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HEATHEN CHINA OUTDONE. STARTLING REVELATIONS SOUTHERN MILL CONDITIONS.

Children Regarded As Men and Women After Twelfth Year-Few Can Read Or Write-Start Work at 8.30 in the Morning-A Sample Pay- organization is the high dues on which they fatten. roll

Augusta, Ga., March 1. - The cotton mill industry is larger here than at any other point in the State, and the labor unions claim that local conditions have

unions claim that local conditions have improved recently, as a result of their war on child labor. It is also claimed by the mill-owners that child labor un-der twelve years of age has been done away with, in pursuance with an agree-ment made by them last September. The facts do not bear out these claims, except prehaps in the case of the Enter-prise mill. This mill employs about 600 persons, and it is claimed that none of them are children under twelve. Prob-ably 15 per cent, of the employee are between twelve and thirteen years old. In this connection it should be under-In this connection it should be under-stood that after they are twelve years old, boys and girls in the cotton mill dis-trict, are not looked upon as children, but as full-grown men and women. They commence work so young, and their lives are so hard, that by the time they ares are so hard, that by the time they are tweive they are supposed to be able to take care of themselves and fight their own battles. This condition is so generally accepted, that no proposed leg-islation aims to do more than keep chil-dren under twelve out of the mill. The King pull in this dire any lows

The King mill in this city employs 1,200 people, of whom at least 400 are children less than fourteen years old. At least 100 of the children appear to be t over ten or eleven.

not over ten or eleven. The Sibley mill adjoins the King, and employs about 800 persons, nearly 300 of whom are children. Of the 150 chil-dren in the spinning room, about 100 are less than 15 and 40 between ten and twelve. Near all these mills is a place called the "Shelter Arms," maintained by the King's Daughter's, where moth-ers may leave their hables to be cared for, at a charge of 2 cents a day, while for, at a charge of 2 cents a day, while they toll in the mills. Twenty-five to forty babies a day are cared for in each

such place. In the Payne, Manchester & Bibb No, 2 mills, at Macon, and the Eazle-Fhemix and Mustersee Mills, at Colus-bus, there are fewer children who ap-pear to be under twelve. Public senti-ment in those cities has done something to endicate the svil, and grown up inbor can be more readily secured at but little greater cost. However, there is the usual percentage of children between twelve and fiften. Things are quite different in the mills at Atlanta. Not ten per cent. of the children can read or wilte. One little fellow named Oscar Rogers said be was twelve years old and had been working in thut and other mills for five years. He only knew it was that long because his mother had told him so. He proudly said he could spell his name, and spelled it "O-S-K-E-R." He could not apell his last name, but said the first letter of it was "R." The Exposition Company has 800 em-In the Payne, Manchester & Bibb No.

against the employment of children younger than tweive year. The oppo-sition movement is largely engineered by preachers. The labor organizations throughout the State are the tail to the preacher's and politicians' kite. Capital-OF ism here. Minerva like is springing into being fully developed. Even the most ignorant of the workers realize that the

informat of the workers realize that the antiquated pure and simple union cannot for an instant cope with it. Then again the wages are so low that there is no field for the gang whose idea of a labor

"THE CHINESE MUST GO !"

New Issue of the California "Labor'

Party. San Franscisco, Cal., Feb. 24.-The anti-Chinese agitation is redounding to the benefit of the so-called labor party here. As will be remembered the labor party was the outcome of the teamsters' strike here last summer, which so disstrike here last summer, which so dis-astrously tied up the industries of San Francisco. The demands of the strikers were considered so radical and their conduct so inexcusable, that many Re-publican office-holders, thinking that the strike would easily be broken and have no effect on politics, came out boldy against the strike and in criticism of its leaders. Congressman Metcalf of California, when on a visit to Washing-California, when on a visit to Washing-ton at the time expressed himself vigor-ously on the subject of the strike. But the labor fakirs went into politics and elected their candidate for Mayor of San Franscisco. While Mayor Schmitz, who by the way is as much a labor man as is Mark Hauna, has not done any-thing to antagonize capital, yet his suc-cess at the polls has given an impetus to the State organization of his party and the old time politicians are alarmed as the work of organization proceeds. There is loud and long denunciation of the politicians, who, abandoned their policy of not antagonizing voters for having so

ppenly opposed the strike. For its continued existence this called labor party must have a popular issue and Chinese exclusion just fills the

bill. The more conservative capitalists of California say they have no objection to the re-enactment of the Geary Law: which they claim has been tested as to which they claim has been tested as to its constitutionality and which is, in harmony with the existing Gresham treaty. The acceptance of this measure by the people at large would mean the death of the "labor" party. The lead-ers took alarm and getting together they drafted a drastic exclusion act which Tongerss is not likely to pass. They then started an agitation in favor of it and sent agitations to the East. The then started an agintors to the East. The A, F, of L, and other hodies passed reso-lutions by the yard calling on Congress to do this, that and the other on the question of Chinese exclusion. Delegates were sent to Washington to pre sent the "labor" bill. The California gates sent the infor bit. The Canfordia members, with the exception of Lord, fell over one another in their cagerness to become its champions. This at first disconcerted the "labor" party. They had bargained for opposition. The "labor party is very anxious for immediate Concressional action on the

guished himself especially in this work. Sad to say, Zubatow had already a recand for success in his efforts to complete-ly demoralize and corrupt the Labor Movement. The London "Przedienst" now gives a number of details upon the immediate Congressional action on the Chinese exclusion question. They want an issue for the fall campaign. Now, if He proudly said he could spell his name, and spelled it "O-S-K-E-R." He could not spell his last name, but said the first letter of it was "R." The Exposition Company has 800 em-ployees, of whom 275 are children from ten to fourteen, while 40 are under thir-teen. As is the rule throughout the State, they are paid 10 cents a day for one side of a frame, which is all that many of them can operate. It is likeral to put the average wage of children at 25 cents a day. The Exposition mill is surrounded by a high board fence, just outside of which are the cheap little two and three-roomed work of this cunning Police Officer in his work of developing what is being called the "legal Labor Movement." is to convince the workingmon that the despotic government of Russia has no OBJECTION WHATEVER TO THE ECONOMIC STRUGGLE which the workingmen conduct against manufacturers and employers; and that the gov-ernment is even ready to sustain the workingmen in their struggle for better what the capitalists here want done. The fruit growers, railroad companies, The fruit growers, railroad companies, and others want the Chinese. They would let down the bars entirely. The Chinese are faithful and diligent work-ers. What is coming may be inferred from the tone of the press throughout the State. The State's indebtedness to the Chinese is being pointed out. With-out the Chinese it is said the great transcontinental roads would have been long in building. The State and the white workmen could not be in the "prosperous" condition they are to-day if it had not been for Chinese labor. if it had not been for Chinese labor. Other great projects await their patient industry. The Chinese dauger to Amer-ican labor has been much exaggerated The Chinese are as needful to California These care as a single of the Eastern States. These are a sample of the arguments advanced by those who want the Chinese. Chinese exclusion legislation in the present Congress will have to pursu torthous course in order to avoid an outbreak against the Asiatic in California politics.

A MODERN RUSSIAN DRAMA.

Change the Names of the Russian Actors, And You Have the Play Americanized Up To Date.

The below article is taken from the did not rise above the questions of hours Hamburg, Germany, Socialist "Echo." of work and wages, the views of Zuba-It gives an account of the influences that tow found many followers. This happened all the more readily, seeing that Zubatow himself appears in the role are corrupting and edemoralizing the Russian Labor Movement by reason of the starting of pure and simple Trades Unions and Benefit Funds under the of a "friend and protector of the work-Indeed, his conduct was sirgingmen." Indeed, his conduct was sing-ular. He treated the prisoners very gently; he allowed them to exchange name of "Social Democratic Party," under the auspices of police officers, and with the assistance of "labor leaders" and Professors or "Intellectuals." The article is "rich." It is "rich," not only in the information it imparts on Russia, their opinions freely; he furloughed imprisoned students for their examinations;--in one word he stood out, not as a policeman, but as a friend of the prisoners. And he obtained his object. but also and especially se in that it il-luminates the situation in America.Put in place of Zubatow, the Moskow Police Those "revolutionists" who lacked sound convictions looked upon the sly servant Officer who is engineering this Russian Trades Union Movement, the name of of the Czar as a true friend, and they followed his advice on the "legalization" of the Labor Movement. In this way Hanna or of any of the other Spiked-Police-Club capitalists on the "Industrial many of them carried out the plans of Peace Commission"; put in place of the Russian Labor Leader M: and Asanas-jew, the name of Sam G. pers; put in Zubatow. Among the workingmen in Moscow the place of the Russian Professor Man-

the plan sprang up-of course not with-out the secret support of the agents of Zubatow-to establish "legal" Benefit Funds for workingmen in the mechanicacal industries to help them in their struggle against exploitation. And thus we have lived to see the spectacle that the government, which otherwise quickly annihilated every symptom of active life in society now began to allow the holding of large public mass meetings, in which, under the chairmanship of some instructor, discussions were conducted ot alone in the matter of Labor Benefit Funds, but also on the general condition of the workingmen, on the exploitation of labor power, on the dishonest inspection of factories, and so forth. Of course not a word was allowed on poli-Of tics. At the head of the Moscow or ganization, whose by-laws the govern At the head of the Moscow orment readily indorsed, stands a work-ingman by the name of Michael Asan-

asjew. This man had participated in 1894 in the Socialist agitations; he was a member of the "Society for the Eman-For some time the Russian and Polish For some time the Russian and Polish Socialist press has been following with considerable concern the development of the so-called Social Democratic party of Russia, to ether, with its organ "Labob-Thoughts." It was openly recognized that the pure and simple economic ten-dencies of the Social Democratic party of Russia would have for their result the leading of the workingmen who are a memory of the Society for the Eman cipation of the Working Class;" he was arrested, and during his examination he was completely "converted" by Zubatow. Now he declares everywhere, that "Legality" is his motto, and that the Densitan measurement would cuffer the Prussian movement would suffer shipwreck on its "illegal" course. Ac-cording to the by-laws of the Moscow the leading of the workingmen who are under its influence away from political organization, a Police Officer must always be present at the meetings. In under its inducate away from pointest issues. This fact remained no secret to the Russian Police, and it utilized the "economic" feelings that were awak-ened in the masses to the end of break-ing off the sharp point of the labor move-ment against the government. The Moskow Police Officer Zubatow distin-miched bimself campaiely in this work this character Sazonow, an assistant of Zubatow's always turns up. He makes fiery speeches on the needs of the workingmen, he shakes the workingmen by the hand, etc. The workingmen are the hand, etc. The workingmen are pleased and feel flattered to see reports of their meetings in the newspapers, and to find themselves treated politely. The desire has "manifested itself" in many other branches of industry to have simi-lar unions. Zubatow agitates among the imprisoned revolutionists, and sends many of them from the prison to the meetings of the Union. It is interesting to watch how among the professors of the Moscow University zealous support

The policy of Zubatow and followers ers of Zubatow are bobbing up. Among these Professor. Manuilow recently stated in the course of a lecture to the students: "There are now no longer any Peoples' parties, no longer any Marxists; there is now only one Social political movement which aims at improvement of the condition of the workingmen and the whole people on th basis of the existing political order." Needless to say, that the growing in-fluence of Zubatow and his policy in the ranks of the workingmen throws up great difficulties in the way of Socialist

His success in Moskow has induced Zubatow to try his hand in other places also. Accordingly he offers the dis-charge of the imprisoned Socialists who pledge themselves to agitate in their respective provinces. In this way agitation has been conducted several months in Yekaterinoslaw, likewise in Iwano-Woznienak. It is announced a Union after the pattern of the Moskow concerns will be established in Mikokajew. Caryein the Governor is promoting the same plans. In short it is evident that a system is being introduced by the Gov-ernor which will operate on parallel lines with the punishments which the Governor inflicts upon the genuine revolutionists.

One of the most successful strokes of Zubatow has been the establishment of an "Independent Jewish Labor Party" in Minsk (Lithuania). The manifester of the new party which very strongly assails the well-known "Jewish Work ingmen's Association," says among other things that the new party rejects the political struggle on the ground that "the political struggle does not concern the proletarian masses." In another place it declares: "The 'Independent Jewish Labor Party' aims at the material and intellectual uplifting of the Jewish proletariat by means of educational industrial organizations (which are legal or illegal according to circumstances). he practical results aimed at are, first, the development of broad trades unions, benefit funds, clubs, associations; second, the quickening of science and of collective education of the working class. The party sets up no political aims, and concerns itself with political questions only in so far as these are required by the running-interests of the working class."

"Iskra", ("The Spark"), the Russian Socialist organ, comments extensively upon the complete demoralization that now reigns in Minsk, and upon the policy of Zubatow in general, and closes with the statement: "It is the agitation of the 'Economic Socialists' that has prepared the ground for these police sleights of hand.'

The "Echo" closes its review with these words: "The new movement is nothing more nor less than a barrier against Socialism; it contemplates the demoralization and disintegration of the Labor Movement. The government has often shown that it sticks at no means whereby to corrupt the revolutionary movement. At the time of the "Narod-naja Wolja," the celebrated Russian terrorist society, Sepagin, a spy who has since been killed, gave moneys to several the money over to the party. He never theless obtained his object. In the circles which he corrupted with his gold, it was soon impossible to tell who was Police agent and who was an honest man. The efforts of Zubatow are all the more dangerous as they contemplate the organization of a mass movement which is wholly harmless for the reason that it is governed, at least is controlled. by spies; and which moreover, is all the harder to combat by honorable workingmen seeing that it is under the special protection of the authorities.

"Our comrades in Russia and Lithuania have before them the heavy task of combatting and destroying this police-

"UNION" OPERA BOUFFE. Chicago Union Celebration Ousts a Piano. Chicago, Feb. 28.-The doings of the pure and simple trades unionists here would furnish material for many an opera bouffe. . One incident that furnished lots of merriment to the capitalist press of Chicago was as follows: A nonunion piano brought to an abrupt

stop a meeting at the Chicago Federation of Labor Hall at 187 Washington street last Sunday. The proceedings were suspended while the presiding officer appointed a special committee and had the unwelcome instrument re-moved from the hall. This interfered moved from the hall. slightly with the musical programme, but the cause of the union label was

vindicated. It was an entertainment given in celebration of the first anniversary of the formation of the Truck Drivers' Union, and the large hall was crowded to the doors with members and their friends. The W. W. Kimball Company hadprobably on request-donated the use of one of its finest pianos for the occasion, a conspicuous place on and it occupied the platform. Professor J. J. McGee's orchestra had played somé introductory number, accompanied by the mellow of the handsome instrument. tones Hugh McGee, president of the Truck Drivers' Union, then introduced James H. Payne, president of the Illinois State Union Label League, who was to make

the principal address. Payne is an "ardent" advocate of the union label on every article used by union men. His first words called attention to the fact that the piano being used in the entertainment did not bear the union label. He said he did not believe it right that in an entertainment given by union men the union musicians who composed the orchestra should be asked to play upon a non-union piano when there were plenty of union-made

instruments on the market. A number of members jumped to their feet to make a motion that the piano be taken out of the hall. The motion prevailed without a dissenting voice, and the heavy instrument was taken carefully from the hall into an ante-room. The officers of the "union" explained to Mr. Payne that the courtesy of the Kimball Company had been accepted without stopping to consider that the

piano did not bear the "union" label. T. Murphy of the stockyards was announced to sing "When the Harvest Days Are Over, Jessie Dear," at the close of the address of Mr. Payne. He was disconcerted at first without the piano for an accompaniment. He sang, however, and was recalled several times. President Thomas F. Kennedy of the Chicago Federation of Musicians gave a cornet solo.

Another pure and simple idiocy, was the appointing of a committee by the Building Material Trades Council, to wait upon the city Board of Health and protest against conditions in the Stromerg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company factory at Jackson boulevard and Clinton street. It was claimed that twelve workmen who took the places of the striking metal polishers and brass molders were compelled to sleep on cots in the factory and that the place is most unsanitary for the purpose. The metal dust which abounds is said to get into the pores of the workers and cause the "copper itch." President Morton and Secretary Deutsch were the committee from the council to act in conjunction with Business Agent Andrew J. Becker of the Metal Polishers and Business Agent A. E. Johnson of the Brass Molders. This concern for the health α 'scabs" is certainly unique in the comic history of trades unionism. The strike at the Stromberg-Carlson plant was in-

A WARNING.

A "LABOR LEADER" WITH A LONG AND TYPICAL RECORD.

Trying to Trick the Varnishers! Union Out of Its Trensury-Work Was That of a Skilled Hand-Record of the Men Concerned.

Through the efforts of the Building Trades Council last year the Progressive Varnishers' Union was forced to disband and join the Amalgamated Painters' Union. In special meeting assembled the Progressive Varnishers' Union adopted a resolution to disband and divide the fund of \$2,400 amongst the members of the union in good standing. George A. McVeigh, the president of the union, however, saw fit to refuse to put such a motion and also refused to entertain an appeal claiming the meeting had adjourned and his aide de camp, Recording Secretary Robert McManus, packed up his books and walked out and away. Our members, dumbfounded at such an action on the part of the officers, saw clearly that they had a scheme to

play the whole fund in the hands of a few and then divide it. Shortly after the above meeting took place all the members who were believed to have joined the Amalgamated Painters' Union were summoned before a committee called the "good and welfare committee" to defent charges for viola-tion of the constitution-having joined another organization. It is in place to state here that the gentlemen composing said committee were five in number four of whom were not even good standing members, but took upon themselves the power to judge members in good standing and expel the same. The illegally, expelled members brought a law suit in the Superior Court and Judge Scott decided the case as it was expected-in favor of the members-who each received his share of the money yet left by the lawyers-one dollar each, "Honorable" George A. McVeigh's George A. McVeigh's scheme was to root out of the union all members but a few, and then divide

the union fund among themselves, and had the gentleman succeeded then each one would have gotten from \$250 to is a very old and interesting one. Early even to Superior Judge Scott who in his decision states that it was a plain attempt to defraud the members of the union of their money, while these men brought charges against other members for joining another union, and suspended them for it, they, themselves, have since joined the Brotherhood of Paint-

ers. They did not dare to join the Amalgamated, where all the other members already belonged. The fellows who deserve particular publicity in connection with this matter are George A. McVeigh, president; are George A. McVeigh, president; Robert McManus, Secretary; Charles Brown, Dennis O'Connell and – Gagelwe warn the Brotherhood of Painters against them, and more particularly aganst George A. Mc Veigh. His career in the New York labor movement is a very old and interesting one. Eearly in the eighties George A. McVeigh appeared in the old Central Labor Union as a "Progressive" delegate for the United Piano Workers. Later on he represented the same body which did NOT EXIST ANY LONGER in the now moribund "Central Labor Federation"-was three years treasurer of the same and when detected, declared that he only represented himself and as no dues

high board fence, just outside of which are the cheap little two and three-roomed shacks that are rented to the mill work-ers for \$1.50 to \$2.50 a month. Charles D. Tuller, Secretary-Treasurer of the Exposition Mills, says conditions have recently been much improved. To the suggestion that the owners if they were inclined to be fair and sincere it would seem to be good policy for them to assist in passing a law prohibiting the employment of children under twelve he replied: "Never will such a law be enacted in

he replied: "Never will such a law be enacted in this State. We have educated the legis-lators to know there is no necessity for it. We know it would simply be the en-tering wedge. The next thing, we would have a State official sticking his nose into have a state official sticking his nose into our affairs, and then the walking dele-

If one stands at the gate of the Ful-ton Bag and Cotton Mill in Atlants, at 5.30 in the morning just as the big bell is calling the employees to work, he may see the children come running over the frozen ground from cheerless cabins, many of them barefooted and all thinly ciad. The mill employs 1.400 persons, of whom 600 are small children. An indiscriminate questioning will not find one who can read or write. In this mill every applicant for em-ployment signs a contract that in case of informs in the mill the company will If one stands at the gate of the Ful-

ployment signs a contract that in case of injury in the mill the company will not be theid responsible. Parents or guardians sign for minors, and it is a rare thing to see anything more than "his mark."

An ex-foreman of one of the mills An ex-foreman of one of the mills gave figures showing the wages for two full weeks in a large spinning room, where most of the children are employed. The total amount was \$580. Twenty-three of the employees, including the foreman, and others of the best paid hands received \$244.60. The remaining \$355.20 was divided mone 117 persons, who received an

The remaining \$335.20 was divided among 117 persons, who received an average of \$1.43 a week. Notwithstanding this condition there is little except a mentimental opposition

Freight Trolley Scheme. Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 27.—Theodore Neff, of Bellaire, O., is negotiating with Pittsburg and Philadelphia capitalists and expects to form a company at once to build a line between Bellaire and Marietta, O., a distance of 90 miles, and lines between Charinston, O., and Pow-hattan, O., 15 miles, Bellaire and hattan, O., 15 miles, Bellaire and Barnesville, 28 miles, and Bellaire and St. Clairsville, 12 miles. The proposed bridge between Bellaire and Benwood, W. Va., it is expected, will be used by the new company, which will this get an entrance into Wheeling. The Ohio river front road will tap one of the most fertile districts in the valley, and it is proposed to make the track heavy

most fortile districts in the valley, avy it is proposed to make the track heavy enough for freight trains propelled by electricity. Bights for a considerable distance along the main line are assured, distance along the the company will be The capital of the company will be \$10,000,000,

the "good will" of the government, and abandon all thought of a political strug-gle. Among those who had already been so demoralized by the agitation of that their thoughts "Economists" propagauda.

SLAVERY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

ullow; the name of Sprague Smith; put

in the place of the expression, "Russian revolutionists without sound convictions"

the designation known in America as "Tired-out Socialists and 'Alte Genos-

seh'"; put in the place of Sazanow, the

agent whom Zubatow puts in charge of his Trades Union meetings, the name of

Wm, J. O'Brien or of any other of the small Try of American Labor Fakirs with capitalist political jobs; put in the place of the Russian "Instructors," who

furnish Zubatow's Unions with lectures,

the name of George Gunton, Hugh Me

Gregor or any other such; put in the place of the Bussian term "Police Spy" the American term "Labor Lieutenants

of the Gapitalist Class";-do this, and

you will not know that the article was

originally intended to describe things in Russia: so completely does it fit things

in America. This is the article:

This Government Not Doing Anything to Eradicate It.

thing to Eradicate 11. Washington, March 4.—The extent of slavery in the Philippines was discussed by Gov. Taft before the House Insular Affairs Committee to-day. In response Anarrs Committee to-day. In response to questions by the members, he said that slavery was confined to the south-ern Moro islands. The investigation made by Gov. Taft and his associates had brought out that the slaves included neu, women, and children who were slaves for debt. According to the statement made by the Datos, the slaves could buy their liberty, but until this was done the condition ran from generation to generation. The slaves were members of the family, and the relation was comparatively mild, if it was possible to consider any form of slavery mild.

Gy. Taft said that Dato Mandi had already abolished slavery by decree. How effective this was could not be stated. "It indicates," said Gov. Taft, "how willing they are to consider our desires and the possibilities of eradicating the

system." The civil authorities had never recognized slavery in any way, he said, and the military had always released slaves. But the slaves did not understand the advantage of liberty, and Gov. Taft said that "if we attempted to end slavery by force, we would probably find the slaves turning their guns against us." The influence of the United States was, nowever, growing stronger and stronger for the eradication of shavery. Although its wishes had been made known, neither the civil nor the military authorities had said that slavery must cense or war

would be made.

WEAVERS MAY STRIKE.

Fall River, Mass., March 2 .- At ; meeting of the Executive Committee of the Fall River Manufacturer's Association this afternoon the Secretary was instructed to send a letter to the Textile and to the weavers notifying them that their letter requesting a 10 per cent. advance in the wages has been received and that a meeting of the Manufacturer's Association will soon be call-ed when a further reply will be made. The individual opinions of the mem-bers of the committee seem to be that the 6 per cent. increase is as much as they could afford to give. Unless some satisfaction can be given by the mana-

facturers, the labor men predict a series of small strikes at various mills similar to the one now in progress at Sagamore Mill No. 1.

Lawrence, Mass., March 2 .- Abou 150 weavers from the Atlautic Mills were present at a meeting this afternoor and after a long discussion it was de-cided to let matters stand as they are at present until correspondence between the National Textile Council and the officials of the mills results in a satis factory settlement of the question a issue. Local labor leaders say they be lieve there will be no strike, as National union men do not appear to favor it.

Granite Quarrymen Strike.

Quincy, Mass., March 2 .- Four hundred granite quarrymen struck here yes terday because of the refusal of the quarry owners to accede to the demands of the men for an eight-hour day with nine hours bay, and weekly payments.

inspired 'Labor Movement.' Let us hope that they, in the interest of the proletariat class movement will be able to get this demoralization and corruption under control."

THE WEAVERS' STRIKE. Alliance Men Hold Down the Woolen

Trust. Providence, R. I., Feb. 27.-After four weeks of effort on the part of the Woolen Trust to break the textile strike, the situation here remains unchanged as yet. Of the strikers out in four big mills

here only about twenty-five have gone back to work. Under the generalship of the S. T. & L. A. the weavers are standing firm.

The trust has been unable to spring any surprises or disconcert the strikers or those managing the strike. The Alli, ance men are ever on the alert and the strikers are being instructed daily just what the strike means and how class conscious workmen should act

The strike agitation is being carried on throughout New England. McDonald and Lee, who are on the road, report good meetings, and out of the agitation will come S. T. & L. A. organization in many places they have visited. Outside of Rhode Island, where both breeds are practically unknown, there is great opposition by the Social Democrats and the pure and simple or old time trades unionists. In the end their opposition redounds to the benefit of the S. T. & L. A.; for in attacking the Alliance they but advertise it, and the workers then want to hear the Alliance speakers.

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

rsed by the c

"no politics in the union" gang The are forever dabbling in politics. Building Material Trades Council The appointed a legislative committee to watch the city council, the county commissioners' sessions and the State Legislature and to push any legislation that i deemed of benefit to labor men.

Representatives of the Soda and Min-eral Water Bottlers' Union and of their employers met to plan a campaign against the nonunion manufacturers of bottled goods. Alex Obert, John Atkin-son and Thomas McMahon represented the unions, and John Hessler, William Failing and William Mulvihill the em ployers

The blacksmiths are planning a campaign of organization and plans for the proposed strike in conjunction with the machinists in May. National President John Slocum and National Secretary Robert Kerr of the blasksmiths, and Hugh Doran and D. W. Roderick of the machinists, made addresses. One would think that with the machinists' fiasco of last year they would be reluctant to enter on another strike this year. But of such is pure and simple unionism.

Chicago, March 2 .- The labor fakira are taking a hand in the contest for the Democratic nomination for alderman in the Thirtleth ward. James G. Hannahan, business agent of the Hoisting Engineers' upion, is their candidate, and a meeting was held at Lake Hall, 315 Root street, to indorse his candidacy. Among the labor fakirs who spoke at the meeting were James H. Bowman, president of the Chicago Federation of abor; Herman Lilien, president of the Hod Carriers' Union; James H. Payne, president of the Box Makers' Union Louis Seegebath, business agent of the German Hod Carriers' Union; Stewart Reid, George Lighthall and L. P. Hand-

ing. In announcing his candidacy, Hannahan said: "If it requires hundreds or Alderman Boyd claims to thousands of dollars to win I am going confident of the nomination.

were paid for nearly three years he was compelled to give up the treasureship. When the trustees called upon him to account, "Conrade" McVeigh produced a number of bills but stated that he had kept no account books. When that hap-pened Kangaroo August Waldinger was financial secretary and Ernest Bohm re-cording secretary, the same men who today figure so gracefully in the Central Federated Union. It was that little "triangle" that did it. McVeigh Leing placed outside the labor movement for the time being, quickly joined the Varnisners' Union. He did not dare to join the Independent Piano 'Makers' Union. In the Varnishers' Union he played the old game of a "Socialist" whenever practical as in former years, but always managed to take good care of the interest of that little Long Island landlord George A. McVeigh. George A. Mc-Veigh is to-day the same as his old time companions, August Waldinger and Ernest Bohm, Kangaroo Social Demo-Ernest ernts. Varnishers and painters, look out for these men.

An old timer and members of the late Varnishers' L'uion.

for I haven't any money to spend, either to secure the nomination or election. We have had good men to represent this ward in the council, but, if elected, I shall faithfully work for the best inter-ests of the ward as well as in trying to secure for my fellow workingmen inst rights."

John J. Bradley, former chief of the stock yards police, and J; P. Reardon are also trying to wrest the Democratic nomination from Alderman Charles J. Boyd, the present incumbent. Bradley resigned his position at the head of the stock yards police, so confident has he become that he will receive the nomination. He says that his only opponent of any consequence is Alderman Boyd, and that he would be strong at the pri-

maries on Marc'i S. Alderman Boyd claims to be equally

The Editor of the "Appeal to Reason" Says He Is Going To Knock the Life Out of the Socialist Labor Party.

WAYLAND THE "SOCIALIST



More Light On His Rascality in Connection With the Ruskin Colony-The State's Evidence Given By Edwards in 1894-While Running a Paper at Greensburg, Ind., Wayland Fleeced His Employees for the "Sake of Humanity"-To-day He Is Crying Aloud Against "Bossism," While in 1894 He Said That If the Ruskinites Did Not "Co-Operate" According to Wayland's Idea of "Co-Operation" He Would Get Con-7 trol of the Colony and Have Them Work for Him, Or Put Them Out-

"Bossism" Is All Right If Wayland Is the Boss.

Numerous requests have reached this office lately for an account of J. 'A. Wayland, and his "Appeal to Reason." In The PEOPLE for July 16, 1899, Julian Pierce gave a review of the career of Wayland to that date. That article is berewith reproduced, heads and all. It is a careful study of the career of a fakir and a knave, and is recommended to those who are still disciples of the "Appeal to Reason."

Since the article was written, more than two years ago, a few minor developments have taken place. The Ruskin Colony moved to Georgia, led a precarious existence there for a few months, and then died. The "Coming Nation" died with it. Edwards, who is mentioned in the article, juggled the "Social Democrat" for awhile, then moved it to Milwaukee, where, as "The Social Democratic Herald" it still receives contributions from Edwards, who occupies a subordinate position on its staff. As for Wayland, he has reached the crowning point in his infamous career, and his "Appeal to Reason" is now an ardent supporter of the "Socialist Party," armories and all.-Editor of The PEOPLE.]

"bosses" were not doing the work the

let it be understood once for all that if

Wayland Lives On Air.

offices they are filling.

The Socialist Labor Party of the | knows full well that if the so-called United States has for its mission the capture of the political power for the ourpose of by that political power, revo-Intionizing capitalist government and putting in its place Socialist Administraand We maintain that this revolution must be brought about by the manual and mental workers, and that the funda-mental step towards a union of the working class must be to base ourselves on the rock of class-consciousnessthat is, to understand that the inter-ests of the working class and the in-terests of the capitalist class are violentistic, and that all reforms like ly antagon inicipal ownership of industries will result in no good to the proletariat so long as the capitalist class controls the machinery of government. Teaching the principles of the Socialist Revolution is a delicate work, and should be con-ducted by the superior sense of the col-lective thought of the political party entrusted with the task. This is why the Socialist Labor Party advances as one of the salient principles of its or-ganization that the Party papers must be under the control of the Party, and that the Party shall have at all times the right to determine the editorial policy of its papers. And a man who will not agree to that principle is anworthy the support of Socialists, and his name is a disgrace on the lips of Socialists.

▲ "Free Press" Wanted. This policy of the Party has at times been bitterly attacked by men whose ability to gather in the dollars and cents working class has been hampered thereby. They have cried for a meaning by that term that anyne who can use a fountain pen shall have the right to come into the press of the party and offer up his efforts at teaching the proletariat. In the last four years, two of these papers have come into prominence: the "Coming Nation" and "Appeal to Reason." The "Coming Nation" is now in the hands of a receiv-er, so it need not be considered here. The "Appeal to Renson" is still alive,

The "Appeal to Reason is suit and, and it is the purpose of this article to puncture the skin of its vitality. The "Appeal to Reason" is owned and edited by J. A. Wayland, of malodorous

In this article he will be put on the witness stand to tell what he knows follows

regarding the prisoner in the dock-J. A. Wayland. When Wayland started the "Coming Nation" he resorted to a trick that the fakir always resorts to-he tried to gather around him one or two men who had obtained more or less prominence through their connection with other labor organizations. About that time in the Northwest, notably in Minnesota, the Populist party had taken on the aspect of being more or less of a workingman's

party, and the Knights of Labor and many of the trades unions were pushing it for all it was worth. The Populist party had also absorbed all the visionaries the land possessed, and was looked upon by many as the torch that was to guide the oppressed out of the wilderness of the oppressors. Among these visionaries with more or less of a reputation, was A. S. Edwards; and the "Coming Nation" had not been in exist-ence very long before Wayland got him, and, according to dwards, got him to exploit him. Edwards Gives State's Evidence.

Soon after the first enthusiasts took hold of the colony scheme, some one smelled a rat; then others smelled the same rat; and then others, till the small became so strong that some of those who smelled it could stand it no longer, and withdrew from the affair. Among the withdraws were A. S. Edwards, David Coates, and one Ed. E. Merrit. Shortly after his withdrawal from the band of visionaries bound for heaven ivy the backwoods of Tennessee, Edwards returned to Greensburg, and on Satur-day, August 11, 1894, issued the first number of 'Freeland," which, according to Editor Edwards, perceived "an ideal social organization, and for the purpose of attaining that ideal in practice, it will urge the people to affiliate with and support the People's party." "Freeland" was a five-column, four-page paper, and over a page of the first issue was devoted to an article with the following suggestive head and introduction:

A Story That Had to Be Told

Why Some of "The BOYS" Got Tired of Co-operation That Didn't Co-oper ate. ١.

Reply to Numerous Letters Received.

Socialist Labor Party wants them to do Charges Made Against Former Co-opera and engages them to do, the "great body of the members of the S. L. P." would tors Proven to Be False-A Dozen Good and Sufficient Reasons Given For would guillotine the official heads of the 'bosses" in just about three weeks-in Their Withdrawal from the Ruskin Colony Enterprise-How Labor Was just the time it requires to work the Party machinery for a general vote. So far as Section Washington is concerned, Treated.

"Thinks't thou there are no serpents

the "bosses" let up one bit in their war on Debism, Careyism, Waylandism, and in the world, But those who slide along the grassy sod all other Fakirisms, the "bosses" will re-And sting the luckless foot that pr ceive, about as quickly as the postal them? authorities can get it to them, a call for There are who in the path of social life,

a general vote to relieve them of the Do bask their spotted skins in fortune's sun.

And sting the soul.' "

"So wrote Joanna Baillie when char-acteriing deceit. The fate of those who But listen to the warbling words about working "without money and without price." Verily the fields of Kansas must be filled with manna that can be shoveled practise deception is to be forced from expedient to another, until they are entangled in a web from which it is up by the barrel; for here in the East th impossible to extricate themselves. [Ed-wards is here alluding to Wayland.] only way under the present system the average man can live is to work for a And the victims of deception too often themselves become involved in the price, and then take the price and buy meat and bread. And isn't that song about "my chosen work for humanity" a meshes spun by the human spider, that seeing no way out they give themselves pleasant one to an acute tympanum? Isn't it? Well, it would be if you were up as prey to the influences surrounding them, and through fear of exposing their familiar with a little of the history of the man who sings it. The writer of this article has had for own weakness, or, as they suppose in-juring a cause or principle which they hold dear, remain quiet. Others, on the some time the habit of keeping a colleccontrary, having in the path of life, met tion of newspaper files, magazine articles, press interviews, and other interesting information about men and women who the human serpent and felt its sting. this is certainly hard on Waylandl are strong enough to see that weakness lies, not in yielding to deception, but in reat one time or another loom up into prominence on the horizon of the labor sisting and exposing it, and that no good movement. Sometimes months go by without an opportunity to use it, and cause can be harmed by "scotching the snake." The purpose of this article is not to injure but to help the reform then all at once the course of events flows so rapidly that the whole collecmovement. The writer of it is the editor tion is called into requisition at once. A 'Freeland." He has been an active few weeks ago, a file of the "Coming Nation," was used to present a compreand aggressive advocate of the princi ples of the People's party since 1887. Formerly a resident of Minnesota, he hensive account of the rise and fall, of the chicanery and rascality, of that "step. canvassed that State in 1890, when Sidtoward Socialism" known as the "Rus ney M. Owen, editor of the "Farm, Stock kin Colony," which is now in the hands and Home," was candidate of the Alliof a receiver. Now comes Mr. Wayland

"This personal reference is not made o obtrude the writer's personality upon our friends, but rather to make it easy or all interested parties to satisfy them selves as to what degree of probability ought to be attached to certain charge made against him, which will be considered further on."

Then follows a quarter of a column of ames and addresses of persons who, it is claimed, will testify to the honesty and of David Coates and Ed. obriety Merrit, two of the other signers of the statement, and then Edwards gets down to settling his score with Wayland, and proceeds after this manner:

"No. 63 of the 'Coming Nation,' dated July 14, 1894, contained the following brief notice:

"'Messrs, A. S. Edwards, E. E. Mer rit, and D. Coates, have severed all connection heretofore existing with the 'Coming Nation' office. Be their future what it may, the 'One Hoss' still wishe hem success in any honest endeavor.'

"This was the first intimation the co operators and readers of that paper had that the persons above named had any cause for grievance against J. A. Way Attention is invited to the fact land. that the notice, which was written by Wayland himself, does not make any charge or give any grievance against them. The truth is that none existed. But it contains a paltry insinuation that ve had done something that was not honest. The notice was like Santo's bouquet in which was hidden the as sassin's dagger.

"Three considerations have impelled us to make a public statement as to the reasons for turning back when the promsed land was in sight, [Edwards here refers to Ruskin, which he has recently een instrumental in putting into the hands of a receiver] and abandoning an enterprise the primary and original object of which was as dear to us as to any three co-operators in the union ese reasons are as follows:

"First-That there has at no time been nor is there now, any promise of real cooperation under J. A. Wayland's man igement.

"Second - That certain wholly false and malicions charges have been made against us by J. A. Wayland or some

ersons closely connected with him, "Third—That numerous letters received from friends in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylania, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, and 'olorado, who have been among the most active workers for the 'Coming Nation, demand, as the writers have an undoubt ed right to demand from somebody, an explanation of the 'trouble.'"

Fakirism Begins.

Mr. Edwards then states that he has hesitated long before acceding to these demands, but that now the time has come to speak, and that speak he will. after first giving "a few facts touching our individual relations with J. A. Way land." The fact are certainly interesting as giving a comprehensive view of the nan who is quoted at the beginning of

this article as avering that he is and al ways has been working for humanity and that he is cultivating the field "with out money and without price." He has been cultivating the field out of the cred alous for a number of years, and if the Socialist Labor Party does not proceed to garotte him, the Party itself ought o be garrotted. The individual relations are given in the following touch D. C. Co

"D. C. Coates joined Wayland in June, 1893, five weeks after the publication of the first number of the 'Coming Nation.' He (Coates) affirms that the representation made to him by Wayland was that the profits of the business, would be equally divided in wages; this he did on more than one occasion, at one time declaring: 'I meau equally; if your share is \$100 a week, you will get \$100.' That upon this repreentation he (Coates) engaged to work for Wayland at a low weekly wage, just mought to support himself and family selieving at the time that the profit-shar ng plan would be carried into effect hat within three months from the time he began work, the business was mak ing profits, but that he never shared in them; that as the business increased became more profitable, Wayland instead of sharing the profits, began to look about for some way of using the surplus, finally in November, 1893, hitting of a 'er To the new idea he (Coates) gave age. his adherence, and worked faithfully to insure its success. Under the new plan he was told by Wayland repeatedly that he office plant would be common property and that in it the surplus values o his labor were being invested; but in the meanwhile, that is between the time the office began to clear expenses, and when it showed receipts largely exceeding expenditures, a company was formed and incorporated, and that 97 per cent. of the stock (100 shares at \$10 each) of the company was issued in favor of Mfs. Etta Wayland, wife of J. A. Wayland One share of this stock was issued to said Coates; its face value was \$10,and this amount Wayland had the effronter to pay Contes for assigning it to him in July, 1894, thirty days after declaring, i he presence of Edwards and Merri that the value of the 'Coming Nation was \$100,000; Coates had by his labor and the faithful discharge of his duties made it worth that, and any man actu ated by principles of justice, and made nure and good and wise' by the study of John Ruskin, would see to it that he got no less."

as that, and he gives the disclaimer as dies caught the ear of A. S. Edwards, hundreds of miles away, and one bleak and dreary winter morning the second week in January, 1894, he walked into Wayland's sanctum at Greensburg. Ed wards tells of his experience in this thrilling manner:

"He entered with zeal upon the discharge of his duties both as printer and contributor to the columns of the paper. He looked forward to a life in the colony with pleasure; he expected to aid in building up the town of Ruskin-which he named--under the by-laws of the Ruskin Co-operative Association, which he wrote. He was made foreman in the office by the 'boys,' and always had and still retains, so far as he knows, respect of everybody connected with the office, with one exception. He has never exerted himself to win the respect of shallow upstarts or arrogant hypocrites. He had only his labor, his zeal, his love for the work in which he was engaged and does not hesitate to say that though he had a brain as dry as a biscuit after a summer's voyage, if he could have supplemented that with money, he would still be building air castles, and listen-ing to J. A. Wayland's verbiage about co-operation. He believes that Wayland would, in his average mood, turu away from the gates of Ruskin a penulless man with the heart of Christ and the brain of Plato[#] to make room for a

natural fool with \$500 in money. The fool would not remain long, either, and when he left, would be minus his \$500. and it would be done with such protestations of 'love for man and hatred of robbers' that the evicted co-operative would feel that he was doing the cause of humanity considerable service by departing in peace. And finally he feels that not to speak out when there are questions of right and 'fair-dealing' involved-in which so many honest and confiding men are concerned-would be a gross neglect of the plainest duty, an abandonment of principles, a surrender to cant and hypocrisy."

Wayland As a Labor Skinner.

After writing the above "personal opinions," Edwards rests a little, then dips his pen into red ink, and draws up the indictment of Wayland (who "works without money and without price") in the following pungent paragraphs:

"It has been said that one of the reasons impelling us to make this statement is 'that there has been at no time. nor is there now, any promise of co-operation under Wayland's management.' In support of this we say-"He altogether lacks the basis of character and education necessary to suc-

cessful co-operation.

"That the kind of people he wants about him are 'slaves' to work, and 'savers' to 'skin.'

"That he has money-mania, and with all his alluring professions in type, his confirmed love of money bars out the inward excellence of a virtuous mind. "That his chief mental trait is plausi bility and his coustan aim how to appear in the right.

"That he persistently represented, in the paper to readers at a distance, and in person to visitors in the office, that 'boys' were actually and truly part and equal owners in the business; that the plant belonged to them, when, as a mater of fact, he never intended that the 'boys' should get out of it the values, or an infinitesimal part of the values, which their labor had created. This was shown in the profit sharing chimera with Coates as a victim.

"That the following editorial state ment in the 'Coming Nation' for June 16 was wholly and unqualifiedly false; have given the office over to the association. There was no 'association' to 'give the office over to' except the Rus kin Co-operative Association, and the publication of this untrue statement ras, we firmly believe, made to create the impression 'on the outside' that the 'office' had actually 'been turned over' to a part or the whole body of co-opera-

"That this statement contained in the issue of February 24, was false, and in-tended to deceive and elate the co-operators: 'I have already some ten publications to start with.' He at no time. before or since, had that number of publications, except in his mind. In June, a bona fide publication, 'Ruskin Magazine,' containing 'Things As I See Them,' was issued, and of that S. A. Edwards was the originator and com-piler. The brief preface to that book shows that the compiler tried to cheat himself into believing in a will-o'-thewisp in the interest of harmony and the colony." The above changes were certainly vivid enough to have made Wayland se stars, but Edwards is not through with few months with Wayland fixed him. him yet, and to eternally down him, he though, and after a couple of years in is proven an exploiter of labor and a crook generally. Listen to this charge: the Ruskin Co-operative Association he had gotten down low enough in the scale of ethics to join the Debsites in their 'That Wayland was and is an exploiter of labor and treated many persons in the futile effort to wreck the Socialist Labor office with shameful disregard of the Party. And neither does this latter course of his invalidate the testimony he principles he habitually sifted into the gave about Wayland in 1894. Wayland had quite likely wronged him and he lumns of the paper. Beyond the proof of this already given, we state that Ellis Hearne, a faithful, competent, and honest young man, resident of this city, proceeded to tell what he knew about Wayland, and at this particular time when Wayland is boasting of his virtue was for nearly a year employed in the press room; that he was paid \$1 a day and his love for humanity, and his desire for a spiritual rather than a material and carned more than twice that amount that he consented to work for that amount on the assurance given him by reward, and his consequent hatred dollars and cents, and when the Wayland that he would go, to the col-ony-that is to say, working for the lowboasts are materializing anew, it is well to listen to the testimony of his business est living wage was the nicklock to Rus. partner and associate editor of five years ago. And that testimony is given in the above extracts from "Freeland." kin. In the early part of June it became necessary to employ another man to do the same kind of work on which Read it, and then listen to this hypo critical statement in the "Appeal Reason" for July 1: Hearne was engaged. A. E. Baumgart, of Akron. Ohio, was sent for, being told Reason" for July 1: "The bosses of the Socialist Labor Party have been steadily trying to drive me from my chosen work for humanity, a field that I work in without money and that if he had no money to "come on a He came, went to work, and freight. was paid \$9 a week-\$1.50 a day-with the assurance that he, too, would become a member of the colony. Time passed, without price, and with no hope or desire of material reward." Lunch All Day. Ice Cold Beer on Tap At All Time

and Hearn learned that Baumgart was new brand of ham sandwich. And so drawing \$3 more a week that himself for doing the same work. He complained, as was his right, and was told that the reason Baumgart got more money was that he was not going to the colony! But Baumgart carried a letter which promised him membership m the colony. We have no objection to a flea as a flea, but we do objection to a business in which the pesky thing is engaged. 'Now you see it, and now you don't see it.'

Wayland and "Bossism."

Wayland in his disreputable "Appeal to Reason" is vituperative about the officials of the Socialist Labor Party because the members of the Party insist on discipline from the ground up. Be cause they thus carry out the demands of the party they are "bosses." And he objects to being bossed. Edwards has given eight reasons for not liking the colony while Wayland was at the head of it, and brings the number up to twelve by adding the following four. It will thus be seen that in those days Wayland had an idea that it would good thing to be a boss himself, and the difficulty with the fakir is that he can't find people that will submit to his sism" for a very long time, because "hos the bossism of Wayland has long fingers, and the ends of them are loaded with magnets that have an attraction for money. The concluding four charges read:

"That Wayland made the statement in the columns of the paper that those who went to the colony and performed any labor, and afterward decided to withdraw, would not 'no recourse on him or ou the association."

Then he declared to certain persons, much more than a grease spot left of residents of this city (whose names are withheld by request), that he was the J. A. Wayland. sole owner of the newspaper plast; that if the people who went to Tennessee would not co-operate according to his ideas of co-operation, he would buy up the land, own the whole thing and have them work for him or get; and that this is in line with 'his ideas of co-operation'

in Greensburg. "That three competent and honorable men, Brothers Jno. Miller of Harris-burg, Pa., F. S. Russel of Chattanooga, Tenn., and G. K. Watt of Florida, who

were among the most original and most carnest co-operators have for reasons that to them were 'good and sufficient' withdrawn from the enterprise "That the business was badly man aged and large sums of money recklessly wasted, as shown in the purchase of useless and cumbersome Web perfecting

press that would not print. "That last January D. C. Coates and Charles Bevan formed a partnership under the name of the Reform Literature Company, for the purpose of secur ing the distribution of reform papers among people unacquainted with our novement and principles. That this was done with Wayland's full knowledge and consent, and the time required to attend to it in a way infringed on the 'Coming Nation' business. But just as soon as the little business of this partnership began to show two or three dollars a week above expenses, Way-land, on the pretext that 'the other boys in the office were dissatisfied,' compelled them to turn it over to him without compensation. And we declare that no

such dissatisfactions existed. "Here are a dozen good reasons for

our contention that there has been no o-operation; they range from fixed and abiding defects in character, through a cunning fertility of deceit, to perverion of truth, disloyalty to real co-operation, and bad management. Anyone of them is sufficient justification for our course in retiring. Be it understood. too, that we did retire voluntarily, after giving Wayland due notice of our 'intention. Notwithstanding this, he caused to be placed in our envelopes on th last pay day, a 'notice to quit.' Thi This was another proof of his natural meanness, and a confirmation of our true estimate of his character."

The above paragraph ends the princi pal part of the statement of A. S wards as to why A. S. Edwards, David Coates, and Ed. E. Merrit had no use for nor confidence in J. A. Wayland on the 11th day of August, 1894. We have quoted three and one-half columns of their statement; two columns of subsidiary matter remain, which may be used as the subject matter of a future article. Although A. S. Edwards, after Way-

far as the members of Section Washington are concerned, we never lose an opportunity to tell others that the "Ap-peal to Reason" is no good and that Wayland is a fakir of the most faking sort. And this position is a wise one; for in the Socialist Movement the press is the most important machinery of the party, and the Editors of the Press are nothing more than the men who are engaged to manage the machinery. As the Press is but the machinery of the party, so the Editors are but agents of the party, and should be wholly under the control of the party. St. Louis "Labor" objected to being "dictated to" and tried to do up the Socialist Labor Party, and St. Louis "Labor" lies buried in the potters' field with not even a board to indicate its grave. The "Coming Nation" objecting to the Socialist Labor Party meddling with its nefarious business of sailing its pirate ship on the sea of the Socialist Movement, so about eighteen months ago it, too, started out to wreck the Party, and to-day the "Coming Nation" is in the hands of a receiver who will "endeavor to put it on a self-sustaining basis." And now comes Wayland and his "Appeal to Reason," with the filthy trail of his chicanery stretching after him as far back as any one knows anything about him, with his paper spreading its economic rot wherever it goes, and he, too, starts out on the task of knocking the life out of the Socialist Labor Party. And to him we say, we are glad that at last we have smoked you out of your hole, and that about the wisest thing you can do is to put enough money in the bank to at least buy a respectable coffin after the Socialist Labor Party gets through with you, for the probability is that there won't be

Trades' & Societies' Directory

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 A. M., in hall of Essev County Social-ist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COM-MITTEE, S. L. P., meets first hurs-day of the month, 8 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, 8 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, Brauch 2, meets first and third Sunday of month, at St. Louis Hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

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

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Headquarters and free reading room, North Main street. PEOPLE agent, L. C. Holler, 2051/2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 P. M., S. E. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch meets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

ection with the h kin colony. At various times during the last two years, THE PEOPLE has taken articles written by Wayland and hown that they possessed neither sci-ntific-clearness nor economic accuracy. This daring to analyze Wayland's ar-ticles and show that his brain matter is clotted, has each time wounded his ego-tism, and he has said many ungentlemanly and untruthful things about THE PEOPLE in particular, and the Socialist Labor Party in general. Lately, so cialist organizations in the Middle West, some of which have given the "Appeal to Heason" a little support, have dis-covered masses of Wayland's economic fallacies and have been passive fallacies and have been passing resolu-tions condemning his paper. Wayland knows that if this keeps up, he is a dead duck, so he unsheathes his little dirk and starts out ofter gore. Politicians always assert that every

thing they advocate is advocated in the interest of the working class, and that they, themselves, are not looking for anything. They are always moved by mo-tives so high that the humble preten-sions of Jesus of Nazareth pale into insignificance. Even the Sherman Anti-Trust Bill was drawn up and made a law for no other purpose than to curb the rapacity of the trusts, while the only fective purpose for which it has been sed is as a club to beat the life out of labor unions. Thus Wayland, in the "Appeal to Reason" for July 1, 1899, says, in referring to a column of his dia-tribe against the Socialist Labor Party: "I want it understood that I have no quarrel with the great body of members of the S. L. P. They have been my friends in the past, and are to-day. Bu the bosses have been steadily trying to drive me from my chosen work for hu-manity, a field that I work in without money and without price, and with no

The statements made in the paragraph quoted are very ridiculous. Wayland

months (ever since, in fact, the Fakir Debs started his "American" movement by borrowing a dress suit to appear before a club of New York millionaires those of us who have kept our eyes on Wayland and his "Appeal" has discover-ed sundry clouds of chaff that scenied to indicate which way the wind was blowing. We believed that he was only wait ing for an opportunity to attempt to dirk the Socialist Labor Party, and were hoping that something would be done to smoke him out,

and the "Appeal to Reason." For

smoke him out. The smoking process has evidently be-gun, for now Wayland announces his determination to kuock the life out of the Socialist Labor Party. By the way, I wonder if Wayland has ever heard that Debs, and Gordon, and Carey, and Gompers, and a score of lesser freaks, have at various times boasted of their ability to accomplish the same thing. And now let's get back to the question under consideration and discover a thing or two about Wayland, using as mediums of information those who have at one

time or another been intimately asso-

ciated with him. The readers of THE PEOPLE will emember that in the article on the collapse of Ruskin, mention was made of the fact that the "Coming Nation" was started in Greensburg, Indiana, by J. A. Wayland, and that it was J. A. Wayland who engineered the Ruskin Coloney as long as it was paying-that is to say, as long as dupes with \$500 apiece were fining themselves into his arms. But the supply of fools with \$500 apiece nltimately gave out, and about the time the supply showed unmistakable signs of running dry, Wayland was wise in his day and generation, and held up the colonists for enough money to start him in a well equipped newspaper busi-

It will also be remembered that mention was made in the same article of one A. S. Edwards, now chief billingsone A. S. Edwards, now chier billings-gate slinger for Eugene V. Debs. We are at present collecting data relative to Mr. Edwards, but will reserve the major part of his career for future treatment. Jing such au odoriferous bounust of words

ance party for Governor, and again in 1892, when Hon.'Ignatius Donnelly was nominated by the People's party for the same office, and was a delegate in the first national convention at Omaha. If in view of the statement of facts he is about to make, any friends of the reform movement or of co-operation in the United States desire to make inquiries about him, they are referred to the abovenamed genalemen. Mr. Owen is this year the candidate of the reform forces of Minnesota for Governor, his address is Wright Block, Hennepin avenue, Min peapolis. Mr. Donnelly is editor of the "Representative," Minneapolis, and let-ters addressed in care of that paper will reach him. The writer also refers for information as to his loyalty to, and persistence in advancing the principles he still advocates." He, Too. Worked for Love.

Here Edwards prints a paragraph of the names and addresses of Minnesota Populist politicians, and closes his di-rectory with the following significant reference and quotation: and finally to A J. Wayland, of the "Coming Nation," who in the issue dated May 12, 1894,

said of the writer:

"Brother Edwards, my associate [at that time Edwards carried the rather cumbersome title of 'Associate Editor' of the 'Coming Nation'] who edits the letters, the clippings, and writes several columns weekly that bear his initials, does not do it for money. [Samuel Gom-pers ought certainly to join this galaxy, for we have been told that he sacrificed his whole life in the interests of labor.] He could draw the same salary and do none of these things. But his soul, like mine, is in the work, and he does it be

cause he loves it. And he does most excellent work. He could not do it so well if he did not love it, even if he were paid four times his present salary as a printer. Ten thousand a year could not find me a better complement to my ideas

than Mr. Edwards.'

Poor Coates! His failure to get profi reminds me of a story I once heard rela-tive to the race problem. A white man said to a negro: "Come on, colored man, let's go hunting on the cahoots plan. They went, and during the day bagged considerable game. At evening, when returning they came to the cross-road where the route to their homes diverged

and the white man, who carried the game bag said: "Well, good night, col The colored man scratched ored man." his head for a second and then said: "Hold on there, white man, what part of the game do I get?"

"Oh," replied with dignity, the sian, "you get the 'cahoots."" replied with dignity, the Cauca-Coates

got the "cahoots." Wayland was at this time singing the same song about laboring for humanity' sake that he is singing to-day. Its meloThe Socialist Press.

d was put out of Ruskin colony and Edwards took the helm, resorted to practically the same methods of fleecing SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor. the credulous that Wayland had used. this conduct does not invalidate thestes timony he gave in August, 1894, a which time we are willing to admit he was probably as guileless as a doe. A

these

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 Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tues-day, 8 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 Madi-son sts. Opera House bldg., 83 E. Madi-son st. Able speakers will address the meetings on most important subjects. Every comrade, sympathizer and reader of THE PEOPLE should attend; bring your friends. Questions invited; free discussion. Admission free. M. C. Hiltner, Organizer.



It may be gall to Mr. Wayland to know that the "bosses" of the S. L. P. care as much about Wayland and his Section Minneapolis, Minn. Headquarters at Appeal to Reason" as they do about a of the "Appeal to Reason" are in the rank and file of the Party, and in Wash-LABOR LYCEUM. 34-36 Washington Avenue, South. ington the few subscr.bers to the paper are, with rare exceptions, men who don't

FREE READING ROOM Open Every Day and Evening.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1902.

KANGAROOS FOILED.

They Try to Steal the Name of So-**Galist** in Minneapolis and Are Knocked Out.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 28. - The Kangs of Minuesota have once more shown their clear comprehension of the class struggle, by appealing to a capitalist legislature for aid in their efforts to steal the name of the S. L. P.

The election laws of Minnesota are new in a peculiar condition. Some ten years ago a law was passed providing for an official Australian ballot under which any party securing 1 per cent. of the total vote was privileged to nominate candidates in convention, certify them to the proper officer, and have their names placed on the official ballot on payment of a fee of \$5 for city or town candidates, \$10 for county candi-dates, \$20 for Congressional candidates in districts covering more than one county, and \$50 for State candidates. Parties ty, and sou for state candidates. Farties polling less than 1 per cent, of the total vote could only nominate by petition, bearing a certain number of signatures. Last year a so-called Primary Law was passed, under which parties polling 10 per cent, or more of the total vote were compalied to abadea conventions and to abandon conventions and their candidates by popular primaries to be held on the rst day of registration of voters and nder the supervision of the regular elecofficers. All primaries are held to-r, but voters are only allowed to participate in the primary of one party. Of course, they must declare their amilia-tion. The reason for this is obvious. It is hoped that wage slaves will be afraid to declare themselves Socialists. Also, last year, a law was passed providing that no party should be allowed to use or have printed on the official ballot as by have printed on the official ballot as a party designation, any word which formed the whole or part of the designa-tion of any party previously existing. So much for preamble, now for the story. The Socialist Labor Party has had candidates on the official ballot since 1396. State candidates have always had to be placed on the ballot by petition, as the party has never polled 1 per cent. of the vote of the State. But at the first election, in 1896, we secured official

chection, in 1896, we secured official standing in Minneapolis and St. Paul, and in the Fifth Congressional District (Hennephi County, in which Minneapol-is is located). So in 1897 we were able nominate our local candidates without labor of raising a petition. But we supposed that the Primary Law wild take that official recognition us and compel us to nominate by etition again. The Social Democratic party put up

a ticket for the first time in 1900, and polled more than 1 per cent. of the vote, thus securing official standing. But at the next session, the Legislature passed the Frimary Law, shutting them out lothe Primary Law, shutting them out lo-cally, but not, I suppose, on the State ticket. The Democrats were very angry at the Kange, claiming that the word "Democratic" in the Kang tille had de-ceived many roters and caused the de-ceived many roters and caused the de-ceived many roters and caused the de-deceived many roters and be and the de-ceived many roters and the de-ceived many roters. No doubt there was much ground for this; and no doubt also the Kange got many votes intended for the S. L. P. through the confusion in the minds of voters. I know such instances. This was the cause of the s. This was the cause of the nt of the last law referred to. and this took away the State official tanding of the Kangs, for it was the locial Democratic party that had the rote, and under a new name they would

be regarded as a new name they would be regarded as a new party. Since the Indianapolis freak conven-tion, the local Kangs have been torn up the back as to what they should do for a name, some wishing to try to keep in under the old name and so save their tanding; others realizing that are their e, insisted on taking the name So possible, insisted on taking the name So-cialist, and hoping to beat the S. L. P. out, in spite of the third law mentioned. The S. L. P. has been expecting to have to defend its right to its name in the courts and was preparing for the fight. But it came on first in a most unexpect-ed way. The Kangs evidently realized that they were "up against it," and with the laws as they stood could hardly hope to be called either Social Democratic or Socialist. So on Tuesday last they se-

Bocialist. So on Tuesday last they se-cured the introduction in the Senate by Senator Stockwell, a Single Tax Demo-crat from Minnespolis, of a bill author-ising the Social Democratic party to change its name to the "Socialist party," and saving their official standing in the lasts. It is clear that they house to State. It is clear that they hoped to catch the S. L. P. uapping and railroad their bill through before we knew any-thing about it. But after their past ex-perience with the S. L. P. they ought a have known better. Section Minnea-tolis' regular meeting occurred that area. olis' regular meeting occurred that even-ng, and it made a sufficient appropria-ion to enable the State Committee to the emergency without delay. Next ning the State Committee met in cial session in St. Paul, and made session in St. Paul, and made necessary arrangements to oppose The present session of the legislature s a special one, called to consider a lew tax code, and general legislation is ot looked on with favor. The commitnew tak code, and general legislation is not looked on with favor. The commit-tee sm reception of bills reported the Kangs' bill. Senste File 41, together with a lot of others, for indefinite post-posenessit, which means quick death. The report was adopted, but the Kangs managed to secure a recon-sideration and had their S. F. 41 referred to the Judiciary Committee. By that time the Buizs Saw was revolving. On Thursday morning the bill was given to the committee. At noon the chair-man of the committee a hearing next day at noon, at the same time with the Kangs. At noon on Friday, the State Committee, with two or three other com-rades, appeared to protest against the es, appeared to protest against the and found one Benjamin Abramoallas George B. Leonard, a Kang-er not unknown in New York, as where not unknown in New York, as a stoerney for the multinomial party. bearing was had for both sides. It ould hardly be worth while to quote arguments advanced. As a sample, severe, it may be noted that Abrano-tich allas Leonard, who would persist dragging in irrelevant matters, told

the committee that the S. L. P had split three years ago because of its hostility to trades unions, manifested by the adoption of a by-law prohibiting its members from holding office in unions. I think this is the first time that act has been quoted as a reason for the alleged split, and would commend it to the considera-tion of other leaders of this brilliant organization as a new and wholly orig-inal addition to their battery of ammuni-tion. The S. L. P. replied to the Kangs attack, keeping as closely as possible to the matter in hand, and contenting with

a general denial of the irrelevant misstatements of the Kang attorney. long argument was impossible, for the members of the committee were impa-tient to get away to their dinuers, but the S. L. P. case was so plain that the result was never in doubt. The Judi-ciary Committee, with no delay at all, at the conclusion of the hearing, voted to again recommend the bill for indefi-

nite postponement. A funny thing happened during th hearing. A notorious character named Blackburn, who used to be a smallsized fakir in the twin cities until expelled from the Cigarmakers' Union, was present and tried to speak. The chairman called him down for irrelev-ancy, the S. L. P. representative wanted to know whom he appeared for, and then the Kang also inquired. He said he ap-peared for the S. L. P. Of course, he was promptly and emphatically repudi-ated; and since then the comrades have been wondering whether the Kangs hired him to appear and make the break in the hope of injuring the S. L. P. case.

Since Thursday the Kangs have been crazy. A comrade heard some of them at their convention—they are holding what they believe is a State convention here urging the necessity of getting some sort of a compromise with the S. L. P., and committees have been chasing the mem-bers of the State Committee even to their homes in distant parts of the city. trying to get concessions and threatening awful deeds if we don't let them have our name. But all in vain. The buzz saw is a bad thing to monkey with; they have had experience before, and if they have not had enough yet, there is still more in the magazine of the S. L. P.

Of course, we do not expect to go to sleep. If any further developments arise, they will be reported. In the meantime, I would suggest to the aggregation of many names that they can save their official standing in Minnesota without opposition from the S. L. P., and at the same time add another name to their museum of official designations by working through the legislature a bill to change their name . to "Kangaroo to change their name . to "Kangaro party." W. B. HAMMOND.

Strike in Trust Cigar Factory. New Orleans, La., Feb. 28.—The Odban cigarmakers, numbering 150 men, in the Hernsheim branch of the American Cigar Company's factories, struck vesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock and walked out.

They objected to the presence of three men that were working in the factory. They demanded that the management either fire them or compel them to join the union

W. R. Irby, the manager, told the com-mittee that he was operating an open factory, and that it was not his mission to force men to join the union, Upon receiving mat answer, the Cu-bans walked out.

The factory was practically tied up he remainder of the day, and it will be

he ret impossible to operate it without skilled hands. Mr. Irby said last night that the business of the company would be transferred to its other factories; that the inability to get the desired labor in New Orleans would necessitate the transfer of the work to the Tampa and Key West factories. The American Ciger Company is the

immense concern that was recently formed, and which absorbed, among American combine. The Hernsheim American combine. factory was one of those.

Since that absorption there has been other labor troubles at the local plants. The cigar packers went out, and they were never reinstated. Then there was some trouble at the storerooms.

The company has branches in Havana, Tampa, Key West, New York, Chicago, and Detroit. Mr. Irby expressed the theory that if labor could not be had here, that the cigars would have to be made where the labor could be secured.

THE CONNECTICUT ANNUAL LABOR BUREAU REPORT.

Some twenty years ago Socialists all over the country exerted themselves in favor of State Labor Bureaux, which were then looked upon as steps towards Socialism, and fountains of knowledge for the working class. The fact that these bureaux depended for their creation upon the grace of capitalist legislatures, and the appointment of their commissioners upon the grace of capitalist governors; the thought also that these bureaux could be turned into a weapon

against the capitalist class proves conclusively how little the class struggle was then understood by the Socialists of that time. In New Haven, Conn., the Trades Council sent at the time a committee of two Socialists to wait upon Governor

Harrison, with the vequest that J. Frederick Bushe, editor of the "Work-men's Advocate," be appointed as the first commissioner of the newly created Bureau of Labor Statistics. Governor Harrison, however, was more class- con-scious than our two Socialists and he appointed Arthur T. Hadley; now President of Yale College.

This Bureau has since then published seventeen Annual Reports. It is doubt ful if there are over a dozen people in all Connecticut, who have any idea what these seventeen reports contain. The establishment seems to be a feeding sta-tion for genteel politicians with a 'Labor The list of beneficiaries has ecord.' been enlarged this year; it now contains:

A commissioner. A chief clerk. A permanent chief clerk.

Four special agents. A permanent stenographer.

A temporary stenographer. Among this list of pensioners (for what else are they but pensioners?) are found some old acquaintances. For instance, George A. Parsons, of Hartford, at one time president of the Carpenters Union and also president of the Connecticut State Branch American Federation of Labor. Eli Brumell, a shining light of the Hartford Cigarmakers'. Union, "caught on" too. Both these gentle-men are downright haters of the Socialist Labor Party, because of its "in-tolerance" in such matters as the getting of jobs by individuals at the expense of the masses of the workers who are being used as voting cattle by this gentry

of Labor Fakirs. Whether or not these terms are justified, let this latest report speak for itself. On page 9, the cheerful message is transmitted to Labor, that its masters have expended not less than \$2,121,-740.68 for new factory buildings which

are expected to give work and 5.133 of their numbers. With this noble mission before him, the commissione makes the startling announcement that the "intelligent ingenuity and inven-tive faculty combined with a large amount of shrewdness and good judg-ment, have made Connecticut's industrial workers the highest skilled of all the skilled." Oh, ye slaves of the empire, Oh, ye slaves of the empire, Bay and Keystone States, please go

back, away back! The brilliancy of this literary gem of thought has so dazzled our Wooden Nut-meg commisisoner (whose name is Black), that he cannot help repeating it on page 10 thusly: "No one can look over this chapter upon the articles manufactured in each Connecticut town without realizing, as never before, that Connecti-cut is indeed the home of the shrewd, inventive, calculating and hard Yankee. whose continued existence is necessary to maintain the present business sagacity and industrial supremacy of the nation." For Heaven's sake, don't let Frinz Heinrich see this or he might take it into his head to steal a few of these Yankees for Wilhelm's industrial incubators!

The report goes on to say: "The chapter upon strikes and lockonts is a complete review of all labor difficulties occurred in Connecticut between January 1, 1901, and October 30, 1901. It makes an interesting study for all connected with laboring interests, and also for students in economics. During some part of the period covered by the record 11,250 workers were idle as a result of

to one and one-half years in the various cases Aud then we read: "The average

daily earnings for the year 1901 were \$1.50 as against \$1.51 in 1900. In the 684 concerns which reported both in 1900 and 1901 there were 102,806 persons employed in 1900 and 104,256 in 1901. An increase of 1.4 per cent. The plants were in operation 296 days in 1900 and 294 in 1901. The wages paid were \$46,185,030 in 1900, and \$46,032,249 in 1901, a decrease of 3 per cent.

A lower total of wages notwithstandng a higher total of workers: accordingy, the decrease in wages was steeper than 3 per cent.]

The average earnings of each person were \$449, in 1900 and \$441 in 1901, a lecrease of 1.8 per cent."

Further on we read: "The gross value of product, was \$181,912,383 in 1900, and \$175,553,935 in 1901, a decrease of 3.5 per cent; the per cent. labor cost of gross value of product in 1900 was 25.4, in 1901, and 26.2 in 1900. The per cent. of expenses and profit in 1900 was 74.6, and 73.8 in 1901. It is interesting to note that labor secured a larger propor tion of the amount that went into the finished product in 1901 than in 1900." The gall of these fakirs is truely amazing in the face of the above figures. But this is not all. We read on: "The bureau has found 340 separate and dislabor organizations in the State in 1900 as against 214 in 1899. This ast statement will show the rapidity with which labor is organizing. Be it further added that these 340 organiza-tions had membership of 32,256 in 1901. The present rapid growth during nese times of material prosperity indicates that it is when work is plenty AND LABORERS HAVE MONEY THAT THEY ARE ABLE TO OR GANIZE, PAY DUES AND CARRY THE FINANCIAL BURDEN WHICH THE UNIONS LAY UPON THEM. Finally we come across this gen: "The Legislature of 1901, was particularly, friendly to workingmen." A string of 128 so-called labor laws is here spread out to prove how friendly the Legisla-ture has been to labor. Upon closer inspection, however, it appears that 103 of those 12S laws, said to have been passed in 1901, were passed in 1888; 1 in 1891; 7 in 1893; 4 in 1894; 3 in 1897: 4 in 1899: and only 6 in 1901. while for the capitalist class there have peen passed a hundred laws for every one granted to labor, and the one seem-ingly granted to labor really was, only another law in the interests of the capi talist class. . M. RUTHER. Holvoke, Mass.

Deal to Know Where.

ron Molders' Union No. 173 would give a good deal to learn the whereabouts of James Sugrue, who is the treasurer of their organization. Sugrue, according to report, has been absent from the city for some two weeks, and nothing has been heard concerning him. This in itself would not cause the members to worry so much, were it not for the additional fact that a reserve fund of \$400, which has been kept to the credit of the Union in the Yonkers Savings' Bank, has also disappeared.

hands of counsel and news of the missing treasurer is anxiously awaited., Sugrue, who is about twenty-six years of age, came to Yonkers some three years ago from Norwich, Conn. He worked until recently in a local foundry and when he left his boarding house on Hud son street, he stated that he was going to seek work in Jersey City. Enquirie have been made there, but without suc cess. It has been learned that the money in the bank was taken out at various

was under no bond as no salary is attached to his office.

The Cincinnati Brewery Trouble.

The trouble among the brewers in Cincinnati is an illustration of the "solidar ity" cultivated by pure and simpledom. 11,250 workers were idle as a result of It was a question of whether the en-stikes and lockouts. The total loss of gineers and firemen working in the breweries should belong to the Brewery Workmen's Union or belong to the Sta-tionary Engineers and Firemen's Union. brewery workers said they should Th belong to their union. The engineers union and the brewery proprietors said they should belong to the other union. That brought on a breach, and the ultimatum was finally issued demana.ng that they resign and withdraw from the National Brewery Workmen's Union or else get øut.

SOCIALIST TRUTH

Suppressed by Reactionists in England, Takes Refuge in America.

24 Brisbane Street Greenock, Scotland, Feb. 18, 1902. Editor of DAILY and WEEKLY

PEOPLE, 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street. New York. Dear Comrade-I shall be obliged by your publishing the enclosed letter in THE PEOPLE. Some weeks ago the

specialist in politics who writes the notes in the front page of "Justice" perpe-trated the enclosed paragraph on the defeat of the Parti Ouvrier at Roubaix:

"Justice," Saturday, Feb. 1, 1902. THE DEFEAT OF THE PARTI OUVRIER AT ROUBAIN.

It is impossible not to take a deep interest in the present development of Socialism in France. How our Com-rades Jaures and Gerault-Richard can continue to support Millerand because he now and then makes a speech, as at St. Etienne, passes our comprehension. It is a safe rule in politics to mark what men do and to pay little atten-tion to what they say. Judged from this standpoint, Millerand can no longer be regarded as a militant Socialist. What he has allowed himself to be a party without tendering his resignation to would cause a political rhinoceros to die of indigestion, and it is creditable to the openness and fairness of the "Petite Republique" that it published the other day Amilcare Cipriani's forcible indictment against him. The con-tinued presence of Millerand in the French Cabinet does, in fact, cast a slur upon International Socialism. On the other hand, there is no denying that the opponents of Millerand have done some very queer things themselves, and of course Jaures and his friends do not forget to tell them about their back slidings. It is all very regrettable. And now the Parti Ouvrier has had a terrible blow, which, with complete frank-ness, the "Socialiste" admits to have been a terrible blow, at Roubaix, of all places in the world. This town has been held up throughout Europe, and with justice, as a model of what even intermediary management might be der Socialist guidance. After having held control for years the men of the archist or the bourgeois reformer cat-Guesde-Lafargue section have been beaten, to the great delight of the reactionists. Once more we say it is all very regrettable, but we should only make matters worse by criticism at this juncture."

What makes this paragraph particu-larly scandalous is the fact that no mention is ever made of the victories of the Parti Ouvrier (e. g. last year's municipal elections) while the proceedings of the Lyons Congress were passed over with a trifling and misleading note. This letter which I sent (mild as it is in all conscience) Mr. Quelch refused to print because forsooth it is of the nature "of a personal attack," and because, as he states, he can't waste the space of "Justice" on discussions on the Kautsky resolution. It has been his consisten policy to suppress all discussion in "Jusof this resolution with the result tice" that at the last conference the question came up for discussion the mass of the English delegates hadn't the faintest idea what it was and voted as Quelch told them with lamblike docility. Yours fraternally J. CARSTAIRS MATHEWSON.

[Enclosure.]

24 Brisbane Street. Greenock, Feb. 2, 1902. Editor of "Justice":

Dear Sir-Your remarks in the front page of "Justice" of last week on the subject of the present state of Socialism in France are somewhat perplexing to anyone who has taken an intelligent interest in the French working class movement during the past few years. You express surprise that your "Com-rades" Jaures and Gerault-Richard (Heaven guard you, Mr. Editor, from such comrades) should continue to support M. Millerand. This would scene to imply: (1) That this gentleman during ing class party of France, and that the term between his entry into the the Waldeck-Rousseau government and your ness of the position which it took up

then his personal conduct and the rela-

tion of the government, of which he i

a member, towards the proletariat had

changed. (2) That the antecedents of

warrant us in expecting from them an

unswerving loyalty to the cause of mili-

itself impartial towards the proletariat in its capacity as the political expres-

respect is M. Millerand's position changed? Has he not still the support

Party" which is ready and willing to serve the ends of the bourgoisie can be

William Harcourt's famous expression proves how useful the bourgoisie find the

name "Socialism" and "Socialist" as a means of chloroforming the workers.

Can you give us any information as to

very easily brought into existence.

sion of the class whose existence is

tant socialism. The first point

MM. Jean Jaures et cie were such as to



the French Asquith who perpetrated these Featherstone butcheries in France could honestly claim the support of Socialists last August, what has he done since then that can be regarded as Neither can the Russian Alli worse. auce be advanced as the reason The French government was in full alliance with the soul and mind crushing despot-ism of Tsarism long before M. Miller-and "sacrificed himself for the republic," and the terrible crime involved in alliance between French Socialism this and the government of the knout and the dungeon was two years ago eloquent-ly portrayed by Guesde, Plechanoff, and

in fact by all the writers and orators of the Parti Ouvrier. Just a week or two before our August Conference, where you and Comrade Headingly so strenuously defended Millerand and the resolution which gave him a status in the International Socialist Movement, the impartial government of Republican Defence had seized a Russian Socialist Refugee in Paris, whom they conducted to the frontiers, having first taken pos sesion of his papers and correspondence, which were handed over to the Russian police, thus putting numbers of Russian Socialists in the power of the Mamalukes of Tsarism. It may be that

at this moment in some Siberian con vict settlement there are Russian comrades learning through the gentle agency of the knout the blessings of that min isterial Socialism which the Kautsky

Resolution has made possible. With regard to M. Jaures, your sur orise at his present attitude is so what difficult to understand. Has prise at is some this gentleman, in common with his British disciple, A. S. Headingly (in his Edinburgh speech), denied the mate-rialistic conception of history-that movement, and which, as Plechanoff so ably demonstrates, is the principle which separates it from and antagonizes it to Utopists of all types, whether of the An-

egory. Jaures, both specifically and by implication, has denied the class struggle He has either defended or minimized the various crimes of the Waldeck-Ros seau Government against the working class. He even tried for some time to whitewash Tsarism by suppressing the publication of letters which Plechanoff sent to "La Petite Rupublique," set-ting forth the atrocious crimes prac-tised by the Russian Government against the members of the Working Class Movement. Are we to understand, Mr. Editor, by your claim of comrade ship with Jaures, that you are also a disciple of the "New Method"-that you

share the views of that eloquent propa gandist of the "collaboration of classes" Why continue longer to kick against the pricks, to defend the Kautsky lution and denounce its products, to declaim against Bernstein and defend those who put his theories into practise. There is a Gaelic proverb: What Murde picked Mionchag ate till Mionchag burst." Let us not, while condemning Mionchag ate till Mionchag the moral obliquity of Murdo's course of action, partake of the fruit of his misdeeds lest Mionchag's sad fate be

ours. Finally, while unable to question the soundness of the Parti Ouvrier's pres ent position, you comfort your soul with ome dark hints as to past mistakes This is not the first time that such dark hints have been thrown out. Would it not be fairer to state openly whatever charges you have to make, so that we may either admit or combat them? No party, not even the S. D. F., is infallible, and to rake up mistakes, real and imaginery, dating from Boulangist days ten or fifteen years back does not suf fice to buck the fact that the P. O. F. together with the Revolutionary Socialist Party, constitutes the bona fide workissue of events has proved the sound-



By Daniel De Leon,

A lecture delivered at Boston, Mass., under the auspices of Section Boston of the Socialist Labor Party.

Tells what Socialism is.

Tells what Anarchism is. Shows that Seth Low is an Anarchist. Shows that the "Socialist Party" is an Anarchist Party. Shows that the Protestant Church was

a necessity as a forerunner of capi talism.

Shows that the Socialist Republic is the only thing that can free the working class.

Shows that the Socialist Labor Party is the only organization based on scientific principles and guided by correct tactics.

Shows that the "Capitalism knows its rule rule has nothing to fear from Anarchy."

shows that the capitalists "know that the axe that will behead the Tyrant Capitalism, is held in the powerful grasp of Socialism."

Perhaps the best book for propa-ganda purposes the Party has yet issued.

Sections should push it. Individuals should circulat

Ten cents per copy. Ten copies or more, five cents per copy.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY 2 New Reade street, New York City.

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The most of those German books we advertised a short time ago have been The following can still be obsold. tained at prices indicated:

ie Låendliche Arbeiterfrage. Von Kablukow. Regular price, 75 cents. Die

Special price, 21 cents. By mail, 10 cents extra. Die Geschichte des Britischen Trade

Unionismus. Von Webb. Regular price, \$2.50. Special price, 75 cents. By mail, 15 cents extra. Die

Franzoesische Revolution. Von oss. Regular price, \$2. Special Bloss. price, 63 cents. By mail, 15 cents extra

Fortschritt und Armuth. Von Henry George. Regular price, \$1. Special price, 50 cents. By mail, 15 cents extra

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Die 'Sociale Baukunst. Von Petzler. Parts One and Two. Regular price, 60 cents each. Special price, 27 cents each. By mail, 10 cents extra.

Die Franzoesische Revolution von 1848. Von Heretier, Regular price, \$2.20. Special price, 63 cents. By mail, 20 cents extra.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 2-6 New Reade Street. New York City.

Gone With the Dough.

Kansas City, Mo., March 2 .- The Star reports that William C. Bell, city elevator inspector, has disappeared, and that the officers of the Engineers' Union, of which he was recording secretary, are very anxious about \$286 of the m money which Bell had. Bell has been gone since February 15. He left behind his wife and 5-year-old daughter, who live in Landis court.

UNION TREASURER GONE.

Iron Moulders Would Give a Good

Yonkers, Feb. 28 .- The members of

The matter has been placed in the

times. Sugrue being the only person who had authority to withdraw it. He

A Slave Machine Shop. Lowell, Mass., Mar. 1.-The employees of the Lowell Machine shop are on the verge of a strike. Mr. Shaw, who took Supt. Flather's place when who took supt. Fighters place when the latter resigned and went to Chicago, has put time clocks in every room of the machine shop, and is holding the men to the strictest account of how they spend their time. The men do not object to the clocks

and stand ready to register when they come and leave the shop, but they do object to recording themselves at every hand's turn, making them no better than mere machines. When the employe commences work

in the morning he is compelled to regis-ter in his time. If he is called away from his machine for more than a minute, whatever the reason may be, he is obliged to ring in and register the exact time that he left his machine, also the time when he returns and furthermore he is compelled to state to a clerk, who is always in attendance, the reason for

leaving his machine. The affair is so complicated that outsiders can not believe that a factory could adopt such a slave-like method of working.

As a result of the present method, over half a fourn men were ascharged last evening. It is claimed that the journey-men under the recent restrictions cannot make the former wages and further trouble will undoubtedly arise fom it.

Factory Law Tabled in Senate. Albany, Feb. 28,-The Senate met for half an nour this morning and took up

half an nour this morning and took up what are considered the unimportant bills on its calendar. On motion of Senator Grady the vote was reconsidered by which the Senate yesterday passed Senator Marshall's bill authorising a woman over 21 years of age to work in a factory at night or in the day time, providing she does not work more than ten hours in any twenty-four. Senator Grady then moved that the motion lie on the table. Thus was adopted.

working days, ing in a loss of wages amounting to \$375,252, estimating the average wage rate at \$1.50. The whole number of strikes and lockouts was 96. Forty-two were successful, eleven partially successful, eleven amicably adjusted, and thirty-two unsuccessful. The fact that most of the strikes were either wholly or partially successful demon-strates, in a measure, the strength of the

labor movement, but it is significant chiefly because it accentuates the prevalent good times Without profit-able business Connecticut's manufacturers could not have acceded to these de-mands There should be harmony between employer and employed. Each

should share prosperity and depression. Neither should handicap the other; but both should strive to maintain the pres ent industrial position of the State and the conditions which make for the independence and manhood of its citi-(? ? ?). zens.

The Bureau recommends that more free public employment bureaux be es-tablished throughtout the State and that each office should be provided with at least two men, one to handle the routine office work, the other to reach employ-

ers and employees outside. "During the five months under consideration the five offices received 5,742 applications for help, and secured 3,141 positions."

Then we read further: "A practice of overseers in blackmailing employees and compelling them to pay commissions FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF EM-

PLOYMENT has been discovered by this bureau. This evil demands the attention of manufacturers and should be suppressed at once.

[And yet there exists a law in Con-necticut which places a fine of \$50 upon such offenses] such offenses.] We read still further: "It is reported

orders are now placed with the manu-factures to keep their factories in full operation for periods from six months

Th result was that all the National Brewery Workmen were locked out Saturday night, at 12 o'clock midnight. Some of them weakened and withdrew, and most of the breweries started up Monday.

The Unemployed in Berlin.

The figures recently published relat-ing to the number of the unemployed in Berlin were not complete. The final VIDED THAT THE "MAJORITY OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY AP-PROVES OF THIS STEP." In what returns now to hand show that 76,029 persons are out of work in Berlin and its suburbs, while 52,501 persons are working short hours. In addition to these, 19,239 are unemployed owing to illness or physical disability. Not reckthese, 19,239 are unemployed owing to illness or physical disability. Not reck-oning these sick persons, 126,530 per-sons remain who are in full health, but have either no employment at all, of his party? In France "the approval of the Socialist Party" is necessarily and naturally translated "the approval of a Socialist Party" and "a Socialist Party" shick is or whose wages are curtailed owing to shortened hours. These figures take no account of the very large number of workmen who work by the job and are

earning much less owing to the bad times. The above gives quite another idea of

the real economical situation than the figures of the Berlin police authorities,

who discovered only about 10,000 un-employed. The trades union committee which instituted the above inquiry has fulfilled a very difficult task, which made possible only by about 12,000 workmen spending two Sundays in going from house to house asking for information with regard to the position of the breadwinners.-Berlin Correspondence

first protest against his remaining in and consistently maintained towards office last autumn, had all that a loyal the Kautsky Resolution and M. Millesocialist could ask for and that since

rand, Yours sincerely, J. CARSTAIRS MATHEWSON. KEEP AWAY FROM ST. LOUIS.

More Men There Now Than Will Be Needed for World's Fair. St. Louis, Mo., March 3.-The Post-

Dispatch says: "Newspapers in other towns and cities noted is that those who, like yourself would do well to inform their readers that St. Louis has enough labor at this supported the Kautsky resolution at Paris, have given up the right to indulge you pass upon the "ministerials" in the issue referred to. This resolution justitime, and that it is too soon for, workingmen and others to come here in large numbers with the object of getting em-ployment in connection with the World's fies the entry of a Socialist into a capitalist government (so long as that gov Fair. erument negates its classhood and shows

"Rev. Taylor Bernard, in an address before the Evangelical Alliance Monday. called the attention to the fact that the men out of wory who are swarming into this city are unable to obtain employment of refuge. He said that the

sight of the crowds of homeless men trying to get a vacant spot on the floor the old church on Eleventh and Locust streets, for a night'srest, affected him so that he was unable to sleep. These men, he said, were not tramps. Many of them were educated and skilled, yet could find nothing to do. buildings for the World's Fair, it is foolish for men to flork to this city.

The man who comes now without means, runs the risk of falling into utter destitution.'

Women and Children in the Silk Industry.

the constitution, programme and rules of the party of which MM. Jaures, Gerault-Richard and Millerand are mem-Washington, Feb." 28 .- The Census Bureau announces that in 1900 there were 483 silk factories in the country, with a capital of \$81,082,021, and an bers? I think it would clear up a great deal of confusion if we could get exact average of 65,416 wage carners drawing total wages of \$20,982,194. Of the wage information on this point. France is all present the battlefield where a principle earpers 34, ere women sixteen years old and over, and 6,413 were children of enormous importance to the whole old and over, Socialist Movement is being fought out, under sixteen. The total value of

and it is imperative that we should know products was \$107,256,258.

du

Bell was appointed to the office of city elevator inspector by Mayor Reed (Democrat) seven months ago. His salary was \$100 a month. He was bonded by a surety company to faithfully account for all moneys collected for the city. He collected and turned over to the city treasurer \$128 in January for inspecting elevators. He has turned in nothing for February, although he inspected elevators as usual the first half of February. If it is found that Bell owes the city anything it can be collected from his bondsmen.

Bell was treasurer of the committee appointed to get up the ninth annual ball of Kansas City local union No. 6 of the International Union of Steam Engineers. The officers of this lodge say he had \$286 of the money collected. They have found that he left behind \$65 on deposit in the First National Bank, and Mr. Swinney, president of the bank. has promised them he will hold this money until they can bring legal proceedings to get it. The union will also claim Bell's salary for the last half of February. Mrs. Bell collected the first half after he had gone away.

Bell told his wife before he left that he was going to Mexico to look for a better job. A day later she got a letter from him written on a train, inclosing \$10 for his little daughter. Mrs. Bel and her daughter left yesterday to visit relatives mear Kansas City. Before Mayer Reed appointed him to the office in the city hall he was engineer of the Gibraltar building.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY MARCH 8, 1902.

WEEKLY PEOPLE. Published by the Socialist Labor Farty, at 2,4 and 6 New Reade St., New York. P.O. Bor 1576. Telephone, 129 Franklin. EVERY SATURDAY. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance ingle Copy..... 02 Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 ant a copy; 100 to 500 copies, % cent a opy; 500 or more, ½ cent a copy. As tar 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



The worker, who once carried in his own hands the skill of a whole trade, could move whithersoever he willed to exercise his industry and earn his living; the modern laborer. however, such as he is made by cap-Italiam, is a mere accessory, who, eperated from his fellows, is forthwith deprived of both skill and independence, and is forced to submit to whatever regulation is imposed STORCH. upon him.

THE WORKMAN MADE SCAPE. GOAT.

John M. Wisker, the engineer whos train, amid blinding soot, smoke and fog, crashed into another train in the New York Central Tunnel has been indicted: Under the skilful guidance of the Reform District Attorney, the Grand Jury found itself "beyond any reasonable" doubt," convinced of his culpability and found a bill against him for manslaughter. On the other hand, under skilful guidance of the same Reform District Attorney, the Grand Jury could not convince itself "beyond a reasonable doubt" that the officials of the New York Central were guilty, and it accordingly allowed to go off scot free the gentlemen whose management, the above named soot, smoke and fog was allowed to gather in the tunnel, despite repeated accidents, and despite a prophetic presentment, made by another Grand Jury not quite ten months ago, calling-attention to the horrible Dark Hole of Calcutta that those same gentlemen were

keeping up in the Tuunek That the class of people, who get on capitalist Boards of Directors, who call themselves "workingmen," and whose ponderous salaries are lumped in Census reports with the pittances e-vned by the actual workers on the roads, are, at every such recurring event as the Tunnel Horror, found out to be non-workers. except in the work of drawing salaries, is nothing uncommon. Nor is it at all. uncommon that whenever punishment is to be meted out, it regularly falls wholly upon the worker. For all that, there is in this particular instance something uncommon; and fortunate is the uncommonness thercof.

selves? A PRELIMINARY KNOCK-DOWN. About a week agd, an article from Washington, D. C., appeared in a number of papers setting forth that the sails of the national ship were simply bulging with the gale of prosperity. As usual in such cases, columns-full of figures were trotted out to back the prosperity claims; and the official document, just published, from which the figures were taken was pronounced "a picture on every page." Particularly emphatic was that part of the articles in question that

Why not try to run that cannon your-

food for caunon.

gave the statistics on savings banks. The number of depositors for 1901 was given at 6,107,083; the amount of deposits was given at \$2,449,547,885. As usual, the conclusion was drawn that these depositors were workingmen, that these deposits was wealth owned by workingmen, and, consequently, that the down.

condition of the workers was increasingly prosperous. As usual, again, when looked into," the figures failed to bear out the conclusion; on the contrary they

point the other way. The Census reports are yet wholly wanting on the manufacturing, mechanical and other industries in most of the States from which savings banks reports are given; and even the Census reports that are out are still far from complete on these important points. Nevertheless, incomplete as they are, they bear, as far as they go, a complete refutation of the claim, based on the reports of savings banks, that the depositors are ican citizen would appear solidly arrayed workmen and the deposits workmen's against any pulpiteer, of whatever deproperty. The below table gives in comprehen-

sive form the status in the matter of States that the Census reports on manufacturing industries enable conclusions to be drawn from. As to Florida and Utah, the below figures of deposits and amounts deposited are for 1900. They are left out of the report for 1901:

est shad . w Hampsa th Carolina Island ware of States. Earners. -8328258282 88. N.1.K Deposits. 2 2009 1250 2009 1250 2009 Deposited Excess of Wage Earners Over Deposits. 8:::: Wage Earners, Deposits Over

What do these figures show?

"Number of manufacturing waye 'carn-

ers:" the same individual wage earner

is not counted twice. It follows that the

It must be kept in mind that the column headed: "Number of Deposits" is misleading, and that it is made all the German and Polish priests of Buffalo;

fills on the economic field: the role of 6 times, and in West Virgina nearly 7 times, as there are deposits! 2nd: Even if-what the most brazen juggler in labor statistics would hesitate No. 6's "Glorious Fight" Placed On to assert-each of the manufacturing wage earners in Connecticut, Delaware,

Iowa, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Utah and Vermont is a savings bank depositor, with a savings bank book in his pocket, there is in all of these States an excess, in most of them a huge excess, of deposits over manufacturing wage earpers, the excess ranging all the way from over 200,000

to over 1,000. When the number of wage earners in the many other than manufacturing industries for the District and the States now in shall be known, and the Ceusus figures shall be complete for the whole country the double dishonest fiction that the working class of the land are depositors in the savings banks, and that the savings bank deposits are working class property will be still more completely flattened out. The above is only a preliminary knock-

BOYCOTT AND COUNTER-BOY' COTT.

As widely advertised in the public press, Bishop James E. Quigley of Buffalo, N. Y., issued on the 23rd of Febru ary a pastoral letter to the priests of the German and Polish churches in Buffalo placing the Social Democratic party under the ban of the Roman Catholic Church. Such conduct, at first blush, would arouse popular indignation. It matters not what political convictions a man may be of, every worthy Amernomination, who would officially interfere in politics; and the indignation would be all the more vehement if the savings banks depositors for the eleven meddler spoke as the subject of a for-

> eign potentate, as Bishop Quigley does But the nation's saving sense of humon will, in this instance, stay its indignation. The occasion is rather for a loud, long, roaring and prolonged guffaw. Even a superficial reading of the

Bishop's pastoral suggests quaint suggestings. Why is the thunderbolt factory of the Bishop set in motion specifically against the Social Democratic Party? How comes it he does not flare up at the Socialist Movement in general? Or can it be that he is actually so well informed as to know that the Social Democratic Party stands to Socialism in the relation of Ireland to snakes? And even so why does he pick out the shivering and forlorn bakers-dozen of Buffalo Kangaroos, who don't know themselves whether they are dead or alive, for the toads on whom to ply this toad-sticker ? These questions, that naturally suggest themselves and in that very order, suggest a full and careful reading of the Bishop's fulmination that, in its turn suggests some special inquiry. The secret that then leaps forth is well deserving of all the roars of laughter that one may have

felo two obscure, penny-chasing German papers, struggling hard for existence. They are the "Volksfreund" and the Arbeiter - Zeitung." The former is a Roman Catholic organ, the latter is the organ of the German Organized Scabbery, which flies the Social Democratic Party colors. The competition of these two papers for subscribers is as sharp as that of two rival dives facing each

READ AND PONDER.

Exhibition.

In the early history of the Socialist Labor Party, the introduction of the Socialist Republic, as advocated by its writers and speakers, was combatted by capitalist papers, mercenary pulpiteers, and other upholders of the robber system, with various fallacious arguments, imong others that it would break up the home, destroy religion, take away the incentive to industry, and reduce us all to a common and inferior level, all of which were stupidly re-echoed by

the unthinking working class. Thanks to the untiring efforts of the Socialist Labor Party, each and every erroneous statement advanced as an argument by the capitalist class to keep the working class in ignorance of the causes of so much poverty and distress has been demonstrated to be untenable, and no worker who is at all familia with Socialism longer attempts to make use of these exploded so-called arguments. But for some unexplainable rea son the workers, accustomed to move mechanically, in a certain groove, still

refrain from putting in operation that which has been so conclusively prover o be for their material benefit, i .. the But in Co-operative Commonwealth. stead they readily grasp at any old argument that it is the Socialist theory that is at fault and not their moral cowardice that prevents them from exchanging a system which entails so much misery and hardship to the work ers for one in which peace and plenty would naturally obtain, since the cause of their poverty, the private ownership of the means of production, distribution and transportation, would no longer

exist. The latest argument advanced is not against the ethics or economics advo-cated by the Socialist Labor Party, but against its tactics; namely, "that the S. L. P. is against trades unions." This argument, as all the others, was not first advanced by the rank and file of the working class, but by the ones whos material interests were threatened-the

either crooked or ignorant officers of old-style "no-politics-in-the-union" trades organizations, and which is to a con-siderable extent re-echoed by the working class without any mental effort on their part to learn of its truth or its untruth.

The Socialist Labor Party has contended, and with a mass of documen-tary and other evidence satisfactorily proved to any and every houest investi gator, that while we have a large number of workingmen organized into constitutional bodies, they can in no wise be considered trades unions, if we meas ure them by the correct definition of the word. If we are to take an organization whose basic principles are founded on the knowledge that in our society today there are two classes-the capitalist class and the working class; the first. the capitalist class, being the master of the land and the means by which all necessities and luxuries are produced and distributed, the other, the working class, master of nothing, itself being a commodity (labor power); that the individual worker can of his own power do nothing to better his condition, but must necessarily associate himself with his fellows in order to compel the capitalist to at all consider him; that the injury of one member, not only of his own craft, but of his own class, should be the concern of all; that the only final solution of the so-called "labor problem"

taking out of the hands of the capitalist class the land and all the of production and distribution, means placing them in the hands of the workng class, to be operated by them and administered for them by means of government. If, then, we take this as a definition of what a union should be and measure our present pure and simple labor organizations by it, not one of them could qualify as a union, for an intelligent understanding of these facts has never been demonstrated to be pos essed by any of them. To the pure and simpler there is no labor question aside from when his employer attempts to squeeze a little more profits out of him, and his actions on such occasions are governed entirely by the instinctive desire to protect himself from harm by a decrease in wages. That there is a working class and a capitalist class-or working people and "bosses," being the pure and simple distinction-is true now and always will be, is the pure and simpler's opinion, for, as he will positively state from his superficial knowledge of the world's history, they "always" were. Whether a man, in his opinion, will be a boss or a workingman depends entirely upon individual merits; if he has "brains," he will demon strate the possession of them by lifting himself from the working class ranks to the position of "boss." If he has not, he must remain a worker. That the "boss" makes profits out of him to the position of the he declares to be a just reward for the "brains" and "risks" of the "boss." Ex-cept occasionally, when the "boss" tries to demonstrate that his "brains" are of extraordinary quality, and, consequently worthy of more profits, does our unio man show anything but the most kindly feeling for the "boss." All the union man asks is a "fair share." Different men in different trades get an altogether different idea of what is a "fair share, that. idea having no relation to the value of their products or what their wages will buy, but is based upon their wages in dollars and cents, hours of labor, etc., since he personally became familiar with them: one set looking upon \$12 a week as simply robbery of the "boss," while another set would consider while another set would consider twice that sum as about a "fair share. Not perceiving the class struggle, not recognizing that the government is an agency of the "boss" or capitalist class, and who uses such government, means of the courts, the militia, and police to counteract whatever little use his "union" might be to him in getting or retaining his "fair share," the Social st Labor Party has as yet been unable to convince them to any considerable

tions, in this capitalist government, and fail yet to see that the only reason they are given to them is to reward the faithful servant in their (the bosses') interest and at the same time blurr the class lines.

The statement has been made, and amply proven, that the officers of pure and simple unions consider the uniou's treasury their private property, and at all times see to it that the stream that flows in is large and the one that flows ous, unless it flows in their direction, is small. Of course they do not dip their hands in and take out money without giving a pretext. Strikes are used for a double purpose: one to levy a large assessment to get money in and to "fight capital with capital" in order to get it out. The latest case to demonstrate this fact is that of No. 6 against the New York "Sun."

In August, 1899, the New York "Sun" management anticipated the officers of No. 6, (a number of whom have been and are agents for the Mergenthaler machines, and who were using their posi-tion as officers in the interest of the Mergenthaler against the Lanston, in which Laffan, manager of the "Sun," fuancially interested)and locked out about 200 printers, the pressmen, stereotypers, and others of the allied trades going out in sympathy. The union officers lost no time in putting on a 5 per cent. assessment, which some time later was reduced to 2 per cent. A sum aggregating at least \$100,000 has be gathered in, the spending of which was given over to a "Secret Committee." Now that the members are getting heartily tired of paying the 2 per cent, the officers have been trying to "settle the strike" on the basis of GIVING EVERY MAN WHO TOOK THE UNION MEN'S PLACES A UNION CARD AT REGULAR RATES, no discount for cash. They have demon-strated that they can do nothing for their old members and do not claim they are going to do anything for the new-just "do" them, that's all. After "fighting" two years and spending \$100,-000, they are willing to settle, and are actually begging Laffan to give them a chance to collect dues and assessments Herewith is appended from his "rats." the text of the terms of No. 6: New York, Jan. 31st, 1902.

This agreement, made this 31st day of January, 1902, between Mr. Marks Arnheim, representing Mr. W. M. Laf-fan, of the "Sun," and Mr. Ernest Arnheim. Bohm and Mr. Morris Brown, of the Central Federated Union, and Mr. Marsden G. Scott, president of New York Typographical Union No. 6, is as follows:

First-Mr. Arnheim has full power to represent Mr. Laffan in the matter of settling the differences between New York Typographical Union No. 6 and the New York "Sun," Mr. Arnheim having the written authority of Mr. Laffan to represent him, such written authority having been shown to the members of this committee.

Second-It is explicitly understood and agreed to, that on May 1st, 1902, the composing rooms of the "Sun" and 'Evening Sun" are to be unionized.

Third-It is explicitly understood and agreed that on or after May 1st, next, Typographical Union No. 6 will admit to membership all the situation holders of the "Sun" and "Evening Sun" composing rooms upon the payment of the regular initiation fee, but no oue now employed by the "Sun" shall be forced to join the union. It is, of course, understood that the employees of the "Sun" "Evening Sun" composing rooms shall be free to join the union if they so desire, and shall be so informe the proper representative of the "Sun."

Fourth-All former members of any Typographical Union now situation holders in the composing rooms of the "Sun" and "Evening Sun" shall make application for membership in the union, but only providing such former members willing to do so, and their volition are is not to be controlled. It is understood, of course, that the employees mentioned in this paragraph shall be free to join the union if they so desire, and shall be so informed by the proper representative of the "Sun." Fifth-The officers of Typographical

Union No. 6 agree that there shall be no interference on the part of their or-ganization with any other mechanical time foe to the octopos, has reformed. department of the "Sun" and "Evening

"agreement" is so plain that no trouble will be taken to point them out. They are even willing to work with "scab" They pressmen and stereotypers. In a hand bill of poster size they show

their confidence in the working class by ignoring them altogether and appealing entirely to the "sympathy" of middle class and other capitalists, who have wage slaves of their own to exploit. Under the title "The Universal Sympathy for Old Age," they recite the piti-ful tale of the cruel treatment by Paul Dana of his old men-who are at once stockholders and employees of the "Sun." After citing a number of cases of old men who have not worked a day since 1899, and who are of no use to any one else on account of their age, they appeal to the middle class to help them beat the "Sun" for these meu's sake, and then on the other side of the bill give the broken agreement, which had Mr. Laffan accepted it, would hav left their old men, over whom they shed so many crocodile tears, out in the cold, and the rats, whom they have spent

over \$100,000 fighting, hold the tions. To all of which the members of No. 6 seem willing to peacefully submit. I would like to ask the members of No. 6 if they do not think it is about time for them to awaken to the fact that there is a labor question, and that as long as they allow the means by which they create wealth to remain the private property of a set of idle capi-talists and Wall street gamblers, so long will there be recurring evidences of that fact, now in this trade and place, now in some other trade and place, and that the only way to settle this labor problem once for all is for them to organiza under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party, the only party that has steadily called their attention both to the cause of the evil and to the labor crooks who profit thereby, vote its ticket into power, capture the powers of government, and use it to put the mills, mines, factories and railroads in the hands of the working class, to be operated by them, co-operatively, as they are to-day, but-as they are not to-day-also to be enjoyed by them. BIG SIX DUES-PAYER.

How great has been the contrast be-

ween the aspect usually presented by he show-windows on Washington's the birthday, and the aspect they have presented this year. Formerly, Washing, ton's pictures filled the windows; this year their place was taken by pictures of Prince Henry. On Washington's pictures there is nothing but his face; on Prince Henry's pictures there is noth-ing but his clothes.

The Hindoo twin, Rodica, who was recently cut from her sister in order that her life might be saved, is in way to recover. The other twin fair was afflicted with a tuberculosis tumor. and the progress of the disease was tell ing on the twin that was not diseased. The condition of the working class is typified to a certain extent by this case. There is a bond connecting the healthy, vigorous and intelligent working class with the pestiferous trades union of the pure and simple variety. This bond can be severed, with no injury to the workers, while its continuance means that the workers will surely be infected. and will ultimately suffer from the very simple union such a menace to every man who works for a living.

Prof. John Wurtz, of the Yale Law School, drew the attention of his class to certain shortcomings when he said: Never in my experience have I met a class that stood so low in general scholar ship, so low in general deportment and

so rowdyish in conduct. I might say right here that I am expressing manimous opinion of the Law School faculty. It is a foregone conclusion that one-third of the class cannot and will not pull through their final examination

There have been many examples of college rowdyism recently. "Co-eds" have been attacked, and public and private property has been destroyed. stead of bewailing the fact, the worthy professor should advocate the addition of a course in thuggery to the college curriculum. The young "contlement who are to be the future fleecers of labor know the qualifications required.

reeches or medieval armor with a sword

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN-To me it is very clear that the Socialist programme will go to smash against the moral sense of the American people.

UNCLE SAM-Inasmuch as to which's B. J.-Inasmuch as to the moral sense of the American people will revolt against the idea of confiscation.

U. S .- Confiscation? For instance?

B. J .- The Socialist will, for instance, tell you point-blank that they mean to appropriate the railroads without indemnifying their owners.

U. S.-Supposing they did! B. J.-That is confiscation, and confiscation is an immoral act! and no moral people like the American would countenance such a thing.

U. S. (after a pause)-What is the name of the Austrian village in which you were born?

B. J. (indignant)-Austrian village! I was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and you know it!

U. S.-Oh, I mean your father, in what Austrian village was he born? B. J.-My father was born in Boston,

sir, near the Boston Common. U. S.-Oho! Well, then, it must have been your mother. What Austrian vil-lage does she hail from?

B. J. (very indignant)-Do you call Lynn an "Austrian village?" You know very well she was born in Lynn.

U. S. (affecting embarrassment)-Well, I mean your father's mother or your mother's father. In what Austrian vilage were they born?

B. J. (very haughtily)-I want you to inderstand that not only was I born here and my parents, too, but all my four grand-parents, and all their grand-parents were born in this country; we are of pure Mayflower extraction, and Nev England stock.

U. S .- Then you all descend from the neighborhood of where Bunker Hill Monument now stands? B. J.-Exactly.

U. S.-Then you feel very proud about the American Revolution, do you not?

B. J.-Don't YOU? U. S .- I do, most assuredly. And do

you think our ancestors acted immorally on that occasion? B. J.-Certainly not! Do YOU?

B. J .- Of course not. But will yob.

oblige me by imparting to me a certain information after which my heart now B. J.-With pleasure.

U. S .- How much indemnity did our ancestors pay King George when they colonies away from him? ook the B. J.-Indemnity?!?

U. S .- Yes, my sweet preacher of weet morality,-"indemnity. B. J .- You must be crazy.

U. S .- Were not our ancestors moral?

B. J.-Certainly U. S .- Did not King George own these colonies?

B. J.-Yes. U. S.-And were they not yanked away from him? B. J.-Certainly! And wasn't that

right? U. S .- You see, I am no "moralist:" you are the moralist. Tell me how much indemnity our ancestors paid King

George for having yanked his property from him? According to you, for a Anti-monopoly Hogg of Texas some people to take a thing without giving the Hogg struck oil and he is one of the owner indemnity is immoral. King George owned the colonies; they were plutes" himself. Hogg is in London-in taken from him; and our ancestors who did the talking were moral. It follows that they must have indemnified him. B. J. remains stupefied. U. S.-Hullo, there! The indemnity! ondon social domain and is trying to



other on the same street. That is the

secret of the Bishop's letter to the

As a rule, such glaring acts of injustice carry the stamp of only one or the other of capitalist parties. If Tammany had been in power, not a few would the innocents, have been who would, have thought, oh, if only the Republican party had been in power! On the other hand, had the Republicans been in power; quite a few would the innocents have been who would have sighen, oh, if only Lahor-Loving Democrats had been in power. And thus the point would have been muffed: the important fact would have escaped all but the most watchful that the infamy committed was, not the act of this or that political party, as the case might happen to be, but the act of the capitalist class, which both parties agree upon upholding, nursing and protecting. Now, the uncommonness in this Tunnel case lies in the fact that the point cannot be muffed except a man be a natural born idiot.

The Administration now in power in New York, and under whose presiding influence, direction and breath the certainly guilty New York Central officials go free, while the at least probably innocent Wisker is indicted, that Administration is not Republican only, is not Demoefatic only, it is both Democratic and Republican. The Administration is n an Administration, made up of repntative men of both parties. The infamy of Wisker's indictment, and of of over 12,000, in North Caroling an freedom granted to the Board of Direct excess of over 58,000, in West Virginia ors is thereby riveted in plain view of all in excess of over 28,000. In other npon the Capitalist Class.

ding in the official ret explains his singling out of the by being headed: "Number of Deposi-Social Democracy; that accounts for his tors," The two headings, particularly wrath at the "Arbeiter-Zeitung"; and the latter (No. of Depositors), suggest that is the milk in the cocoanut of his separate and distinct individuals makindignation at the threatened boycott of ing deposits. Now, that is a false sugthe "Volksfreund." . In other words, gestion. One depositor can make as the Bishop's letter is but a counter-boymany deposits as there are savings cott hand-bill in a fight for subscribers, banks within his reach. Obviously, the i. e., shekels.

number of deposits may be, and as a matter of fact is, considerably, larger Who, in view of all this, would not rather laugh than indignate; and, rather than the number of actual depositors; than denounce the meddling priest, but the exact figures on the number of thank him for a conduct that lets in so actual depositors is unascertainable. On much light upon the "godliness" of pulthe other hand, there can be no suggespitcerdom? tion of false numbers under the head:

Political and Economic.

number of manufacturing wage earners The papers published in the interests given may be considered accurate, while of Organized Scabbery are indignant at that of deposits is inaccurate, inasmuch the fact that Wu Ting Fang called Gomas it is in excess of actual depositors. pers an "agitator." They demand that Despte this looseness, that makes in he be run out of the country for calling Gompers names. "The United Mine favor of a favorable showing for "Pros-Workers' Journal" is especially hot. It perity," the above table shows: 1st: Even if-what the most blatant may be that this heat comes from a fear Prosperity-Howler would hardly dare that Wu will call Mitchell or Dolan a proclaim-each of the deposits in the Disworkingman. The point the paper makes trict of Columbia, Florida, North Carois that the Chinese are a menace to all lina and West Virginia is made by a American workingmen, and that they separate workingman, there is, in the should be excluded forever. Samuel District of Columbia an excess of over, Gompers, and the body he represents, are 19,000 manufacturing wage carners a greater power for harm than the Chialone over deposits, in Florida an excess nese. Gompers and the rest of the labor fakirs have done more injury to the m granted to the Board of Direct- excess of over 58,000, in West Virginia workers to-day than the Chinese could ever do. It is against them that the indignation and the efforts of the working class should be directed, because in their overthrow there is a greater vic Democratic or Republican, simply as facturing wage earners alone, in Florida in their overthrow there is a greater vic-tory than in passing a thousand exclu-

Sixth-The boycott is hereby with-Lombard street trying to get the "moneyed interests" interested in his oil. drawn and declared off, as a part of this agreement, and Typographical Un-It is said that he has penetrated the ion No. 6 hereby binds itself that no further action of any kind whatsoever break into the exclusive court shall be taken hostile or injurious to the The next thing we will hear is that Hogg "Sun's" interests. s to attend the coronation in knew Seventh-It is agreed that Mr. Arnheim shall be immediately placed in pos at his side. There will be woe among session of a list of the situation holders of the "Sun" and "Evening Sun" composing rooms, and it is agreed that all vacancies which shall occur from this date in these departments shall be filled by members of the union, the foreman to be free to select from the entire membership of Typographical Union No. 6, old employees to be preferred. Eighth-It is agreed that the scale of wages, hours, etc., in effect in the union newspaper offices of this city shall apply to the "Sun" and "Evening Sun" composing rooms. Ninth-Typographical No. 6 waives all claims to jurisdiction over men or boy employed as attendants on Lanston casting machines Tenth-It is agreed that Mr. Arnheim shall act as the representative of the "Sun" on all points not covered in this agreement. In conclusion Messrs. Marks Arnheim, Ernest Bohm, Morris Brown and Marsden G. Scott hereby express their unanimous opinion that this agreement will result to the entire satisfaction of all concerned,' and that any points not covered will be amicably adjusted through the good offices of Mr. Arnheim. Witness Wm. C. McCloy. MARKS ARNHEIM. MARSDEN, G. SCOTT, MORRIS BROWN, ERNEST BOHM. Sworn and subscribed before me this 31st day of January, 1902. WERNER F. BERNHART. Certificate filed in N. Y. C. fuse it. Someone has paid for your act of the union officer who accents posi- The dues hubting nature of this

the Bryanites of Texas when the news penetrates the din raised by the dcnouncers of the crime of '73. International Typographical Union No. 6 showed its friendliness for "The Jour-nal," "the friend and champion of labor." when it hopped with its "Big 16" necks of the proof readers shoe on the and copy holders who had a misunder standing with Brother Capital Hearst. Number 6 has been playing with Journal" in just about the same way as a bird plays with a snake when it flops irresistably towards it. "The Journal" has use for Number 6. There is no sentimentality in the busiess office of the paper, and there is no idiocy there. Those two things are reserved for the editorial page. is no fear of Number 6, and there is no overestimate of its force. What there s, however, is an understanding of the fact that the fakirs of Number 6 can keep the dupes of Number 6 in line. It was done in the case of the compositors who wished to go out with the proof readers. They were whipped into line and they took their whipping with as much grace as they take everything else that is given to them from the hand Capital. It is the fitness of things that the Kangaroo Social Democracy is willing to be dominated by that sort of thing. If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not re-

pires

B. J. fidgets about. U. S.-You don't seem to hear (yelling in his ear). The indemnity! The indemnity!! How much indemnity did King George get? B. J. (exasperated)-None ! Hang

you; none!

S .- And yet our ancestors were U. moral?

B. J.-Stop bautering me. Tell me how it is. I don't quite understand it. Was it immoral on the part of our ancestors not to indemnify King George? U. S.-No; it was not immoral. If they had, it would have been stupid. You don't indemnify the highway The for the stolen goods you take back from

circles

him, do you? B. J.-Nixy. U. S.-Neither does a nation. The question is simply this: Does the American people need the railroads to live? If they do, the railroads can be and must be appropriated, just the same as There the colonies were without indemnity. Moreover, such appropriation is eminently just. The present owners of the rail oads and of all other machinery and and needed by the people never produced them. The land is nature's gift, the machinery is the product of the brain and manual labor of the working class, stolen from them by the capitalist class. To take this property is but to restore it to The same common senseits owners. The same common sense-and morality is always on the side of

common sense-that caused our ances-tors to yank the colonies out of the clutches of the British Crown without indemnity, will guide our people to vote themselves into power and the land and the capital back into their own hands. The immorality lies on the side of the thieves who stole the people's subscription. Renew. when it ex- heritage and are now seeking to keep

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in rint under an assumed name will attach ich name to their communications, besides eir own signature and address. None her will be recognized.]

| As to the S. T. & L. A. | |
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| | • |
| · First-What should be the atti- | • |
| * tude of the S. L. P. on the subject | • |
| . of the economic organization of | • |
| Labor? Should it hold such or- | • |
| ganizations to be needed, or to be | • |
| wholly needless? | • |
| Second-What is the present | * |
| * attitude of the S. L. P. towards | • |
| * the pure and simple trades organ- | |
| • ization?. | |
| Third—What should be the atti- | • |
| * tude of the S. L. P. towards pure | |
| * and simple organizations? | |
| Fourth-Does the S. L. P. need | |

the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations? Fifth-Does the connection of

the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the So-cialist Movement, and in what way?

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I'The Roman figure over each letter ndicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. Th Curran letter inaugurated that system in umbered Letter I.]

VIII. Having belonged to Section Lincoln since the organization of the same, and having belonged in the early days of unionism to Machinists and Blacksmiths Union No. 1 of Ohio, and afterwards to the Knights of Labor, also having served two terms in the Legislature of Nebraska (1881 and 1891), I wish to add my mite to the discussion of the Social-ist. Trade & Labor Alliance, as the discussion is very interesting to me, and cannot but prove advantageous to the Party in my judgment. To question one, I will answer that I

believe an organization on the economic field is not only necessary, but absolutely so in order to drill the masses of labor. and infuse into them some hope which the old style pure and simple-and more simple than pure-daily prove unfit for. Question two I cannot answer well, as both the S. L. P. here are small in number and unionism hard to locate. those living in manufacturing centers can do it better. Also question 3.

Question four-I would say the S. L. . needs the S. T. & L. A. more to reach the laboring masses than for anything else; just as the army needs the squad drill to fit them to act together. In my estimation a speech once in a while is good: but in order to get the awkward id to get instruction (and the labor ing classes, in my estimation, are said awkward squad yet) it is necessary to drill a prolonged time.

Question five-I would say cannot be answered intelligently. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to give the S. T. & L. A. a fair trial. The Party has passed L. A. a rair process of purification of tac-through a process of purification of tac-tics and an advance of clear cut princi-ples, to such an extent since the formation of the S. T. & L. A., that we may be misled in ascribing a loss of votes to the S. T. & L. A. when the reason was only the loss of floating votes not belong. ing to us at all.

Ing to us at all. I do not know very much about the growth of the S. T. & L. A. being out of its influence here, none having been formed here yet, but I well remember the growth of the unions when they were first started, in this country. Let not those who want the Alliance to grow mushrooms after a rain think that would describe the growth of the simple and pure. It was as slow of growth as the oak is. The Knights of Labor was the meteor in flash, but it proved a flash

| n, the pan. | • | J. HERMAN | ł. |
|---|------------|------------|----|
| Timelle No | | J. FIERMAN | i. |
| Lincoln, Ne | D. | | |
| | or Pattern | | |
| A SHORE AND A STORE AND A SHORE AND A S | | | |

My contribution to the Alliance debate is as follows: Question No. 1.

"It seems to me that the S. L. P. should hold that economic organizations should hold that economy or an are needless. In the few industries where the work-

the pure and simple form of organization are doomed. If there are those of the working class who believe that tion there are still benefits to be derived in trade organizations let them plug away, but for us, political action, adherence to

the platfo m of the S. L. P. I regard this first proposition the cssential one.

Question No. 2.

As to our smash from without policy I can't see any results when you con-sider the hammering they have received. The leaders are as numerous and as slick as ever, the membership has increased numercially, and what I state here concerns the building trades industry. They were never numercially stronger and the treasuries are in good condition. The Alliance movement has not made the slightest impression in this industry. This is the net result of the agitation, where the -trust still a long ways off, where thousands of men are compelled to carry a pure and simple card. If a bona fide trade union cannot reach here what can it do where competition is dead. It is up to the Alliance advocates to account for this leakage in the building trades.

Question No. 3.

I see nothing for the Party's atttitude to be but to show up the weakness of the pure and simple organization, keep in mind that our goal is the abolition of the wage system, the conquest of the public powers by political action fought on class lines.

Question 4.

Allian

I am unable to see why the S. L. P. needs the S. T. & L. A. to overthrow or expose the pure and simple organization. Whatever has been done in exposing the pure and simple trade union, the credit belongs to the S. L. P. It has een its press, literature and speakers that have done the work, the Alliance but duplicated the work of the S. L. P. To my mind the Declaration of Princibut a tautology of our platform. I am not greatly concerned whether the pure and simple organization is overthrown. I do want it exposed. There are other things that exis need overthrowing far more. The fetich

of private property, the class state and the church militant; either one is a greater barrier to our progress than the trade union. Contrast a Gompers with a corporation attorney pleading for franchises and vested rights! A Tobin beside a United States Senator! A Mitchell to an Archbishop Ireland, or Potter! In damage wrought to the working

class how puny seems the labor fakirs to these people!

Question No. 5. To my mind the connection of the Party and the Alliance is injurious to the Party.

In, different ways it draws energy from the members that is misspent. entangles our Party in trade conflicts by which the Party is compromised and its revolutionary course weakened. The Alliance, being a dual form of organization in itself, produces endless friction. As members of the Alliance are not obligated to vote the ticket, they are outside the pale of the Party; they are political scabs like the pure and simpolitical scaps like the parts suppor plers. Why should Socialists suppor an organization whose menibers cast a class-conscious ballot? I say, overboard with the Alliance! the political movement directed by the S. L. P. that the wage-workers must rally! J. A. BRESNAHAN.

Boston, Mass.

X. As a member of the S. L. P. I hereby join by invitation in discussion of the proposition given by Comrade Thomas. Curran. I first give the definition of true politics and true political education in the statement: That every person has an equal right, not only to life, but to the MEANS of life also. That the effect of such politics and of such political eduration is to establish and practice this greatest physical right of mankind by means of Socialism and the Co-operative

Commonwealth. As to the first part of Curran's propo-sition: The S. L. P. should hold that the economic organization of labor on the basis of free political discussion and truthful political education is absolutely ecessary, fundamental, and all-important, for the peaceful revolution to abol ish wage-slavery, poverty and economic injustice. Second: The present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple Ninth-That the working class are trades organizations is one of sympathy and yet one of deep disgust for their ennumerous and therefore strong, while the capitalist class are few, and there-fore weak at the ballot box only, while siaving political gnorance of their eco-nomic rights, and with a great desire for in the economic field the capitalist is strong, and the great numbers of the their welfare, as for that of all manworking class is a source of economic kind Third: The S. L. P. should be a firm

eacher and guide to the pure and simple

organizations, with no compromising. Fourth: The S. L. P. needs the PO-LITICAL S. T. & L. A. It needs the political family, and the whole people needs truthful political and economic ed-

ucation more than any other education. Fifth: The S. T. & L. A. will greatly

strengthen the Socialist movement as now organized, on a political basis; will

greatly strengthen the Socialist move-ment. SHEPARD B. COW.

XI.

To the first of Comrade Curran's ques-

tions I hold that it is necessary to have an economic organization for the simple reason, if the slave class have no eco-nomic organization how can they expect

to better their conditions and throw

down the gauntlet to the capitalist class

and assume their manhood outside of the

S. L. P.? There are grievances such as

ines, lockouts, reduction of wages and

many other petty annoyances that the factory hand, mechanic or worker can better meir conditions on immediately,

provided an economic organization is there such as the S. T. & L. A. As long

exists—the employing (robber) class, and the working (robbed) class—there will

need to be an economic organization to

fight on the economic field.

Trufant, Mich.

revolutionary spirit of that class into the ound, such as Hazleton, Pa., Tampa, Fla,, etc. Third: The attitude of the S. should be to abolish the pure and simple unions, not by boring from within as per Bandlow and Hayes, we know what that false pretence means, but by establishing a new trades union such as the

8. T. & L. A., and fight the old and bring forth the new; organize the work-ers and teach them their class solidarity. We should expose the leaders as fakir

and show the workers why they ary out "No politics in the union." Fourth: This is rather a knotty question to a man who is not used to penning his ideas. The S. L. P. needs the S. T. & L. A. to overthrow the pure and simple organizations as per Carriage ers a few years ago, when Peter Damm was organizer of said Union, which nearly captured the majority vote to the second state of the s by pointing out to its craftsmen and other workers the difference between the new trades unionism and the worn

out British pure and simpledom. Fifth: The connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. does strengthen the Socialist movement to a certain ex-tent in that the working class will be pointed out the political feature of the

S. L. P. and their class solidarity at the ballot box. How that party alone can better the conditions of the working working class such as in France in the city of Roubaiux, in Germany and other places where the Socialists have voted money from the city treasuries to help striking workingmen and their families and used that political power for the exclusive use of the working class. the present time I hardly think it has strengthened the Socialist movement America in regards to members, but in intelligence it has strengthened it a hundredfold. JAMES MATTHEWS.

Collinwood, O.

XII. First-What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly useless? Answer: The economic organization of labor should absolutely in the control of the S. L. P. and be used principally as a means by which we may educate its members TO BE AWARE AND CONSCIOUS First-That they themselves produce

all wealth. Second-That they receive but a small portion of their total product in the orm of wages, because of the commodity character of their labor power, which denies them the right of self-employment.

Third-That this condition is due to the private ownership of the means of production, transportation, distribution and communication, which, under capitalism, are operated for the profit of the apitalist class.

Fourth-That this condition makes it cessary that the worker he a wage worker, since capitalism is based upon age slavery. Fifth-That the downward tendency

of wages may be delayed by the eco-nomic organization, but this downward direction chin not be changed by a mere economic craft organization, fighting with the wage system, which is but an effect, of which capitalism is the real cause, and therefore the results of economic struggles should not be exaggerated

Sixth-That this downward tendency of wages must be fought with a view to the abolition of capitalism and wage slavery, that is, with a view to the abolition of the private ownership of the tools of production (capital) and natural resources, substituting collective owner ship, with production, carried on for

use and not for profit. Seventh-That by thus controlling and wning collectively the tools with which, and the land from which they themselves produce all wealth, they would control and therefore receive the full product of their labor, that is, having abolished. capitalism and wage slavery, they will have substituted Socialism and free-dom-the Socialist Republic.

Eighth-That the above programme can only be carried out on the political field by a revolutionary working class party such as the S. L. P.

connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. weakens the Socialist Move-ment. Why? Because such a state of Why? Because such a state of affairs would transfer the battle from the political field (where our members are a source of strength) to the economic field, where our members would prove a source of weakness

LOUIS BALLHAUS. Toronto, Canada.

[Three other letters have been re

ceived from Party members-J. H. Drecher, Scranton, Pa.; V. F. King, Holland, Mich.; and M. D. Fitzgerald, Boston, Mass.-all three of which are ruled out, for the present. Somehow and somewhere in the course of their arguments, these Comrades do touch. in a more or less remote manner, upon the serial questions put by Comrade Curran. It may be clear enough to be inferred from the context of the rea-soning of these three Comrades that they stand on the Alliance side of the ques-iion. But where one stands is not all that is demanded in this debate. It is demanded that the debaters give an insight into their premises in a co-ordinate For that reason the 5 questions vay. have been put in the order in which they were put. There is no reason to neg lect them or the order in which they The 5 questions head each debaters. Then, also, one of are given. batch of debaters. the three Comrades suggests improve ments in the Alliance form of organiza tion. All such matter is clearly out of order at this stage of the debate The question is not whether the Al liance is perfect, or how to improve it The question is whether bona fide Trades Unionism is a matter deserving of and requiring S. L. P. attention, and direct intervention; and that broad question lissolves itself into the 5 concrete Cur rap questions, in the order in which are put. Accordingly, the point ing out of defects in the Alliance is substantially out of order, unless the pointing out of such defects is accompanied by arguments tending to show the defects to be inherent in the eco-

The attention of the Comrades is enrnestly called to all this. The ques-tion is so broad that the allurements

many and strong to branch Unless the debaters stick closely to the question they will either have to ruled out, or the debate will insensively elapse again into the bog from which the Carran System strives to keep it .-Ed. THE PEOPLE.

Interesting to Miners and Others.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE-Dilcher is back again to Scranton. His wax work show did not draw, so the Standard Oil Company must have shipped him. He has gone into the saloon business, to help the miners gain another "vic tory.

The miners here would like to know what the three district "presidents"--Nichols, Duffy and Fahey-are doing in New York? If not to meet the coal operators, then whom? When they see the sights of New York you will next hear of them in Chicago, Johnny Mitchell is able to show hi

pals around now, as he has spent quite a little time around New York City, Buffalo and San Francisco, among the niners there, I suppose.

They ought to have a special car se s to gain "recognition." Mark will as -to see that they get it.

The Indianapolis convention cost the miners over \$100,000 and they want to know what they got for it. Th from the anthracite districts The report showed 124,000 members in bad standing and

the miners say there is no necessity in paying any more "dues," as the Civic leration is going to settle all disputs in the future. No more strikes, as Gompers and Mitchell, Grover and Mark will fix things all right.

About a quarter of a million working cards have been printed and now they will be displaced by the button, as a contract has been placed for about one million buttons, one to be used every

three months, when a new one will be given out. Next the dog collar will fill the place of the check-off system. I. A. BARRON.

Scranton, Pa., Feb. 23.

In Tillman-McLaurin State.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE-I am serving out a 15 days sentence, imposed upon me for holding an open air meeting last Tuesday night. cuse that I had "no right to use the public streets to discuss political ques-tions." The recention I have tions." 'The reception I have received in Georgetown is far more severe than the one accorded me at Charlston. My sole purpose for gathering a crowd on the night of my arrest, was to distribute some papers and try' if possible to get some subscribers to the WEEKLY PEOPLE. 'In the course of my talk, I took oc casion to roast the press of the country and the Chaleston press in particular for the stand they took in reference to my clashes with the officials of Charles ton as an upholder of the cause of Labor And when I was on the point of an-nouncing that I had some WEEKLY PEOPLES to distribute amongst the crowd, the Chief of Police placed me under arrest. Had it not been for this interruption, I would have been success ful in my mission. I am writing this letter in my cell, which is not too con-fortable, andt he food which is given me twice a day is anything but good and enough to satisfy the appetite of hardl a child, let alone a man. But there is the satisfaction of knowing that I suffer for a noble cause. I want the comrades to know that, unfortunate though I have my efforts, I am more detereen in mined than ever to work and suffer for the fighting S. L. P. I shall notify Section Detroit of my trouble here. CHARLES PIERSON,

the morning of the 18th inst. Comrade Luzzette was a candidate on the Party ticket for the township of Elizabeth, but death ordained that he should not know the result of his classconscious candidacy. Interment on the morrow became ab-

solutely, necessary, condition of the body would permit no delay. A great concourse of people repaired to the death stricken home and tenderly conveyed the remains to the railroad station, pre ceded by a band playing obsequia strains. Arriving at Alpsville by rai rail we proceeded to the Roman Catholic Church where the Priest rendered the obsequial rites of the church over the remains of our comrade. After the con-clusion of the ceremonies we repaired to the cemetery. There a comrade said he thought that the organization of which he was a member desired to say a few words over the remains. The Priest thereupon inquired the name of the or-Priest ganization, to which the comrade re-plied "The Socialist Labor Party," The Priest then exclaimed, "He therefore is a Socialist?" The reply to which was The reply to which was The Priest then exclaimed Yes; Sir. "Had I known that I would not have of-ficiated and come up here," and forthwith left the cemetery. Comment at this time is unnecessary. Branch Blythedale had delegated Com-

rade Primo Bassi to read a few remarks prepared for the occassion which commanded reverent attention. The rades then requested that a few words be given in English by the undersigned. which was done, and especial attention was paid to the conduct of the "Reverend" Gentleman.

W. H. THOMAS. Buena Vista, Pa., Feb. 22, 1902.

He Pulls Himself Out of the Armory Builders Party.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE-1 have just emerged from the fog of the "multi-nominal" party and with your permission would like to give my now contrades throughout the country some of my experiences with the so-called "Socialist Party."

I had thought I was voting for "So-ialism" since November, 1900, as the cialism' Social Democratic papers claimed that the Socialist Labor Party had united with the Social Democratic Party. You can imagine my disgust when I learned the truth of the matter was that the Social Democratic Party had received into its ranks those of the S. L. P. who had been "expelled for treasonable conduct toward the working class." Then I saw that I was being made a tool of, to bind the chains of servitude more firmly on the working class, and, to plunge us deeper in misery than we now are with their "Public Ownership of Public Utilities, with their Mark Hanna and his National Civic Federation, and their concern for the middle class. They should nominate Hanna and urge his election in 1904. Hanna would then be in a position, to select his cabinet from the board above mentioned. Gompers and all others engaged in misleading labor, could thus "nobly wage the class struggle," with the striking success, that they have succeeded in betraving members of the wage working class who have been duped, into joining their pure and simple unions. This being the aim of the Social Democratic Party I paid up

my dues and withdrew from their or-ganization, and others will do so as soon as the facts are presented to their no

A for me, I can not see how it is possible for two Socialist parties to be in the field, and both to work for the interest of the working class, by nominating two rival tickets in the same place, and working to attain the same I got in the wrong party and so worked against the interests of the working class by voting against the real party, and when I saw I had been deceived by the Social Democratic Party, I felt in duty bound to try to overcome the evil I have done, and set myself on the ight side of the line.

Abraham Lincoln once said labor was prior to, and independent of capital; capital is only the fruit of labor, and could not have existed if labor had not first existed, so I determined to work, and to vote in the interest of the So-Labor Party, in order to add my feeble efforts to restore to labor the fruit of labor. The objection to the S. L. P. that it

is "too radical, uncompromising, extreme

mules were dwelt upon, and much sympathy was expressed for the dumb ani mals, as the speaker said he was shocked at the wounds on their breasts, but some thing has been done for the mule. A law has been passed compelling the mule owner to take the anilaw mals out of the mine every three months. The speaker showed how improved machinery displaced the mule, and how the working man in the mines took care of their jobs, and saved enough to, "buy their own houses." These men belong to the Y. M. C. A. The speaker evidently took good care not to say any-thing that would offend the capitalists who own the mines, because it is some of these very same men who helped to raise the \$400,000 the Y. M. C. A. got last New Years day. This money is be-ing used to mislead workingmen by feed-

ing them with so-called "Christian Truth." This Mr. Wood said he preached the brotherhood of man, but the only brotherhood he seemed to have was the mules and the capitalists. There is an organization of workingmen in the Third District of the lower West Side under the banner of the S. L. P., which meets every second and fourth Monday at No. 275 Bleecker street. With such an organization in existence the workingnen of the West Side have an opportun-

ity to find out the truth. JOHN KELLY. New York, Feb. 27.

Progress in Beverly, Mass. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—Through the untiring efforts of the Socialist Labor Party the honest rank and file of the Social Democratic Party are becoming disgusted with the actions of the leading fakirs of the D. P. and pure and simple labor tions. Out of an organization that unions. comprised one year ago a membership of forty-one, there now remains but

six, and there is not a unity of feeling or thought even amongst these. The first thing of local importance that caused dissatisfaction was the action of one of the members after being instruct. ed to secure the services of Rev. Charles H. Vail, at an expense not to exceed \$5 going contrary to his instructions. The reverend gentleman came and was The reverence generation can be always accompanied by his wife, she always goes with him, "to make the expenses as light as possible," and they always prefer to stay at the home of some one of the members, instead of at a hotel, as he says "to reduce his expenses," but in reality to fatten his own pocket at the expense of the workers that he works. Socialism to him and his kind, is nothing but a business proposition. and he shows conclusively that it is his own family welfare, and not the welfare of others that he is looking after.

He came, charged \$8 for his services got his double supper, lodging and break fast out of one of the members, and when it is remembered that he is Na-tional Organizer at a salary of \$2,000 a year, he proves himself to be a parasite, and one of the worst kind when he gets paid as organizer and then again accepts pay from locals for whom he publicly speaks. All this was duly

The next cause of dissatisfaction was the dissecting of the Trades Union resolution-the one containing the the "nobly waging the class struggle" clause that was passed at the last so-called Unity Convention, and the recognition by some of the members, that such Unions could not be an economic arm of the Working Class, that they must be an economic arm of the Capitalist Class and they are used expressly for the purpose of individual gain and always to the detriment of the workers. Another incident of no small impor-

tance was at the time of the last municipal election. When the slate was made up to be used at the caucus, a member allowed his name to be used as candi date for nomination for alderman in the First Ward. There was also another who allowed his name to be used as candidate for councilman. At the aucus, which was attended by four men. the candidate for alderman, refused to allow his name to be used, giving his reason for so doing that he did not wish to be the means of defeating a personal friend of his who was running for alderman on the Democratic ticket. Ac-cordingly, the ticket of the S. D. P. was made up with no candidate for alderman in the First Ward.

First Ward is about evenly

jority of seven votes, the S. D. P. can-

didate for mayor received 80 votes,

being more votes than was cast for Wren for governor in the State elec-

tion in the whole city. This man is still, a member of the S. D. P. and his organi-

zation has never asked him to explain

how he as a (Socialist ?) could be inter

ested in the election or defeat of either

character to which he succumbed on time was spent in explaining about the meetings and would try to put up a the morning of the 18th inst. Next the boys sat upon. Next the little fight in defense of the S. D. P. and the Unions, are the first ones to leave the sinking ship of the S. D. P.

5

We of the Socialist Labor Party were called a "corporal's guard" by one of the local fakirs of the S. D. P. He by one of D. P. He should now apply the term to his own Party, for the Socialist Labor Party is marching on to the conquest of the public powers, and to the liberation of the Working Class, that class that his Party did betray when they voted for armotics, also when a member of that same Party marched into Albany to help shoot down striking street car men: that Party that accepts jobs from Capitalist politicians, as they did in San Francisco, in Peekskill and in other places too numerous to mention; that same Party tried to disfranchise 10,000 workingmen in this very State.

We now propose to have public lectures every Sunday afternoon to distri-oute Socialist literature and to carry the war into the camp of our enemies.

Workingmen who are not Socialists and workingmen who are, Awake! The line has come. We are on the firing line! Join the Socialist Labor, Party! Unfold your banners to the breeze, and say: "Forward, no compromise; never will we give up until the war of the Class Struggle is enaced, and our aim is accomplished, the erection of the So-cialist Republic of the Co-operative Commonwealth!

FRANCIS M. YOUNG. Beverly, Mass., Feb. 27.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Corre spondents.

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

G. A. R., NEW YORK .- Six months' sub-riptions of the DAILY PEOPLE are not scriptions o given free.

W. J. E., PITTSBURG, PA .- The car-W. J. E. PITTSEURG, PA.—The car-toon is clever, and yet, as we slze up the "Industrial Teace." there will be a force-ful endenvor to stop strikes, the thing being done with the pontifical blessing of the "Labor Leader." There is much more at the bottom of this than appears on the surface, and the conclusions can not be drawn by rote. Within a month or two the Labor News Company will issue a pamphlet deailing with the matter. Leave the cartoon here: for a while at any rate. With some addition to it, it may be useful.

C. H. P., JUNCTION CITY, ORE .- 1st : C. H. P., JUNCTION CITT, OKE, -181; The German Social Democracy never re-pudiated the Kautsky resolutions. (Those resolutions clearly deny the class strug-gle by conceiving the possibility of impar-tiality between the capitalist Government in the struggles between Capital and La-bor. That fact places it outside of the pale of class-conscious Socialist organiza-tions.

pale of class-conscious Socialist organiza-tions. Ind: There is a Socialist Labor Party organization in Portland in your State. 3rd: The German proletarian movement is hampered by the fact that the bour-geoisie of Germany did not carry out its own revolution to the full extent, as has been done here. Therefore, many an issue that the proletariat should find set-tled, it does not find settled in Germany, and has itself to tackle. Hence the Ger-man Social Democracy of America tries to imitate the German concern, but here, there is no occasion for such pande-monium, and as a result of that, the imi-tation becomes a ridiculous carlcature, and, as a consequence, corrupt.

and becomes a ridiculous caricature, and, s n consequence, corrupt. 4th: A vote for the Social Democracy a vote against Socialism for the above ason.

C. C., MALDEN, MASS.—You have seen rothing in THE PEOPLE to justify the conclusion that your letter against the Alliance will not be published. As you are a non-Party and an anti-Party man you can not take part in the debate. It is only for Party members. Your letter will be published later. It is too grand a procession of give-aways to sup-press it.

L. F. D., DULUTH, MINN.--1st: There is no excuse to be offered. Might as well admit that it was a bull by our para-graphist. Only thing to do is to lie low

graphist. Only thing to do is to lie low about it. 2nd: Did you receive a circular letter sent from this office?

T. G., CLEVELAND, O.—We know of not one fakir who has faith in the capacity of the working class to emancipate itself. This is an essential element in the fakir. Hence they feather their own nests.

-Prine

D. B. D. E., BROOKLYN, N. Y .---lenry was on American waters on Sa

Henry night.

ers have succee inominal wage, either by an increasing the inominal wage, either by an increase in pay or shortening of the work day, the benefits have been neutralized by more intensity of labor, loss of employment, division of labor and the evils of monpoly inherent in the capitalit sys

The annarent victories of economic or ganizations have only obtained where competition still exists, where trustification has not yet got the upper hand. Nance basis, get any better results where everyone must know that it will on everyone must obliged to use the same weapon of de-fense, the strike? Can they wield it any better than the men who are now enpaged in the competitive trades? My observations do not lead me to believe they can. To say that the Alliance was not organized to win strikes is beg-

sing the question. The pure and simple union is unable the average, to better or even main tain the present standard of the work-ers, in a measure due to the incapacity and corruption of the leaders, the lack and corruption of the leaders, the lack of solidarity on the part of the member ship, on the one hand, and the increase ing misuse of the power of government by the means of injunction on the other by the property class. Will a body of the calibre of the Alliance win the support of the wage-earners? An organi ration that after six years of existence nster but twenty-one delegates in weakness, so far as trade organization counts, shows itself in the District Alweakness, so far as trade organization counts, shows itself in the District Al-fiance central body idea composed of hetreogeneous elements whose craft in-terests are incompatible and whose class sofidarity can assert itself at but one place, the ballot box? An organization which as yet is in an extremely crude state of development and whose immetate of development and whose imme

prospects of betterment are re-to any further progress to better the con-to any further working class, and run the

The S. L. P. should hold such an economic organization, as described, ecessary, and useful.

Question two-What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organizations? Question three—What should be the

attitude of the S. L. P. toward pure and simple trades organization? Answer to two and three: The present attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple trades organizations is hostile. It exposes and smashes them whenever op-portunity offers, showing them up as pillars and supporters of capitalism, as witnessed again hately at the Hanna-Gompers peace conference, and rightly

Question four-Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organiza-tions? Answer: Yes, without a doubt. Question five-Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen' or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way? Answer: Since industrial evolution will eventu-ally drive the working class to the bal-lot box, the political organization of labor is most important, the economic organization least important. Therefore in order that the most important may dominate the least important, the S. L. P. should dominate the S. T. & L. A. which at present it does. Accordingly I would say that in that way the con-

Second: The present attitude of the 8. L. P. toward the pure and simple trades unious is to smash and destroy it, root and branch, as they are a bindrance it would say that in that way the con-nection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthens the Socialist Move-ment. Should it, however, come to pass that the S. T. & L. A. were to dominate the S. L. P. I should alter my opinion at once and say that in that way the

Care County Jail. Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 2.

In Memoriam, Fidele Luzzette-A Roman Catholic Priest Interfering in American Politics.

To the DAILY and .WEEKLY PEOPLE-It is with sorrow that I write announcing the demise of Comrade. Fidele, Luzzette of Branch .Blythedale.

of Section Allegheny Co., S. L. P. Three weeks ago our comrade was taken sick, with a severa cold of pulmonary

and revolutionary," to my mind, is so much evidence in its favor. If the principles are right, we can not be too "extremely" right; nor can we be too "revolutionary" by reversing the pres-ent condition of affairs, which we know are wrong side up; or too "uncompromi-The divided between the Republicans and Democrats, and there was a deal arauged between the Democrats, and this are wrong side up; or too "uncompromis-ing," because, there is "nothing to an member of the S. D. P. that if he succeeded in kceping off of the ballot of because, there is "nothing to com promise," as Geo. M. Pullman said at the time of the "Pullman strike," nor the S. D. P. any candidate for alderman they would support the S. D. P. andidate for mayor. The Democrat was elected by a macan we be too "radically" right, as the old saying, "Be sure you are right and then go ahead." I will close now as caudidate

I will close now as I do not want to monopolize your space. I remain yours for Socialism," not "a step at a time," but Working Class So-cialism as soon as it can be accomplished.

JEREMIAH DEVINE. No. Abington, Mass., Feb. 23.

Brotherhood of Mules and Capital ists.

quarters for lack of funds, and what is the DAILY and WEEKLY more important, lack of common sense PEOPLE.-The Young Men's Christian enough for the proper understanding of Association has within, the last few what is necessary for the regulation of months made its appearance on the low-er West Side. As that locality is popu-Socialism. Comrade Maloney was here on Sun-

lated by workingmen, except a few capi-talists, who could be counted on the day, February 2, and gave a lecture on the "Social Effects of Machinery." There was a fair sized audience. We finger tips, the Y. M. C. A. had to make some sort of appeal to the workingman so as to catch him. A lecture was held secured the names of enough men to form a Section of the Socialist Labor at No. 18 Leroy street Sunday night. Mr. Joseph C. Wood, a New York work-Party. We have secured the place formerly used by the Social Democrats for their headquarters and have estaningman was the speaker. His subject was, "A Visit to the Conl Fields of Pennsylvania." The speaker started by lished therein headquarters of the So

cialist Labor Party. We have also some of their best men saying that righteonsness always wins, as we had an example of it in New York in our Section and we will have more. The honest rank and file of the Social with the defeat of Tammany, and the election of Low as Mayor. He then Democrats have been deluded and de-ceived into the belief that the Socialist went to the coal fields to spend his two weeks' vacation in finding how the miner Labor Party members were vilifiers and "Union wreckers." They were told by lives, and digs coal. He found the mine very hungry. For what? For Christian the fakirs not to go to their meetings truth. Illustrations were then given of and to ignore them as much as possihow coal is produced. Among them was a picture of a gang of breaker boys sitble.

The honest members are now getting ting on a pile of logs. The boys looked to be from ten years up, but the speaker their eyes open and they are declaring war on the fakirs. said little about the boys, most of his

The very ones who did come to our

"CORRESPONDENT." NEW YORK.— Ist: The constitutional provisions contained in Article X... Section III., Article IX., Section III., and Article V... Sections IV., and V., render the DAILY PEOFILE Board of Trustees directly responsible to the Party, and also subject to the N. E. C., thereby rendering it responsible to the N. E. C. Also. It is this dual responsibility of the Board that the N. E. C. considers a structural error, from which serious dif-ficulties can spring, and wherefore the N. E. C. is of the opinion that the Board is of the of should be ab

2nd: A body, constitutionally circum stanced as that Board is, has the right 2003: A body, constitutionally circum-stanced as that Board is, has the right to address the Party directly, and it has the right to elect to address the Party via the N. E. C. Rights may be waived by failing to exercise them. But when so waived, the blame, if there be blame, lies wholly upon the waiver.

R., NEW YORK .- You will find the installment of the article in this A.

8. T. H., NEW YORK.—The S. L. P. vote in Eric. Pa., was 163 for Mayor, a slight increase over 1000, and slight de-crease below 1001. Everything close is moonshine. The President of the Machin-ists. O'Connell, spoke there during the campaign and objected to the Trades Unions going into politics. The Kangaroo vote was not a Union vote, it was a Popu-list dust whirl.

the Republican or Democrat. The S. D. P. had to give up their head-A. F. F., ST. LOUIS, MO.---Value ex-presses the amount of social labor crystal-lized in a commodity, and requisite for its reproduction.

its reproduction. "SOLIDARITY." BOSTON. MASS.—Man alive! It would take a book to answer all those details of Prince Helnrich's home. Ist: Prussia is part of the German Em-pire. The German Empire is under the hegemony of Prussia. 2nd: all German countries, except Aus-tria, are part of the German Empire. Hungary and Belgium, of course, are not theluded. The latter is an independent kingdom, the second is ruled by the Em-peror of Austria as king. 3rd: The component parts of the Ger-man Empire have a common Parliament, the Reichstag.

and i the have a common rational man Empire have a common rational the Reichstag. 4th: There are kings, dukes, etc., at the head of these component parts. But the head of these component parts, But the king of Prussia is emperor of the whole shooting match.

II. M. C., ST. LOUIS. MO.--Whatever is bonn fide in the Social Democracy, alias "Socialist" Party is purely Utopian. Theirs is a second stage of Socialist Utopianism. The first stage was that written about by Engels (get the pamphiet). It consist... in believing that the property-holding class could be coazed into abdicating. The mark of the present or second stage lies in the superstition that the labor fair, can be coazed. This superstition has its roots in the failure to perceive that the labor fakir, constitutes an economic class that places him scientifically on the same side of the sociologic line with the rubny class.

1.6 001

OFFICIAL.

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

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA -F. J. Darch, Secretary, 110 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 snaouncements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee. Regular meeting held Feb. 28, at 2-6 New Reade street; R. Katz in the chair. The financial report of the two weeks ending Feb. 22 showed receipts \$56.40; expenditures \$126.04.

Among the communications that came before the meeting were : one from Benjamin Patterson, the Party's Atjorney, relative to the litigation with the Volkszeitung Pubshing Association. The National Sec etary was instructed to act in the mat-er. Chas. H. Corregan sent word relative to his case, stating that after several postponements by the Typographical Unioh it had again been laid over until the June term. Section New York re-ported the expulsion of Karl Wallberg and Lauritz Nielsen, for having signed a libelous and treacherous document gainst the Party: also the expulsion of I. Hashkins, for violation of Art. 11, Sec. of the Party constitution. From Ogden. Utah, a request for samples of the PEOPLE and about membership st st large. The Secretary was instructed to attend to this matter. From Los Anelel, Cal., about amendment to local y-laws, putting a number of questions. The Secretary had answered the ques-tions and answers were approved. Sec-tion Reading, Pa., asked for duplicate voting material, which had been sent. Chas. Bierson sent word that he had been arrested and sentenced to serve 15 days in Jall in Georgetown, S. C. for 15 days in Jail in Georgetown, S. C. for speaking on the street. From L. Sanial, Northport, N. Y., relative to commun-icating with the P. O. F. of France. Section Milwaukee, Wis., asked for speaker during municipal campaign. Re-ferred to Circuit Committee. The New York State Committee trans-mitted a letter from Section Albany, N. Starting that the topic cast on the mat-

, stating that the vote cast on the mat ter of expulsion of Frank Kochendorfer. This vote being less than two-third madecreed by the constitution, there een no expulsion and Kochendorfer restored to his rights of member A representative of the State Con mittee is to go to Albany to straighten out the matter. Section Duluth, Minu. t a communication relative to plac property embodied in their printing at under control of the N. E. C. Secpers. The Cal. State Committee sen

apers. The Call State Communication bearing upon the contest with the Kangs in the State. The "International Socialist Burean" ent a communication relative to the est International Congress to be held it Amsterdam. This matter was hald in a conserved. Relative to the ones-

ver for one week. Relative to the ques-on of having an agitator of the Irish orialist Repubsion Party tour this anntry, it was decided to refer this mat-r to far sections in a special circular. Section Philadelphia reported election a new organizer. Election of a full t of officers was reported from: Mil-nakee, Wis.; Everett, Muss.; Johnstown, T. Application for charter transmit-d by Mass, State Committee for a citon at Beverly, Mass. Granted. Adtion at Beverly, Mass. Granted. Ad-rued to meet Friday, March 7. JULIUS HAMMER,

Recording Secretary

Massachusetts S. E. C.

ular meeting of the State Execu ive Committee was held at No. 1165 out street, Boston, on February 23d, 1902, E. A. Mason ip the chair. Roll call: All present with exception of Quarustrom of Somerville and Walsh

of Lynn. Minutes of previous meeting approved s read.

Communications: From Beverly, ap ication for charter for Section in the L. P. Action, endorsed by S. E. C. ad forwarded to the N. E. C. From

DAILY PEOPLE MONIES. Received in answer to circular letter DAILY PEOPLE trustees, from Februa 1st to 28th, 1902. These announcemen will be published monthly.

Sections. Phoenix. Ariz Los Angeles, Cal...... Ban Jose, Cal Hartford, Conn Amoula 8 3.0 rence, Mass Awrence, rnn. Mass alem, Mass Sth A. D., N. Y. City and 35th A. D., N. Y. City and 35th A. D., N. Y. City Demoklyn, N. Y. Trook

Sith and 35th A. D., N. Y. City... 5th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. 7th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16th, 17th, and 18th A. D., Brooklyn. 19th, A. D., Brooklyn. Excelsion Literary Society... Onondaga County, N. Y. Rochester, N. Y. San Antonio, Tex. Edward Dittrick Edward Dittrich. Cashier.

Hugo Vogt. Secretary Board of Trustees.

SPECIAL FUND.

4.00

2.00

2.00 55.00

(As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901.) Previously acknowledged \$5,209.70 Section, St. Paul, Minn.-Geo. F. Spettel, \$5.00; Mathies Cikanek, \$1.00 8.00

\$1.00 Section Louisville, Ky Secton Indianapolis, Ind Henry Piper, Geneva, O... Section, Pawtucket, R. I.-Austin Buddreau, \$3.00; Chas. Tobla, \$1.00 Baudre \$1.00 Baudreau, \$3.00; Chas. Tobin, \$1.00... 23rd A. D., City-John J. Murphy, \$1.00; John Planondon, \$1.00... Br. 26, Section Alleghany Co., Pa. -W. A. Staley Section St. Louis, Mo... Sections Rensselaer and Albany Counties. N.Y., proceeds of dance Section Bridgeport, Conn... Section Bridgeport, Conn... Section Bridgeport, Conn... Section Cleveland, O.-M. Meder, \$1.00; Ed. Hauser, \$2.00; Her-inan Stieg, \$5.00 Idth A. D. N. City. Henry Fink, Los Angeles, Cal... Section Pueblo, Colo.--Wm. Knight

Frank D. Lyon Fund. Lucien Sanial, Northport, N. Y., Chas. C. Crawford, N. Y. City : Troy, N. Y.: John E. Wallace \$1: Norman Burnham 25c: Cigarmaker 10c; P. De Lee Anton Hoelzer, Jenny Lind, Ark.

Grand total\$437.00

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

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

San Francisco, California.

Section San Francisco, S. L. P., will hold a Commune Festival at its head-quarters, S32 Howard street, between Fourth and Fifth, Saturday evening, March 22. Comrade Austin Lewis will deliver an instructive address on the significance of and the lessons taught by that historic event. Music, dancing and other social features will follow. All sympathizers are cordially invited. Admission 10 cents each.

Chicago, Ill. Section Chicago will give an entertain-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 Uhlich's hall, 27 North Clark street. An elaborate variety show will be given commercing at & 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 the world's history, the Paris Com-mune. The evening will be given over to that great enjoyable amusement and exercise which should be indu-yed in by exercise which should be indu', ed in by everybody young or old, known as danc-ing. A 25 cent ticket admits gentleman and lady. Come and bring your friends

Bayonne, N. J. A Jewish branch of the S. L. P. has been organized in Bayonne. It will be under the jurisdiction of Section South Hudson.

Blythedale L. A. 340.

840, S. T. & L. A., of Blythe dale, Pa., has been reorganized. The - hat

Section Louisville, Ky., will give a trand Commune Celebration at Beck's Hall, Jefferson and First streets, Sunday March 16th beginning at 8.15

Commune Celebration in Louisville

p. m. prompt. A splendid programme of 14 num bers has been arranged and it be-hooves every party member to do his utmost to make this affair the most in Louisville successful ever given Heretofore the programmes have been almost exclusively German, but this year the committee has arranged the programme equally interesting to both English and German speaking comrades,

so the former can safely recommend this celebration to all their friends and sympathizers. The proceeds of the festival will go to the DAILY PEOPLE and Social

istiche Arbeiter-Zeitung. Let every party member do his duty The Committee.

Hartford, Conn. Attention !

Charles H. Mercer, of Bridgeport, Conn., will deliver a lecture for section Hartford S. L. P. in headquarters, S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street, at S p. m. sharp on Sunday, March 9th. Subject: "The Socialist Labor Party and the so-called Economic League." Comrades .40 7.75 .50 so-called Economic League." Comrades and sympathizers should attend and bring their friends along. Campaign Committee,

A GOOD VOTE. S. L. P. Candidates Poll Big Vote

in Wilmerding, Pa. Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 26.-The following is the S. L. P. vote cast in Wilmerdiug Borough last Tuesday, where Com-

William Adams came within 19 rade votes of being elected to the Council. Adams 233, Arthur 88, Kennedy 83 .50 for Council. For School Directors-McGhee 64,

Casler 61. For Auditor-Smith 71. For Constable-Dougherty 64.

Total vote cast by all parties in the 2.00 borough 640.

S. L. P. Meetings in St. Louis. Section St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P., will hold public meetings as follows: 2.00 March 16-2.30 p.m., at Walhalla Hall, Tenth street and Franklin avenue. Com-1.04 6.04 nune celebration.' March 23-2.30 p.m., Neumeyer's Hall,

Eighth street and Lafayette avenue. March 30.-2,30 p.m., Garfield Hall, Thirteenth and Wright streets. The false teachings and the traitorou actions of the labor fakirs and capitalist

politicians to the working class will be exposed at each meeting.

Public Lectures in Buffalo. Section Erie County, N. Y., has made trrangements for a series of public lectures and discussions to be held every first and third SATURDAY at 8 p. m., h Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, near Genesee street. Everybody wel-

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

Pittsburg S. L. P. Agitation

W. H. Thomas will deliver a lecture at S. L. P. Headquarters, 111 Market ner-pail, etc. street, on Sunday, March 9, at 3 p. m. on the subject, "Why the United Mine Workers' organization has proved a failure." Admission to the lecture is free and workingmen especially mine workers are welcome.

S. L. P. Lectures in Boston. "Old and New Trade Unionism" will be the subject of an address at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, 165 Tremont street. Thomas F. Brennan of Salem will be the speaker. Those who are opposed to the trade union policy

of the S. L. P. should not fail to attend. Inade Union Discussion in Eric, Pa. Section Erie, Pa., will hold discussion meetings every Friday evening, begin-ning at 8 P. M. at Nickel Plate Hall, of 20th and Beach streets. ject, "Economic Organization of Labor," which subject will be continued

further notice. Everybody welcome. Admission free. THE POOR HEATHEN.

us go and find the heathen; let us take him by the hand: Let us take his evil from also take his land?

evil from him-let us Let us break it to him gently that it's

wrong to be so nude, inculcate proper notic ---r notio

Amsterdam, N. Y. At a meeting of Section Amsterdam held January 1st the following officers were installed for the ensuing year: Organizer-F/Hug. Recording Secretary-F. Playford. Financial Secretary-J. Nolan. Treasurer-M. Towhey. Literary Agent-A. Playford. Agent for PEOPLE-M. Duncan. Grievance Committee-Ch. Hasse, F. La Count, G. Hornbeck. Auditings Committee-M. Duncan, G. Hornbeck, J. La Count.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1902.

Bridgeport, Conn. Section Bridgeport, Conn., will meet hereafter, until further notice, every Sunday at 7:30 P. M. in Pioneer Hall,

corner Main and Elm streets. C. J. Mercer, Organizer.

NEWS FROM ALBUQUERRUE, N. M.

Alburquque, March 5.-As comrades in other parts of the country have probably never before seen Alburquque, New Mex., represented in the columns of THE PEOPLE, it may interest them to hear something about it. The city is situated in the Rio Grande

valley and has a fine all-year-round climate, zero being seldom reached in winter and if the 100 degree mark is occasionally passed in summer, the atmosohere is so fine that sunstrokes, etc., are

capitalist class. wholly unknown. The population is about 12,000, but the proletarian part of certain extent, but never so much as at it consists mainly of Mexicans, and comthe present time. Now it rages with an intensity and virulence formerly unnon labor receives but very low wages while living is rather high. Mechanics known. such as machinists, boiler-makers, and the building trades receive fairly good cempt to concentrate labor organizations on the same scale of magnitude as capipay, and in summer there is a good deal of work in the building line.' The real tal is concentrated. Just as in the consolidation of capital many industries are oncentrated into one central organiza proletarian is, however, hardly to be found here as yet, and the vast majority ion so it is felt and urged labor must be "organized" into one organization, re-gardless of trade divisions. This tenof workers are altogether un-class-con-There can, therefore, not be ex dency is noticable in the building trades pected to be a very strong sentiment in favor of Socialism for some time, alconflict where efforts are being made to though there are signs of awakening secure control of the machine wood-work

toos,"

When

Labor"

comra

along the street, etc.

s, and in the brewing industry, where even now. The party, varionsly known as "Kan-garoo," "Multi-Cocoa," letc., etc., had the Rev. Karl D. Thompson here, lecturing, the brewers proper, are endeavoring' to lominate the engineers and firemen. manifested itself in the conflict in which a few months ago, and now have a club of "Alte-Genossen" for which they the Typographical unions insisted on the control of the Mergenthaler machinists vaguely claim a membership of "severa

and the stereotypers. This tendency has been favored by the hundreds," under the leadership of one capitalist class, as its triumph will make the subjugation of labor easier by that Stamm, a wholesale merchant, their folowing consisting mainly of struggling middle-class traders, etc., not to mention class. With the concentration of labor bunch of "Jolly boys," generally found rganizations will go the concentration at the faro tables in the saloons, some of power in the hands of the labor fakirs "goody-goody" church-soshulists, "me-oos," Populists and freaks, besides a Having fewer labor fakirs to deal with the capitalist class will accordingly find few honest dupes whom I hope eventu ally to enlighten as far as to see "where it less difficult to put the quietus upon any trouble that may arise in any de where

partment of industry. The more powerful labor fakirs have they are at." They (the Kangs) have resolved to put up a city-ticket at the next clection here, but they are treated with deserved contempt by the daily Repubalso favored this tendency. With great-er power they can secure greater relican organ which declares that their party will easily beat them by nominating wards for their treachery. Their influ-ence, politically and otherwise, is proa ticket of the "best" citizens. The freaks are going to fight the freaks. portionately increased as is their price The less-powerful fakirs have opposed this tendency. They see in it the Greek meets Greek," des you truction of their petty offices and 'the loss of the pickings and the plums which know. Bellamy's water-tank is going to swamp out Mark Hanna's "fool' din

are theirs. These Kangs are displaying a great The less-powerful fakirs are uncondeal of activity in their own funny way, sciously aided in their opposition by the opposition of the honest rank and file. one of their ways of doing "peezness being to send out a kid (to whom In the tendency to concentrate labor or ganizations, the weaker bodies are likely touch of soap and water would be blessing), with a bagful of "Appeals to Nonsense," which are distributed free to prove the greater sufferers. Their in

terests-such as they are-are likely to be sacrificed for those of the more pow-Brother Capital is represented here mainly by the A. F. of L. railroads, who employ in their shops about 1,000 erful and important branches of indus Their dues and funds will be uti try. lized to their own undoing. A compari-tively small body like that of the mine men at low wages, generally, and has its pound of flesh out of them, too. firemen, for instance, is likely to have its interests sacrificed to the larger body Brother Labor" is represented by the "Brother Labor is represented by the reabbing B. of L. E. Machinists and Boilermakers' Unions, and some other death and coffin societies. "Brother of miners; whereas, if they preserve an independant existence, their organiza-tion may be able to profit in times of death and coffin societies. "Brother Labor" and "Brother Capital" seem to trouble, by taking advantage of the situ-And so the honest rank and file live in the best of harmony, which is secured by "Brother Labor" licking ation. rather than lose the alleged benefits of licking "Brother Capital's" toe, whenever the latter chooses to kick him. Having joined the S.L.P. only within the last six months and not having belonged to their separate organizations, oppose any tendency to concentrate them, such tendency being equal to abolition, in their opinion.

The primary cause of the struggle for any similar organization before, I have control, however, is to be found in the never learned to speak in public and false teachings of old-style unionism that, of course, handicaps me a good deal These teachings are essentially capital-It would, therefore, be of great benefit istic. When put into practice these teachings are capitalistic in results. Thus these to the movement and help to me, if a an S.I.P. section and can speak a little, it is that we see that in the endeavor to parallel the concentration of capital, the could come here. If he were a carpen "labor" organizations follow the crushter, mason or machinist, he would be ing tactics, with all its corruption, that ecompanies the concentration of capi-The little organizations must be tal crushed out, just as the little capitalists are crushed out. Scabbing must be resorted to in one case, just as stock-man-ipulation is in the other. Bribery flouraction. shes under either circumstance and so does self-aggrandizement.

SECTION INDIANAPOLIS. Work Accomplished During the Last Six Months.

Section Indianapolis has been doing during the last six months, the following abstract of the report of Adolph Neff. the organizer, to the Joint Meeting, held January 25th, is given.

> The confusion after the Party "cleanup" a few years back, is beginning to disappear as was shown by the last municipal election, especially in the 11th precinct, 13th Ward, where not one those who had at first condemned the S. L. P. cast his ballot for the Party with which the capitalist class seeks

to yruin the S. L. P. The membership continues to in-crease; 5 new members having been ad-mitted to Branch I., and 10 to Branch II., making a total of 15 new members. making a total membership of about 50.

In reference to the education and training of the working class Neff said as follows:

'Agitation in its various forms the means to this end. From July 20th to October 18th, street meetings were held on an average of four per week, keeping a hot fire poured into the camp of the enemy. In fact, so much was this the case that it caused great uneasiness among the capitalist politicians, and, as election drew near, the uneasi-ness became intensified until the master class was compelled to resort to their last and only argument-force, and twice our gallant fighter Frank Jordan, was put under arrest the police pretending that he had been blockading the sidewalk

"Both arrests being nothing but bluffs, on the first occasion he was released, after brief hearing; but the second time, seeing that the Party was not so easily scared, the bluff was carried a little farther and a fine imposed upon the speaker. The case however was ap-pealed to a higher court, the decision of which has not yet been given, but the prospects are very bright for the Party and the fun is well worth the cost. The total expense of this legal matter reached the sum of \$25.00, all of which thus far has been defrayed with money loaned by Party members,"

The total campaign expenses, amount-ed to \$76, of which \$57.65 was raised by donation, leaving a deficit of \$18.35; \$11.50 of which is due the New York

Labor News Company. The Eentertainment Committee ported a profit of \$7.50 on its last entertainment, with a few tickets still to be heard from.

The Literary Department sold pamph lets to the value of \$2.45; also 2,000 WEEKLY PEOPLE and about 8,000 leaflets had been sold and distributed. Fairly good work has been done. fo the support of the DAILY PEOPLE. In answer to the 10c per week call we have slightly fallen back; a total of \$20.25 having been realized in this way. In response to the second letter we been more prompt, so far \$85 has been collected.

The section subscribed \$5.50 in support of the Lyon fund. Neff closed his report as follows:

"From this report it can be seen that this has indeed been a period of activity and our reward is a rapidly growing section, having grown to such an extent that a more disciplined organization is required and a few improvements must be made. The situation compares well with the following illustration: The little peanut vender on the street corner doesn't need to bother about an elaborate system of conducting his business. He goes and comes as he sees fit and his whole business affairs are a matter of little mental calculation. But the business of a gigantic department store cannot be conducted in such a manner. In this case a disciplined organization is required with its officers' and rules to govern them. Just so with any or-ganization. Section Indianapolis up to the present time has conducted its busiin some respects similar to the method pursud by the peanut vender. A set of by-laws until recently has been a matter of little importance, but, owing to the rapid growth we have experienced, they have become quite necessary. Some time ago the General Committee appointed a sub-committee for the purpose of drawing up a set of by-laws which will be presented to this body for "The progress we have made in the past has well repaid us for our work. Let every member put forth his most vigofous efforts to vepeat or improve upon the results of the last six months. Let every member do his utmost to makeour organization a greater success. "The lecture course, which is now in progress, demands the attention of every member as well as the introduc-tion of sympathizers to it. "In the matter of subscriptions to the DAILY PEOPLE, let us make a special effort to give a good foundation to that all important factor in the American Socialist Movement and the only daily

...... ...NEWS FROM THE ... FIELD FCAPITAL The Unifying Movement. The enormous consolidations which a

prominent capitalist authority predicted would mark 1902 as the unifying era, seems well under way to judge from the many reports of the movements of capital, which have recently appeared. During the week ending March 1st, the banking institutions of the country paid out enormous sums in the form of loans, which, the bank officials explained, were used by various "underwriting" syndicates, to "finance" industrial consolidations. These loans were so large as to create a feeling of apprehension. Taken together with the enormous amount of gold shipped abroad they served to render many of the lesser lights of "finance and industry" fearful of disastrous results. More than one bank official expressed himself, as opposed to the withdrawal of large sums for the purposes of industrial consolidation, as the failure of such consolidations would result in losses that would create a panic. They prefer the old method of lending money to a larger number of enterprises in the same industry. The March payment of dividends should, however, silence such fears, as the larger part of such payments are made by the United States Steel Corporation and the Standard Oil Company. Consolidation pays, because its economies ensure large results at small costs.

Among the many recent consolidations that of the wholesale hardware concerns, to be capitalized at \$100,000,000, and known as the Hardware Combine, is, perhaps, the largest, in point of capitalization, announced in some time. A num-ber of firms in all parts of the country will be consolidated through this combine, which is being organized in a slow, substantial manner. Following close substantial manner. Following close upon the announcement of the formation of the Hardware Combine, came the reported organization of the American Hardware Company. This company is to have a capital of \$5,000,000, and will consist of the Corbin Company and the Russell and Erwin Company of New Britain, Connecticut.

Another big consolidation recently announced as in process of formation is that of the United Potteries and the American Potteries companies. These companies will form a big pottery trust. with a cupital of \$40,000,000, that will the entire pottery business of control the country. A \$20,000,000 Steel Car Spring Trust, consisting of a merger of several firms is also forming, as is an \$8,000,000 consolidation of prominent manufacturing companies making a

speciality of woven wire products. Consolidations of all kinds of minesgold, silver, white lead, bituminous and anthracite coal, copper, etc., etc., are reported. One of them, consists of righten gold quartz properties at Turner's Bay. There have also been further consolidations in the silk, steel, salt, suit goods and carpet industries, while gas, electricity and traction and steam rail-roads and banks have followed suit. Abroad, the Rockefeller-Widener-Elkins syndicate is at work endeavoring to secure control of the Paris Gas Company, in order that it might add another concern to its long list of municipal light, heat and iraction companies. In Japan, the Standard Oil Company is making efforts to exclude native and foreign competition preliminary to forming an oil trust there. It has already good hold of the .apanese oil industry, through its control of the Echigo Oil got a fields. It is also said to be strictly identified with the Swayne-Hogg Syndicate, which is, at present, endeavoring to form a British Corporation with a at present, endeavoring capital of \$15,000,000, to operate Beaumont oil fields. The Standard Oil group of copper capitalists organized in Amalgamated Copper Company, one of the dominant factors in the International Copper Trust, purchased the Colusa Parrot group of copper mines in Montana, from Senator William A. Clark, recently. And thus the Rockefeller capitalists consolidate another part of the world with their other possessions.



of trades unionism is now in the throes or a conflict that threatens it with disruption. From all sides there come re-ports of struggles for control between

opposing organizations in important in-dustries. Strikes are ordered by one organization against the other. Scabbing is alternately indulged in, the members Scabbing if one organization taking the places of the other. Just now the struggle waxes strong in the building trades in New York City. Last week it raged in the brewery industry in Cincinnati. Not so

very long ago'it was fought out between the mine firemen and the United Mine

Workers in the mining industry. In ci-

gar-making, in the tobacco industry, in

printing, railroading, steel and iron mak-

ng, in glass-blowing, the same condition

of affairs exists, bodies of "organized"

labor are at one another's throats, ready

and willing to profit by one another's

vicissitudes and playing into the hands of the only enemy of the workers, the

This friction has always existed to a

This is largely due to an at-

n and Matt L. John Cummignam and Matt L. McDah-iels of Medway, applications as mem-bers-at-large. Action, applications ap-proved and Becording Secretary instruct-ed to procure literature and send a sup-ply to above named comrades for dis-rribution in their neighborhoods. From awrence and Everett, vote on Auxili-y resolution. From E. T. Oatley of ew Haven and J. F. Coyle of Lynn-From Cambridge, semi-annual ial report, also requesting that an ed bill of their indebtedness to C, he sent them. From New York

3. C. De sent them. From New York Tabor News Company, on stationery for S. E. C. From O'Fihelly on S. D. novements: Boston, Section constitution for approval, and Malden for itemized bill of indebtedness to S. E. C. From Williams Nockels, organizer of defunct section, No. Adams, 20 due stamps. New Buspess: An appropriation of

Section, No. Adams, 20 due stamps. New Business: Au appropriation of \$10 was inside to assist D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A. in keeping M. T. Berry in Mari-hore for two weeks on agitation work. \$25 was paid to A. E. Jones, which sum made settlement in full of indebtedness of S. E. C. to above named comrade. Fin_See'y Baasch reported as follows; for dues, Everett, Adams, Salem, Law-rence, Worcester, from Beverly 50c. for charter and \$1.20 for dues; Medway dues, 25c.; from Boston, De Leon Lee-ture tickets, \$1.20; Medford, 68c. for penfects. Bills for supplies for Fin. affets. Bills for supplies for Fin.

Comrade A. E. Jones douates \$5.00 S. E. C. EDWIN S. MAYO, Rec.-Sec'y. 22 Ville avenue, Everett, Mass.

ttention, Section Providence, R. I.

Attention, Section Providence, R. L. There will be a section meeting on Wednesday, March 12, at 8 o'clock, in Textile Hall. Order of Business: Vote on Amendments to National Constitu-tion and other party matters. The Com-mittee on Collections for the DAILY PEOPLE is requested to make a full a

Re order of General Committee.

zini Guerino, organizer: Vincenzo, Pagliari, fin. sec'y: Dominico Sambuco, rec. sec'y; Fedele Manfridi, treasurer. sec'y; Fedele Manfridi, treasurer. Grievance Committee, Guerino, Davo-li and Manfredi. The local will hold meetings in each month at 9.30 a.m. At the meeting of February 23, seven new members were admitted. The connew members were admitted. dolence of the body was extended to the widow and family of Fedele Lussetti who had been one of the most active members of the local.

Painters and Paperhangers Organ

Yesterday afternoon a mass meeting of painters and paper hangers was held at the club rooms of the Excelsior Lit-eary Society, 235 East Broadway. Comrades Eckstein, Rathkopp and Smil-ansky addressed the meeting: At the close of the meeting a local of the S. T. and J. A was commised. and L. A. was organized.

Boston Commune Festival.

In the report of the Entertainment Committee of Greater Boston, iast wees, there was an error in the list of talent, it should have read: Ulmerian Orchestra; Consults Singing Society

Scandinavian Socialist Singing Society; Josephine Gardiner Carr, Reader; F. Keller, Violin Soloist; J. Farrell, Trombone Soloist; F. Manning, Cornet Soloist;

Al. Grant, Humorist; Geo. G. Lermond, Accompanist, and

This entertainment is to be given in connection with a Lecture by Comrade B. F. Keinard of New York, on "The Commune-With Special Refer-ence to Working Class Martyrdom in America," in Paine Memorial Hall, on Sunday, March 16th. Admission 25 conte Paronets for the house of the

Cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the State Executive Committee, S. L. P. Tickets are now for sale by members of the party. ALBERT M. GRANT, Sec'y of the E.C. of G.B. S.L.P. ; pircs-

/style, as it's pursued. Let us show him all the glories of the

white man's kingdom come, And by way of introduction sell him lots of white man's rum.

Let us seek our heathen brother in be-

nighted lands afar, And impress him with the wrongness of his habits as they are: Let us guide him nobly, surely, till he's nobly civilized.

banished all his foibles, all his And has fancies so despised. . Let us show him how he's destined to

go forward with a jump,

Lest our grand, resistless progress take him midships with a bump.

Let us teach him that the bolo and the

dagger are not right, When the seven-shooter follows up its

barking with a bite. Let us bring to him the gospel of the

shirt and full dress suit, And the glad and proper tidings of the proper kind of boot; Let us lift the poor old heathen from the

bog wherein he sticks And explain to him the beauties of the

game of politics.

Then we'll labor with the pagan till he

And will ponder with a shudder on his old, unhappy days. We will stock his land with clothing, we will do it with with clothing, we

will dot it with golf links, And he'll hail the architecture of the

land of fancy drinks;

And we'll get the glory for it-for the good that we will do-All the grand, impressive glory-and

we'll get his money, too. Josh Wink, in Baltimore American.

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

tolerably sure of employment and if he suffered from any lung or chest com plaint, the climate would be a great boon to him. Any comrade who sees this and wishes to change residence should com numicate with the undersigned through the P. O. General Delivery. Down with wage-slavery and forward

who has been a memb

to the Socialist Republic is the watchord. J. A. STROMQVIST. Albuquerque, New Mex., Feb. 9.

S. L. P. Lectures in Cleveland. March 9.—"How the landlords Man age to Live in Idleness and Luxury,' speaker John D. Goerke.

Joint Meeting of D. A.'s 4 and 49. To the Officers and Delegates of D. A.'

4 and 40: Comrades-You are hereby notified that in accordance with Article V., Section 7, of the constitution, you are in structed to meet in joint session on Sun-day afternoon, March 9th, in the DAILY PEOPLE Building, to elect a member of the General Executive Board in place of Comrade Frederick Enhorning, who tendered his resignation. Meeting will be called to order at 3 o'clock.

W, L. Brower, Gen. Sec.

Pittsburg Alliance Agitation.

Local Alliance No. 365 of the S. T & L. A. has, through its Agitation Committee, decided to run a series of agita-tion meetings at Sewall's Hall, Ninth and Main streets, Braddock, on Monday right of each week. All workers are invited to attend these lectures. March 10.--"Can Strikes Benefit the Working Class?" by E. R. Markley. March 17 .- "Capitalist Development and its effects upon the Working Class," by H. Jackson.

Pittsburg District Alliance No. 15 S. T. & L. A.

The next regular meeting of D. A. 15 will be held on Sunday, March 9, at 10.30 a. m. sharp, at headquarters, No. 111 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa. All delegates will please attend.

are second to be de

Were pure and simpledom not capital-istic in principle and practice there would be a solidarity of labor co-extensive with capitalist industry. Experience has demonstrated that the working class can

uly organize successfully on the lines of the class struggle; and that when these lines are ignored working class progress becomes a hopeless flasco. With

the observance of the principles of the class struggle there goes hand in hand an observance of the interests of all abor and not merely those of its triumphant or dominant factions. It becomes the duty, accordingly, for every working man who believes in the economic or ganization of labor to work for such organization on class lines. Such an organization is the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, which, together

with the Socialist Labor Party, is la boring to organize the proletariat America, into a movement having for its aim the overthrow of capitalism and the triumph of the ENTIRE working class.

Workingmen, join the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party and hasten the glorious day of working class solidarity.

The Daily People Ladies' Auxiliary desires to again call upon the Comrades and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party to contribute what they can in the line of presents for the Grand Bazaar and Fair to be held in connection with the Daily People Festival at Grand Central Palace on Sunday, March 16th.,

All presents to be sent to the under

Kate Prvor. 2-6 New Reade street, New York, in the English language that is no dominated by capitalist influence. "Let the officers, who are to be en-trusted with the Section's work for the coming term, attend strictly to the duties that respectively have been assigned them. And in the end these little victories will culminate in that great revolu tion destined to inaugurate the Socialist Republic and emancipate our class." At the Joint Meeting an election of

officers took place which resulted a follows:

Delegates to City Central Committee: Delegates to City Central Committee: Comrades Viewegh, Richards, Lagler, Herder, Hoffman, (Fin. Sec.), Featherin-gill and Remley (Sec.). Delegates to State Committee: Com-

rades Viewegh, Lagler. Doepper, Rich-ards, F. Jauke, (Sec.), Neff and Remley. Comrade Neff was re-elected organized and Comrade Lagler treasurer.

The Auditing Committee consists of Jordan, J. Burckhardt and Roemer, and the Grievance Committee Doepper, Featheringill and Remley. Comrades Burckhardt and Remley

were chosen agents for the DALLY and WEEKLY , EOPLE and Felix Fester for the "Arbeiter Zeitung." THE PRESS COMMITTEE

It may truly be said if this keeps up, that 1902 will be the era of capitalist unification; after which the era of Socialist unification will not be very far off.

Pap: r Bound Edition of "VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT."

Sections are notified that we have just published a paper-bound edition of "Value, Price, and Profit" for the campaign work, as well as for

"Value, Price, and Profit" is a most excellent book for the working-The Thirtieth Assembly Disman. trict of Section New York recently purchased a copy of the cloth-bound edition for each of its members. All sections are not able to do this with the cloth-bound edition, but they will surely be able to make similar orders for the paper- bound edition.

The first, thing a member of the Socialist Labor Party should do is to equip himself with a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of the Movement. Then he can impart that information to others, or at least teil others where that in-

formation may be found. We originally intended to charge 25 cents for the paper-bound edition of "Value, Price, and Profit," but in order to secure for it a larger cir-culation we have fixed the retail price at 15 cents, with liberal dis-count to Sections. A large sale will be required at this price to cover the cost of production, and we have, consequently, printed FIVE THOUSAND as a starter.

Five thousand workingmen fa-Price, and Profit" will make a good vanguard for the Social Revolu-tion. miliar with the facts in "Value,

Daily People Ladies Auxiliary.

1902.

| signed.