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A NOTE OF WARNING

MAILED BY A NORTH CAROLINA SOCIALIST.

Warning of Rosy Pictures Describing Southern Labor Conditions—Awful Degradation That Prevails Instead—A Lesson the Working Class Should Heed.

ASBYVILLE, N. C., Feb. 7.—Just now southern capitalist papers are publishing glowing accounts of the happy conditions under which the mill workers of the south perform their daily toil.

The paper stated that there would never be any labor troubles south of Mason and Dixon's line. The reason given was that the old chivalric spirit of the South still prevails, and the thoughtful care once bestowed upon chattel labor, survives in the humane conditions Southerners are introducing into the industrial world, which is being rapidly developed here at the present time.

It was pointed out that the mill owners, in their anxiety for the welfare of the children of their employees, had established schools at their own expense, in places where the State had refused to maintain them. The establishment of savings banks by the companies for the workers' benefit, the founding of churches, the lovely homes built upon beautiful hills, and rented to the workers at a trivial sum, these and many more "bonuses" were dwelt upon and lauded to the skies.

According to one account, the workers of the Asheville Cotton Mill company had some cottages upon hills, the beauty of which, indeed Mr. Vanderbilt to build a grand mansion here. In order to further convey the idea of how lucky is the lot of these workers it was pointed out that many wealthy persons, whose health was wrecked in the mad pursuit of wealth, resorted hither to pay for that which the mill hands enjoyed for nothing—health in the "land of the skies." Wages are reported as higher than in like industries in the North, and the cost of what Northern folk would think luxurious living, is put at a ridiculously low figure.

So much stuff of this character has gone forth that it is about time a note of warning was sounded.

Labor under capitalism here, is worse than any other place I ever saw. Instead of caring for the interests of the children of their employees, the facts are that the mill owners all over the South have been instrumental in defeating every bill to prohibit child-labor mills at that which put the age limit at TWELVE YEARS. The mill owners have deflected every plan to extend the public school system into the towns, they are building up the reason being, that as they are the chief tax-payers, they do not wish to bear that burden. They compromise with the legislature by "protesting" to establish schools themselves. And so it is with all the other "bonuses."

The South is being developed by Northern capital and all the talk of Southern chivalry is pure rot.

Northern chivalry is working itself into degradation under the domination of Southern capitalists who, as did their counterparts in ante-bellum days—outdo the Southern in brutality.

The fairy tales going the rounds of the Northern press are for the purpose of luring labor here. As a warning to those who may be influenced to come South, let me describe the actual conditions of the mill worker as it may be witnessed in this State.

To begin, I may say I have not seen such an ugly picture of degradation, humiliation and ignorance in the human race as in the Silesian district, where weaving and spinning is the main support of a whole province. Nay, not in that part of the old country where the play, "The Weavers" had its origin, are the people so demoralized, ignorant and down-trodden as here. No, not even in Russia, where we saw food in the time of hunger and penitence are conditions as bad as those of the poor wage-slaves of the cotton mills in North Carolina.

I will let a man speak whose reputation for honesty has never been attacked or questioned. He said: "I took up my residence among these cotton mill workers, in one of the cheap boarding houses, and I found the conditions prevailing among the mill workers to be worse than anything I could have imagined."

A WOMAN COAL BREAKER

WORKS AS A MAN TO FEED HUNGRY CHILDREN AND SICK HUSBAND.

A Story of Rare Courage and Great Poverty—Fingros Cut and Bruised by Coal While Picking—Also Labored 17 Days Loading Cars in Another Mine.

WILKESBAIRE, Pa., Feb. 10.—A hat struck off, a cry of pain, a tumbling of luxuriant hair over rough clad shoulders and a burst of bitter tears brought out a story yesterday of rare courage and endurance on the part of a woman.

These happenings revealed that one who was thought to be a boy, and who had worked for several weeks with two hundred boys amid the dust and the grime of a big breaker, is really a woman. Mrs. Mary Ballonino is a woman or forty and married, yet she worked as a man. It was for the sake of her little children, hungry at home, and for her husband, who is sick and not able to earn enough to buy his medicine.

Mrs. Ballonino, because of blue eyes and fair skin, has been able readily to pass for a boy. Two weeks ago there came to Foreman Howard, of the Erie No. 6 breaker, at Pittston, one who seemed a slight lad. He was in rough overalls and wore a big slouch hat that was pulled low over the eyes. He asked for work in the breaker and was given it at sixty-five cents a day of nine long hours. Day after day the supposed boy took his place on the worn bench and with back bent over the clutes and slender fingers being cut and bruised by the coal, picked out the slate from the tumbling lumps. Sometimes pieces of slate went past and the eager-eyed foreman brought his stick down over the small shoulders and threatened discharge if the work were not better done.

Boys in the breaker could not get the newcomer to associate with them. At noon she sat apart, and after work she disappeared up the road as quickly as possible. The boys jeered and pelted her. Yesterday in rough teasing of their companion some of them knocked off the strange "boy's" hat, and concealment was at an end.

Mrs. Ballonino lives with her husband and four little children at a small place three miles from the breaker. She walked the distance through the heavy snows each day. Before working in the breaker she labored for seventeen days loading cars in another mine. Her strength gave out and she had to give this up. There as a laborer she had earned \$1.50 a day.

What she is going to do now she does not know, for Foreman Howard discharged her. There is no place in mine work for women.

PORTCHESTER SOCIALISTS

Hold an Open Meeting, Which is Addressed by Arthur Keep.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The local section of the Socialist Labor Party held a meeting this afternoon at Park Hotel Hall. The speaker of the afternoon was Arthur Keep of New York, who took as his subject, "Socialism and the Socialist Labor Party."

Mr. Parker acted as chairman and introduced Mr. Keep in a few well chosen words.

The address of the speaker was particularly timely, in view of the fact that within the last month or two several persons alleged to be Socialists have spoken at public meetings here, and had left the impression that Socialism was some kind of a belief in which people had to be converted. In their speeches they had used long words and alliterative phrases, leaving those who listened in the dark as to whether they were advertising a new kind of automobile or canvassing for buyers for books.

Mr. Keep's speech was a plain presentation of facts that did not require any signing of articles of faith upon the part of his hearers, as a prerequisite to an understanding. He disavowed any beliefs whatsoever, but discussed the question from the standpoint of a knowledge of facts, choosing as illustrations, homely things and incidents.

That the address had a good effect in partly clearing the atmosphere, and in placing Socialism where it belongs, not in the domain of belief, but the domain of knowledge is admitted on all sides.

KANGAROOS RAIDED.

Pushed by Demands on Their Funds, They Violate the Law and Are Caught.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11.—Aurora, better known as Kangaroo, Hall, located at 185 Union street, was raided by the police Sunday afternoon. Aurora Hall is the home of the Sick and Death Benefit and singing societies of this city, and was one of the most important supports of the Volkszeitung corporation.

Nine kegs of beer were seized. The "die genossen" were in a terrible state of excitement, as a consequence. The raid had been expected for some time, for the Kangaroos were had pushed for funds, owing to the numerous appeals for money issued by the above corporation, and its many hangers-on, such as Harriman, Vall, Allman, etc., so desperate chances were taken. Two men were arrested as a result of the methods resorted to. They are August Meyer, who it is alleged acted as bartender and G. F. Ungerweiss, who was engaged, it is said, in selling tickets which could be cashed at the bar. The men are charged with violating the Sunday liquor laws and are out on bonds.

The police say that they found eight or ten men drinking at the bar when they went in. They saw that many of those who were drinking were not members of any of the clubs which meet in the Hall.

The police believed that the bar was becoming more or less public on Sundays and decided to make the raid. The log which held the bar tickets is in the custody of the police. The tickets are blue and the police say they sold at the rate of six for 25 cents.

The tickets are marked with the letters A. M. C., which is understood to mean, "Good for one beer."

The police carried the stuff seized at the raid to the Central station in an express wagon. There were nine full kegs of beer, one keg which was nearly empty, four bottles of whiskey and three bottles of wine.

BENEFIT SOCIETY IN COURT.

Suit Brought Against the W. S. & D. B. Fund in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 11.—The suit brought by Henry Brandt against the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America, will be called before Judge Lewis in the District Court to-morrow.

The organization which was originally intended as a workman's fraternal insurance society, to which purpose its operations according to its charter should have been confined, has been used by the Kangaroos to bolster up sick and dying papers. Needless to say there are some of the members who insist that the organization shall be held to the field of its chartered objects.

Brandt sues for \$100 he claims for sick benefits. The society repudiates the claim and insists that Brandt, with nine others was expelled from the organization and has not since been entitled to a share in its beneficiary fund.

Brandt joined the society five years ago and became a first-class member with all its rights and privileges. Early in April Brandt who resides on Butler street, was taken ill and sent in a claim for his nine dollars a week benefit. Brandt had collected one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents when payment was stopped and he was informed that he had been expelled and the local branch re-organized. There remained eleven weeks' benefit which was denied in consequence of expulsion and hence the suit and the exposure of the warfare that has raged within the organization for several months.

The following, besides Henry Brandt have also been expelled. Julius Brandt, August Holznel, Richard Patzsch, Max Blumenstengel, William Mehlhorne, Hugo Pelka, Edward Voelkel and Carl Handschuh. Brandt insists that his claim shall be adjudged in court and declares that his action has not in any way invalidated the contract of the organization. The society has its headquarters in New York city. Lawyer Hunziker began the suit and immediately attached \$125 of the funds of the local branch deposited in the Paterson National bank.

BUNCOING THE WORKER.

WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY ADOPTS NEW PLAN.

Will "Better" the Workers' Condition by Intensifying the Exploitation—Built Town at Workers' Cost—Derives Considerable Revenue Therefrom.

WILMERDING, Pa., Feb. 9.—The Westinghouse Air Brake Company is preparing a scheme whereby it can intensify the exploitation of its wage-slaves. The plan is along the lines of those in operation at Cleveland and Dayton, Ohio, and which were shown up in the DAILY PEOPLE a few weeks ago.

When Wilmerding was first built and the Westinghouse works moved there, the employees were made to pay the cost.

The company owned all the land, built the houses and sold them to the workers. Those who rent do so mostly from the land agent of the Westinghouse Company.

The town, which is entirely dependent on the works, contains a population of 6,000 or 7,000, so that the company's revenue from this source alone is considerable.

Houses are rented under Westinghouse rules. The leases are of the closest character and provide for a system of inspection by the owners, prohibit the use of any other fuel than gas, and provide for electricity as illuminant. Westinghouse Light Company, Westinghouse Water Company and several other strictly Westinghouse corporations furnish the necessities for the town.

The company, in sequestering its employees, thought it had safeguarded itself against labor troubles.

But, alas, for the company's peace of mind, even in the prison house called Wilmerding there are men who dare to kick.

The cause of the kicking is that in the Westinghouse works the science of production has been carried to the point where the man has become purely an assistant to the machine. Labor-saving machinery has displaced skilled mechanics and made the machine tender the principal employee. Piece work on machines is driving men crazy, and causing them to be dissatisfied.

Piece work in the shops has entirely displaced day laborers. Every man has his own particular piece of an air brake to make, and he works at this day in and day out, at so much per dozen, year after year. One man has been engaged for fifteen years in turning out little bits of brass for the stop cocks of the air brake. He makes nine hundred of them every day. He knows that it requires just nine hundred of those bits of brass to be made every day to sustain his family. Life has nothing else for him from day to day but the turning out of his task, and as time goes on the machine is speeded up or further improved, so that he must increase the output or get out, and leave his partly paid for work behind him, for once out of the works there is no other employment to be had here.

Yet, in spite of the Damocles sword that threatens them, the men are kicking, and the echoes of the Socialist Labor Party's agitation rolling out from Pittsburgh are listened to with attention. Thus it is the company has called a temporary halt, in its march over the bodies of its employees, to the blood-thirsty goal for more profits. The company is alarmed at the murmurs and rumors of trouble to come. To counteract it, and at the same time get profits as before, the officers of the company have decided to adopt the workers' betterment luncheon game. The company all along maintained a Y. M. C. A. institution here, but the workers did not take to it, it was patronized chiefly by the clerks of the company.

John P. Gavitt of "The Commons" in Chicago, one of those "social settlements" where certain emaciated creatures train jerkins for the capitalist class, has been employed at Wilmerding as secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Gavitt is to make a thorough study of the situation and report to the company what is needed for the social "betterment" of the town.

For months he has been at work. He thinks he has discovered the cause and he is now engaged in arranging for carrying out the plan of improvement which he has formed.

The first step in the plan is the organization of the Westinghouse Social Union, which is now under way. The Westinghouse Social Union will be an organization composed of residents of Wilmerding and all the section of country about the town which is dependent on the Westinghouse works. It will be the main, or parent, organization, and from it will grow musical clubs, art clubs, literary clubs, athletic clubs and all manner of social organizations, which will be under the control of the main body.

A handsome club house will be provided for the association and rooms will be furnished in it for the various branches. There will be a large theatre and general meeting hall with a spacious dancing floor, and an armory and drill room for the Westinghouse military company, which is now in process of formation. A cafe will be a prominent feature of the club house, and an effort will be made to give the workmen

CLEVELAND LABOR FAKIRS.

SUSTAINING THEIR PAST RECORDS AS CAPITALIST TOOLS.

The Evidence—Agree to Work for Franchise Extension in Return for Small Increase in Wages—Declare in Favor of Hanna as a Friend of Labor.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 2.—That the labor fakir is a tool of the capitalist, is a fact that has time and again been shown up in the S. L. P. press. This city during the past has furnished its quota of evidence in support of the S. L. P. contention. Last night an incident occurred here, that should be added to the bundle of facts, labeled Cleveland, Ohio.

Here is the evidence: If the Little Consolidated will agree to pay its motormen and conductors 22 cents an hour instead of 20 cents, the present scale, and will agree to shorten the hours of labor, especially of motormen, the Cleveland City Railway Co.'s Employee's association, numbering 600 men, will work for the Farney franchise extension ordinance, provided the city council inserts these two provisions.

A committee of five will submit the resolutions expressing this determination, which were unanimously passed at the railway men's meeting last night, to the Chamber of Commerce franchise committee to-day, and ask it to recommend the increase in wages and decrease in hours as a condition of the ordinance being passed.

The association will work for and support the councilman candidates and the candidate for mayor who will promise the railway men that they will oppose the extension ordinance unless these provisions are made in it.

The meeting of the street railway men was held at Army and Navy hall, between 200 and 300 men employed by the Little Consolidated were present. The association is two years old, and has about 50 members. O. D. Brainard is president, and J. L. Wainwright secretary. A few days ago a committee of thirty-two men, four from each of the eight lines owned by the company, was appointed to draft resolutions and call a meeting. A sub-committee of three, consisting of Ted Felt, F. W. Hoyer and Arthur E. Squires, drew up the resolutions. They were in substance as follows:

"We believe that the ordinance concedes all that can be conceded, and we believe that the city should receive nothing and that the city streets should be free from taxation, which is not the case when the city receives a percentage of gross receipts. We believe that when too many exhibitions and concessions are demanded so that the street railway companies' capital does not pay fair dividends, the companies allow the rolling stock and tracks to deteriorate and that they cut the wages of employees. We believe that a minimum wage of 22 cents an hour should be made a provision of the ordinance, and that the hours of labor should be lessened by provision in the ordinance."

J. B. Armstrong of Newburg and Harry Bryan who was head of the Street Railway Men's union during the big strike against the Big Consolidated, made addresses last night. Armstrong said Cleveland's street car system is the best in the world, that nobody ought to expect to ride further for five cents than can be done at present, and that municipal ownership in Glasgow is a failure inasmuch as every cent earned by the street railroads has to be expended to operate them. Armstrong said municipal ownership is one of the "meanest and most contemptible fads a man can take up." He declared that Mark Hanna is the biggest man in American politics because he treats his employees kindly and justly.

Harry Bryan began by declaring that he was "not hollering for any corporation." He declared that in thirty-eight years of their existence the Little Consolidated companies have never had a strike and have constantly improved the conditions of their employees. Bryan said further that the "street railway men should thank George Mulhern for the good conditions under which they are now working." Bryan declared that if the "street railway men stick together they can turn this town upside down and get anything they want."

Big G Confirms Its Backdown. At the meeting of the Central Federated Union on Sunday announcement was made that the boycott of the New York Sun by Typographical Union No. 6 has been raised.

The following open letter is being circulated by Typographical Union No. 6: "To Advertisers, Advertising Agents and Others whom it may concern: 'Gentlemen—This is formal notification to you that in the long-continued dispute between Typographical Union No. 6 and the New York Sun opposition is withdrawn by the union. We think it only just that this message of peace and reconciliation should be sent to you with the same directness and speaking the same publicity that marked our hostile moves. If any announcement more fully showing our attitude is desired it will be freely made. Respectfully yours, 'JAMES P. RAHEAL, 'President."

"Jerome F. Healy, 'Secretary."

CHILD LABOR RESTRICTION.

A Mild Measure in South Carolina Overwhelmingly Defeated.

The indefinite postponement in the South Carolina House, by a vote of 66 to 32, of a mild bill for the restriction of child labor is thought to end all attempts at legislation of this character in the present session. The bill provided for a gradual elimination of infant labor, none under ten years to be employed after May next, none under eleven after May, 1902, and none under twelve after May, 1903. This and other child labor measures had been considered in long hearings by committees. They were advocated by many representative men of the State, and some of the mill operatives had the courage to appear in their favor. The press of the State was heartily in favor of the bills.

Opposition came from the mill-owners, who argued that to impose restrictions in South Carolina would cripple the cotton-mill industry by driving the parents to adjacent states which will not have such a law. In the House the bill was condemned by its opponents as being class legislation. It was also said to be unnecessary, and much stress was laid upon the fact that mills in three cotton manufacturing centers of the State now restrict child labor and compel attendance at schools supported by the mill companies, the fact that children in a hundred other mills need protection being slighted. To save its conscience, the House passed a resolution for a committee to investigate child labor in cotton mills.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 9.—One of the many swindles perpetrated on colored men by crooks of their own race has just come to light in this town. It was worked in this way: A number of glib-tongued gentlemen of smooth appearance and dress set up an office here in which was launched the Liberator Colonization Society. The gentlemen running the colonization scheme induced large numbers of negroes to pay a certain sum weekly from July 1st, 1900 to February 1st, 1901, on the promise that they would then be transported to Liberia, where they would have beautiful homes, high wages, and very little work to do.

A large number of negroes nibbled at this bait, and the frauds reaped a golden harvest. Some of the wiser ones amongst the dupes started an investigation recently and found that all the capital that the company possessed was one thousand dollars, although they were authorized to make it one million. Some further inquiry developed the fact that the whole thing was a swindle, whereupon the treasurer of the company was arrested. The ship that was to carry these negroes was never chartered, and the only attempt made to ship the men occurred last month when sixteen men were shipped via New York.

The swindled negroes are very indignant and threaten to push the case as far as possible.

This Liberator swindle is a hardy annual. The religious reformers have worked it nearly to death; this latest gang has killed the scheme for good.

Capitalist Bravery—By Proxy. Employer (to clerk who has been sent to collect money)—Well, what did he say?

Clerk—That he would break every bone in my body and pitch me out the window if I showed my face there again!

Employer—Did he? Then go back at once and tell him that he is vastly mistaken if he thinks he will intimidate me by his violence.—The King.

WORKING FOR THE FESTIVAL. S. L. P. Comrades Determined That on March 17 All Previous Records Shall Be Broken.

The comrades throughout the country are buckling down to the work of making the DAILY PEOPLE Festival, to be held in Grand Central Palace on March 17, the greatest affair yet conducted by the party. Besides the sale of tickets for the concert and ball, the Grand Bazaar, will be an important source of income. Donations sent to Miss Katie Pryor, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York, will be disposed of by the Ladies Auxiliary to the best advantage.

Comrades everywhere should solicit advertisements for the March 17 issue of the DAILY PEOPLE which will consist of 100,000 copies. Rate for ads \$1 per inch and single column.

A great amount of work must be done at this end of the line before the date set for the Festival. Therefore do not delay sending in matters pertaining to the event.

Comrades everywhere should solicit advertisements for the March 17 issue of the DAILY PEOPLE which will consist of 100,000 copies. Rate for ads \$1 per inch and single column.

ORGANIZED SCABBERY.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF ITS DUPLICITY.

Again It is the Labor Fakirs of the Cabinet Makers That Are Pilloried—A Peculiar Strike and Some of the Incidents Connected With It.

As the fight conducted by the DAILY PEOPLE on the Organized Scabbery grows hotter, the outraged rank and file give evidence of their awakening, and march to the DAILY PEOPLE with ever more proof of the rascally conduct of the labor fakirs.

This is the latest tale gleaned by a DAILY PEOPLE reporter last Sunday from one of the victimized rank and file:

CHAPTER I. A PECULIAR STRIKE.

Oscar Forsell, residing at 720 Sackett street, Brooklyn, is a member of No. 32, a local of cabinet makers, attached to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. One year ago he came over to Manhattan to seek employment.

One day he was called to work at a shop on the corner of Broadway and West 23rd street. He was told to go to work, but did not before he had carefully inquired if the shop was a union one.

"I have," replied Forsell. "Why do you ask?" "Oh, just to let you know that you will have a good chance to eat it on the sidewalk. There is a strike on here," replied the dissipated one, who Forsell afterwards found was Business Agent Bohlen.

"What is the strike about?" asked Forsell. "A scab foreman," said Bohlen, ironically. Forsell then came away from the shop and the strike was on.

The next day Forsell went over to see how things were progressing. He found Bohlen making a tour of the saloons with some cronies and could learn nothing, so matters drifted along for two weeks; no strike meetings were held, no information was given to the strikers, no strike money was paid; the striking union men were treated with supreme contempt by the fakirs.

At the end of two weeks Forsell went to Bohlen and asked him how the strike was going on. Bohlen said: "What do you want to bother about; how it is still going on. Why don't you go back where you belong. You are a Brooklyn man. Go over there and don't annoy me."

Forsell said: "I live in Brooklyn and I work here. What of it? I am a member of your union in good standing, and I don't know what right you have to order me back to Brooklyn."

"I do it because you are a De Leonite. You belong to the Socialist Party that is owned by that dirty Dutch Jew De Leon. But you are going to be done up because the good Socialists are smashing your party up."

(This endorsement from a capitalist politician must be pleasing to the Kangs; they are getting so many of them.) Forsell then remarked that a man was no worse because of the fact that he was a Jew, and furthermore that the gentlemen in question was not Jewish, was not Dutch, and was not a Jew; that it must have been his own leader Samuel Gompers that he was thinking of. This remark enraged Mr. Bohlen who said: "Well, you are a scab anyway. You are working for \$17 a week in a \$4 shop."

This claim was simply absurd, as \$17 was the union rate for cabinet makers, and Forsell was doing cabinet makers' work and nothing else. Bohlen then went off vowing vengeance on the innocent man whose interest he was paid to protect.

The strikers then talked over their affairs and decided in spite of their treatment from this walking delegate to remain loyal to the union, and so this remarkable strike dragged on.

CHAPTER II. ASSAULT ON UNION MEN.

The next day after this discussion, Forsell and another man, a Russian Finn, went to Hamilton's and drew their back pay. As they walked down toward Ninth avenue a man walked up to them and asked to see their envelopes. He was asked what right he had to ask for any such thing, and in reply, he struck Forsell's companion a blow on the eye, knocking him prostrate on the ground, whereupon he took to his heels, pursued by Forsell, who overtook him and handed him over to the police. The next morning the fellow said his name was Coleman, and he was a picket employed by the union to watch the shop. As the assaulted men did not appear to prosecute, the tough was allowed to depart.

The fakirs in the New York District Council then decided to punish poor Forsell for having Mr. Coleman arrested. He was summoned to appear before them, but their scheme went to naught, because Coleman, whether from alcoholic, or other reasons failed to show up at the trial, so Forsell was discharged with a warning.

CHAPTER III. END OF STRIKE: "GREAT VICTORY," UNION MEN VICTIMIZED, AND SCABS IN STALLED.

A week later saw the end of the strike. The firm had a talk with Bohlen, after which it was announced that a fine that had been piled on Allison, the foreman, would be paid, and the shop would go on as usual. Walking Delegate Behlen then told Forsell, Frederick, and some more Brooklyn men, that they could not work

in the shop for six months, because they had done carpenter work. Something that was altogether untrue. How ridiculous to suspend a man from a shop, and that a union shop. To make matters worse, some cheap men who lived in New York and worked for \$13.50 per week, were told by the walking delegate to go to work in the Union 32 men's places. Thus causing scabbery of the worst kind to take place in the shop. These \$13.50 men's names are Magnus, Jelten, and Johnson. The matter was brought up in No. 32, but the complaint was pigeon holed, and that closed the incident until now, when the DAILY PEOPLE tells this latest tale of Organized Scabbery that is so exceeding plain that "the who runs may read," and reading will say: Smash the foul thing, cleanse the labor movement from such cattle and build the genuine union movement of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in its stead.

FURTHER CONCENTRATION.

"NATURAL" MONOPOLIES AND THEIR ECONOMIC IDIOCY.

Significance of the New Steel Trust—Social Basis of the New Combination—Necessity For Social Ownership of Social Industries.

The reported purchase of the Carnegie steel interests is important in many respects. Not only does it show the immense concentration necessary to success in the world markets, and the inevitable trend of industrial evolution to ever larger capitalization, but it also demonstrates the fallacy of certain economic theories relating to monopolies. It particularly demonstrates the fallacy of the theory of "natural" monopolies; inasmuch as it shows that some "unnatural" monopolies, operating without franchise and in a competitive field, are greater in import and significance, greater in their destruction of competition, and their monopolistic characteristics than are the comparatively harmless and restricted "natural" monopolies.

THE TRAMP PROBLEM.

A Capitalist Sheet and Its Wonderful "Work Cure."

The New York "Evening Post," in all its editorials reflects the fact that it is a serious paper, that regards the problems of industrial life, without the slightest interfusion of humor or levity. It is so serious that only recently it undertook to substantiate a joke common among the alleged comic weeklies. This joke is to the effect that a tramp abhors work, and that if you offer it to him, you throw him into convulsions, just as you do when you offer water to a dog with rabies.

"The Post" recently, in an editorial "The Work-Cure for Tramps" finds that the State of Massachusetts has practically no tramps because it applies the "work-cure." This State has woodyards, stoneyards, etc., innumerable, in which tramps are compelled to labor for their keep. As a result of this method, Massachusetts, so the "Post" says, has a scarcity of tramps; only 207,081 cases of vagrancy being recorded for 1899; a very small number indeed. (We wonder what would have happened if the charitable police and prison officials had the force of officers and the increased accommodations, which they continually inform the Boards of Estimates and Appropriations, are actually required for the successful prosecution of their undertakings.) Now, we also wonder what the "Post" would say about tramps who become such because they want work? Who have the desire to work, not in charity organization stone- and woodyards, so strongly that thousands upon thousands of them yearly "hit the road," and take complete possession of freight trains, so that they can reach places of employment? Year after year large bodies of men, numbering thousands, leave the cities in the Middle States, "hold up" freight trains—that is—by force of numbers, compel the engineer and conductors to accept them as passengers, so that they may reach the wheat fields of the two Dakotas, and obtain employment there on the bonanza farms.

And at what splendid inducements do these men risk their lives riding on freight trains, and coming in conflict with the police and railroad officials with whom they occasionally have fatal troubles? THESE INDUCEMENTS ARE \$14 A MONTH WITH BOARD, FOR ABOUT THREE MONTHS OF BONANZA FARMING!

These men, after traveling hundreds of miles in this perilous fashion described, for the splendid remuneration described, after the season is over, return home by the means they came, with often more serious results. Though the railroad and police officials denounce and treat these men as hoboes and tramps, they regard them as a necessary evil; and do not endeavor to suppress but regulate them. It is absolutely necessary to both the railroads and the two Dakotas that these men make these "emigrations"; for if they did not, no wheat would be cultivated and harvested, and the railroads would consequently be without their chief and most profitable article of shipment. So that, then, these much despised tramps are the keystones of the capitalist structure in these two western States.

That the "Post" should overlook these important immigrations which have been studied by more impartial students of capitalism and are, consequently, well known, does not surprise the writer at all. It is the peculiarity of capitalism that it creates the very things it condemns; but it is, by these means, creating a Frankenstein that will some day turn upon and destroy its creator.

The "Post" shares this peculiarity. It is not worth while to request it to go and reform. It is a capitalist sheet, too prone to apologize, and defend all the evils that capitalism inflicts on the working class. Were it otherwise, it might be to show the "Post" that it is impossible for capitalism to furnish work for all the working class population; that under capitalism there can be no such thing as a "work-cure," simply because the main ingredient in the prescription effecting that cure—work—cannot be found in sufficient abundance to afford a remedy. That this is true is proven by the large number of strikes that are defeated by the employment of idle men; by the spasmodic break-down of industry, often affecting many trades and rendering millions of men idle for months and years; by the super-abundance of workmen and women in every branch of industry involving manual and mental employment; by the large and permanent army of the unemployed.

To keep the working class constantly and entirely employed is not only impossible, but it is undesirable under capitalism; for the unemployed are necessary to force and keep the employed in conditions in which they are amenable to oppression and robbery; for without the unemployed, without anyone to take their places when on strike, they would secure better hours and wages.

Under such a system there is bound to be a sub-strata of the unemployed called tramps. Though a sub-strata it is called to say they will not work, for they will, if given work. It is also folly to say that work will cure them when that work cannot and would not be obtained. The "Post" and its "Work Cure" prove this two-fold folly.

DOWNFALL OF THE S. D. P.

Casting Anchors to the Windward and the Leeward.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The Social Democratic Party built its house of sand upon the beach, and the incoming tide is rapidly washing it away.

At the convention here, after they had introduced all sorts of resolutions, it adopted one that is a confession of its weakness, and of the position it occupies. It happens that the faction which held its convention here is practically the whole Social Democracy. The Kangaroos were bitterly scored, and additional information concerning their duplicity was given out. Their well-known proclivity to treason was roundly denounced, and then the convention adopted a resolution that puts them out of business as a political party.

Everything has slipped away from them, and they now have little left excepting a rapidly dwindling handful of men who neither know where they are going, nor seem to care. The resolution shows the pass to which they have come. Joint National Convention—For Solidification of Socialists—Call Adopted By Party in Convention at Chicago.

WHEREAS, The Socialists of the United States are at present divided into several parties, whose essential principles are identical, and such division is productive of ceaseless friction that tends to weaken and retard the progress of the Socialist Movement; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That a more thorough organization of Socialists is demanded, and that for the purpose of effecting the same, a general convention be called to meet as hereinafter provided. First—The call for the convention herein proposed shall be subject to a referendum vote by our party, the same to be submitted to the several branches and voted upon not later than February 25, and due returns thereof made to the national executive board without delay, and if approved by a majority vote of the members, the same shall be certified by the national secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, the national secretary of the Social Democratic Party, with headquarters at Springfield, Mass., and to state secretary of each of the several unattached or unaffiliated, State and territorial parties.

Second—The convention herein called shall be held in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., beginning on the second day of September, 1901, and shall include the Socialist Labor Party, with headquarters in the city of New York; the Social Democratic Party, with headquarters at Springfield, Mass.; the Social Party, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., and the several unattached or unaffiliated State and territorial Socialist parties.

Third—The basis of representation shall be as follows: One.—Each branch, local or section, shall be entitled to, as many representatives as the individual members thereof in good standing may select for that purpose; provided, that each representative shall be entitled to one (1) vote for each member whose signature is attached to his credential; and provided further, that no member shall have his signature attached to more than one credential.

Two.—Branches not sending their own representatives may select those of other branches of the same State to represent them; provided that in each such case the representative shall hold the proper credential with the signatures of members attached as herein provided.

Three.—No member shall be qualified to serve as representative or be entitled to representation who has not been a member of the party at least thirty (30) days prior to the opening day of the convention.

Four.—All signatures of members attached to credentials shall be certified by chairman or secretary of their respective branches.

Five.—The national secretary shall furnish each branch with a sufficient number of blank credentials for the purpose herein specified.

Six.—No branch shall be represented unless organized at least thirty (30) days prior to the opening of the convention.

Fourth.—If the convention herein proposed is not approved by at least one other national party herein named or by at least three (3) unattached or unaffiliated State or territorial parties on or before June 1, then these resolutions shall be null and void and this call shall stand revoked.

Fifth.—That a committee of five (5) be chosen by this convention to make the necessary arrangements for the proposed convention, if the same be held.

Sixth.—That the results of said proposed convention, if held, shall be reported to our branches by the committee herein designated and a referendum vote taken upon the same, and if approved by a majority vote of the members of our party, such shall be the verdict of the party, and the books, papers, moneys and all other property in possession of the national party shall be delivered up to such officers or boards as may be chosen at the said convention to receive the same; if less than a majority of the members of our party vote in favor of said report the same shall be rejected and the party shall proceed as heretofore.

to be no man at all; just as the steel trust developing beyond "the natural monopolies," is according to this theory no monopoly at all; just as when the other industries develop to their stage of acute concentration they will, according to this theory, be as monopolies, because they are not "natural." Concentration which is no respecter of competitive condition will, however, in the course of time, show that it is also no respecter of such theories as those of "natural" monopolies.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

IT HAS SOUGHT BUT IT HAS NOT YET FOUND.

It Has Knocked, and "Circumstances" Have Knocked Back—The Promised Jobs Are Still Promised Jobs, and Evidently Will Remain That Way.

The members of the National Guard in the various States, are up in arms against the present administration, for the manner in which it has served that portion of the organizations which volunteered for the service in the Spanish war. All regimental commanders, and right down to and including captains of every company that had one man who was anxious to fight for his country (?) had stress on the political snags which were being kept open for the "heroes" to be.

They would fain to seek the glories of office, and, incidentally, draw large salaries, while thus expending their talents in the direction of the common weal. Of course (our) statesmen (?) of the Croker-Platt type will emphatically deny a-la "Teeth" Roosevelt, that any such offers were made, but proof can be procured by a visit to the rooms of the civil service commission, where the writer is informed something like 6,000 applications have been filed for various positions, such as letter-carrier, postal clerk, janitors of the public buildings, etc., in one city, that of Greater New York. This is exclusive of the vast array of young men who enlisted with the end in view of securing a billet in either the Police or Fire Departments, upon the cessation of hostilities.

Then, again, cast an optic upon Uncle Sam's navy yards, custom houses, and other Governmental sources of pay—and one will find an unwieldy mass of "veterans" who are willing to bask in the warmth of the (me and Bill's) government "statement" a year or two ago, put it.

Thus it will be seen that easily 10,000 young men from this Empire State, alone, at the drum-beat, left their lodging houses, in most instances at the behest of a Cornelius A. Bliss, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., now Governor; William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, Levi P. Morton and other gentlemen who are so filled with patriotism, that when war was declared every one of their sons suddenly found that "pressure of business" called them to Europe, where said "business" detained them until danger was over, at least, as far as they were concerned.

Of course the clerks in the offices of many firms were given privilege to have a Spanish soldier shoot them, and in the event of their meeting death, the firms would bury them, they of course having a life insurance policy which premiums the houses paid (after meeting the same "business" detained them until danger was over, at least, as far as they were concerned).

This young man was one of the vast number of clerks who believed with Mr. C. D. Borden, the New England textile king, that every youth born in the United States should at all times respond quickly to any call that "his" country might make upon him; the purport of which would mean the saving of all that was near and dear—(especially dear)—to him. Thus it is fair to assume that there are in, or about, 50,000 men throughout the United States, who today, are seeking positions, that were pledged them in the event of their showing loyalty of a character sufficiently strong to get them to enlist in either of the fighting forces—and after all this, the suffering in Southern camps, the inhaling of "ozone" from Cuban swamps, the conservation supplied gratis by Armand's canned—"perish the dream"—canned beef—to travel home via the steamer or box cars—and that en masse—to be told that for your many, many heroic deeds—the Common Council, had passed a resolution during your absence which read "that all those who participated in the Spanish-American war would be allowed a vendor's license free"—as long as they lived and in their last will and testament they could hand the asset over to their next of kin.

What a splendid reward for their brilliant achievements on the battle-fields, the chance to sell in the open market chewing-gum, shoe-laces, etc., etc. The Government wants more men for fighting purposes—the field is a large one—the whole of China or the Philippine Islands are open to such as will enlist, provided they are of good moral character, bodies without blemishes, have lost all manhood—and are willing to eat hard-tack and take in return salvage of \$13 per month.

Come! all you of patriotic impulses—all licenses to sell gum—have not as yet been used up—the supply of chicle is unlimited and of metal to decorate your many forms there is a surplus. Apply at any of the recruiting agencies—early that the science of how and when to eat that richest of all dishes—canned beef—may be mastered by you.

CLAUDIUS, Brooklyn, Feb. 8 1901.

WORK AND PRODUCT.

The Mawkish Sentimentality of Elbert Hubbard's Doctrine Exposed.

"Work is for the worker."

Thus begins Mr. Elbert Hubbard in the end of his January number of the "The Philistine." "What becomes of the product of your work matters little."

There can be no doubt that the opinion thus expressed is fully appreciated by the class of readers, who sustain their intellect on... bound by the Roycrofters in limp leather, satin lined, hand-stitched, thoughts of Fra Elbertus.

To those, however, who are condemned from childhood to a life of grinding toil and soul destroying poverty in order to feel and clothe the class for whom Mr. Hubbard writes, and maintain that class in idleness and ease; to the working class it must be of some little interest what becomes of the product of their work. Mr. Hubbard does not seem to consider them at all, is not interested in them, and it is not to be expected, they have not the money with which to buy his books, would probably not appreciate them if they read them, and so they and their suffering is of no consequence to Mr. Hubbard. He goes on, to say:

"If you write a paper for a learned society, you are the man who gets the benefit—the society may, if you are a preacher and prepare your sermon with care, you are the man who receives the uplift—and as to the congregation, it is all very doubtful." And Mr. Hubbard is right; surely, surely. But when the worker goes down in the bowels of the earth and at the risk of his life, brings to the surface "the untold wealth of our nation," when other workers convert the raw material into useful commodities, then the opening sentence of Mr. Hubbard's article becomes doubly significant, although in a different light than that shed upon it by the brilliant intellect of the author. "Yes, verily, 'work is for the worker,' and beyond a mere pittance, barely sufficient to keep body and soul together, work is all the worker gets out of it. As for the product, that is taken care of by those who are in the 'lifting up business,' and those for whom they write and whose mouthpieces they are—the capitalist class. Come with me for a 'little journey to the poor,' Elbertus. To the men and women, by whose work and strength, life and death you live; the class of people who make the paper on which you print, or rather have printed for you, the ideas and thoughts which you claim lift you up and make you better. To them that plant and dig, weave and build, from morning till night, almost ceaselessly, that you may live and enjoy the product of their toil; those without whom your books, your amusements and pride would all be impossible. What have you to offer them? What message do you have to give them as they drag themselves wearily from the factory, the sweatshop, or the mine, to the place they call home?"

Again I hear you say, "work is for the worker." Ah, but they know that. They have known nothing but work, work, and again work; without thanks, or praise, or hope—often without bread. Are these the people to whom you say: "Make character, build soul-fibre, take care that you weave no rotten threads in to your web of life." Do you appreciate what a hollow mockery your high-sounding, elegantly turned phrases must be to them? O, yes, you pity them, you have even wept tears of sorrow and sympathy for them. Do you remember the day in Milano when you stood looking at the multitude of hungry, ragged, despairing men, women and children thronging the streets of that city, clamoring for bread, surrounded by the wealth created by their own hands. Listen again to the steady tramp, tramp, of the hired assassins as they come to disperse "the mob" and preserve "order and peace." Hear again the sharp command: "Ready, aim, fire!" Then the shrieks of the wounded and groans of the dying. Look again upon

the scene, as you saw it then, when the smoke cleared away: Men and women lying there killed and maimed, their blood drying the pavement; murdered, were they not? For what? For having the audacity to beg for a mere drop of the wealth, which they themselves had produced and which had been stolen from them by the very class that hired the assassins. And you weep, so you say. You pity their seeming helplessness, their blind despair and ignorance of the means by which they themselves might right their wrongs. If that is so, then cease your weeping. Teach them the way. Surely you and your fellows with your forty ideals and acute power of reasoning have some plan to offer for the solution of the problem; something besides tears and the message: "Work is for the worker." If not, then away with all your professions of sympathy, for they and all your profession of tears are worse than useless.

"The moving finger writes; and, having writ, Moves on; nor all your piety nor wit Shall lure it back to cancel half a line. Nor all your tears wash out a word of it."

The Socialist Labor Party has a different message to the workers from yours. We say: The fruit of your work is for you, belongs to you if you will only take it. You have it in your power to do so. Cease your weeping and your beggarly whine to them that rob and oppress you. Get up from your knees and get out of the fog of ignorance in which the capitalist class is trying to keep you by the help of their hired mouthpieces. Do not look for help from outside your own class, for it is utterly folly to expect a parasite to, of his own free will, leave the body upon which he fattens. You must free yourselves, if free you want to be. Do not think you can accomplish anything by beating your brains against the factory door begging for an opportunity to use the tools, with which you must work if you will live. Are not all these means of production and distribution, works of your own brains and hands? Who made them, but you? Then take them, as something belonging to you and use them for your own benefit and not for you do now, for the benefit of a few idle, criminally lazy loafers who would not even know how to operate them if they were put to it. You can do this by joining hands and brains with those of your own class who for years have been fighting your battles; the members of the only party that champions the right of the working class: The Fighting S. L. P. Vote men of your own class into the lawmaking and law-enforcing institutions of the country and thus get on the right side of the guns and bayonets. Add your strength to that of the men who have already obeyed the summons of the Twentieth Century and stand shoulder to shoulder in solid, never swerving line. You belong there, if you are conscious of the fact that you are seeking in common with the class who finance you and then kicks you and, if you miss your mark, lets daylight in you. Take your place in the army of militant Socialists who, under the red banner are marching steadily on to victory and the Socialist commonwealth. This is the message of the S. L. P., and differs none what from that of Mr. Elbertus Hubbard. Obey it, and you will have no more deplorable affairs like unto those of Milano, Homestead, Pana, Virdon of the Bull Pen of Idaho, nor will there be any more occasions for the sickening sentimentality of Mr. Hubbard and the rest of the weeping willies over the wholesale murder of innocent men, women and children. Until then, work and work alone is for the workers.

A. L. A. St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 29.

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THE DAILY PEOPLE.

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

THE DAILY PEOPLE IS THE ONLY ENGLISH SOCIALIST DAILY PAPER IN THE WORLD.

It is the property of the Socialist Labor Party, and is the organ of the militant working class of America. It is OWNED BY WORKINGMEN. EDITED BY WORKINGMEN. SUPPORTED BY WORKINGMEN.

The mission of the Daily People is to educate the working class in the principles of Socialism to that point where they will march to the battle box as a class, annihilate the capitalist system of production, with its idle capitalist class on the one hand and its starving working class on the other, and proclaim

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

a republic in which those who wish to live by their own labor shall have abundant opportunity to live, while those who wish to live on the labor of others, as the capitalists and their parasites live today, shall be given the same option the capitalists now give the working class—the option to

GO TO WORK OR STARVE.

Every workman and all other honest citizens should read the Daily People. Capitalism is tottering to its grave. The banner of the Social Revolution is already unfurled. The forces of Capitalism and the forces of Socialism are lining up, and when the time comes for the

FINAL TEST OF STRENGTH.

the working class must be educated, organized, and disciplined. Educated, organized, and disciplined, nothing can keep them from victory. The Daily People is this educating, organizing, and disciplining force. Every workman and all other honest citizens should read it.

Subscription price—One year, \$3.50; six months, \$2; three months, \$1; one month, 40 cents. Sample copies free.

THE DAILY PEOPLE,

No. 2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York City.

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A REACTIONARY STAND.

POSITION TAKEN BY THE SWEDISH PRESS

Equivalent to a Denial of the Class Struggle. Judging on Prejudiced Evidence. The Position of the European Press Held Up for Examination.

The second article on the Swedish movement is of equal interest and importance with the first. In that it was demonstrated that the Swedish "Socialist" papers had taken a reactionary stand. It was also proven that they had judged the movement in this country from worthless data.

In this second article further proof is given, and new arguments are driven home to prove the perniciousness of that stand. The article should be read carefully, as it gives a clear insight into the European movement.

OUR COURT.

Surely it will interest the readers of "Arbetaren" to know how the Swedish party papers received our article of November 8 under the above heading. More than ever we have reason for using the same heading, and there it stands.

It seems to have been an agreement between said papers not to take any notice of the article. Still, to ignore it altogether, they seem to have considered too severe a procedure, and so we get in "Folkbladet" the party weekly, issued in Stockholm, the following answer in its letter box:

"Arbetaren, American: We have read your last article 'Our Court,' but are sorry to say that it could not convince us of the correctness of your standpoint. We, here in Europe, have reached a position to which Socialism in America has not come yet. We are no longer a CRITICIZING party ONLY; we have grown out to a power that CAN, and for that reason MUST exercise influence upon many decisive points in society; therefore, Socialism in Europe has been compelled to take distance from the 'blood red phrase' and take to practical politics, a change which surely does not make any less claims upon the intellectual competence of the working class."

"Therefore, if our comrades of America are using ugly words about us, it can but result in the raising within us of a desire that their movement too may soon grow out enough to be able to exercise influence; then they will find out. As it is now, it seems to us our friends are drawing too hasty conclusions."

The issue between us stands thus: We have for some time been trying to show the Swedish papers, on account of articles published by them, that they, as we hold, have an altogether wrong conception of the movement in this country. Perhaps they deem us incapable of judgment, but they why not substantiate such a belief? Instead, they quite carelessly ASSERT that our movement here in America is backward in development, and that the movement of Sweden is far ahead! Very self-complacent, we must say.

"Harsh words!" Who have used such? In our last article we cited some harsh words, but they were used by representatives of the Swedish Social Democracy, about comrades in France, who hold the same ground as we here. They were used by those "we," who "have grown to a power." Without using any harsh words at all, we shall once more give the Swedish papers, their editors and, why not, some of their readers, something more to ponder and meditate over.

In "Social Demokratien" of November 13, Mr. Branting (the editor of "Socialist") and, by the aid of the Liberals, representative in the "second chamber" of the Swedish "Riksdag" or parliament, has published a letter from one comrade, Ivar Ahlmark of New Jersey (member of the S. L. P. A.).

Why did Mr. Branting publish this letter, but ignore "Our Court"? Why, because he found, or thought he did, a couple of weak points in the letter. One of these was that Ahlmark said that at the Paris Congress "the Kanarozers showed of what stuff they were made." Commenting on this utterance, Mr. Branting says:

"We have taken nothing from the letter but a personal attack upon Harriman. Even the remark about the Paris Congress, we have left in it, although it is not exactly to the point in question. But it is to the point in so far as it gives an inside glimpse as to how this group of the American movement that otherwise is standing so near to us, is judging the International Social Democracy."

"It is, namely, always ready with the name of traitor as soon as anything deviates from its own tactics. We have seen articles in the DAILY PEOPLE, of precisely the same out as the views of the French Guesdists. The very same absolute reprobation of what they called 'Millerandism,' the very same claim that they alone represent the 'revolutionary' standpoint as against the 'reformatory' wretches that can conceive of the class struggle being pursued in other forms than one single prearranged one, and we may well add, the same readiness in distorting what Socialists of other shades have really said or meant."

"But this sectarian Socialism is not ours, and since the Paris Congress we can state with satisfaction that neither is it the Socialism of International Social Democracy."

"The scheme of the Guesdists to get a vote from the International Congress that would brand their antagonists (the French party as revolters from the revolutionary principles of Socialism) was an utter failure. The known Kautsky resolutions did contain some questionable points, but in the main they pointed out the right way when they classified the kinds of controversies that they were treating to differences as to the best

TACTICS, NOT as to the fundamental view about Socialism. This latter is broad enough to contain other than only the ones who think, and would act alike in everything.

"The plan also failed, therefore, to get the assent of the Paris Congress to shut out the American delegates that did not belong to the S. L. P., among them Harriman, named in the letter. America had to do as France: divide the two votes of its delegates among the two factions which were fighting for supremacy. Thus one vote was given AGAINST the resolutions of Kautsky, the other, the Social Democrats, FOR the same."

"Therefore, when the Paris Congress refused to appreciate the claims of the S. L. P. of being ALONE in representing the socialistic thought of the United States, then it will possibly be allowed that 'Social-D.' holds to the same opinion. With that, we do not in any way hand out a decision between contending parties; we state a fact, as calmly and impartially as, for instance, now, when past by, we all agree that in the time of our own little 'seceders' here at home in 1888-9, which THEN in our eyes was so very essential, we were just as good socialists on both sides."

"Taken in the whole, the case, as presented above (Ahlmark's letter, does not a little remind one of that time: the first years of our Swedish movement. Proportionally, the party in America scarcely can have reached considerably further than was the case with us then. And so long as we socialists do not have real political power to use strength on we like to use it on each other, somewhere it has to be used. And one cannot be too 'radical' and 'revolutionary'."

The other weak point (C) in Comrade Ahlmark's letter was that he regarded to one in "Social-D." of September 15th, published article, he says: "He who writes that cannot possibly be a 'Socialist.'" Again Mr. Branting comments:

"That is typical! And still the account of the prospect of the election in the United States there given is not taken from the capitalist American press, but from a correspondence to 'Vorwaerts,' a German party organ."

Here we have shown the two weak points Mr. Branting thought he found in Comrade Ahlmark's letter. Mr. B.'s answer on the last shows that the Swedish party papers get their information from German party papers; and as we know that it was a German organ here in America which led the uprising against the S. L. P. last year, and that it was mainly Germans that in its lead revolted, then we find it easily explained that most of the correspondence from this country to the German party press is breathing aversion to the S. L. P., and that, consequently, that press must be in difficulties as to the knowledge of where, in principle and tactics, the real strength is to be found within the two "camps" in this country. They, have, for short, not gone sufficiently into the matter, but have judged superficially from what has MOSTLY come under their eyes. This answer of Branting also shows so very clearly where the sympathies of the Swedish party papers are to be found, as they rather take the trouble of translating from the German than to take information out of "Arbetaren."

But it is especially about the first cited part of the comments of Mr. Branting on Ahlmark's letter that now we, on our part, are going to say something, for it characterizes so faithfully, very faithfully, everything that during the past two or three years has appeared in Swedish papers about our movement in this country.

Mr. Branting states that our official organ, the DAILY PEOPLE, contains articles precisely cut after the pattern of the French Guesdists.

Now, the DAILY PEOPLE is representing the Socialist Labor Party, which the Swedish party papers are trying to point out as standing at least fifteen years behind the movement of Europe, or, more plainly expressed, Sweden.

Eight years ago Mr. Branting said (in a party Christmas publication then issued) that it was the Guesdists that in France marched in the foremost ranks towards "principally unshakable, international socialism,"—and that talk we are still applauding. The French Labor Party HAS progressed, and its standpoint and tactics are the same as those of the S. L. P. of America. Therefore, friends, if you want to prove that the S. L. P. is standing behind the Swedish movement, please prove first that PARTI OUVRIER FRANCAIS is also standing behind it.

And now, friends at home, here is another hard nut for you to crack. We have never heard or seen you deny that the CAPITALISTIC development of America is ahead of the capitalistic development of all other countries. In "Social-D." of Nov. 6, for instance, it is said in an article about the presidential election: "There has been a mighty contest between the 'small ones' and the 'big ones' in a throughout modern society, where the MECHANICAL AND CAPITALISTIC PROCESS OF EVOLUTION HAS COME MOST CLEARLY INTO EXPRESSION."

Now there probably are very few Socialists that would make themselves ridiculous by denying the fact that Socialism follows closely on the heels of great industry. The great industry that is capitalism. Is it not, now, a little inconsequential to try to make ourselves and others believe that in that country where capitalism has gone FARTHER than anywhere else, in that very same country is Socialism standing fifteen or twenty years behind time? Until you will risk a discussion to the point with us on this question, we of the S. L. P. shall but pitifully shrug our shoulders at your conceitedness.

get such a conception where capitalism is less developed, are only too open to sentimentalism to be able to see that it is not enough to talk Socialism always and everywhere. Many of the ones that do so are only reaching out for the positions that await the most prominent men in a great movement of the people. The most prominent men in the Socialist movement must show that they understand and fight for the true interests of the working class. If they cannot show that, then it is only unclean elements that they gather around them, and the strength of such a movement must be of short duration.

All that nauseous cry about unity—this and out of time! It comes mostly from people that do not understand the question at issue, or that have an INTEREST not based on the platform of the workers. Often it comes from the ones that have COMPREHENDED that it must take a LONG TIME before the demands of the class-conscious workers can be fully realized, and that have therefore commenced to bargain with their consciences in order to get away from the duty of fighting for the WHOLE platform.

But struggle is life, peace is apathy. A labor party must be severe against itself and its leaders. If it shuts its eyes to indifference and negligence with its functionaries, then it leaves a door open to corruption. One platform exists to be carried out. No sleepiness must be indulged in the service, no squinting with antagonistic parties must be tolerated. It should be said of Socialism: I am come to light a fire on the earth!

"Folkbladet" is talking about "blood red phrases." We, too, say that phrases prove nothing, but we assert that the word "class struggle" used by the ones in this country that have the hearty sympathies of the Swedish papers, i. e., the Debates and Kanarozers, is a PHRASE only, and nothing else. It has been shown that, when he for instance begged millionaires of money to carry out his plans, and all the other leaders within "his" movement have shown in different ways that they don't understand what class struggle is—or that they have tried to escape from its indelible consequences.

Only the ones that have an interest in that the uncompromising fight against the capitalist class is incessantly carried on, they alone can UNITE in the class struggle. The ones that wish to compromise, have, when closely viewed, generally such a position that the struggle hurts them; they do not stand wholly on the standpoint of the working class, and therefore it is that they get scared of the consequences. Many of them are surely of the conviction that Socialism will win, and if we could only have it at once, very well then. But we have to fight for it. Even among the workers there are many that get scared and should retire—if only the other class, the capitalist class, did not immovably follow out its way, which has in its suit crisis, misery and devastation a mong the working class.

In France the armies of the class conscious workers grew to such an extent that the capitalist class became frightened. To avoid the pending danger it invited a "Socialist" to partake of its government, a stratagem that made many French Socialists believe that their party had won a victory, when in reality they had only through the move been led behind the light, a socialist in a capitalist government can't do any more than general that is invited by the officers of the enemy to serve as arbiter in a court, for the rest made up of the enemy's representatives. Where the class struggle is concerned, there can exist no impartiality; each side must fight for its party, or the struggle does not exist. The working class must be wide awake when the capitalist class commences to try to accomplish through fraud what it can no longer do by force, namely, keep itself at the power.

VICTOR FUNKE.

Editor of "Arbetaren."

SLAVISH CONDITIONS IN ERIE.

How a Capitalist Concern Deceives By Bogus Advertisements and Methods.

ERIE, Pa., Feb. 9.—In the shops of the American Bicycle Works, better known as the Tribune Works, many sad spectacles occur. A year ago two men were taken out of there to an asylum in Warren, Pa., insane from overwork. The men were compelled to work in a manner that brought on this result, in order to make a livelihood. To-day the men employed there are still in a very bad condition. Some of the poor unfortunates have to drudge hard all day. The wages range from \$12 to \$14 a week for piece work for fliers. Some men have never been known to work hard all day and earn but twenty-five cents. The company, in order to secure employees advertise in newspapers published in other cities. In the advertisements thus published, it is stated that wages range from \$1.75 to \$2. That is only true of a few, who have ingratiated themselves into the good will of the company and thus have better positions and wages. They only number three or four and are used to set the pace in the factory. The company has an inspector, who, in order to make this pace fast and encourage the poorly paid to do their utmost, conducts merely a sham inspection of the pacemaker's work. The poorly paid strive and hopelessly endeavor to attain the pace, thus established; but, without avail, of course. To make matters worse, they have to compete with the longshoremen from the lake, who during the winter are rendered idle because of the suspension of the lake traffic. These longshoremen work for nothing, in order to get broke in; hoping, of course, that some day they will be enabled to earn a livelihood. These poor fellows just about live. It is a good policy for the company to encourage such beliefs as it behooves to their profit. The labor fails to do nothing to enlighten the men. They thus prevent a demonstration of the antagonism existing between the working and capitalist classes. They get the good will of the capitalist class and assist them in keeping the workers in wage slavery. Send the S. L. P., and the S. T. & L. A.

AN ERIE WORKINGMAN.

INCOME OF POPE LEO XIII.

HOLY YEAR THE AGGREGATE WAS OVER \$4,000,000.

Pope Is One of the World's Richest Men—The Source of Official Revenue. A Good Deal of His Money Invested in United States and British Bonds.

[From the St. Louis "Globe Democrat."]

If a number of people were asked to name the five men in the world who had the largest five incomes, not one in a dozen would include in the list Leo XIII, pope of Rome; and yet there is probably no man in the world whose income last year amounted to so large a sum as did the pope's. It is true that no statement of his receipts is given out at the Vatican, but it is very easy to estimate from certain known facts and gain a fairly accurate idea of the pontifical budget during the holy year. Beside the pope himself probably not more than two men know the exact amount of papal income. One of these is Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, and the other Cardinal Mocenni, the man who has the actual handling of the money.

Cardinal Mocenni might with propriety be called the financial minister of the church, for he it is who has charge of the investment of the large sums which come to the papal treasury, and, although he has no absolute authority as to the disposition of the money, the pope himself, with the advice of his secretary of state, making all final decisions regarding it, all the funds pass through his hands, and he enjoys the rare distinction of living in the Vatican in order that he may exercise direct supervision over the pope's financial affairs.

While not so old a man as the holy father, Cardinal Mocenni is advanced in years and is physically somewhat feeble. His apartments are on the top floor of the Vatican, immediately over those occupied by Cardinal Rampolla, which, in turn, are directly over the rooms for a man approaching eighty years of age to climb up stairs, so when he took possession of his apartments in the Vatican Cardinal Mocenni had an American elevator erected in the court of St. Danoso, with a minimum effort. It is the first elevator ever erected in the Vatican, and is used directly by the pope and the cardinals. It is so placed that carriages can drive up to its entrance.

Cardinal Mocenni is one of the most popular cardinals in the Curia. He has lived in Rome for many years, and is in great favor with the populace of the city. The amount of money which he handles for the pope in ordinary years is enormous, but in 1900, holy year, the papal receipts were increased fully \$1,500,000, and the total amount which passed through Cardinal Mocenni's hands was not far from \$4,500,000. The greatest part of this enormous income is "Peter's pence." In ordinary years this amounts to about \$1,000,000, but the greatly increased interest in the church in holy year was responsible for a great increase in the total amount of offerings to this fund. Approximately stated, the pope's income last year was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Total: \$4,375,000

The expense account of the holy father does not nearly reach this sum. It consists principally of salaries of cardinals, envoys, attendants and household expenses, divided somewhat as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Total: \$1,069,000

It will be seen from the above statement that a handsome balance remains in the papal treasury as a result of the income of the holy year. It will be seen that the income of the pope comes from three different sources:

- 1. Peter's pence, which consists of the contributions sent by the faithful in all parts of the world. This great source of revenue was devised by the late Cardinal Manning of London, after the pope lost the revenues which came to him when he enjoyed temporal power. Now a special collection is taken in every Catholic Church annually for this purpose, the amounts being brought to Rome by each bishop at the time of his visit ad limina. Millions are thus collected every year, but, as has been said, the amount this past year was greater than in any previous year of Leo XIII's reign.
- 2. All donations and gifts presented to the pope for personal use by the people from all quarters of the globe to whom he grants audience. The income from this source is generally considered the private property of the pope, and it greatly increases on the occasion of jubilees and special anniversaries.
- 3. Interest accruing from previous investments. This is a large item, and is principally the result of wise investments during the reign of the present pope. His immediate predecessor, Pius IX., accumulated during the last few years of his reign about \$5,000,000, which he had invested in securities to provide for a need that might arise in the reign for some one or more of his successors. The loss of the temporal power in 1870, with the consequent disaffection of the revenues of the holy see, the uncertainty

of the amount of Peter's pence and the enormous expenses of the Vatican curia, during which he had to provide board and traveling expenses for nearly every bishop in the world, led Pius IX. to create this contingent fund for the possible future needs of his successors. Unfortunately, however, the administration of all these millions was then centered in the hands of a single person, Mgr. Folchi, who had carte blanche as regards the selection of the securities and bonds in which they were to be invested. The money was at first wisely invested in gilt-edged securities, but several Italian politicians and speculators talked Mgr. Folchi into selling them in order to place the sum realized in four-rate Italian enterprises. The result was that in less than three months the whole \$5,000,000 disappeared in the financial crash which swallowed Crispi and the Banca Romana.

This made Leo XIII. realize the necessity of giving the administration of the papal funds into the hands of several highly trusted members of the Roman curia, and he, therefore, formed a commission of cardinals to which he intrusted the administration of all the possessions of the holy see. At the head of this commission he placed Cardinals Mocenni and Rampolla, and with their operation, he started anew in the work of saving money and investing the surpluses of the papal revenues in safe securities for the benefit of his successors. The daily expenses of the holy see amount, as shown by the statement above, to about \$3,000 per day. This includes the personal expenses of the pope, the salaries of the cardinals residing in Curia, the support of the nuncios and the legations abroad, the running expenses of the Vatican and the charities distributed every year by the pope in Rome and throughout Italy. One million dollars a year does not seem a very large expense account for a man with an income of over \$4,000,000.

The money that remains of the papal revenues, after paying the expenses of the holy see, is regularly invested in foreign bonds and securities. Once or twice a year Mgr. Mory del Val, the pope's confidential agent, or some highly trusted prelate like Mgr. Stonor, but never an Italian, by the way, is sent to London with the available funds, and they are deposited in the Bank of England in the name of the pope. The officials of the bank advise the pope as to the safest and best securities in which to invest the money, and it is usually placed in English and American bonds. Some time ago it was proposed to form an American committee, with Cardinal Gibbons at the head, to receive money to be invested in the name of the pope, and to place it in American securities according to the best judgment of its members, but for some reason the plan, although it had the approval of the pope, was never carried out.

It is stated on the highest authority that since 1883 Leo XIII. has been able to invest some years as high as \$3,000,000, and that the annual amount so placed runs never less than \$1,000,000. Most of the money rests in British bonds and securities, and the income from them already reaches a very high figure. Owing to the fluctuations of the financial market, American industrial securities, although they pay large dividends, are avoided by those who have the placing of the pope's money, but a large amount of the invested funds is in American government bonds, which are in the possession of Cardinal Mocenni.

Leo XIII. has been somewhat of a disappointment to the Roman populace. They look upon him as avaricious and penurious, because they were used to the open-handedness and generosity of Pius IX., when he still possessed the papal states, and the present pontiff is very different. Very little of Leo XIII's income is ever expended by him upon his own person; in fact, his present hobby is economy, and only a short time ago he greatly astonished the chief gardener by ordering that all the produce and fruit raised in the immense grounds surrounding the pontifical palace should be sold in the public market of Rome, so as to obtain the money necessary for their improvement.

In another way the present pope's expenses are less than were those of his immediate predecessor. When Pope Leo XIII. was elected each of the cardinals received a salary of \$4,500 annually from the Vatican. One of his first acts was to issue a decree providing that only those cardinals who resided in Curia and who did not enjoy the revenues of a diocese were to draw this allowance from the papal treasury. Under the present administration many other economical measures have been introduced. The salaries of a great number of prelates have been reduced, the number of Vatican employes greatly diminished, and the contributions for schools and colleges in the pontifical states and in Rome reduced. For this latter purpose Leo XIII. has commanded the more wealthy religious orders to furnish funds. It is for this reason that the Carthusian monks pay \$200,000 a year out of the income which they derive from the sale of the famous Chartreuse for the support of the French College of Santa Clara in Rome, and the Benedictines have been obliged to build and support at their own expense the new University of St. Anselmo in the same city.

Leo XIII. has certainly succeeded in saving more money than Pius IX. left at his death, and it is estimated that at the close of the holy year the contingent fund of the holy see amounted to at least \$30,000,000. This immense fortune is carefully protected against any claim that might be advanced by the family of the pope after his death. This is necessary, for at the death of a pope it is customary for his nearest blood relations to take possession of all articles of value found in his apartments. Another factor is the Italian government, which is said to be ready to lay hands upon whatever pontifical property it can, even as it did upon the property of the religious orders.

The pope has, however, a personal fortune, which is derived from the gifts presented personally to him by his admirers. Large additions to his private income are occasionally made by the sale of all precious articles which accumulate from time to time. In 1889, when Leo XIII. celebrated his episcopal

jubilee, many thousand dollars worth of jewelry and other precious articles were presented to him and shown to the public at an exhibition in the Vatican. All the magnificent church vestments, chalices, monstrances, pikes and sacred vessels of silver and gold have since found their way to poor churches and convents, and the numerous articles of jewelry and loose gems have been disposed of by Mr. Marzolini, the pope's confidential secretary, at private sale.

The proceeds of these sales went to increase the private fund of the holy father. It was formerly his custom to keep his personal money hidden in a wooden box behind the book shelves in his private study, but not long ago \$62,000 which he had placed in this box mysteriously disappeared. This led the pope to realize that more modern methods for the care of his money were advisable, and a burglar-proof safe, of which he alone knew the combination, has recently been installed in his apartments.

Although I have only spoken of the actual money that comes into the control of the pope, it does not follow that it represents the whole of his resources. Leo XIII. is really the absolute master of all Catholic church property all over the world. In English-speaking countries, church property in each diocese is held in the name of the bishop, who has the power to sell, mortgage, exchange or do whatever he wishes with it. However, he dare not do anything without permission from Rome, as he holds his position solely at the pleasure of the pope, whose hand is actually the controlling one. In Catholic countries like Italy, Spain, France and Austria, ecclesiastical property is generally held in the name of the municipal corporation, but even in such places the holy father exercises a power that places him at the real head of affairs. The property of the religious orders is held as a rule in the name of their governor generals at Rome, but the generals can be removed by the pope, so that in the case of the orders also, the pope is the real controller of the property. In this way the present pontiff is the master and practical owner of property worth hundreds of millions of dollars, the legal holders of which can appoint or remove at his pleasure. It is therefore a safe statement that no man in the world controls so vast a property as Leo XIII., and, old man though he is, he yields a financial power that is unsurpassed.

POVERTY AND EDUCATION.

The Plight of Seventy-five Pupils Begging for a Chance to Learn.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 3.—Principal Winfred C. Akers of the high school has been quietly engaged in a movement to assist needy pupils, for some time past and he now intends to bring the matter before the Business Men's association for assistance.

There are many students at the high school who can ill afford to attend the school, but who make it possible by earning enough money to clothe themselves and a little extra besides. About 75 scholars, both boys and girls, are doing this, and many more would do likewise if the opportunities presented themselves. Principal Akers has found positions for students in stores, shops, mills, and in private houses, where the work can be done in the afternoon and in some cases in the evening. Generally these pupils are ones who are about to leave the school on account of absolute necessity, but through his efforts they have remained. Others have been those who had left the high school, but who were willing to return if outside work could be obtained. Many times the principal has gone personally responsible for a student's clothing until a place could be found.

This kind of work is done in every large institution, but in high schools the scholars generally are required to look out for themselves. There are many of the boys who have hustled and found odd positions in dry goods stores in the afternoon and in clothing stores in the evening, and have been fairly well compensated. Some of the high school boys are employed by the street railway as conductors and motor men; others work in offices, a few in drug stores, while there are others that have no regular employment, but engage themselves in doing odd jobs or collecting bills on some days and others tending for the lawn or cleaning the sidewalks for private parties. Mr. Akers has placed a number of girls with private families where there is a baby to be cared for in the afternoon or on special occasions.

The students who do this kind of work are among the very best in the school. They are conscientious in their studies and trustworthy in their duties. It is the belief of the principal that the school quota can be increased by 10 per cent if all the needy ones could secure a place that would bring in some kind of a return which would help to clothe them. The reason why there are so many poor children and students in this city is entirely of a local influence. Holyoke is a manufacturing city and the majority of the population are not more than self-supporting. Advanced education cannot be liberally extended the poor children by their parents and the ambitious of many are for this reason destroyed. This matter will probably be formally brought before the Business Men's association within a very short time and there is no doubt but that it will be kindly received.

Cotton Mills to Close.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 10.—It is reported here to-day that four mills at Kings Mountain, N. C., will soon stop night work on account of lack of market for cotton goods. The Ada mill, here may close also for the same reason. This mill posted notice last week advising employees to save their money, as the mill might be compelled to shut down. No new quotations on cotton goods have been received here for several weeks.

In regard to the \$250,000 commission formed here Saturday a week ago, good authorities regard it as a company which the cotton spinners had in mind when they proposed an organization in their last meeting, although the company as it now stands has no connection technically with that body.

A Select List of Socialist Books For the Workingman and the Student.

The following books are recommended by the Literary Agency of the Social Labor Party to those desiring to know what Modern Socialism is. The evolution of society from a necessary part of the science of socialism, and the growth of the Union and the Labor Movement are closely connected. A number of standard books on History, Political Economy, and the development of various institutions are therefore included in the list.

- Aveling, Edward: The Student's Marx: An Introduction to Karl Marx's Capital. Cloth.
Charles Darwin and Karl Marx: A Comparison.
Aveling, Mrs. Eleanor Marx: The Working Class Movement in England: A Sketch of Conditions from 1545 to 1835.
Bax, Ernest: The Religion of Socialism. Cloth.
The Ethics of Socialism. Cloth.
Outlooks from the New Standpoint. Cloth.
History of the Paris Commune. Bax and Morris.
Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome. Cloth.
Bebel, August: Woman in the Past, Present and Future. Cloth.
Woman in the Past, Present and Future. Paper.
Connolly, James: Erin's Hope: The End and the Means.
De Leon, Daniel: What Means This Strike? Reform or Revolution?
The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance versus the "Pure and Simple" Union. A Debate with John Harriman.
Engels, Frederick: The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science.
The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science, with an Introduction on the Materialist Conception of History and an Appendix on Primitive Property in Land. Cloth.
The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844. Cloth.
Engels and Marx: The Manifesto of the Communist Party.
Ely, Richard T., Prof.: French and German Socialism.
Gronlund, Lawrence: The Co-operative Commonwealth. Cloth.
The Co-operative Commonwealth. Paper.
Socialism vs. Tax Reform.
Hazzel, A. P.: The Exploitation of Labor.
Hickey, Thos. A.: The Bull Pen.
Hyndman and Morris: Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century. Cloth.
Socialism and Slavery.
Marx's Theory of Value.
Hyndman and Morris: A Summary of the Principles of Socialism.
Joyney, J. L.: The Socialist Catechism.
Kautsky, Karl: The Working Class.
The Capitalist Class.
The Class Struggle.
The Socialist Republic.
Lafargue, Paul: The Evolution of Property. Cloth.
The Right to be Lazy.
Lasalle, Ferdinand: The Workman's Program.
What is Capital?
Liebknecht, Wilhelm: Socialism: what it is and what it seeks to accomplish.
No Compromise.
Lissagaray: History of the Paris Commune. Cloth.
Marx, Karl: Discourse on Free Trade.
Revolution and Counter-Revolution. Cloth.
Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon.
The Civil War in France; Manifesto on the Paris Commune.
Secret Diplomatic History of the Eighteenth Century.
The Poverty of Philosophy, a reply to Proudhon's "Essai sur la Poverte."
Life of Lord Palmerston.
Marx and Engels: Manifesto of the Communist Party.
McClure, William Schell: Socialism.
Morgan, Lewis H.: Ancient Society.
Plekhanov, George: Anarchism and Socialism.
Quelen, and Wright: Socialism and the Single Tax.
Debate.
Q. elch, H.: Economics of Labor.
Sanial, Lucien: The Socialist Almanac.
Taxation.
The New Trusts, Foreign Merce of the United States.
man Trade Unionism.
Widdup, J. R.: The Meaning of Socialism.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS
2-6 New Bond St. New York

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Socialist Vote. 1888: 2,068; 1892: 21,157; 1896: 36,564; 1900: 34,191.



If the Tartars were to inundate Europe today, it would be hard for them to hold their own against the devastating powers of the modern financier. MONTESQUIEU.

S. D. AND S. T.

In the nation's procession of Political Failures the Social Democracy and the Single Tax occupy a unique place. Other movements have gone up and gone down before them, but the reason of the going down of these two is exceptional. The Free Silver Movement, for instance, went down, but it died, not because of anything that it did, but because the soil on which it planted its seed was "ungrateful." The Anti-Monopoly Movement, noisy at one time, has been hushed into silence, not, however, because it did not properly sing its tune, but because the public tympanum was "unappreciative." And so with all other new dead Movements: they were all killed off by lack of sympathy. With the S. T. and S. D., however, a different order of things is noticeable. With all other dead Movements, the law of their motion, one may say, was "Back Number," with the S. T. and the S. D., the law of motion is "Self-Strangulation." Or no little interest to the student of Sociology, particularly in America, is this distinctive feature of the S. T. and the S. D.

The Single Tax is an ideal capitalist scheme. It implies the doing away with the Capitalist's partner and sharer in the spoils of Labor. The S. T. abolishes the Landlord. None remains to share with the Capitalist the hide of the Working Class. With the removal of the Landlord, the Capitalist, as sole survivor, monopolizes the spoils. This correct instinct blew the breath of life into the Single Tax over a hundred years ago, and kept it going. How, then, comes it that a Movement, with that single plank for a platform, should now be seen stranded on the political banks of this country, the capitalist country par excellence? How comes it that the Capitalists did not rush to its support and railroad it into force? For the simple reason that the law of motion of the Single Tax movement was "Self-Strangulation." It frightened the capitalists away. The S. T. in this country forgot that one hundred years ago revolutionary utterances fitted its lips because the class, in whose interest it was, had still its own revolution to accomplish, whereas, by the time the S. T. started here, the Capitalist revolution was accomplished, the capitalist was in the saddle; the S. T. could only be a "finishing touch" to capitalist rule; and, what is most important of all, there was the next revolution looming up above the horizon; the Socialist Revolution, the revolution of the Working Class, with, of course, the Capitalist himself as the prospective and doomed victim. Under such circumstances, the word "Revolution" strikes disagreeably on certain ears. This fact the Single Tax Movement ignored. It signed itself up in the panoply of "Revolution," and, logically enough, frightened away the Capitalists, without, of course, being able to attract the Working Class, whose instincts guarded them from making a revolution in behalf of their oppressors. Abandoned by its frightened beneficiaries, the S. T. collapsed. What is left of it is only a fad.

Such, essentially, is the case with the Social Democracy. The Middle Class is still an extensive class. It can not conquer the summit, but it could still secure much for itself. The S. D., roared into life by bourgeois needs, fell into the same mistake as its predecessor, the S. T. It did not stop to consider the psychology of the class, whose instincts gave it birth, and whose support it needed. It also began to speak "Revolution," and, still more tactless than the S. T. in this respect, it styled itself "Socialist." That sealed its fate. Its bourgeois actions, and condemnation of bourgeois actions, repudiated its Socialism, while its "Socialist" trappings frightened the proverbially timid, and disgusted the would-be-laboring bourgeois. Net result, failure, collapse, prompt and swift.

Not in vain do political apparitions, like the S. T. and the S. D., fit through the political spheres of the land. They preach a lesson that to the Socialist is as valuable as the lesson that the shifting appearance of skies preaches to the farmer. "There is no Social or Political Movement that is not the product of distinct economic class interests. Accordingly, the Movement that is to survive, or at least accomplish some tangible result, must have clearness of head to perceive the class interests on which it must bank, and honesty to fish for none other. The Movement that lacks in this, will, like the jack-daw in the fable, be denied by its own, without gaining acceptance by those whose feathers it borrows."

VENTURESOME METHODISTS.

The Methodist Ministers of the city of Philadelphia, in conference assembled, have adopted by a unanimous vote a report demanding the confiscation, absolute and unqualified, of the property of the Roman Catholic friars in the Philippine Islands upon the ground that the friars secured the said property "by theft and intimidation from a simple and confiding people." The moral ground for confiscating property, established in this report, acquisition by theft and intimidation from a simple and confiding people—is concrete enough to hoist every capitalist from pew-holder and church-donor, Methodist or otherwise. It is moreover concrete enough to hoist the whole capitalist system, enthroned the Social Revolution, and establish the Socialist Republic.

Surely, the Reverend Methodist gentlemen who voted so unanimously to expropriate the Roman Catholic friars of the Philippine Islands on the ground that they acquired the property "by theft and intimidation from a simple and confiding people," do not mean that their Filipino brothers of the cloth actually "lifted" the gold and silver candelabra now found in their churches, out of Filipino parlors; surely our Reverend Philadelphia gentlemen do not mean that their Filipino confederates leaped by moon or other light over the fences of Filipino land-holders, rolled up the real estate, packed it upon trucks, and decamped with it to their "estates," grown thereby to mammoth proportions. Surely not. The only explanation, the only interpretation possible to the words "theft" and "intimidation," found in the report, is that when people who toil not and do not spin, yet are found in possession of the wealth that can be the fruit of work only, it must follow that somebody is robbed, and that the robber is he who is found in possession.

Excellent sociological reasoning! It is a whole page taken from Socialist philosophy. And now the question comes, are these Methodist Ministers quoters or gardeners of Socialism? If they are quoters of Socialism, then there can not be one sociologic morality for robber Filipino friars, and another for robber American lay capitalists. Then the identical justification, for stripping the Filipino friars of their ill-gotten gains, exists for stripping the American lay capitalists of their ill-gotten gains,—theft and intimidation of the simple and confiding American Working Class.

What say the Reverend Methodist Ministers of Philadelphia? The Socialists of the land, while awaiting the answer, hold their breath in suspense wondering: "Can we have all along done pulpiterdom a wrong in placing confidence in neither its powers of reasoning nor its moral integrity?"

WHEN NOT CRIMINAL, CHILDISH.

The communication from "S. T. & L. A." that appeared in our correspondence column telling of the action of the local organization of the International Typographical Union in blackballing an applicant for admission on the ground that he had worked in the composing room of this paper, and had not demanded wages high enough to make impossible its publication, is a timely contribution to the understanding of the "pure and simple" frame of mind. The contribution is especially timely in that it must tend to chasten the indignation, bound to be severe, that every right-minded man must entertain for that abortion of a labor organization known as the "pure and simple" Union.

However, coarse-grained an I. T. U. Fakir may be, however habitually vicious his condition, however constitutionally crooked his make-up, he knows that this paper is a bona fide Labor Paper, an unflinching upholder of the Working Class. Due to their unworthy characteristics, these Fakirs may hate the paper, but respect it they are bound to. Now, then, their attitude, as correctly depicted by "S. T. & L. A.," is that "Union Wages" is a thing so wholly the be-all and end-all of human endeavor, is a principle so rigidly to be adhered to that, even at the risk of killing a Labor paper, such wages must be enforced. Such childishness goes far to lame indignation; in sight of it one is seized with that feeling of pity that comes over the scene at the motto of the "Scientific Anarchist," who loves Liberty "tho' it slay him."

having; the Liberty that slays is the pet of the calf. And so with "Union Wages." Intelligently understood, Union Wages is one of the means towards the emancipation of the wage slave class; a Labor paper is a still stronger weapon to that end. Accordingly, the Labor organization, that, like the Socialist Labor Party, sets up such a paper, would be supremely childish if it were to insist, within its own ranks, upon measures that are intended only against the exploiter; and its childishness would be more callously still if it were to insist upon such measures to the extent of crippling, or strangling the paper to death.

Looked at from one side, examined by the light of his malfeasances in the Labor world, the Labor Fakir appears like a criminal, and the gathering indignation of the awakening Proletariat seems disposed to treat him as such by giving him but short shrift. But does not the manifestation herein examined point to a mental condition that deprives these gentlemen of responsibility and, while spurring the full-grown working-men's movement to cashier them, invokes pity in their behalf?

THE MODERN RICHARD III.

Our Washington letters during the last two weeks, dealing with the River and Harbor appropriations, particularly yesterday's, have furnished regular knock-out blows to the pretences of our capitalist rulers that the legislation which they incubate is distinctly free from the class ear-mark. As a consequence, these letters have shed no indifferent light on the connection there is between the legislature and the factory, between the mill that turns out laws and the mill that turns out goods.

The only effect of improved machinery upon the relative positions of Capitalist and Workingman is to strengthen the power of the capitalist in fleecing the workingman, and to place the workingman more helplessly at the mercy of the fleecing capitalist. Improved or perfected machinery has that effect, under the capitalist or private ownership of the machinery system, in three ways. First, by rendering dearer the tool of production, it removes the tool more completely from the reach of ownership of the workingman; secondly, by rendering the tool more productive, vast layers of the middle class are compelled to come down to the level of the working class, thus swelling the supply of labor, and thereby lowering the price of labor-power or wages; finally, improved machinery weakens directly the position of the working class by its direct displacement of labor. Large ships are large tools: they bring on all these three results.

By the light of these undeniable economic facts, what other than "class legislation," "capitalist class legislation," is the conduct of Congress when it appropriates the sum of \$4,000,000 in order that it already deep harbor of New York be deepened five feet more to allow ships, not yet built, and drawing thirty-four feet of water, to enter our port—and to encourage the building of such mammoth displacers of sailors? By the light of these undeniable economic facts, what else are such laws enacted by a capitalist Government but a decree of death to the welfare of the working class. A Government stimulus to the extensive displacement of labor that, without stimulus, is proceeding fast enough, and is fast enough subjugating the workers?

The usurping Capitalist Class, in political power, is a modern Richard III, to the Working Class. Its every breath breathes death, its every look portends death, its every act inflicts death. Its decrees are marked with the usurper Richard's words: "Down, down to hell," as he smote his victims. The usurper Richard met his bloody Bosworth field. Upon the peaceful field of the hustings, the field of civilized warfare, let the usurper Capital be smitten by the heirs of the mourning that his class legislation constantly spreads like a pall,—the Proletariat of America.

FOURIER LIVED IN VAIN FOR HIM.

Senator Depew delivered a speech in the Senate in favor of the Ship Subsidy bill. The speech was cast in classic mold. It combines unity of time, place and action. This circumstance enables a condensed criticism to be passed on it. To wit, Fourier lived in vain for the literary understrapper who wrote that speech.

It was Fourier who first called attention to that typical phenomenon of capitalism: crises, intense distress in sight of plenty. Distress, deep and wide, was nothing new in the world. But the distress hitherto known was the result of the actual absence, the actual non-existence of the necessities of life. Hunger because of crop failures, exposure because of conflagrations, death because of enemies' sword,—all that seems natural. But hunger despite bursting granaries within reach of the hand, exposure despite ample shelter in existence, nakedness despite heaps of clothing mountain high,—that seems impossible: Capitalism made it possible; the realiza-

tion of the fact pointed to a turning epoch of the race and rung the doom of the Capitalist regime. This is what Fourier did for mankind.

Accordingly, the capitalist and his understrappers are particularly careful in their expressions to snail around this danger point. To admit it, is to be drawn into the vortex of Socialist dialectics. They deny that there is too much wealth, they assert there is not wealth enough; with these false assertions as mattresses against Socialist cannons, the capitalists continue to contend that capitalism is necessary and Socialism a utopia, because "there is not enough to go around."

And now comes Depew's literary understrapper and writes and Depew reads: "We have crowded upon our rails, our lakes, our rivers, and our canals an output from every avenue of production which must find markets or PRODUCE STAGNATION AND DISTRESS BEYOND OUR DREAMS."

Indeed? How comes it that such plethora would not "produce distress"? Is it that our people are gorged with fruit, and such added and unconsumed wealth would tempt them to gorge themselves still more like gourmands? Surely not! Our people are in distress now; they eat not as they should, nor are they clothed as the weather requires, nor do they take rest as health demands. Such is the plight of the people who produce all this wealth; the only gorged ones are the class that Depew speaks for—the idle capitalist class,—and they would not feel distress even if markets are not formed for all these goods!

The admission by a capitalist that "distress beyond our dreams" attends wealth beyond our dreams is tantamount to a criminal's confession. It is a confession that the working class are robbed; it is a confession that the capitalist class is a robber class; and finally it is a confession that the capitalist who makes the admission little knows what it is he is saying. To him Fourier lived in vain.

Edward O. Walcott, ex-Senator from Colorado, won his "right" to a seat because it is said he lost \$27,000 at one faro sitting, and never turned a hair. When he was at Washington, his quiet games were famous, and his skillful play frequently allowed him to earn enough money to repair any old rags in his primitive accumulation. In fact, numerous callow elders fell a victim to his directing genius, or contributed a few dollars to his superintendence. All the while Edward O. was helping to pass laws against lotteries, promoting gambling through the United States mail, and against schemes to defraud the public. He must have laughed occasionally in his capacious sleeve when he thought of the good natured public that took his professional purity seriously. So must his fellows likewise have laughed. That is unless they were all too bored by the public's stupidity to deem it worth a laugh.

Markham, who grew fearful for the reactionary, brutal, and bloody French small farmer, did a like service for the "good Queen Victoria." The reason was not far to seek. It sat on the platform with him, and its name for the time being was Carnegie. It might have had a dozen other names, but that is enough for this occasion. Markham has not penned a line that is worth reading. It is the mudiest of mud, and the most slobberly of dribble. But he has his points of usefulness. He is a good thing to give to workmen. He is harmless to the capitalist class. His outpourings may cause a suspension of thought, and in that condition the working class is most susceptible. If Victoria had one good point about her, that poem by Markham would have been the worst kind of an insult.

Ex-Comptroller Eckels defended trusts and says that talent is always rewarded. Talent may be rewarded, if we believe that talent is like virtue in the fact, that it is its own reward. The trusts frequently have need of talent, and they buy it the same as they buy their raw material, or anything else they may use in their business; in that way talent sometimes does command a high price, but the instances in which it does are rare. The individual producer who builds up a small business does not receive much of a reward when the trust freezes him out, but he can console himself with the reflexion that he has assisted in the centralization of industry, and that his talent in that line was its own reward. But as in the case of virtue, such reward does not make a perfect substitute for a square meal.

Professor Olin H. Landreth in his report on disease in Easthampton, L. I., says that it was caused by the camp at Montauk Point. The diseases are venereal in their nature, and some of them were supposed hitherto to be entirely tropical. This is one of the worst results of our "manifest destiny." The returning soldiers bring with them all sorts of contagion, and they distribute it wherever they go. The hundred thousand or so soldiers that may be expected to return with some Asiatic pest will do much towards lowering the standard of health in this country. It will take but very few years to ripen the zermis, and make them feel perfectly at home in this country. One of the methods whereby we shall pay our bills for our new possessions is through the wealth of this and future generations. Easthampton has the first decided example.

The Kaiser aroused more enthusiasm than did England's new King. Why should he not? He is just as much of an Englishman as Edward VII, and he is far more methodical in his madness. It is a fact that though Edward was born on English soil, and has vegetated

there most of his life, he never learned to speak English without a German accent. As most of our Anomalomaniacs never learn to speak it without a Cockney accent, this shortcoming may be overlooked. The demonstration given the Kaiser will be used by him. A time may yet come when he can see his way to accept the lucrative position of King of England, and he is putting in a bid for popularity now. The present holder of the office is less than nothing, and he has worked assiduously to make even that

The Rev. E. E. Whittaker, of Ashtabula, Ohio, is using the newspapers to build up his church business. This should cause no comment, as there is not a preacher in New York who does not do likewise. The objection is that Mr. Whittaker pays full rates, and his brothers in the Lord, object. Most of them object because they have been accustomed to receiving advertising the same way that they receive carpet slippers at donation parties, or buttons in contribution baskets. Still Mr. Whittaker has done a good piece of work. He pays for what he gets. Now, if he were to engage in some honest occupation, we have no doubt that much would be forgiven him.

Charitably inclined persons are not satisfied with the income they are receiving for their humanity so they have planned to get "nearer" to the Italian. The movement has the support of Bishop Potter. It is not quite evident that this support does the movement any good. Other movements have had the Bishop's support, and if they were really honest, it injured them. The plan that now has the Bishop's favor is one to erect a home for Italian immigrants so that the society that does the erecting can have first whack at them. If the plan succeeds we may expect before long to read advertisements to the effect that a choice lot of men, women, and children has arrived, and can be obtained at low prices upon application at the "home."

Mr. H. C. Frick does not do business on a small scale. He is not content with buying a house lot or two in a town, but he calmly purchases the whole outfit, houses, land, river front and all. That is the modern capitalist, and the bright young man who wishes to compete with him has only to go into his toy bank and take the savings therein and buy a town with them. The young man who finds the road to wealth still open has only to consider such little obstacles as the ability to purchase a whole town for business purposes. Mr. Frick is not the only one who does this, or who can do it. It is becoming a popular and a commonplace in American business life. It may not be wholly necessary to succeed, but it is remarkably handy.

Mrs. Williams of Union Hill is holding the young daughter of a dying man as security for \$0 board owed by the man. That is placing an unwarrented and fictitious value on the child, as our courts have decided that a child is worth only one dollar. Unless some charitable person step in Mrs. Williams is apt to find that she has a worthless collateral on her hands. Children are a drug in the market in our times.

Political and Economic.

How firmly set, sharp and biting the teeth of the S. L. P. buzz-saw are, and what havoc these teeth are making in the anatomy of the crookdom, may be gathered from the following squib that is making the rounds of the crook papers, and not a word of which is true:

"And now the Italian-speaking Socialists are following the Hungarian sections and leaving the Lion's sinking ship. Sixty delegates met at Newark, N. J., and resolved to sever their connection with Socialist parties and to start an independent organization. The Italian party, 'Il Proletario,' will hereafter assume a neutral position instead of supporting the old S. L. P. The 'buzz-saw' continues to lose its teeth."

If wishing could unloose the buzz-saw, how toothless it would be, how crookdom could enjoy life! But, alas, wishing can't do the job.

Mr. William Allen White has a study in "McClure's Magazine" of Richard Croker that is phrasal, rhapodical, and nonsensical. In fact it contains more drivel to the square inch than most articles of a political nature contain. It is tainted with the breath of ignorance, it is colored with the decay of a patrician social system, and it is warped by the bias of a man who is of and for the thing he would judge. If we throw aside the "scientific sociology" of the article, and eliminate the labored and twisted wangling, we find that Allen pats Croker on the head and tells him he is a good boy, and that it is well we have him because he stands between "society" and ten thousand empty stomachs. He stands? Is he alone? Did he make Tammany? Did he make what is known as the Democracy of this city? Not much. He is an incident. His place could be filled to-morrow, but the place of the Democratic party, the breaker between the capitalist system and the social revolution, could not be replaced. His work is that of reaction, and capitalist harpists like Mr. Allen will sing the virtues of this organization just as long as it is useful to capitalist society, and no longer.

The pictures of Mrs. Nation in action, as published in the daily papers, are of great interest. The "Journal" places her in a Bowery joint and makes her victims such persons as we might suppose possessed of such little intellect that they would read the "Journal." The "Herald" locates her in one of the places so plentiful in the vicinity of the unrepentant Magdalen's promenade on upper Broadway. The "Stants-Zeitung" arouses the anger of its following by turning Fran Nation, who in this case, is a respectable looking German lady loose in a prominent and well-furnished Rathskeller. As none of these places flourish in "bleeding Kansas," we must suspect that "our own special correspondents on the scene" failed to connect with Mrs. Nation, or else they were slightly pleased by their habitual surroundings.

CAPITALIST BRUTALITY IN CHINA.

About six or seven months ago, we were told that the Boxer movement had assumed gigantic dimensions. The newspapers of Christendom were teeming with accounts of the massacre of Christians by Chinese. Of course many, if not most, of those accounts were fictitious—having had no foundation in fact; and many of the "despatches" containing those "accounts" were gotten up in the editorial offices. In the United States, at any rate, the object of those "massacre" accounts was simply to prepare the public mind, and if need be, to manufacture public opinion in favor of war should such an emergency arise. The capitalist nations of the world have not hesitated to send troops to China ostensibly for the purpose of "restoring order," and "protecting our fellow-Christians," but in reality to fasten themselves on the backs of the Chinese and thus promote trade and commerce—the highest virtue of Capital. To-day the civilized world ought to blush for shame, before the heathen Chinese, for the cruelty, brutality, outrage, rapine, ravage and massacres committed by the troops of the several capitalist nations, against innocent Chinese. And, strange to say, the very press that was wild with frenzy in its fabulous accounts, six months ago, is conspicuously silent to-day. The fearful tale of wreck and slaughter that have been going on in China ever since the allied armies landed, is related by two eye-witnesses—Dr. E. J. Dillon in the "Contemporary Review," and Sir Robert Innes, in the "Fortnightly Review," for January, and by T. F. Millard in "Scribner's Magazine," for February.

What these gentlemen have to say, especially in the darkest features of their reports, is too shocking and too horrible to be reprinted. Suffice it to say that the doings of the capitalistic apostles of culture were so heinous that even the plea of their having been perpetrated upon wild savages would not free them from the nature of monstrous crimes. It is safe to say that the Chinese were treated by the capitalist guards of law and order as the Christians were during the reign of Nero. Tens of thousands of innocent Chinamen were killed in the most horrible manner; homes devastated; houses plundered; outrages against female honor were heinous and many; and "females of all ages have been abused to death." In short, China has been converted into a living hell with which the reign of terror of the French Revolution will favorably compare. Entire fields were laid waste and whole regions have been devastated and depopulated. But the very scene of murderous brutality has been reached when 300 absolutely innocent coolies were shot, in cold blood near Taku, by Russian soldiers, "who had orders, it is said, to slay every human being who wore a pistol." Mr. Dillon continues: "I speak as an eye-witness when I say, for example, that over and over again the gutters of the city of Tungtschau ran red with blood, and I sometimes found it impossible to go by way without getting by boots bespattered with human gore. There were few shops, private houses and courtyards without dead bodies and pools of dark blood. Amid a native population whose every soul quaked with fear at sight of a rifle, revolver or military uniform, a reign of red terror was inaugurated for which there seems no adequate motive. No adequate motive! Why, the capitalist beast of private property creates in man such brutal instincts and passionate desires for ownership that no looting, no outrage, no crime is too wanton, too wicked, too dastardly!

But let us proceed. "No native's life or property was safe for an hour. Men I had been speaking to before luncheon were in their graves by sundown, and no mortal will ever know the reason why. . . . At night time no Chinaman would venture out of doors without suicidal intent. He would be shot down without compunction." Very sarcastically Mr. Hart remarks: "The men of our flag showed their detestation of the most ancient of civilizations by the wanton destruction of whatever they could not carry off—those of another preached the gospel of cleanliness by shooting down anybody who committed a nuisance in public—while those of a third, preach their ideas on the sanctity of family life by breaking into private houses and ravishing the women and girls they found there." After all this it is any wonder that, as one expressed himself: "For a century to come Chinese converts will consider looting and vengeance Christian virtues!"

One of the Socialist indictments against capitalism is that it regards property more valuable than human life. This charge has been proven over and over again since we had evidence all around us and everywhere. But the charge finds fresh corroboration in a most remarkable manner in this Chinese trouble. While all the murder, shooting, rapine, devastation and looting were carried on by the several armies without a word of protest from their respective Governments, looting was the first practice to be generally condemned, reprobated in very strong language and, to a certain extent, even prohibited. While all other outrages were continual and tolerated, violations of the laws of property were alone singled out and more or less prevented.

It must be stated that in all the outrages, above enumerated, all nations partook and they at all guilty of these crimes—some to a greater, others to a lesser extent. The heathen Japanese, it is said, behaved comparatively speaking, behaved well, and were the first among the Allies who understood the natives, gained their confidence, restored perfect order and re-established the reign of law." This may probably be accounted for by the fact that the Japanese were animated by a desire to show Europe that if a thorough reorganization of China be desirable, they, and they alone, could effect it." However, in the beginning, they, too, participated in all the outrages.

Strange to say in spite of all this, some people, and the press particularly, persisted, throughout the campaign, in speaking of the glorious work of civilizing China, when it is evident that the Chinese have been ruined, and the so-called civilized troops demoralized.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN (approaching Uncle Sam with a confidential air)—I want to make a suggestion to you, UNCLE SAM.—Let her fly!

B. J.—The Socialist Labor Party is an excellent party—

U. S.—That's a chestnut to me. What's your suggestion?

B. J.—There is no party like it—

U. S.—Is your badge of news made up of more such stale items?

B. J.—Its principles are brilliant—

U. S.—If you have no more thrilling news than you have so far imparted to me, I'll have to leave you; this is my busy day.

B. J.—Just wait. It will be a glorious day for the nation the day the S. L. P. comes into power—

U. S.—Come, man; come, what have you on your heart?

B. J.—This 'The thing for the S. L. P. to do is to—

U. S.—puts a hand to each ear so as to catch every sound.

B. J.—To get a big and ever bigger vote.

U. S. (looks tired at B. J.)—Is that the sum total of all your wisdom?

B. J.—Well, that's what it should do.

U. S.—Why, man alive, that's the very thing it is doing all along!

B. J.—Ah! That's what it claims to be doing.

U. S.—And don't it?

B. J.—And that's what it means to do—

U. S.—And don't it do it?

B. J.—No; it goes about it wrong. The way it goes about it is dead wrong. It never can get votes that way.

U. S.—And what's the way you would suggest? I suppose we are now getting at your "suggestion."

B. J.—The way to go about it is to be broader. Don't be so fastidious about whom you take in; let them all come in; don't keep out anybody.

U. S.—Go on; go on.

B. J.—By taking in everybody, friends of all these will come over to you (a clection day—

U. S.—I hope not!

B. J.—There you have it! Just as I said: You S. L. P. men don't want to increase your vote.

U. S.—Weren't you telling me only yesterday that you were living on reduced rations; that since you lost your job you were so hard pushed for something to bite that you had lost fully ten pounds?

B. J.—That's what I said. Do you know of a job for me?

U. S. (talking very confidentially)—I want to make a suggestion to you.

B. J. (eagerly)—What is it?

U. S.—The thing for you to do is to eat more, to stow more food into you.

B. J. (impatiently)—I don't need you to tell me that! I am trying hard to do that every thing.

U. S.—Ah! That's what you claim that you are doing.

B. J.—And don't it?

U. S.—And that's what you mean to do—

B. J.—And don't I do it?

U. S.—No; you go about it wrong. The way you go about it is dead wrong. You never can gain flesh that way.

B. J.—And what's the way you would suggest?

U. S.—The way to go about it is to be broader. You are too fastidious about what you put into your stomach; throw in everything, anything; stale cabbages, egg-shells, potato-peelings, fish bones, chicken feathers. By taking in all these things, just as they come along, or you come along them, you will—

B. J.—No, thank you!

U. S.—There you have it! Just as I said. You don't want to take in food.

B. J.—The devil, you say! I want to take in food all right, but not such stuff!

U. S.—Why not, pray?

B. J.—For the simple reason that I don't suppose you would commit suicide.

U. S.—And that's just why the S. L. P. refuses to take in "everybody." Such rubbish as you say the S. L. P. is too fastidious about, and won't take, would sit on the stomach of the Party as hard as stale cabbages, egg-shells, potato-peelings, fish-bones, chicken feathers, etc., would sit on your stomach. The Party's stomach could not digest them. The Party might possibly sooner get a big vote that way. But, in the first place, whatever that vote may be numerically, it never could reach the requisite notch, and its quality would be queer, and the Party would die out unobtrusively. The Socialist Labor Party will move on for a while yet on "short rations," and it proposes to keep on that tack till itself has raised the requisite crop, that, admitted, it never could reach the requisite notch, and its quality would be queer, and the Party would die out unobtrusively. The Socialist Labor Party will move on for a while yet on "short rations," and it proposes to keep on that tack till itself has raised the requisite crop, that, admitted, it never could reach the requisite notch, and its quality would be queer, and the Party would die out unobtrusively. The Socialist Labor Party will move on for a while yet on "short rations," and it proposes to keep on that tack till itself has raised the requisite crop, that, admitted, it never could reach the requisite notch, and its quality would be queer, and the Party would die out unobtrusively.

Everybody Take Notice!

Sections, Party members, and Locals of the S. T. & L. A. should not forget that the edition of the DAILY PEOPLE for Sunday, March 17, will be the biggest we have ever gotten out. Thousands of copies will go to every State in the Union, and for this reason it will be the best possible advertising medium. In order to make it a success every effort should be put forth to collect advertisements. The price will be only one dollar an inch, and every dollar spent will bring trade to many times that amount. It will be easy to obtain these advertisements in your locality, and every one should begin the work at once. Do not delay, but set out at once. The larger the returns, the more certain will it be that the edition will be a success. Remember, the advertising price is only one dollar an inch.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Henry Kahn, Secretary, 26 New Reade Street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA. J. J. Devlin, Secretary, 119 Dundas Street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LAB. & NEWS PARTY. 26 New Reade Street, New York City.

Notice: For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office, Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The first meeting of the newly elected committee took place on Friday, February 9, with Peter Finney in the chair, Elmer Forster absent and excused.

The committee organized with Julius Hammer as secretary. Election of treasurer was postponed. Rules providing for the regular attendance of members were adopted. Regular meetings will take place hereafter every Friday at 8 p. m.

Julius Hammer, manager of Labor News Company presented the report of the business done in year 1900. Over 1,200,000 leaflets on Socialism, and nearly 75,000 books on Socialism and the Labor movement were sold during that year. Report ordered printed in the PEOPLE.

Correspondence received from Duluth and referred to Minnesota State committee.

Section Hartford, Conn., reports the election of a grievance committee. Sections New Haven, Conn., and Pasco, Wash., report election of officers.

Organizer Peter Finney reports about road work done by National Organizer H. Pein.

Financial report was deferred as the meeting was held before the close of the week.

JULIUS HAMMER, Secretary.

Agitation Circuit Report.

To members of the S. L. P. of the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Kentucky and Ohio:

Comrades, The Illinois State Committee which acts in the capacity of managing committee of this circuit for the first six months, beginning with January 1 and ending June 30, 1901, has directed me, its Circuit Secretary, to publish the party organs monthly reports of the progress of the organizer as well as the state of our numbers.

The appended financial report shows that in spite of the fact that the comrades were taxed to the utmost during last presidential campaign, they responded willingly and liberally to the call to keep the organs of the party permanently. It once more demonstrates the fact that whatsoever the fighting S. L. P. undertakes to do is found to be a success—that it, not like some alleged "Socialist Parties," TALKS Socialism and stops there, but that it heaves carries out the historic mission which rests upon its shoulders.

Organizer Comrade Pein visited during this month the following Illinois towns: Kankakee, Bloomington, Peoria, Pekin, Rockford, Edwardsville, Springfield, Riveron, Virden, Litchfield, East St. Louis, Belleville, St. Louis, Lenz Station, Duquoin, Nashville, Nashville, and Carbondale. He organized a Section in Duquoin and one in Roscoe, also organized a club of six members at Edwardsville and in many other places got members of large bodies as distributed leaflets, sent pamphlets and got subscribers for the WEEKLY PEOPLE to the amount of \$100. The next two months he will work in the states of Indiana and Kentucky. I deem it superfluous to again call attention to the absolute necessity to this educating agitator organizing work, but wish to state that the comrades who neglect their efforts so that the deficiency and be met next month. Sections, members at large, sympathizers and friends should reply to their respective State committees. The amounts credited to the State committees in the financial report below include the amounts sent in direct from Sections or which they have organized.

Comrade: Our successful work is the proper answer to the "United Howlers," we are inviting the workers on proper lines, scientific principles in the only party—the fighting S. L. P. This is what to most do means are doing. Everything that is left to the frauds, treasurers and fakies.

(Financial report for month of January.)

RECEIPTS.

By Ohio State Committee, \$25.00; By Indiana State Committee, 10.00; By Wisconsin State Committee, 18.00; By Michigan State Committee, 10.00; By Minnesota State Committee, 10.50; By Illinois State Committee, 34.00; By National Executive Committee, 11.51.

EXPENDITURES.

To bill from Organizer Comrade J. Pein 27 week ending December 20, 1900, \$26.97; January 6, 1901, 27.00; January 13, 1901, 31.19; January 20, 1901, 21.10; January 27, 1901, 20.95; February 3, 1901, 28.83; Purchase of P. O. money orders, .41; Discount on check from Ohio State Committee, .25; John Holgren for postage, .40; Peter Danini for postage, .20; Sewing machine for States in circuit, 1.05; One Ledger, one day and one receipt book, .75.

RECAPITULATION.

Total Receipts, \$119.61; Total Expenditures, \$167.67; Deficit February 1, \$48.06.

RECAPITULATION.

Prorated for year ending February 1, 1901, \$144.11. Secretary, Treasurer, 2522 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago Illinois.

To Sections and Members of the S. L. P.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 1901. Comrades: The "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" will in the near future, complete the first year of its existence. It required the expenditure of a great deal of energy as well as money to establish the same, and Section Cleveland, S. L. P. who was authorized by the National Executive Committee, to publish the paper, has earnestly and faithfully done all within its power to make the German party organ what it is to-day, all of which is deserving of the highest appreciation, when it is considered that the available means were very limited. The comrades know under what trying circum-

stances the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" made its first appearance, and that in spite of all, it has succeeded in overcoming all obstacles in its path. The "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," the indispensable property of the Socialist Labor Party, has, in the short time of its existence become an indispensable means of intercourse between the German comrades of the country, and is continually gaining new subscribers.

The importance of a German party organ is, no doubt, evident to all of you. But you may not be so well acquainted with the fact, that it required tremendous efforts on the part of the comrades of Cleveland, O., to enable the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" to overcome the difficulties of its earlier period of existence. That these difficulties have by no means been entirely eliminated, ought to be clear to all who know how hard it is for an outspoken socialist paper to place itself upon a healthy financial basis.

The fact, as stated above, that the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" is slowly but steadily gaining ground, proves that it has a secure future before it. But in order to hasten the advent of that time two things are necessary, namely: the paper must be enlarged and it must be improved. We must, therefore, endeavor to make the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" an eight-page paper, and it is self-evident that, were it such, the work of increasing would be much easier.

But in order to attain this, and in order to enlarge and improve the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," funds are needed. Section Cleveland, alone is not in a position to bring forth all the necessary means; we therefore direct our appeal to the membership of the party, and the readers of the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung." Comrades! The members of the party have demonstrated over and over again, what can be accomplished with a spirit of sacrifice and determination. In comparatively short time, they have succeeded in establishing and maintaining, through its severest struggles, a daily paper in the English language. It is hoped that the comrades will also show a willingness to do something for our German party organ. We must, if at all possible, endeavor to raise the sum of one thousand dollars, and if every comrade do his or her duty it will require but a short time to raise this amount. We leave it to your own judgment to use the proper ways and methods for the raising of the funds, such as rallies, entertainments, etc., but in our opinion, the best method to employ, would be to collect systematically on lists.

Comrades, if the proposed enlargement and improvement of the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" is realized, we would have a German party organ which we might well be proud of. We therefore urge upon you to go to work at once. All donations for the "Improvement Fund" of the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" should be sent to the Management of the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," 259 St. Clair St., Cleveland, O. Receipts of all donations will be published in that paper, as well as in the "Daily People."

Hoping that our appeal will not be made in vain, we are fraternally yours, The Management of the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," Indorsed by the National Executive Committee.

AMOUNTS RECEIVED:

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., \$10.00; Mrs. Rich Koeppl, 1.00; Dr. Schabmanler, Syracuse, N. Y., 1.00; Rich Koeppl, Cleveland, O., 2.00; Section Denver, Col., per Chas. Mullen, 5.00.

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

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Thursday evening, January 31, with the following members present: Murphy, Katz, Walberg, Gilhaus and Brower; Gilhaus elected chairman.

COMMUNICATIONS:

One from Comrade A. D. La Voie, Manchester, N. H., in relation to the holding of a mass meeting in that city with Comrade Berry, of Haverhill, as speaker.

COMMUNICATIONS:

Secretary instructed to inform Comrade La Voie to make the arrangements, and the Board would assist.

AGITATION IN SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

The following agitation meetings will be held under the auspices of Section Schenectady, S. L. P., and L. A. 337, S. T. & L. A., at Carpenter's Hall, State street, at which W. S. Dalton, State Organizer, will deliver lectures on subjects of importance to the working class.

February 10, 8 p. m.; February 12, 8 p. m.; February 14, 8 p. m.; February 17, 8 p. m.

SECTION NEW HAVEN, S. L. P.

The following comrades have been elected officers of the Section: Organizer, Ernest T. Oatley; Fin. Sec., W. Feldman; Rec. Sec., Otto Ruckser; Treas., Jos. Marek; Auditors, Densch, Sachs, Duman; Grievance Com., Soby; Organ. P. Man; Agent Party Press and Literary Agent, Chas. Soby.

The Section will meet every 2d and 4th Friday at 8 p. m. instead of weekly as of late.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 9.—The following meetings will be held at Beck's hall every Sunday evening: Sunday, February 17, J. H. Arnold, Socialist Unity and the Socialist Labor Party.

Sunday, February 24, F. Giffey, "Effects of Labor-Saving Machinery." Sunday, March 17, James Doyle, "The Labor Fakir in Trades Unionism and Politics."

Sunday, March 24, A. SCHMUTZ, "The Class Struggle." Sunday, March 31, A. H. Giese, "Municipal Ownership and Other Fake Socialism."

The public cordially invited. Criticism and remarks solicited from all present. Addresses begin at 2:30 p. m. sharp. THE COMMITTEE.

PITTSBURG PA., ATTENTION!

Schedule of Agitation Meetings Arranged by the Section. The agitation committee has arranged for this series of lectures to be delivered at our headquarters, 431 Smithfield-street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sunday, February 16.—Thomas Lawrey. Subject: "The Capitalist Class." Sunday, February 23.—S. Schunberg. Subject: "The Working Class."

Sunday, March 2.—Valentine Reimel. Subject: "The Class Struggle." Sunday, March 9.—Jas. McConnell. Subject: "The Socialist Republic."

Sunday, March 16.—John R. Root. Subject: "Socialism from Utopia to Science."

JAS. MCCONNELL, JOHN E. TAYLOR, S. SCHULBERG, Agitation Committee.

Notice to Connecticut Socialists.

The Connecticut State Committee have decided on the following plan to raise the funds needed to keep a permanent organizer for the New England States in the field: All sections to raise either by assessment or in any other way, regularly every month a sum of about 10 cents per member and forward the same to the State Committee. If the State Committee meets with the support and approval of the comrades and sections, an organizer can be put in the field, beginning next month.

F. SEIRER, Sec'y., 21 Nash-street, New Haven.

Treasurer, M. J. Marshall; Sargent-at-Arms, W. H. Thomas. Secretary instructed to have the same published in the report.

Communications were also received from Providence, R. I.; New Britain, Conn.; Salem, Mass.; New Haven, Conn.; Taosoma, Wash.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Lynn, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Patterson, N. J.

After a general discussion on ways and means to send out organizers, a plan was adopted that will be submitted in circular form, to all Locals and Districts.

W. L. BROWER, Sec'y.

VOTE IN DULUTH.

A Strady and Solid-Increase Shown Over Previous Elections. DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 6.—Following is the vote in yesterday's election in this city:

COMPTROLLER. W. T. McCormick, Republican (with Democratic endorsement), 3,580; Louis F. Dworschack, S. L. P., 397.

S. L. P. VOTE FOR ALDERMEN. 1. Ward—Carl Thiel, 17; 2. Ward—Julius Dworschack, 37; 3. Ward—Wm. Obermeier, 33; 4. Ward—E. J. Moran, 32; 5. Ward—Edward Kriz, 159; 6. Ward—H. J. Conklin, 20.

Considering the light vote of all parties and the peculiar conditions prevailing this year, our vote shows a healthy and steady gain.

We had no candidates in the Fourth and Eighth Wards, and in the Fifth it might be well to observe, there was no Democratic candidate for alderman, hence the somewhat larger vote than anticipated, for Moran. The election tells same a tale, and senters "chinks" of experience among us, so the Press Committee of Section Duluth will endeavor to report everything of interest in a few days.

Normally, in an off-election, and particularly this year, our vote for Comptroller was figured at 150. All above that was drawn from the old parties, and is much of a sympathetic, complimentary nature, but which, nevertheless, shows the break in the old parties that is ultimately inevitable. However, be it as it may, our vote has created more than a talk.

Section Everett, Mass.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing term: Organizer—Joel Miller, Rock-valley avenue.

Secretary—A. M. Grant, 210 Bradford street. Financial Secretary—P. Amisler. Literary Agent—W. Edmondston.

Grievance Committee—M. J. King, A. E. Jones, W. Edmondston. Auditing Committee—George O. Clapp, J. F. Finnegan.

Agitation Committee—S. G. Ferguson, J. Young, George O. Clapp. Auxiliary Agent—M. J. King. Daily People Committee—S. G. Ferguson and J. T. Finnegan.

Section Augusta, Ga.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing six months: Organizer, Gordon C. Williams, Broad street.

Corresponding Secretary, Ewan L. Cranhill, P. O. Box 534. Financial Secretary, Chas. M. Koel, 1737 Ellis street.

Treasurer, T. H. Miller, 1743 Ellis street. Literary Agent, Hermann Bottjer, 1747 Ellis street.

Pushing the Alliance.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Section Albany held a public meeting to-night, to organize a local alliance of the S. T. & L. A. Comrade Markley presented the principles and objects of the alliance in a clear and logical manner.

Comrades Boland, Dorney, Burnham, and Alexander made some pertinent remarks on the subject. A number signed the charter application.

A meeting will be held February 14 to perfect the organization. There is considerable interest being exhibited in the movement here, and the members are awakening to the fact that it is the proper time to "get a move on" and they are doing it.

Agitation in Schenectady, N. Y.

The following agitation meetings will be held under the auspices of Section Schenectady, S. L. P., and L. A. 337, S. T. & L. A., at Carpenter's Hall, State street, at which W. S. Dalton, State Organizer, will deliver lectures on subjects of importance to the working class.

February 10, 8 p. m.; February 12, 8 p. m.; February 14, 8 p. m.; February 17, 8 p. m.

Readers of the DAILY PEOPLE are requested to bring their friends.

MAX STERN, Organizer L. A. 337, S.T. & L.A.

Section New Haven, S. L. P.

The following comrades have been elected officers of the Section: Organizer, Ernest T. Oatley; Fin. Sec., W. Feldman; Rec. Sec., Otto Ruckser; Treas., Jos. Marek; Auditors, Densch, Sachs, Duman; Grievance Com., Soby; Organ. P. Man; Agent Party Press and Literary Agent, Chas. Soby.

The Section will meet every 2d and 4th Friday at 8 p. m. instead of weekly as of late.

ERNEST T. OATLEY, Organizer.

Louisville, Ky.

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F. SEIRER, Sec'y., 21 Nash-street, New Haven.

San Antonio, Texas.

At a regular meeting of Section San Antonio, S. L. P., on January 6, the following officers were elected: Charles Werner, Organizer; Charles J. Pollard, Financial Secretary; A. Leitner, Treasurer; Samuel J. Garrison, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; Conrado F. Leitner was re-elected Literary Agent.

Daily People Christmas Fund.

Previously acknowledged, \$718.40. Anton Sigmundowicz, Patterson, N. J., 1.00; George Sigmundowicz, Patterson, N. J., 1.00; Section New Bedford, Mass., 2.50; A. and J., 1.50; F. Sargent, Auburn, N. Y., 25; Section Merrimack, Mass., 1.00; J. Henson, 1.00; Jas. W. Meckel, 1.00; B. Bendoric, 1.00; Geo. Anderson, 1.00; Wm. R. Anderson, 1.00; A. C. Buzzell, 59; S. Pike, 1.00; Nicolas Fagan, 1.00; John A. Trent, 1.00; Syracuse, N. Y., 1.00; P. Schloesser, 1.00; R. Harder, 1.00; A. A. Grant, 1.00; Pat. Walsh, 1.00; Mr. Lockwood, 50; Theo. Crummins, 1.00; Jas. McHester, 1.00; John Froberger, 1.00; H. Harris, 1.00; Caroline Gross, 65; Jas. McHester, 50; Henry King, 50; James Steel, Minden Mines, Mo., 50. Total, \$744.80.

To the Members and Friends of the S. L. P.

Members and friends of the Socialist Labor Party throughout the country are requested to send presents to be used at the Hawaiian and Fair arranged by the Women's Auxiliary, at the Entertainment and Ball on Sunday, March 17th, for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE.

Send all presents to the secretary of the Women's Auxiliary, Miss Kate Pryor, 26 New Reade street, New York City.

The Committee further calls upon the comrades and sympathizers to solicit advertisements at the rate of \$1 an inch single column for the special festival number of the DAILY PEOPLE to be issued on March 17. Send all such advertisements to the DAILY PEOPLE office, 26 New Reade street, New York.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE, A. Orange, Secretary.

Fund for Section Haverhill.

The following contributions have been received for the Section Haverhill fund up to February 10:

N. Van Kirkwood, Sloan, N. Y., \$1.00; Section Los Angeles, Cal., 5.00; A. H. Bond, Bakersfield, Cal., .50; C. D. Lavin, Kern City, Cal., .50; Comrades of the 11th District Branch, Section Cleveland, 1.00; Comrades of Adams, Mass., 1.00; General Committee, Section Boston, Mass., 1.00; Section Schenectady, N. Y., 2.00; Daniel S. Law, Lynn, Mass., .50; O. J. Hughes, Lynn, Mass., .50; A. Kang from Boston, Mass., .25.

Total, \$13.25. JAMES F. DAILEY, Treasurer, Section Haverhill, S. L. P., 121 Merrimack street.

Dallon in Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Comrade Wm. S. Dalton sent out by the N. E. C. on an agitation tour, delivered an able and interesting lecture before the members of Section Amsterdam, S. L. P. He dwelt at length upon the class struggle and tactics of the Party, and succeeded in impressing all with the necessity of immediate and energetic work.

Philadelphians Attention. You will have no more trouble in getting the DAILY PEOPLE; it will be served at your house, EVERY DAY WITH THE REGULARITY OF CLOCK-WORK, and no matter where you live; just drop a postal card with your name and address to the undersigned.

L. KATZ, Care of Headquarters, S. L. P., 1301 Germantown avenue.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

According to the news from the Field of Labor during the past week, the working class was involved in a series of industrial events that vividly illustrate the class struggle and the continued degradation of labor at home and abroad.

These events embraced wage-reductions, shut-downs, new, continued and foreign strikes, accidents to labor, strike settlements, and "victories" by fakie-organized organizations. The reductions occur in industries that are said to profit most by the industrial expansion which is claimed to be so profitable to the working class, filling their dinner pails and making the job seek the man, etc.

First, it was announced that shortly 20,000 cokerworkers in the Conneville, Pa., district will have their wages cut 15 per cent; secondly came the news that many of the furnace men in the Shenandoah Valley, Ohio, had resumed work at reduced wages, most likely accepting the 10 per cent reduction agreed to during the preceding week by their fellow-workers in the Mahoning Valley.

As these reductions were posted to take effect on Feb. 1, and as no news of a resistance of the wage reductions has reached here, it is safe to conclude that they have been generally accepted in Shenandoah Valley as well as in the Mahoning Valley. Third, there came the announcement of wage-reductions of 22 cents a ton in the mines of Alabama. Thus the coke, coal and iron industries, that lead in exportations and concentrations, record, for the working class, a steady decline.

The shut-down occurred at Marquette, Mich., where the Jackson Mine permanently closed down, rendered 1,700 miners idle. At Butte, Montana, four mining companies shut down on account of a short water supply, it is alleged; but as consolidation and a curtailment of output is going on among the copper mines of that section, it is safe to conclude that this is popularly, though not really, the reason, 6,000 men are thrown out of work.

The domestic strikes of the week were those of the limestone quarries, 3,000 in number, at Sharon, Pa., and Youngstown, Ohio, against a wage reduction of from 20 to 17 1/2 per cent. The carpenters at work on the American Tobacco Company building, Jersey City, struck against employment of non-union men. The miners employed by Nivers & Co. at Niverton, Pa., struck against the discharge of eighty-nine coal miners who had recently joined the miners union.

The boiler-makers, employed in the shops of the Erie Railroad at Susquehanna, Hornellsville, and Buffalo, N. Y., have gone out on strike for better hourly wages and reduced hours of daily employment. At Susquehanna, though there is admittedly no need of it, the company has engaged men "to protect" its property; but really to engage and incite the strikers to acts of violence.

Trouble may be looked for from there, too. Of strikes continued from the preceding week that at Mystic, Conn., against the fire-system resulted in the dismissal of all the old employees, who are determined to keep up the fight and request financial aid to enable them to do so. The Stratton mill girls strike is still on, though one mill, that of the Klitz Bros., at Carbonate, has compromised. This strike still involves 2,500 employees, mainly girls of very tender years. Their pay ranges from \$1.50 to \$3.50 a week; and they want a weekly increase of 75 cents. Yet, this is claimed to be exorbitant! The New Haven tailors' strike has taken a new lease of life by strikes occurring in additional shops. At Honolulu, Hawaii, the postal clerks struck against non-payment of salaries for six months and over-work. And yet the post office is Socialist!

Of foreign strikes, those in Havana, Cardenas and Santa Clara against the employment of American cheap labor is significant. That the Cubans should resent the greater working capacity, the greater productivity of the American capitalist-trained workmen, only serves to show the obstinacy of feudalistic labor such as Cuban labor is, and the cheapness of capitalistic labor, such as American labor is.

Serious railroad strikes occurred in Spain, for reduced hours and increased wages. The actions of the strikers are justified by several influential newspapers; while the Minister of the Interior, Senor Ugarte pretends to secure a settlement on the basis of an increase of wages. These two things should be regarded with distrust as capitalist papers and capitalist ministers only offer their services to render strikes of no avail, that is, they run them into the ground. The truth of this has been demonstrated on many occasions, notably in the Ministry of France, in which Millerand is seated as Minister of Commerce, and by which he was willfully used as a means of suppressing strikes. In France, at Montceau-Les-Mines, there is a strike which is upheld by a Mayor most likely a member of the Guesdist or Socialist Labor Party. It is only with officials of this character that the affairs of labor may be safely entrusted.

That labor, not capital, incurs the risks of production and distribution has often been demonstrated in this column, but this past week has furnished more than the usual amount of evidence to support this claim. There have been cases of insanity from overwork, deaths and injuries from the bursting of fly-wheels, the explosion of mines, locomotives and blast-furnaces; by railroad and trolley collisions, and by unprovoked revolting beating. The most horrible case was the death of eighty-seven men, women and children, by the explosion of dynamite in the San Andreas silver-mine, in Durango. All of the killed and injured were on the surface and occupied houses over the underpinnings of the mine. They were all members of the working class.

The strikes settled this week were the Youngstown quarries' strike; the reduction being resumed, the Colorado Coal strike was also settled, upon what basis is unknown. If the statement of President Gehr of the Colorado Miners' Union may be taken as a criterion—the preclaiming that the strike "has been the means of bringing together miners and operators," much after the bringing together of the horse and the coach, no doubt—the settlement was disastrous to the miners. The Chicago Buildings Trades' strike was also ended disastrously to the workers in those trades, and as they did not gain their demands, and are now in a state of chaotic disorganization, due to the desire of certain trades to advance their own exclusive interests, and the dissensions of various political crooks; all of which is thoroughly pure and simple, preventing complete solidarity in organization and unity in action. Another pure and simple "victory" on the Chicago and Mitchell order is that of the "Green Bottle Blowers' Association," at Bridgeton, N. J. This organization spent