagino-Hieronic provincial constitution. . . . It was the shirt of Nessus which they inherited from the enemy. length of time to be at once republican

and king. Playing the part of governors demoralized the Roman ruling class fearful rapidity. Haughtiness and arro-gance towards the provincials were so natural in the circumstances, as scarcely to form matter of reproach against th individual magistrate. . . And when the provincial magistrates returned home they brought home with them their bad habits acquired in the provinces."

If Goy. Taft is a forerunner, can there be any doubt whither we are drifting?

W. MACARTHUR.

The San Francisco, Cal., "Coast Seamen's Journal" is the "Official Paper of the International Seamen's Union of America." Who is the editor of that trades and labor paper ?---W. Macarthur. Who is it that is screaming through the columns of that "Coast Seamen's Journal" for the exclusion of the Chinese, "in the interest of the American workingmen"?-W. Macarthur. In Congress, there is pending a huge

raid on the Federal Treasury. The name of the scheme is the "Ship Subsidy Bill." The argument in its behalf is that American shipping cannot compete with European shipping because of the greater cost of its operation. Among the items of 'greater cost' given is the fare of the American sailor. Speaking on this subject. Senator Frye of Maine said:

up again, but now under another bunt-"I do not believe that Senators have ing. ever looked at the law which we passed two or three years ago as to the food sailors shall be supplied with on ship the two sets of Congressmen glare deboard. WHY, IT IS UP ALMOST TO THE MENU OF DELMONICO'S." fiance at each other. But the dust that is now raised differs in accord with the (Con. Record, Dec. 4, 1900, p. 53). Upon the strength of this "Delmonic

changed bunting. "Labor organizations, from the Atlantic to the Pacific," have menu," to which the American sailor is resoluted, and each set of Congressmen said to be treated, a coterie of ship has a satchel-full thereof. True-to that owners want the United States to place instinct that causes them to be admired millions in their hands to recoup them for the expenditure, among other things, of such sumptuous fare to the sailors. Who is the central figure of that shipowners coterie, and leader in this double swindle,-the contemplated raid on the Treasury, and the false pretence that our sailors' hard tack fare is "up almost to the Delmonico menu?-Mark A. Hanna. Twelve "labor leaders"-that is to say, twelve leading officers of Trades Unious in the land-, have made common cause with the twenty-four leading Trust magnotes, including their clerical and law appendages,-that is to say, with twentyfour arch-representatives of the arch fleecers and degraders of the working class-, and have organized themselves into the "Industrial Peace Commission." Who is the President, and who is one of those twelve labor leaders in that monumental attempt to rope in the American working class; hand them over. wise: tied hand and foot, to the gentle mercies of their implacable fleecers; and aid these capitalists in veiling the decline of the American workingman coolieward? The President is the said Mark A. Hanna: one of the said twelve labor

which armed forces are to be let loose, and his labor lieutenants. They are a at the command of the class whose headdisgrace to the word "Labor." quarters are in Wall Street, upon the

Working Class, to subjugate them.

of awe for the strength, the power

the architecture of the Armories became

corners: turrets of redoubtable appear

me!", scarps and counterscarps, glacis

and buttresses bristled on all sides. All

Class was, from that spectacle, to

class that oppresses the workers; it was

from that sight to form its opinion of

what it had to "stack up against" if it

ever tried conclusions with its oppress-

ors. It is to be hoped that the fate of

the redoubtable-looking Seventy-First

Regiment Armory will have supplement

The Armories that are going up are.

indeed, emblematic of what the Working

Class has to "stack up against" in its

conflict with the Capitalist Class. Like

these Armories, the "strength" and

are mere external show, hollow pre-

tences, intended to humbug the humbug-

able. The smouldering heap of ruins to

which the "massive granite structure" of

the Seventy-first Regiment Armory was

converted by a conflagration that did not

UNDER THE BUNTING OF LABOR

The battle on the Oleomargarine bill

has started anew in the House of Rep-

resentatives. It is going on with re-

newed energy and fresh violence. But

the bunting under which it is now being

fought has changed. Last year the

bunting was that of "Morality": The

Congressmen, the strings on whose legs

were operated by the "Dairy Interests,"

turned last year their eyes heavenward,

and uttered Anathema against the "im-

moral practices of the oleomargarine in

dustry of giving people a 'chemical' when

they asked for butter"; on the other

hand, those Congressmen, the strings

on whose legs were operated by the

"Oleomargarine Interests." threw up

their arms in holy horror at the "im-

last an hour is all-around emblematic.

"power" and "solidity" of Capitalism

cd all such impressions,

JOBS! JOBS!! JOBS!!!

True, also, Armories are centers where Two transactions in Congress form an the above-named forces are to acquire apt commentary to the claim of increasthe requisite skill to do the above-named ing and spreading prosperity among the subjugating. But over and above all whole people of the country. One of that, Armories, of late, have been dethese transactions is still in the course signed for another purpose, besides. In of formation; the other has matured far enough to pass both Houses, and reach ly in New York, Armories have recentthe President. ly been built with the ulterior and ex-

The first is the bill (H. R. 5833) to press end in view of "impressing" the provide a revenue for the Philippine Working Class. The Working Class Islands. Already 1,821 Americans-all, was, by the mute eloquence of these of course, highly prosperous before they structures, to be inspired with a sense went out-are being nursed at the public crib in the Philippines. But more are the formidableness, the solidity, and pressing to immolate themselves upon indestructability of Capitalism and the the altars of the Nation. They are prosfleecing Capitalist Class. Accordingly, perous here at home. Who is not? Were they otherwise, then there would be no unique. They actually frowned at all sacrifice in the mattter. But as they are running over with self-sacrifice, they ance, bastions that seemed to cry out are willing to abandon their home pros-"run!", dead walls that yelled "touch not perity, and go to the distant Philippines to become petty placemen there. In view of this, Congress can hardly do less this, of course, presented an aspect than do the handsome thing. And of solidity and reserve energy that surely it is not doing too much to prowas meant to be forbidding, awevide jobs (read salaries) for the swarm Inspiring to look at. The Working of self-sacrificers that are pressing upon it. It is in view thereof that the Philipform its opinion of the power of the

pine revenues are to be raised. Already \$2,000,000 is insufficient. The amount must be increased. Hence H. R. 5,833. The second is a bill (H..R. 10.308) which has passed both Houses, and is ostensibly to provide for a permanent census. in point of fact to provide for the continuance of the jobs on the Census Office. No less than 1,000-some claim nearly 2,000-clerks are to be affected thereby. The salaries that these employees now get are small. Seeing prosperity rages all around, one would think nothing short of a 40-horse power could keep this horde of clerks from pulling away from the Cnsus Office, and plunge for their share of prosperity. Yet not so. Such again is the prevailing spirit of self-sacrifice, that these clerks prefer to starve in their country's service rather than riot in wealth, in the pursuit of selfish ends. And thus it comes to pass that these clerks have crowded -their respective Representatives and Senators in Congress, and these, yielding to the altruistic wave, have passed the bill in question.

As the degree of abnegation, on the part of the monks who locked themselves up in forbidding monasteries, was guaged by the delights of the world that they turned their backs upon, so the width and depth of the country's prosperity may now be guaged by the towering display of self-sacrifice on the part of the towering number of selfsacrificers whom Congress feels constrained to furnish jobs to.

Kansas Populists have decided not to fuse. That is, a sure sign that there are no Kansas Populists left.

moral practices of the dairy industry in pirating the oleomargarine coloring stuff, Five years ago Josiah Quincy, then and thereby giving a 'June color' to Democratic mayor of Boston, started a municipal printing plant. The action municipal printing plant. The action received the immediate and unreserved February butter." The battle, fought last year under this bunting of "Moralindorsement of every political tinker and freak in the country. These men arose ity" failed to be decisive. Hence it is and said to the Socialist: "See, here is man, and he is not a Socialist, and yet he does more for Socialism in five min-utes than the political Socialists have The present bunting is "Labor." Again been able to accomplish since they fool-ishly entered the political field." It was It was useless to argue with them; Quincy was an "effective Socialist, and not a dream-er." That was first and not a dream-That was five years ago, and in

those five years the "municipal socialism" has been amply tried, and has been amply found wanting. The Socialist to whom the move was nothing but a cap talist dodge, and who smiled at the idea of its being of any benefit to the work ing class, will not be at all surprised to learn that the plant has been an abso lue failure. That was inevitable. The plant was started for the purpose of giving jobs to a certain number of followers of the Democratic party. The number was so very limited that it was not worth while keeping the force in good condition and so it was allowed to deteriorate until it was a helpless and hopeless case. So far from proving any weakness in the Socialist contention, it proves quite the opposite; it proves, in fact, the sturdy truth of the position the awarded on delivering it to the Demo Socialist has taken relative to capital-ist municipal. ation, whether it be undertaken by a Quincy, pronounced to be a great "Socialist" by the Social Demoonce "necessary." rats, or whether it is the work of a party that is looking out for the interests of the little tax-payers.

person who irous the shirts of labor of troops thrice as large would cost at and who furnishes them with eaders. dope when they are on a bat, had dared, in a tone of contempt, to call Samue Gompers an "agitator!" Listen. resent the sneering remark of a foreign diplomat that I am an agitator-I deny the right of a representative of a for-eign government, addressing himself to an official of our government and referr ing to an American citizen by name in such a manner as this, and particularly when such a reference is of a derogatory character-I repeat that I recent these remarks on the part of the Chinese minister." See here Wu, Sam resents it, he denies it, he resents it. He is not an agitator, and he will not be so called out of his name. If anyone should wish to know what, who, why, when, where, how, and which he is, he will let them know that he is Samuel Gompers, gentleman labor law expert, and vice president of the Society for the Suppression of Agitators. He will not have a Chinaman abuse him, and he resents it until such time as the Chinese representatives at. Washington, allow themselves to organized into a union of their craft and affiliated by hand with the American Federation of Labor.

Canada is working hard to fill up her vast territory, and with this end in view is sending agents to encourage emigrants to come to the country. This policy will result in the creation of abundance of available labor power, and will make Canada a formidable rival of the United States. So far, Canada is the dangerous possible rival that has ap peared. She has only just commen o develop her great resources, but with plenty of emigrants there will be the speedy extension of agriculture and manufacturing. After that period, which be necessarily short, will come the fight for markets.

An interesting fact is being overlooked

in the labor troubles of Spain, and that is that the struggle comes from the capitalist class much more than it does the working class. The fight in Barce ona, in which blood has already been shed, is due in a large measure to the fierce attempt of the progressive capitalist class to shake off the incumbrances that the ossified capitalist class, or the aristocracy, impose. The progressive capitalists are working with main to take their place with their fellows of other Europeau countries. They have savagely exploited the workers but that exploitation was not wholly effective because the general social con-

ditions do not yet permit the intensity of exploitation that is requisite. Therefore, instead of training the workers to bear and endure, Spanish capitalists have attempted to crush them into shape at short notice. They have not behind them a government that is capable of carrying out its duty to the capitalist class, and the reason for this is that

they have left the government in the hands of men who are not up to the times Spain is swiftly moving toward a revolution that will free it from the old drags of feudalism and clericalism.

The President has decided that neither Sampson nor Schley was in command at Santiago. The only guess that is left is that Carrie Jerôme and William Travers Nation "done" it with their little hatchets, and also their little mouths, or else Munyon Hearst of "The did it with a colored supple-Journal"

posure. This time the horses were con-demned mules, flotsam fish, rouped hens, and other similar delicacies of disease The work of preparing this and death. stuff was doue at night, and its extent must have been considerable as several hundred men were engaged in it. Here n New York the condition is no better. Diseased animals are not destroyed, but are used regularly and invariably. The food inspectors and the health boards have not prevented this traffic. they have done is to make it secret. All they can do now is make the public believe they have succeeded. The profit is too great for the packing houses to discontinue.

Democrats are already making arrangements for the coming national con-vention. The general opinion at present seems to be that an eastern man will be nominated for the next attempt to win the favor of the godess victory. The majerity of the leaders are most decidedly of the opinion that it would be foolish to empt fate again with a "brilliant orator" such as Mr. Bryan, who led them to such a defeat last campaign. The mat-ter of selecting the issue will be left until later on. It must be an absolutely fresh and up-to-date issue, and it must be of such a nature that the "common peeople" will flock around it. Anyone having such an issue stowed away among the cobwebs of his mind will be liberally cratic National Committee. No attention will be paid to free silver, anti-expansion, or those old things that were This government is not going to allow any other nation to close Manchuria up so that all possibilities of Manifest Des-

least thrice as much, or \$3,750,000, mak ing a total of \$5,000,000 worth of pacifi cation. The withdrawal of 20,000 men from production, from using their energy for the good of society is, in itself, a crime. These 20,000 men will be kept for the one purpose of holding in subjugation the inhabitants of the Philip pines. The capitalist class of the United States demand that force in order to give an outlet to the "prosperous" unemployed, also that the islands may be exploited, that capital may be protected and its aims furthered, and that a ready instrument be there in all emergencies that may arise from labor troubles. But the withdrawal of these men, and the devotion of them to rapine, are not the worst feature of the matter. The combined efforts of 10,000 men, each producing \$500 a year, will be necessary support those soldiers. Thus 30,000 active, able-bodied men are devoted to the task of pacification. The capitalist class is willing to devote a portion of its stealings to this purpose. It is taxing itself, but in the same way it taxes itself when it makes any other investment. The working class, from whom the men will be drawn, and who will produce the wealth that the thieving

capitalist class squanders, have their energy wasted and misdirected by a class that is criminal and that is murder The working class must shake off the capitalist class, as they grow more criminal and more irresponsible every day.

Political and Economic.

"The Independent" for this week is sarcastic on the subject of "great fortunes that have grown in foul soil! By "foul soil? "The Independent" means methods that owe their success to persistent and constant violation of law. Ferhaps "The Independent" may have some knowledge of a fortune, and by fortune is meant a large aggregation of effective wealth, that is not the result of persistent and consistent violation and defiance of all laws. If so, it has infor-

mation possessed by no other paper. "The Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung." German official organ of the Socialist

Labor Party, has given Ben Tillet a name that describes him exactly. In view of the fact that there is a certain lady known as "Mother Jones," and that she can twitter endlessly without committing a break by saying anything, and as Mr. Tillet has the same divine gift he is henceforth to be known as "Father Jones." Friends in England take notice and get ready to receive as "Father Jones" him who left you recenthim who left you recently under a less effective designation.

"Free Society," an anarchist paper,

publishes what it calls a full and com plete list of all the periodicals, devoted to anarchism, that have appeared in the United States since the "Peaceful Revolutionist" was started in 1844. They number exactly 31. Of these 31, 28, or over 90 per cent., sleep beneath the dust, forgotten failures. The three that still live, move, and have their beans are two free love and one free beer papers, and they come out weekly. All the effort that was put into the others has counted in no way. Their editors and their readers bayed at the moon and tried to keep the seasons back. Some ended in tragedy, some ended it. But not one accomplished the farce. result aimed at, to wit, scuttle the cialist Movement. Those that still live, do so in a shivering sort of a way, and even that little journalistic life is sure to be ended before long.

The Chicago "Record-Herald" pictures it as follows:

"These games of chance," said the listinguished gentleman who was addressing the representative citizens of the strictly moral town, "cannot be tolerated in our midst." (Cries of "Good! good!") "Shall we, because a social club finds it necessary to raise money, turn our backs and permit the operation of slot machines and other gambling de-vices?" (Loud shouts of "No! No!") (Loud shouts of "Shall we permit our sons to be lured into the wicked belief that they can by "It's an outrage!" "Down "Never!" "It's an outrage with the gamblers!")



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN-I'd like to know upon what principle Socialists claim that the working class should have all the wealth, and the capitalist class noue.

UNCLE SAM-Upon the very simple principle that the working class does all he work of production and the capitalist class does none.

B. J.-Go away!

U. S .- Whither?

B. J .-- I don't care whither in particular. That's not so. U. o.-What's not so?

B. J.-That the capitalists do no work. U. S .- If you know of any who does et me know

B. J .- Did you ever hear of Jay Gould? U. S .- Yes

B. J. Did you ever gead his biography?

U. S .- Several of them, and they prove my statement. B. J.-You must have been asleep

while reading them; or you must have read very imperfect ones. U. S.-Neither.

B. J.-Why, I remember distinctly that it is recorded in the one I read that he used to work regularly 16 hours day. U. S .- (puts his hands to his hips and

B. J.-What are you roaring about? U. S.-At your blunder. I now see the funny error that you have fallen into.

B. J .-- What error? U. S.-You are getting mixed upon the word "work." See here. Does a pickpocket "work" or does he not?

B. J.-Guess he does. U. S.-Does a pirate "work," or does ne not?

B. J.-Guess he does. U. S.-Does a forger "work," or does

he not?

B. J.-I guess he, too, works. U. S.-Now don't you see the differ-ence between "work" and "work"? B.J. (puckers up his eyelids as if a flood of light is puries

ood of light is pouring into his eyes.) U. S.-All exertion may be termed "work." But there are two sorts of exertions. One sort is productive of bene-fits to society; it either directly enriches its store of wealth, or of knowledge, or it does so indirectly. This sort of ex-ertion is the work done by the working class. Another sort of exertion is pro-ductive of nothing, at least of nothing that is good, and may be productive of much that is bad. Not an additional blade of grass, or an additional shoe string, not one particle of the material wealth needed by man is brought forth by the exertion of the pirate, the forger, the pickpocket or any other crminal, nor does their exertion bring forth one

bit of useful knowledge. The exertion of all such people does only this: transfers to their own pockets the wealth created by the productive work of others. This sort of exertion is the work of the capitalist class.

B. J .- Well, I must admit, that throws

a new light upon the subject. U. S.-The capitalist class does not do any useful work. It schemes, indulges in tricks by which it transfers from the hands of the working class the wealth that they produce, and its several mem-bers cudgel their brains and "work" 16 or more hours a day upon fraudulent devices to cheat one another. This sort of work, so far from being entitled to any reward, is entitled only to severe punishment. That's why we Socialists say that the capitalists are entitled to nothing except bolts and bars. B. J .- If that's the only sort of work they do they surely deserve the prison. U. S.-On the other hand, the intellectual and manual workers, the working class exerts itself in the interests of life. Its mental and manual efforts do all the thinking, and produce all the material things that civilized man aspires to, and that life requires. That's why we Soc-ialists say that all the wealth belongs to the working class.

ment. Chicago has another horse meat ex-

self in as a safeguard against the prying. looks of its victims. In both these respects His Royal Highness's brother, the Emperor, would have filled the bill better. In default of the Emperor himself, American Capitalism takes his brother, and makes up for the difference with the increased ostentatiousness of its rever-The ruling Capitalist Class could not

be where it is, without the artificial corks of Capitalism that buoy it up: with a free field and no favors, that class would be down and off the back of the Working Class, that it to-day keeps under and fleeces. Again, the time has come when the originally "unbelieving" Capitalist Class needs, as it needs bread, all available mysticism in which to envelop the source of its "rights," lest their setual impure source be ascertained; if ascertained, broken would be the spell that to-day keeps the bulk of the Working Class bound to the chariot wheels of their plunderers. His Royal Highness Prince Henry furnishes the Capitalist Class with the opportunity-or, to put it more correctly, the Capitalist Class of America has furnished itself, through His Royal Highness Prince Henry, with the opportunity--to glorify the principles that are to-day the breath of its nostrils. In salaaming to His Royal Highness Prince Henry, the American Capitalist Class is rendering homage to the theory of artificial social corks, and it is burning incense to mysticism.

Nor should the seriousness of the performance obscure its droll side: His Royal Highness Prince Henry naively Imagines all the salaaming is done for

leaders is .- who? The said Macarthur.

TRULY EMBLEMATIC.

The Seventy-first Regiment Armory is a heap of ruins. Up to midnight of the 21st instant, it stood, an "imposing, aweinspiring mass." Within an hour after that, it crashed down with a great crash, and was no more. The spectacle is truly emblematic.

by the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party, as "noble wagers of the class struggle," these Gompers "labor organizations" have allowed the respective Organized Scabbery that runs them to draw them into the whirlpool of the conflicting interests of their employers. Accordingly, they have resoluted against one another: those unions, whose Organized Scabbery is in the pay of the "Dairy Interests," have resoluted against the oleomargarine; while those unions, whose Organized Scabbery is in the pay of the "Oleomargarine Interests," have with equal positiveness resoluted against the dairy crowd. But, as if this were not enough of

an exhibition, the "class struggle nobly waging" pure and simple form of unionism went further. The utterances of one, referred to as a "representative of one class of labor, and a very numerous class in a certain industry," runs this

"The pretty dairymaid is a creature of the past. Man, the adulterator of food products, has usurped the place once occupied by women who made pure butter for the markets of the world Therefore, the decline in pure butter products has also affected the matrimon-ial market, for matrimony has declined 60 per cent, in the States of New York and Massachusetts alone by bachelors who are able to maintain and support wives and families."

The organizations, of which a Gompers can be Vice-President with a Hanna as President, are Trades Unions as much as oleomargarine is butter. They are worse than caricatures of the Labor

lost forever. Secretary Hay has warned Russia that China will not be permitted The beautiful air of dignity which Samuel Gompers has acquired by long to grant monopolies to any companies years of practice, received a rude the other day when Minister Wu Ting Fang referred to him as an "agitator." The indignation of the Brobdingnagian labor leaders was as heart-rending, as terrible to witness (those who saw in put on smoked glasses) as pitiful as the indignation of Dame Quickly when she was unwarrantedly, maliciously, wan-tonly, and in injury to her honor and feelings called a "Woman" by one Sin John Falstaff. Gompers' resentment was all the deeper because at that mo ment he was throwing the shot and shell of his intellectual heavy artillery carried on under "refined conditions." through the arguments of those wh

desired to oppose the renewal of the Chinese Exclusion Act. He, Samuel Gompers; he, the "leader of twice one The "pacification of the Philippines' will be a fruitful source of jobs for some million men;" he, who had been patted on the back by his friend Mawk 'auna;time to come. According to Colonel Allen, chief of the Philippine constabulary, "only" 15,000 troops will be needed by next year, but it will be necessary he, called an "agitator," and by a Chink His indignation overflowed the walls of mblematic. Armories are, of course, centers from bunting for the sport and profit of Hanna with fear and dread. A Chinaman, a constabulary will be \$1,250,000. A force way.

"Shall we---

At that instant one of the moral geptlemen happened to glance at the ticker, which had been temporarily set up under the stairway. With a blanched face he dashed in among his fellow citizens and yelled:

"Wheat's broke three-quarters and the bears have everybody on the run!" Four seconds later the meeting was ver and the representative citizens of the highly moral town, who were sprinting toward the telegraph office, had forgotten that there ever was or ever might be such a thing as a social club or a slot machine, or that gambling ought not to be allowed.

The "Volkszeitung" puts its foot into it again. It now publishes an "explanation" and "apology" in behalf of those members of the 16th District of the International Cigarmakers' Union No. 90, who, as correctly announced in these columns, recently passed a resolution to appoint a committee to receive their Prinz Heinrich, and named the committeemen. And what is that "explanation" and "apology"? It is this: .That the men were roped into that resolution by a set of wicked De Leonites so as to could not be said of the resoluters. There may be some hope for the German

workingmen who means to honor Prince Henry: he may be enlightened: he may be made to perceive that his loyalty misplaced. But the German workingman who claims to be "progressive" and a member of the "most progressive a member of the "most progressive Union in the land"; the German workingman who claims to be a Socialist and who yet can be "roped in" to pass such a resolution.—such a chap is beyond re-demption. He must be a potatohead.

"Volkszeitung" ought to know its incubates. If it describes them as potatoheads it must be right. But it sadly puts its foot into it when it explains and apologizes for them in that B. J .- So say I now!

U. S .- Don't ever again allow yourself to be deceived by the words that capitalists and their hirelings fling about. WORK is noble. No capitalist works, except in the sense of the muiti-millionaire father in-the-following-story: Multi-millionaire to applicant for his daughter's hand: "Do you work, sir?" Applicant for the hand of multi-millic n-

aire's daughter: "I do sir." Multi-millionaire, to applicant for his daughter's hand: "Whom do you work?"

After Job for Pure and Simpler.

Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 22.-At last night's meeting of the Carpenters' Union a report from the building trades was read demanding an 8-hour day for all local building trades this spring.

Recording Secretary J. B. Bernier submitted a communication recommending that the union urge the city government to adopt a building ordinance and that an inspector be appointed to enforce its requirements. He also recommended that the inspector be a local union car-penter whose salary should be fixed by the city government and which should be shared equally between the city and

the Carpenters' Union. The communication was received and placed on file and after it was voted that a committee visit the members of the city government and urge the adoption the recommendation therein contained.

plants. This does not mean that it be necessary for us to "protect" Manchuria, but it does mean that we shall the most cultured manner. We are pleased to hear this, as it is delightful to know that murder and rapine can be

be ready to grant "protection" as soon the market outlook is favorable The claim is made that the war in the Philippines has been conducted with the utinost gentleness. None of the alleged cruelties have been practiced, and when a Filipino was murdered it was done in

tiny's sticking its finger in it will be

mines, railroads, or manufacturing

CORRESPONDENCE,

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

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

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First-What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second-What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple trades organization?

Third-What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations? Fourth-Does the S. L. P. no

the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple ore and ganizations?

Fifth-Does the connection the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

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It appears to me that in the discussion now going on regarding the S. T. & L. A. some of the writers get away ahead of their story. I think there are some previous question to settle. Those who oppose the Alliance ought to give a convincing answer to one very important question. And it is this: Has the working class arrived at a period in their history when they can dispense with the Labor Union and rely upon a political movement alone? This question being satisfactorily answered, it will tend to clear up a great deal, and largely settle the tactics of the Party.

I for one await an answer to this question. It will not do to say "Yes," or "No" too lightly to this question. If you answer: "No that time has not yet arrived," then the Party and its mem bers must act, and the question then comes up, How? A question of tactics. If you answer: "Yes, the time has come when we no longer need an eco-nomic organization," and you can prove it, then we are only wasting our time and money on the Alliance.

This view of it may appear to be a backward view. But it does remain a fact that those who do not endorse the Alliance ought to settle basic principles before going into detail, I believe the burden of proof falls on them.

After the main question I have asked is answered or conceeded one way or another, then the discussion will natural-ly lead on to the question of tactics and other details. Of which, more some other time. H. A. GOFF.

Pittsburg Pa.

[The above is given the right of way because it is in the nature of a "point of order." The point of order is not well taken, but it is highly welcome. It is not well taken because in so far ss Comrade Goff's theory is correct, that the point he raises should be the first one to be established, his views are met

one to be established, his views are met by the fact that that very point has been made the very first on the list of the Cur-ran questions. Moreover, to limit the debate to that one point, and exclude it on the four others that closely flow from it, would simply be to prolong the argument indefinitely and unnecessarily.

The point of order is welcome, how-ever, in so far as it alds us in fastening attention to the pivotal question, the question intentionally made the first on the list: Is an economic organization needed or wholly needless? Mere asset tions one way or another will not stead. Moreover, it must be admitted, that by established rules of argumentation, the burden of proof lies with the side that would change 'an existing institution. The economic organization of labor is a thing in existence: the burden of proof lies with those who deny its right existence. If they fail to do so, and hide the light they may have under a bushel, theirs is the blame. The debate will proceed.-ED THE PEOPLE.]

gent workingmen! It is cowardly in its very nature and dares not acknowledge PROLETAIRE. its shameful defeat. Beaten on th economic battlefield; "no politics in the union," became the slogan for them, otherwise the cause of defeat would be discovered by the rank and file, and this,

the Organized Scabbery (ring in control) doesn't want. How is it possible for an Intelligent worker to remain inside of it? Hence the S. L. P. pronounced this "Labor" (?) organization as impotent and has determined to smash it from

without with the counon of new and progressive trades unionism. The attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple organiza tion cannot consistently be other than

what it is. Fourth: This question in my opinion nvolves economy of waste, the direction of energy to best and most fruit-Does the S. L. P. need ful results. ful results. Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and over-throw the pure and simple organiza-tion? To this question I cannot di-rectly answer "Yes." But I must admit that we must have an organization to supplant the old one. So here I would raise the question. Cannot the

would raise the question. Cannot the political and economic labor movement be merged into one fighting body? all means the name of that body a B be the "Socialist Labor Party." (Where is Comrade Reid? I think we would agree upon this move). Thus with concentrated energy, batter the life out of the pure and simple Organized Scabbery

and at the same time properly prepare for the final battle with the capitalist class. Bu with two Socialist organizations with the same end in view, I Comrade Reid, that it is wasting valuable energy. Let us not cease to hammer the Organized Scabbery of labor; let us not abaudou the economic struggle of labor. But let us not lose sight of the final and triumphant political battle, which will bring labor eco-nomic independence. Let us make this economic labor movement. political Merge it into one. JACOB FISCHMAN.

Yonkers, N. Y.

Fakir Foley in Toronto To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE-Section Toronto has been holding Sunday meetings regularly in Richmond Hall for ten or twelve weeks to very good audiences with very good

But last Sunday something very upasual happened that will be of some interest to the comrades, especially of Sec-Vancouver.

Chris Foley, a notorious British Columbia labor fakir, dropped in to the meet-ing (or the wind from the north blew him in, I do not know which) and took a seat about three rows from the front to listen to Comrade Hepburn deliver an address or lecture on "Individualism or Socialism."

Chris took it all in and never said a word, not even when the platform was opened for opponents or non-members. But just as soon as the meeting was adjourned Chris had to let us know we had hit him in a sore spot, and he

showed his fakir colors like a Gompers He believed in "boring from within," that the S. L. P. "scared away men, that it should "encourage," that our tac tics were wrong in this, that, and the other, etc.

Then the comrades challenged his fakirship to debate the question of old trade unionism, or Pure and Simple vs. the New Trade union, the S. T. & L. A. But no; catch Chris putting himself in the way to be showed up! He had "busi-ness to attend to in Ottawa," Boston, Vancouver, and, mark you, in Ottawa first. That is the seat of the government. When he was asked to debate through the WEEKLY PEOPLE found his "business was so pressing that he could not give the time. He was told to call on Section Boston, S. L. P., who would be glad to see him, or Section Vancouver, when he got out West again,

With that Chris got away, looking as if he had "enough of the S. L. P." CHAS. A. V. KEMP. Toronto, Canada, Feb. 13.

A Social Democratic "Stronghold"

in Minnesota. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—As the Kangs, alias Social Democrats, alias Democrat Socialist plias Socialist Party of the late United Socialist Party, are sliding down the plank easy and fast, I first thought I would add a little to the sliding movement from this little "Social Democratic

Red Lake Falls, Feb. 12.

Their Agitation. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The great and only party that bores from within, and converts everything in sight, from the beer glass to the Limburger cheese, and down to Vice-president Gompers and up to President Hanna, is doing "great ugitation," at least so we learn from the Sunday "Volkszeitung." In a report from Thirteenth Ward Branch, Newark of that

body, we come across the following: "The Thirteenth Ward Branch organized three months ago, and has in a short time increased its membership to the number of thirty-one, a living proof that the Thirteenth Ward is a good field for socialism. The members of the branch are all good fighters for the cause They attend the weekly meetings with pleasure and cach leaves the meetings contented. Discussion meetings will be held every fourteen days. For the first discussion the following subject was chosen: 'Why the Singing Vereins of Newark Should Not Join the Saenger Bund?" Three cheers for the Party of WIEDER. other tactics. New York, Fem. 17.

How Hanna's Mitchell Buncoed the

Miners. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE-The annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America and coal operators closed on the 8th of February. The rank and file have again been led by the fakir brigand into the capitalist shambles to be slaughtered. In the miners convention, prior to the joint convention, the national officers by speech and personal contact with the miners' delegates succeeded in creating an impression in the minds of the delegates, that an increase of wages was only possible but certain, and that all that was necessary would be to make the demand and it would be granted. All this was to a purpose, namely an

increase in wages being made to appear a foregone conclusion. "We, your officers, should also have an increase in salary." And the scheme worked. The increase in the officers' salaries was granted. President Mitchell's salary was increased from \$1,800 to \$2,500. But the increase of the miners wages DID NOT MATERIALIZE. When the joint convention met President Mitchell presented the demands of the miners, which were seven in number, embodying a run of mine basis, a general advance of 10 per cent. on all day labor in and

around the mines, the recognition and enforcement of the eight hour day in the four competitve States, and the check In presenting the claims of the miners, President Mitchell said he would show by facts and figures that the miners were entitled to an advance on the present scale of wages.

When the Joint Scale Committee, appointed to draw up a new scale of prices to regulate the wages of the United Mine Workers for the ensuing scale year, met, President Mitchell, for some reasons best known to himself, failed duce the facts and figures which he claimed to have in his possession. and the Scale Committee had to fall

back upon its own resources. The operators in committee met the demands of the miners by two counter propositions:

First, the operators would submit their books for inspection to a disinterested party to be chosen by the miners operators, and if their books did not show that coal had been sold for lower prices in 1901 than in 1900, they, the operators, would pay the advance asked for; but, if on the other hand, their books did show that they had sold coal for lower prices in 1901 than in 1900, they would demand a reduction of 10 per cent.

Second, or they would pay last year's scale prices, and if this was not accepted the operators would withdraw in a body from the joint agreement.

The Miners' Scale Committee called a meeting of the delegates to hear the ultimatum of the operators. After the Scale Committee had given their every national officer of the United Mine Workers took the floor and advocated and advised the delegates to accept last year's scale prices. They drew in lurid colors the disaster and ruin that would follow disruption of the joint agree-ment; that the trusts and combines

folds. What an insult to the intelli- find no rest anywhere. The earth will shows in large letters the utter uselessness of pure and simple labor organizations to secure the working class in the full product of their labor. Such organ-

izations are useful only to the capitalists to curb the workers. Here is a case wherein the value of the products of the two leading industries of the world, coal and iron, have steadily advanced during the past year. There has been a general increase in the value of all other products, as was shown by the increased dividends declared by the companies who own them. Which means to the miner in-

creased cost of living, while his wages remain stationary. In the face of these facts the coal operators unblushingly as sert that they cannot afford to pay an production and distribution they must endure the present evils.

Under mure and simple labor organ izations the coal miners are abs powerless to enforce their demands. No matter how just they may be. They are completely at the mercy of the operators, and their conditions will grow more hopeless and desperate as the years go by. Until they became class conscious and realize that all the wealth that is in the world to-day has been produced by abor, and that to the laborer rightfully belongs all be produced, and that the only way in which the working class car obtain all the wealth they produce is by the complete overthrow of the pres-

ent system of capitalistic production and distribution, and in its place establish the collective ownership by the people and for the people of all the powers of production and distribution.

In conclusion I call the attention of coal miners who are readers of the DAILY or WEEKLY PEOPLE to the fact that if President Mitchell did not have the facts and figures which he boasted of in the joint convention. H is a liar and a fakir. And if he had the facts and figures, he is a traitor of the vilest kind and ought to be driven out of the organization. FRANCIS HENRY.

Sherrodsville, O., Feb. 17.

The Fight in Sellersville. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE-Enclosed are two clippings from a local weekly newspaper, called the "Sellersville Herald." These two These two clippings can safely trace their rise to the uncompromising agitation carried on here Jy the Local Alliance of this dis-Comrade Katz with his classtrict. conscious, to-the-point address a few days ago, has stirred the local cigarmak ers. As the seeds sown seem to take, the "Sellersville Herald's" two articles which are false, cropped up promptly. In the first place, the statement in the first enclosure is false that the "Alliance crowd" clashed with any of the gentle yunion men. Comrade Katz chal-lenged one and all of them to debate yet they dared not accept. It is true, how-ever, that when Mr. Montis, labor fakir, was given the floor Comrade Adams greeted him with the following words "Mr. Montis did you repay the money you stole from Section Philadelphia?" After some crawling, and upon the ques-tion being repeated, he answered: "YES, I SQUARED UP," thereby acknowledging that he had embezzled the funds. Mr. Barnes, of somewhat different but equally malodorous celebrity, dared not stir. As to the other contention of the

"Herald," namely the wielding of a pis tol, I would like the "Herald" in formant's answer to this question: "If there really happened such a thing, who was the holder of it, Barnes, Montis or Bartell, for we have not even seen one?" A few words to explain the second enclosure. The purpose of the article is to tell the cigarmakers here that the United Cigarmakers are "not in the Trust," (for our middle class-itclined eigarmakers still oppose the Trust, very fervently), But the article fails to tell that that very concern outside of the Trust and capitalized at \$700,000 (the 7th of January) also is boycotted by the Organized Scabbery, whose dupes are making the Henry George cigar (stricty hand made) at \$6 a thousand.

New York they pay more by machine. Once more can be seen the oneness of the labor fakir and his master the capitalists. ' Most wonderful of all, however, is the quickness of the capitalist press in scenting danger. Let the "Herald," the labor fakir, the bankrupt politician and pulpiteer, and all opponents of the working class note that we are after them.

Come one, come all, ALLIANCE Sellersville, Pa., Feb. 19. · (Enclosures).

the firms of Hirschborn, Mack & Combrazen contribution evidently believes they can be bought." pany, and Kerbs, Wertheimer & Schiffer, of New York City. Is this the "outrage"?

A Correction.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE-Permit me to correct a statement that appeared in The PEOPLE of February 16th, when referring to Mr. Leon Greenbaum. Mr. Greenbaum is not a member of the Cigarmakers' Union. He was a millinery salesman HENRY I. POELLING.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 18.

"Prinz Heinrich Comes !

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PLE.] PEOPLE.-I just noticed the following advertisement in the "New Yorker Volkszeitung":

"PRINZ HEINRICH COMES"! "On the occasion of this event, we offer an elegant and true-to-nature picture of the Prince. Sizes 4x6: 7x11: and 11x14. It is ready for framing. Price from \$1 and upward per 100. Likewise a beautiful collection of illustrated postal-cards, with the portrait of the Prince, and also of the yacht Meteor, and of Miss Alice Roosevelt. Special reductions to the trade. Orders by mail promptly attended to."-Then follows the name of the firm, which I care not to advertise. This adv. plainly shows the prevailing spirit in the Kangaroo camp. Itsis one

more illustration of their principle: "Money stinks not." But the adv. the adv. comes especially timely just now.

Just now, the Kangaroo - Volkszei-tung camp is all in a heap about the velation made by the DAILY PEO-PLE of January 13, in the communication that was headed "Kangaroos to Welcome Prinz Heinrich." It will be

remembered that it was there stated that the Sixth District of the International Cigarmarkers' Union No. 90 passed a resolution to welcome Prinz Heinrich with a committee. Unfortunately for the good time that that committee would have had, the communication that ap-peared in the DAILY PEOPLE spoiled the contemplated patriotic Kangaroo plan. Otherwise there is no doubt but a favorable action would have been taken upon it by the Modest - Negendank-Groelinger "key-note striking progressive No. 90," and a good deal of handshaking with their beloved Prinz Heinrich would have taken place. But the publication of the resolution in the DAILY PEOPLE had the effect of that other celebrated "Daily People Lie" about Morris Eichmann. Inquiries as to the truthfulness of the said letter began pour in from all over the country. The Board of Administration got scared, and instituted a bogus "Investigation." That took place in a sub-cellar uptown, with a committee, part of whom were paralyzed drunk. The witnesses were paralyzed drunk. The witnesses were threatened with bodily harm if they would not testify the way the Committee five times, and the roll call could not possibly have escaped." But there are When the Committee found wanted. they could not shake the truthfulness of a few interesting features that Mr. Mills the revelation made in thee DAILY PEOPLE, the Board of Administration does not touch upon, and which have not, as yet, got into the papers. decided to suspend the Sixth District, for, said the distracted Board, "somenot given, knew several weeks before -ness." thing has to be done to counteract that missing. firm of Patterson, Hawkins & Richard-

So that, hardly had the board wrestled with this case, when its beloved "Volks-zeitung" follows as above. Guess an-other "Investigation" will have to be had. R. M.

New York, Feb. 21.

[Copies of the "Volkszeitung" containward the two went to the Capitol, and at last the cat was out. The roll call ing the above advertisement are in this office for inspection. And they are not forgeries either, the S. L. P. does not deal in forgeries .- Ed THE PEOPLE.]

Retract, What ? and Why To the Editor of the DAILY PEO-

PLE: Dear Sir-It was voted by the body of strikers in their meeting to-day that the statement made in the DAILY PEO-PLE on the 19th instant was an outrage. And we as a body ask you if you will

etract it. Yours respectfully.

H. K. ADAMS. Secretary.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 19. [The above leaves us only to infer-ences. In the DAILY PEOPLE of the

money. Donovan, judging from his LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Corre

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

B. S., WICK HAVEN, PA .- 1st : П.

11. B. S., WICK HAVEN, PA.—1st: Shall have to communicate with "S. O., Ban-uing, Fa." asking for information and leave to answer your question. 2nd: Fail not to send the write up as soon as the matter has reached the expected maturity. If you can, clap a poultice on the boil to help its speedy maturing to a head.

head. D. H., NEW YORK.—The Hanna-Gompers affair cannot choose but help to kill off the Kaugaroos. In that sense, the Kangaroo Social Democracy occupies exactly the strategically exposed position of capitalism: everything that happens must tend to throt-tle the one, along with the other: it is the logic of their situation. But, as to the one, the state as with the other; only active work on the part of the Socialist Labor Party will bring on the desired evolution out of their ruin. There is no fatalism in sociology. Give a wide berth to the So-cialist who says: "The S. L. P. is inevit-able," the same as you would give a wide berth to the Socialist who says: "Socialism is inevitable." Experience shows that be-hind such "inevitable" declarations there is an inclination to sit back, and let the thing take care of itself. There is nothing "in-evitable" in society. What is, is directly attributable to man's activity, and to the intelligence he brings to bear upon his activ-ity. Coats of! Sleeves rolled up! And to work!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.--Will the New Jersey Comrade, who offered through these columns to furnish any com-rade so desiring with a copy of the Hobo-ken "Observer" containing Morris Elch-mann's confession, in which he shows that his act of political corruption was done with the_full knowledge and consent of his So-clai Democratic organization, send a copy to Comrade C. F. Zeak 1604 Fourth avanue cial Democratic organization, send a copy to Comrade C. F. Zeak, 1604 Fourth avenue, Altoona, Pa?

F. S., CINCINNATI. O.—The degree of truthfulness and the grade of mentality that you bring to your argument are best illus-trated by your statement that, after "read-ing THE PEOPLE carefully for months," you only found out on February 1 that the S. L. P. vote had not been "constantly growing." That photographs you.

growing." That photographs you. F. W. W., NEWARK, N. J.-.-While the man's article has many good points, it has others that spoil the whole. Ethics ara not the basis of human rights. Material conditions are the basis of ethics. Noth-ing, however, excellent in the abstract, would be ethically proper to strive after if the material conditions render the ob-taining of it impossible. To alm at such a thing would even be the reverse of ethical. The failure that would attend such efforts would, on the one hand, dis-courage the well meaning but fain-hearted from striving for the ethical that is at-tainable; and, on the other hand, it would encourage the evil-disposed to sneer, as futile, at all efforts morality-ward.

"JIM," NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Your ar-gument is defective. "Oleomargarine party" would indeed, fit the Social Democracy. It is true that, like oleomargarine, the Social Democracy is made up of the refuse that is unusable for the genuine article. But for a name to stick, it must be correct all abound y correct, not only in what it says bit in what it implies. Now, it is a fact that the dairy industries color their gen-uine article, and they color it with the very stuff that the oleomargarinites color theirs. Would you say that the S. L. P. takes on any color used by the Kangaroo or Social Democracy? Surely not. So dubt, as far as they are concerned, "Oleo-margarine party" his them to perfection. "JIM," NEW HAVEN, CONN .--- Your ar-

J. A. A., GARDNER, MASS .- One of J. A. A. GARDNER, MASS.—One of your communications was published. Can't tell now the reason why the following ones were not. We have no facilities in this office to keep memoranda on such matters. Be concise: give news; and throw your bread upon the water without looking whether it comes back or not. It will be well treated. whether it c well treated.

whether it comes back or not. It will be well treated. T. C. M., WORCESTER, MASS.--What 'Tashot of the Alliance debate will be? The tashot of the Alliance debate will be? The those who are against the Alliance in a the close of the debate, conclude that, both in quality and quantity, their views preponderate in the Party, and then they will--at least they should--move in a constitutional way to change the Party constitution accordingly: Or those who are against the Alliance may, at the close of the debate conclude that, both in quantity and quality, pro-Allance views preponderate, then the mat-ter will rest there. But over and above that, the upshot of the debate on the Allance will be invalu-able in several ways: Ist it will help to greatly clarify the situation in the minds of the Party mem-bers. Next to convincing, the important thing for opponents on a subject is to thoroughly understand cach other. Even if neither side succeeds in convincing the other, they will both have a correcter esti-mate of each other's views? "2nd: A shiver will go down the back of the Organized Scabbery. From that hostile camp many a whisper was set affort that "the N. L. P. is thred of the S. T. & L. A.," and they meant thereby that the S. L. P. was tred of its warfare upon them, the Organized Scabbery. The upshot of the debate will itearn that, S. T. & L. A.," and they meant thereby that the S. L. P. was tred of the wat they won't like. They will learn that, S. T. & L. A., the S. L. P. will never sheathe the sword that it unsheathed against the traitor crew of the Organized Scabbery. P. J. W., PULLMAN, HL.--We are fur-nished here with that nollication. The

P. J. W., PULLMAN, ILL.-We are furcriminal, or at least consenting to the matter is intcreating, but only negatively so.

whisperings behind doors and around street-corners. They are pointedly made, and put black upon white. The ery of "Outrage." is no answer, least of all is it a refutation. On the contrary, it is a well known dodge. We refuse to retract. In the meantime there is more being gotten ready about Tobin's stool-pigeon Donovan .- Ed. THE PEO-

And is this

Brown "Did Him Up Brown."

what is wanted to be "retracted"? If

this is an "outrage," it certainly will be

retracted. But is it? The above statements concerffing Mr. Donovan are not

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE-The municipal elections here in Easton, Pa., were held last Tues-day. There were three tickets in the calist Labor Party, The "Social Demo-cratic," alias "Socialist," alias "Public Ownership," alias "Multi-Coca" party was "heroically waging the class strug-gle" by being absorbed by the old parties. The S. L. P. polled a vote in all the Wards. Its candidate for Mayor, John Kahr, polled 72 votes; Schnellen, for Treasurer, 54; Mattes, for Comptrol-ler, 88. The S. L. P. candidates for Assessors-Richter, Montville and Reuss -polled 71, 67 and 64 votes respectively. An interesting feature of the election is this: Although it was a Democratic 'sweep," James H. Wesley, the Democandidate for Comptroller was beaten. The point lies in the circumstance that this Jimmy Wsley was the only labor fakir on the Democratic ticket. He had a debate with Comrade Brown during the campaign. The debate broke his neck. Brown "did him up

brown.' J. .K. Easton, Pa., Feb. 20.

A Murky Page in the History of Col-

A Murky Page in the History of Col-orado Labor Legislation. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—Some time ago I wrote in reference to the disappearance of the roll call of the session in which the Employers Liability bill was passed. Now the sequel is to hand; but, instead of the matter being cleared up in a manner satisfactory to the principals, it more than ever evident that dirty work was done.

roll call has turned up again, The and the fakirs are quarreling as to who did it. D. A. Mills, secretary of State, is quite vigorous in his statements to effect that the roll call entered his the office for the first time when the committee of investigation "found" it there, and never before. The investigators, on the other hand, are of the opinion that it was "simply misplaced." Hear Mr. Mills: "The journal had

seen checked over line by line four or

First-A law firm of Denver, name

"anyone else," that the roll call was

Second-By some hocus-pocus the law

son-Senator T. M. Patterson's firm-

came to know what the first-mentioned

firm knew, and a representative of the "Rocky Mountain News"-Senator Pat-

terson's paper-was sent to Deputy Eubanks to find out the truth. After-

No one howled louder than H. A. Gar-

man, president of the State Federation of Labor, at the time. He made a

'careful search" of the records, and his

indignation was terrible to see, when the

roll call persisted in being lost. And

now-now that the roll call has been

'found" what does fakir Garman say?

"It is quite possible that we over-looked the document in our search," that

is to say, after a score of men had searched and researched; after the office

force of the Secretary of State had "checked the journal, line by line, four

Now, what is behind this pack of pro-testing liars! If Mr. Mills is right, then

Lieutenant Governor Contes is the

On the other hand, if the record was

opinion that it had been "overlooked."

Mr. Garman is of the

had disappeared.

or five times.

II. It seems to me that a healthy dis-cussion on the S. T. & L. A. such as is now taking place in our paper, was very necessary. For it appears from the ex-pressions published so far, that quite a little difference of opinion prevails among the party members in regard to the S. T. & L. A. Accordingly I will en-denvor to transcribe my views or this deavor to transcribe my views on this subject in compliance with the Curran system. First: So long as Capitalism prevails,

First: So long as Capitalism prevails, a class struggle must go on within so-conflict of economic interests between the wealth-producing, or the working class, and the wealth-robbing or the capitalist class. It is war between wages and profits. One cannot gain unless the other loses. The S. L. P. recognizes the fact that the capitalist class has the advantage of the situa-tion, inasmuch as it owns and controls the means to life. But this does not imply that the men of the S. L. P. would, like cowards, willfully submit to all tyranny and oppression (that the capi-talist class would and very often does exercise upon the working class), until such time when we shall have succeeded in working up the majority of the work-extreme their slumber, to a recognition of their mission and duty, to overthrow the capitalist system and establish the socialist Republic. The workers must organize for economic defence until this class war is finally settled at the ballot by.

box. Second: There is to-day in existence an Second: Inere is to-day in existence an economic organization of labor, styled the pure and simple form of organization. This organization has proven itself worth-less, in so far as helping the working class to maintain such proportion of its product at least, as it received 25 reases so. Not to mention the fact its product at least, as it received 25 years ago. Not to mention the fact that for the last 50 years the rate of ily sinking until to-day the workers re-ceive about 15 per cent. of his product. This condition it heralds as "prosperous" for the worker, and offers it as an in-dmamment to these not yet within its

stronghold," as the good folks in the sliding movement used to call this place, About 3 years' ago the Social Demo-crats' had formed themselves into a section. They enrolled about 30, all "Ripped up red - hot socialists," with our alte Genosse Gestwein in the chair. Now, this was section 1 of the State of Minnesota. I believe they have succeed-ed in getting one more section in this same State of Minnesota. For about 15 months things have been going the Is months things have been going the wrong way with them here. In the meantime the S. L. P. WEEKLY and DAILY have opened eyes and ears, until the climax came after the great "innity meeting" in Indianapolis. There had been this one cry: "Wait until after the convention, then we will be united, then the S. L. P. will enough die "Welt then the S. L. P. will surely die." Well, it came, that couvention, and the S. L. P. demise still was not apnounced. Finally, some time ago, the remnants of the many-times-united were called upon to send back their charter with Eugene's own name signed to it. That was the blow that hurt. Gene's own charter had to be abandoned! Well, they met in the old place, and resolved and resolved and finally one of the good comrades said: "We will have to get a new charter now." Then the stalwart Knute Johnson spake up, and says he: "We will do nothing of the kind; let this new Socialist Party go to Hades, where they will go anyhow; if we want to be Socialists, let us go into the good old party, the S. L. P." That was the blow that killed

S. L. P." That was the blow that killed the "stronghold." Since then, no more meetings by the Kangs, and no new charter, and Johnson is working for the S. L. P., and the plural unity Party is hiding, the good Lord knows where. The great and only Lockwood, of auto-mobile fame, stuck his face into this; burg between trains only. He crilled and found that his graft would not.

would return to the cut-throat policy of cutting prices, indulged by the individual operators and small concerns a decade ago; that there would be reduction upon reduction of wages, and the coal miner, would be squeezed into a heap of dried bones; etc., etc. Never in the history of fakirdom was there such a barefaced disregard for truth as was exhibited by this gang of fakirs. President Mitchell, the same Mitchell who stated in the joint con-vention, that he would show by facts and figures that the coal miners were ings. entitled to an advance of wages, and who had himself secured for himself a higher salary on the strength of this certain rise in wages, that same Mitchell turned his back upon his former state-ment and advised the miners to accept last year's prices after having told them they were entitled to an advance! Can duplicity go further? Every man of ordinary intelligence knows that one of the objects of the capitalist class in forming trusts and combines, was to freeze out the little fellows, and to stop the cut-throat policy of cutting prices. To accomplish this it was necessary to centralize the man-agement. This they have done, and to-day the trust controls the price the miner receives for mining coal, and the price the public shall pay for the privitowns. lege of burning it. No same man believes that the coal operators are in the joint agreement for the sole benefit of the coal miners. It is the interest of the coal operators to

have a yearly agreement. It enables them to fill their orders with more certainty and promptness. Past experi-ence has shown the coal miners that the figures contained in any set of books that the operators, would voluntarily submit for, inspection by "a disinter-ested party" are unreliable and cannot the accepted as a base to fix a scale to

I, There was a lively meeting of labor Alliance people in Odd Fellows' hall Monday evening. The Alliance crowd and the local members of the Cigarmak-Ι, ers' Union clashed over some questions that members of the audience desired to ask the speakers on the platform. It is said a pistol was placed in convenient position for use. The meeting was ad-journed to avoid further misunderstand-

II. BIG NEW YORK FIRMS WILL LOCATE HERE.

The United Cigar Manufacturers, Op The United Cigar Manufacturers, Op-ponents of the Trust, Start Factories at Sellersville and Perkasie. For some time big New York cigar manufacturers have been seeking loca-

tions for branch factories in this district.

These people are among if not the big gest manufacturers in the country and need new factories to supply the demand for their product. Should they be able to secure the kind of workmanship that is desired, which has been demonstrated, employment could be given to every ciga-maker that is available in these two

The name of the company is The United Cigar Manufacturers, of New York City. They have already commenced operations in Sellersville and Perkasie. The firm has emi oyed Charles N. Cressman as their superintendent for the district. Harry Nace, as foreman, has charge of the Sellersville factory, and John Egolf, of the Perkasic factory. The superintendent states that both factories are progressing satisfactorily

factories are progressing satisfactorily and steady employment is assured com-

petent cigarmakers. The United Cigar Manufacturers do game and are determined to prove that subscription. Renew when it ex-the strikers cannot be boucht by a little pirce.

19th instant there was a report of crime strike at Thomas & Company's shoe factory. The report was headed "Don-ovan's Bid." In the course of that reunder the eyes of Mills and Eubanks, port, the following passage occurs: "Jerry Donovan, who was compelled to resign from the Independent Shoe-workers' Union of Haverhill, for 'laying in' with the firm of W. W. Spalding, and for attempting to oust Tom Dalton, a fellow shoeworker, and member, out of his job, in Spaldings, for standing in the way of reduction, appeared at the

meeting of the strikers yesterday after noon and gave them two hundred dollars. As Donovan is now employed by the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, this contribution is regarded as a bait to in-veigle the strikers into joining that in-

stitution and paying dues to the fakirs for whose benefit it is conducted. "The striking shoeworkers of Thomas

& Company, in the opinion of some of their friends, ought to be guided by the experience of their Haverhill fellow craftsmen in their dealings with Dono-

"Many of the strikers said that Donovan's gift would not wipe out their recollection of his reported duplicity in his transactions with the men and the strikers. Donovan had told the strikers that on more than one occasion he had visited the new men and pleaded with them to give up their places, but with-

out any result, as the new men were obdurate and determined to stick. When these same men were afterwards inter-viewed by the strikers themselves they denied Donovan's story in toto, and positively asserted that he had not been near them. They also asserted that had Donovan presented the situation as he claims he did they certainly would have

withdrawn. The sincerity of this state-ment was afterwards proven in the way. the new men left the places they had taken from the strikers. "The strikers who make this statement

M. P., CHICAGO, ILL.—The Kangaroo "explanation" of job-begging and job-taking of their men In San Francisco is of a piece with all their "explanations." They were not entitled to the jobs, the Prohibition Party was, that is the first point. The second is that they begged for it. and was in reality found when the Sen-atorial Investigating Committee looked for it, then D. A. Mills and his deputy should be in the penitentiary, and H. A. Garman stands revealed as a cham-pion knave and liar-with a goodly per-

centage of fool. The fakirs, however, are making

strenuous efforts to cover up the whole matter; too late they have begun, and the quarrel between the Fusionists as to "who did it" is liable to bring out some things interesting to the workingmen of the West. Fraternally, H. J. BRIMBLE.

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MARION, IND.

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out having ordering it, do not re-

Thirtieth and Washington Sts.

Williamsburg, Col., Feb. 18.

Section Minneapolis, Minn. Headquarters at LABOR LYCEUM. 34-36 Washington Avenue, South. FREE READING ROOM

Party was, that is the first point. The second is that they begged for it.
A. M., NEW YORK,—Betweef the S. L. P., as to Pellenz, and the Social Democracy, as to Elchman ? The difference is wide and deep. Pellenz was a member of the S. L. P. and Elchman of the Social Democracy. There the parallel ends. Pellenz took a job from the Democratic Mayor of Syracuse, and in less time than it took to say so, he was kleked out by the S. L. P.; Elchman, on the contrary, ran on the capitalist knowledge and consent of the Social Democratic organization. When the S. L. P. held a mass meeting in Syracuse to denounce Pellenz' conduct, Kangaroos turned up at the meeting to defend him on the Social Democraty who denounced and exposed Elchman's corruption, and it was the Social Democratic who met the S. L. P. exposure with the cry of "Another DAILY PEOPLE The," until they had to admit the Social Democracy, while he was holding their petition of nomination in 1000. Moreover, it was a great surprise to the S. L. P. that Pellenz did not Kangaroo in July, 1800. The Kangs always quoted bim as their idol. And he is in with them now.

Girls Set Apart for Soldiers. Washington, Feb. 23.-Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, a W. C. T. U. representative in the National Council of Women, in speaking to the subject "Our Duty to the Women in Our New Possessions," made some startling charges against the American Army. "There is still another awful side to

the Filipino question," she said, holding up a small book on the flyleaf of which was the portrait of a young Filipino maiden. "Here is the portrait of a girl of sixteen years and her signature, who in this work charges her downfall to an American inspector in an American Gov-ernment department. This girl and hun-"The strikers who make this statement out naving ordering it, do not the trimment department depart worse than death.

6

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Heary Kuha, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York

The manufacture and

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

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

New York State Executive Com-mittee.

mittee. A special meeting was held on Febru-rry 21st, at No. 2-6 New Reads street, E. Miller in the chair. Present: F. Brauckman, J. Ebert, H. Kuhn, A. C. Kinn, E. Miller and A. Moren. In the matter of the appeal of Frank Kochendorfer from the decision of Sec-tion Albany, N. Y., expelling him from membership in the Party, the Commit-tee rules: that in view of the fact, ad-mitted by the Albany Section, that less than a two-thirds majority of the mem-bers present at the business meeting, at which the said Kochendorfer is alleged to have been expelled, voted for his exto have been expelled, voted for his ex-pulsion, there is no appeal before the

Resolved, that the letter of Section Albany, N. Y., stating the vote cast at said meeting be referred to the National Executive Committee, Resolved, that Frank Kochendorfer be

The Committee decided to notify the Secretary of Section Albany, N. Y., to call a meeting of its members for Sun-day, March 2d, at which Comrade H. Kuhn will represent the New York State Executive Committee.

A. MOREN, Recording Sec'y

Report of Connecticut State Com mittee.

Report of Connecticut State Con-mattice. Regular meeting held February 7th, at 8. L. P. headquarters, 892 Main street, Hartford, Fantoue in chair. Pres-ent, Manee, Fellerman, Thompson, Har-rison, Bellér. Correspondênce-From Massachusetts State Committee and Labor News Com-pany received and filed. From Sections New Britain, Bridgeport, South Nor-walk, Hartford, with rote for time and place of holding next State Convention. Action, received and filed. Bills-52.07 ordered paid to J. T. Manee for expenses. Secretary instruct-ed to try and get Mat. Lechner to go to Middletown to organize a Section at stepses of State Committee. The folowing proposition to be sent

The following proposition to be sent to the different Sections: That the repto the different Sections: That the Rep rescutation of Sections at the Next State Contention be two delegates at large for each section and one delegate for each ten members or major fraction thereof of a Section at the time when delegates are elected, and that the five mbers at large at Moosup be alowed delegate.

ne delegate. Reports of Committees—Auditing Com-nittee reported having andited books of Committee, and found correct. Semi-naual reports from the following Sec-ions were received and filed: Bridge-ort, Hartford, Rockville, New Britain, New Mittain,

So. Norwalk. Report of Treasurer for month of Jan-uary, 1902:

Balance on hand Jan. 1...... \$37 56 Income 63.57 Expenses \$16 07 Balance Feb. 1..... \$85 06

Leonard Thompson, Recording Sec'y.

Entertainment Committee of Greater Boston.

A meeting of this comittee was held on Sunday Feb. 23, and all the sections but Salem and Cambridge were repre-sented. Final arangements for Com-mune Festival were made and pre-limitance arangements for the anual picmune Festival were made and pre-liminary srangements for the annual pic-aic. The following talent have been se-curred: The Ulmerian Scandinavian So-dalist Singing Society; Josephine Gard-iner, Carr. Reader: J. Farrell, Trom-bine soloist; F. Kelley, violin soloist; George G. Lermond, accompanist; and there are iner made and pre-tend. March 2, at 10.30 a. m. sharp, at head-tourtes, No. 111 Market street, Pitts-infantry in repelling an enemy and in assisting the municipal authorities to pre-serve order if their services are utilized in accordance with the instructions of the president. To establish the post on mittee, decided to run a series of agita-tion meetings at Sewall's Hall, Ninth others whose names we are not pre-pared to announce at this time. It is up to the Sections to make this Festival a financial success. Remember there are three handsome gavels which will be presented to the sections selling the ticket

Attention, New Haven. Section New Haven will hold

Ings to discuss the proposition of the N. E. C. and amendments thereto every Suuday morning at 10:30. The vote will be taken Sunday, March 10th. All mem-bers must attend these meetings. Ernest T. Oatler, Organization Ernest T. Oatley, Organizer.

Hartford and Vicinity.

mission 10 cents each.

The members of Section Hartford, Conn., friends and sympathizers who desire to donate presents or money to the DAILY PEOPLE Festival to be held March 16, are requested to send or leave their donations at Party head-quarters, 892 Main street. They will then be sent to New York in bulk; thus reducing the cost of transportation

F. G. Harrison L. Thompson C. J. Stodel Committee,

This distribution is designed to effect San Francisco, California. several purposes. Which are stated as

Section San Francisco, S. L. P., will hold a Commune Festival at its headfollows: quarters, 832 Howard street, between Fourth and Fifth, Saturday evening, The first is for the protection of the Canadian and Mexican frontiers of the March 22. Comrade Austin Lewis will/ deliver an instructive address on the United States; the second for the proper patrolling of the Indian country, and the third for the maintenance of order in case of "mob" violence in large citles. significance of and the lessons taught by that historic event. Music, dancing an other social features will follow. All sympathizers are cordially invited. Ad-All The board estimates that fifty thousand men are necessary for the internal pro-tection of the United States. The re-mainder of the army, twenty-six thou-sand men, should be be divided between the Philippines, Hawaii and Puerto Chicago, Ill.

Section Chicago will give an entertain-nent and ball for the benefit of the Rico, twenty-five thousand to be sta-tioned in the Far Eastern archipelago. ment and ball for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE and the coming State election this fall, on March 16 at Uhlich's hall, 27 North Clark street. An elaborate variety show will be given commencing at 3 P. M., by some of the best local talent connected with and sympathizing with the S. L. P. Ad-dresses by our best speakers will also be made on that most memorable event in Before the board determined upon the policy of distribution recommended, it gave careful consideration to the situa-tion in the Philippines and the conditions at home. The board comprised officers who were

supposed to be peculiarly well fitted to frame such an important policy.

Their views consequently are consid-ered by the President and Secretary of

War as of great importance. Because

on the Canadian frontier: a regiment

will be stationed at Fort Riley, which will be used as a school; four troops will

a general staff school for the education of officers will be located, and four troops will remain at Fort Myer, Va. It is also proposed to maintain four troops of cavalry at Fort Sheridan, Ill.,

which is near Chicago. If the recommendation of the board

be assigned to Fort Leavenworth,

in

in

the world's history, the Paris Com-Lieutenant General Miles, commandwill be given over ing the army, the president of the board, to that great enjoyable amusement and exercise which should be indulged in by ing the arms, the president of the board, has seen service in civil war, in Indian campaigns, in a foreign war and in a city "terrorized" by strikers: Major Gen-eral J. A. Brooke, Major General E. S. Otis, Major General S. B. M.Young, Major General Arthur MacArthur, Brig-adier General J. C. Bates, Brigadier General G. M. Bardell, Brigadier Gen everybody young or old, known as danc-ing. A 25 cent ticket admits gentleman and lady. Come and bring your friends.

Excelsior Literary Society. Regular meeting held February 17th, with Comrade Rand presiding. Cam-General G. M. Randall, Brigadier General W. A. Kobbe and Brigadier General paign committee reported the engagement of Krink's orchestra for our affair on Wallace Randolph are all veterans of the war of the rebellion. With the April 5, 1902; et Arlington Hall, All exception of Generals Randall and Rannembers are requested to call at the dolph they have seen active service in club-rooms for tickets, throwaways, etc. Minutes of the Executive Board apthe Philippines. Most of them have served in Indian campaigns, and some, The presence of all members is desired like General Miles, have had experience with strikes.

at the next meeting, Monday, February 24th, as important business is to be Secretary. transacted.

made on that most memorable event in

The evening

mune.

cavalry requires an open country which' to manoeuvre, and because, case of an Iudian outbreak, it would Attention, Section Providence, R. I There will be a section meeting on Wednesday, Murch 12, at 8 o'clock, in able to follow and overtake a band of Textile Hall. Order of Business: Vote on Amendments to National Constituwarriors, where infantrymen would be left hopelessly behind, the board recomtion and other party matters. The Com-mittee ou Collections for the DAILY PEOPLE is requested to make a full mended that most of the mounted regiments be distributed among Western posts. They will be stationed in Monreport. tana, Utah, Idaho, South Dakota, Ne-braska, Arizona, Oklahoma and Texas. Some cavalry will also be retained at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., which is directly By order of General Committee,

Western Pennsylvania Comvades Attention ! Removal Notice.

New Headquarters having been se-cured, Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A., and the Penusylvania State Comittee, S. L. P.,

will meet after April 1st at No. 510 Wylle Avenue (five doors from Alle-cheny County Court House). Lectures will continue to be delivered every Sunday at 3 p. m.

Branch Elizabeth, N. J. The Branch will hold its regular monthly meeting on Saturday, March I, at Ph. Mai's Hall, 445 Elizabeth

avenue. The proposed amendments to the Party Constitution will be acted upon. Every member must attend. Organizer. Section Allegheny County S. L. P.

The next regular meeting of the County Committee will be held on Sunday, March 2, at 10.30 a. m. sharp, at head-quarters, No. 111 Market street, Pitts-burg, Pa. All delegates will please at-tend.

tion meetings at Sewall's Hall, Ninth and Main streets, Braddock, on Monday night of each week. All workers are invited to attend these lectures. March 3-"How to Raise Wages," Val Remme

LATEST WAR MEASURE.

FIFTY THOUSAND TROOPS NEEDED

▲T HOME.

Text of the Decision, Showing the Stahl-Ring Sought to Stifle

THE GLEIFORST CASE.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1902.

Criticiam

Below is the text of the decision, pub-

violation of his pledge, for which viola-tion the defendant had the inherent right

tiff's name appears, is presented.

alter the by-laws or to change the person

disputes in club management, but dissen-sion is a hazard to which all associate

the expulsion' would tend to stifle fair

criticism of the acts of officers of such

.

corporations and endanger their welfare

with costs.

(Continued from page 1).

TO "SETTLE" STRIKES.

chairman, either of the vice chairmen present shaft act in his place, or, if both vice chairmen be present, then the one shall act who shall be designated by the Executive Committee.

Treasurer.

lished in yesterday's 'Law Journal," It shall be the duty of the treasurer to in the action brought by an S. L. P. collect and receive all funds coming to the department, to deposit the same, in man against the Kangaroo ring in the Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund: the name of the department, in some bank or trust company designated by it; "Gleiforst v. Workmen's Sick, &c., to pay all bills after the same have been Fund of the U. S .of Am .- The plaintiff, duly audited by the chairman of the a member in good standing of the de-Finance Committee; to sign checks; to fendant society, was, in or, about the present annually, to the Executive Commonth of May, 1900, expelled therefrom mitee, and at any other time he may be requested to do so, a statement of rerequested to uo so, a statement of keep s ceipts and expenditures, and to keep s for distributing a circular among its members containing statements directed proper account of the finances of the department. He shall give a bond in against the then officers of the society. The constitution of the defendant (Art. such amount, and in such form as may 7) provides for the expulsion of members be approved by the department. upon certain grounds thereafter enumer-Secretary.

ated, and the cause assigned for expell-It shall be the duty of the secretary to ing the plaintiff is neither expressly nor attend all regular and special meetings of this department and of the Executive impliedly within those grounds. The defendant claims, however, that as by its Committee; keep minutes therof; attenu ritual the plaintiff pledged himself not to the correspondence of the department to bring charges against the society, its officers and members through the and its committees; have custody of its books and papers, and to perform such public press or in any other public manother service in the line of his duties as ner before exhausting the means of resecretary as may be required by the de dress given by the constitution, his ac-tion in distributing the circular was a partment or its committees.

Conciliation Committee.

The chairman shall appoint a committo expel the plaintiff. I think that such inherent right could not be exercised tee on conciliation to consist of nine members, three of whom shall be selected in this case. From the fact that the plaintiff distributed the circular in quesfrom each division, whose duty it shall be, upon notice of threatened strike or tion among members of the society it does not necessarily follow that he therelockout of more than local magnitude to use its good offices in restoring harby brought charges against the officers of the society through the public press monious relations, reporting its action to the Executive Committee,

Arbitration.

or in any other public manner; for the members of the society have a par-Should the efforts of the conciliation ticular interest in the conduct of its committee prove ineffective, and should both parties to the dispute desire the affairs, and that interest would be a private one as distinguished from the services of the Executive Committee of intrest of the public in general. It has this department, they may be invited to been held that the mere fact of defamaselect two employers and two wage earn tion of members of such a society by a ers from said Executive Committee, to fellow-member is no cause for expulsion serve as an arbitration board. Should (Allnutt v. High Court of Foresters, 62 the four find it necessary to appoint Mich., at p. 113; and see 1 Bacon Ben. Soc'ys, new ed., sec. 103.) The circular an umpire to finally decide the dispute. they may select a fifth member from distributed was a species of "campaign the division representing the public. document" probably couched in the exaggerated language of such literature,

Emergencies.

Should a controversy seem of such in which the national officers of the magnitude as to threaten the general industrial welfare of the country, the officers of the Executive Committee shall defendant are severely criticised, and an opposition ticket, on which the plain-In (9 App. Div., at p. 193) the court said: 'We think that the relator had the be authorized to call a meeting of the entire Executive Committee to consider the situation, and take such action as may, in its judgment, be required. clearest and most undeniable right to appeal to his fellow-members, either to Auxiliary Committee.

The Excutive Committee may appoint nel of the board of directors; that for this purpose he had the right to state auxiliary committees to deal with local disturbances, the rules, governing the any material fact, and to fairly criticize same to be in harmony with the general any action of the governing authorities purpose of the Industrial Department. of the clubi It may be unfortunate that there should be difference of opinion or Vacancies.

The Executive Committee shall have power to fill all vacancies in the com mittee or department.

A mendments.

action is liable and clubs, no more than other organizations, can expect to be exempt from this hazard.' To sustain These by-laws may be amended at any regular meeting, or at any special meet ing called for that purpose by the affir-mative vote of two-thirds of the members of the Executive Committee.

There must be judgment for plaintiff, The sub-committee which prepared the by-laws consisted of Oscar S. Straus. chairman; Vice President Sam Gompers VOLKZEITUNG GETS BLACK EYE. S. R. Calloway, president of the Ameri-can Locomotive Works; Col. John J. Mc-Cook, Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago; Carpenters Union 497 Turns Out It Defenders After Hearing An S. L. P. Speaker. For some time past there has been Harry Korkowinsky (White), genera secretary of the United Garment Workers of America; Lewis Nixon, and Mar-cus M. Marks, president of the National great deal of dissatisfaction existing among the members of Carpenters' Un-Association of Clothing Manufacturers.

ion 497, with the New Yorker "Volks-zeitung." This dissatisfaction has The Executive Committee is composed of thirty-six members, who were ap pointed at the meeting held in December zeitung." This gissatistation has mainly arisen from that paper's failure to publish reports of money contributed to its support. Carpenters' Union 497, has given liberally to the "Volkszei-tung's" funds and is consequently interlast at the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation in this city, when industrial disturbances were discussed at length by representatives of "labor" and capital and many "prominent" men of the United States. ested in them. Another source of dis-

satisfaction among the members has been the attitude of the "Volkszeitung" to-ward the Socialist Labor Party, which Senator Hanna was elected president of the Executive Committee and ex-President Cleveland was made a mem-This dissatisfaction culminated in an ber of it. Cleveland was invited to be invitation being extended to Jas. A. present at yesterday's session, but sent Hunter, a member of the Socialist Labor a letter, saying that he could not attend. car S. Straus gave the n the Executive Committee a dinner at his home last night. The full list of those present vesterday was Cornelius Bliss Oscar S. Straus, C. F. Adams, Arch-bishop Ireland, President Ellot, of Har-vard, Franklin McVeagh, John J. Mc-Cook, John G. Milburn, Charles J. Bonaparte, Ralph M. Easley, representing the public; Senator Mark Hanua, S. P. Calloway, Charles A. Moore, Edward P. Ripley, J. Kruttschmitt, H. H. Vreeland, Marcus M. Marks, James A. Chambers, W. H. Pfehler, representing the employers, Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, Frank P. Sargent, Theodore J. Shaffer, James Duncan, James O'Connell, Martin Fox, Edgar E. Clark, Harry Korkowinsky (White) and W. Mac Arthur, representing the "labor unions."

THE DAILY PEOPLE

The attention of all workingmen is called to the *Daily People*. It was established on July 1, 1900, by the Socialist Labor Party. Since then it has been doing valuant battle for the working class and the Socialist Ramphic

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SOUTH NORWALK, CONN .:

is adopted Governor's Island will be-come an important infantry post. It is not intended to do away with the arti-lery garrison at this point. Rather will it be increased and used as a reserve for other posts along the New England In view of the immense wealth in New York City, however, and the desirability of having a force at hand to protect it from "mob" violence, it is deemed de-sirable that infantry shall be available. One battery of field artillery will be sta-tioned at Fort Hamilton to assist the

Regular Army Regiments to Be Distributed Among the Industrial Centers-To Maintain Order in Case

of "Mob" Violence. Washington, Feb. 23 .- Of great importance to the country, as well as to

the army, is the distribution of troops in the United States recommended by the Army Post Board.

Albert M. Grant, Secretary.

riainneid, Section Union mite, N. J. Section Union m Boston. Mass. - C. Jóhanson of Ward Branch 15, 81.00 d Branch 18, C. McKennught Soth A. D., N. Y. City Soldstein, Soth A. D. City . ard Branch, Section Boston, Backofen, Rockville, Conn. s prize section Fail River, Mass. Franch East Pittsburg, Section Alletheny County. Pa.-H. Jack nor \$2.00; Mars Stern \$1.00; W. Brown \$1.00

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ller Pawlovsky

Public Lectures in Buffalo. 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. in Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, near Genesse street. Everybody wel-come. Admission free. March 1--"Attitude of S. L. P. Towards Trades Unionism," by W. D.

March 15-"The Lesson of the Paris Commune," by B. Reinstein. tewart.

Public Lecture in Lowell, Mass. Joseph F. Malloney, S. L. P. candidate for President in 1900, will speak in Bay State Hall, Lowell, on Sunday, March 2, 2:30 P. M. on "Workingmen vs. So-cialism." No charge. Admission free to everybody. to everybody. PRESS COMMITTEE.

S. L. P. Lestures in Cleveland. March 2-"The Socialist Labor Party," speaker W. J. Holwell. March 9.-"How the Landlords Man-age to Live in Idleness and Luxury," speaker John D. Goerke.

S. L. P. Meetings in St. Louis. Section St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P., will hold public meetings as follows: March 2.-2.30 p.m., at Benton Hall, Fourteenth and Benton streets. March 16-2.30 p.m., at Walhalla Hall, Tenth street and Franklin avenue. Com-mune celebration. 25 25 15 15 10 March 80.-2.30 p.m., Garfield Hall, Thirteenth and Wright streets. The false teachings and the traitorous actions of the labor fakirs and capitalist 15 26 15

expected, will cos about \$1,500,000.

about \$1,500,000. Near the city of Chicago will be sta-tioned a strong force. Fort Sheridan, fifteen miles away, will be garrisoned by a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and two batteries of field artillery. Recommendations are made for the stationing of strong bodies of troops near other cities. The board, it is said, had no idea of interference by the military for the preservation of or the military for the preservation of or-der, as the States will be expected to do this, but should they be unable or fail

to perform their duty then it is con-sidered advisable that there should be close at hand a strong force which can act the moment the President gives the order. The board recommended that nine

posts in different sections of the country be considered "temporary," that is, that they be garrisoned for the present and eventually abandoned. Five of these are in Alaska. The remainder are Boise Barracks, Idaho; Fort Niobrara, Ne-braska: Fort Washakie, Wyoming, aud Fort Wingate, New Mexico. Undoubtedly the citizens residing in

the vicinity of these posts, who have gained substantial advantages from the presence of troops, will make a strong effort to induce the War Department to continue their existence. Members of to continue their existence. Members of the Board of Officers say, however, that the money used in keeping these posts in repair, could be better expended for th construction of new posts. Besides the infantry post which the board de-sires established on Governor's Island, it believes infantry post, chould be built it believes infantry posts should be built near Los Angeles, Cal; Albuquerque, N M.; Washington, D. C.; Conewago Valley, Pennsylvania, and the Red River Valley, and a cavalry post in Monterey

County, California. As sites for camps the board recommended the violative of Chickamauga Park, Georgia: Fort Riley, Kansas; Conewago Valley, Pennsylvania, and Nacimiento Ranch, California.

Lieutenant General Miles declined to arms of the service.

Party, to speak before the Union at its meeting in Smith's Hall, 491 East Sixth street, last Monday evening. Hunter accepted, and when he arose to address the meeting, which was attended by about 200 of the members, the Kangaroos in the union strenuously objected. As the majority present, however, were desirious in the interest of fair play of hearing an S. L. P. speaker, the Kau-

was considered unfair and unjust.

garoe objections were of no avail. Hunter had the floor 15 minutes, dur ing which time he spoke of the preju lices existing against the S. L. P. among trade unions—a prejudice which had been maliciously created by the lying "Volkszeitung." He then outlined the Party's policy on trades unions, pointing

out the necessity of new tactics, especial ly the need of independent political ac-tion on class lines for the overthrow

of the capitalist system as advocated by the Socialist Labor Party. When Hunter finished, the members present expressed the hope that they would be able to hear another S. L. P. speaker in the future. They were well impressed with the economic policy of the Party, which they declared to be entirely different than they had been ed to believe. fit was learned yesterday that after Hunter withdrew, the Carpenters had a lively discussion. It ended in the

compulsory resignation of Recording Secretary, Louis Neidermair, and the voluntary resignation of Conductor Dave Blankenheim, both Kangaroos and defenders of the "Volkszeitung's" inter ests.

be quoted as to the reasons which in duced the board to recommend the dis-Gompers, Tobin Fakirated Crew. tribution of troops as reported to Sec-retary Root. With reference to the camp sites, he pointed out that they are Pittsburg District Alliance No. 15, S. T. & L. A. in strategic positions, are sufficiently near

railroad centers to insure prompt trans The next regular meeting of D. A. 15 portation of troops and supplies, and that there is ample ground available to make will be held on Sunday, March 9, at 10,30 a, m. sharp, at headquarters, No. 111 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa. All them ideal for manoeuvres of the several delegates will please attend.

The S. T. & L. A. in Delaware. Wilmington, Del., Feb. 20 .- Michael

T. Berry of Haverhill, Mass addressed meeting of the Bower Glazers' Union of Wilmington last evening on the "Aims and Objects of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance." At the conclusion of Mr. Berry's speech which was listened to attentively, the Bower Glazers Union, which was an independent organization voted to make application for a charter in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which was done and one hundred and thirty-one workingmen were added to the "New Trade Union" army. This will act as an entering wedge in organizing the Morroeco Workers of this sec-tion of the country in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Thus will they be saved from the corruption of the Hanna,

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO .: J. F. Sloan. J. F. Sloan. HARTFORD, CONN.: Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top HAVERHILL, MASS .: Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch st.reet, HOMESTEAD, PA.: James Lawry, 701 Amity street. HOUSTON, TEXAS: John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hall, John J. Lovende, Socialist Labor 17 707 Preston avenue. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Nobit street. JACKSONVILLE, ILL.: J. De Castro, 714 W. Railroad street. KANSAS CITY, KAN.: Jos. Trautwein, 1113 Stewart avenue. KERN CITY, CAL. C. D. Lavin. LAWRENCE, MASS. LAWRENCE, MASS.
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Members take notice that the silver watch affair is postponed to March Sth. Be sure to send in the coupons and money to the undersigned before that date.

PETER JACOBSON, Organizer.

"A H. S." Take Notice. William V. Evans would like to com-municate with his old co-worker, A. H. S. His address is wanted. W. P. EVANS, Vancouver, B. C.