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# WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1902.

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## THAT WEEKLY CIRCUS.

### Ben Tillet, the Barker For Compers and Kangaroos, An Expensive Graft.

### IS THIS "ENGLISH?"

At the meeting of the C. F. L. Tillet's Accounts Are Overhauled—Figures Produce a Storm—His Incompetence Openly Admitted—The Class Struggle Is "Nobly Waged" by Resolutions in Favor of the "Journal," Which Boomed the Strike—Quelling Militia in Albany—Also by Suggestions to "Petition" Odell—Also by Hanging to the Skirts of the Tammany-Fakir Prince Who Voted for Increased Army Appropriations—Also by Airing Conflicts Between "Sister Organizations."

Ben Tillet, the fraternal delegate from England to the A. F. of Hell, who was received with a great blare of trumpets by the Kangaroos, is true to his career as a grafter on the working class. This was shown yesterday in Central Fakirated Union.

Some time ago that organization decided to engage Ben Tillet to organize the Longshoremen of this city. When Tillet returned to this city from his tour of the country last week, Harry Robinson, organizer of the A. F. of Hell in this city, sent a message to the headquarters of the Longshoremen union inquiring who would pay the expenses. In answer, Robinson received a check of \$35, being one week's wages—\$21—and "expense" allowance—\$14—generally paid to A. F. of Hell organizers.

Tillet then informed Robinson that he would only remain in this city for three days, during which time he would use all his endeavors in the work of organizing the dock laborers.

During these three days, Robinson said at yesterday's meeting, he paid out \$30.25 for Tillet's living expenses, and to the surprise of Robinson, when he asked Tillet what he (Tillet) expected in the way of remuneration, was told that an additional \$20 would not be considered too much.

This made a total expenditure of \$40.05 for his "three days endeavor," which consisted of a 15 minutes speech at one deck meeting in the open air.

Were it not for the advice of a friend of Robinson, Robinson would have paid Tillet. Acting upon the advice given, however, he had decided to bring the matter before the body.

This statement created a profound sensation. Delegate Wolf, Kangaroo, of Cigar-maker's Union No. 90, thought the bill ought to be paid without any further question. It should serve as a warning against the importation of any more fraternal delegates. Delegate Waldinger, of Bohm capitalist political advertisement celebrity and, of course, a Kangaroo, representing an organization existing only in his imagination, opposed the payment of the bill. He said it appeared that Tillet had been bleeding organizations throughout the country. Reports to that effect had come from Cincinnati and other towns. In New York, he charged Typographical Union No. 6, fifty dollars and expenses for a five minutes' speech. He thought Tillet ought to be given to understand that America is no milch cow. Waldinger evidently felt there were enough calves in America to milk that cow.

Delegate George Warner, of the Machinists, Republican Aldermanic candidate and land speculator, complained that the American fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, had to pay their way all through their English sojourn and returned only with a cigar holder; while the Americans treated the English fraternal delegates royally and bestowed costly tokens upon them. Every town the English delegates visit reception committees entertain them with magnificence and provide for them in every way. For instance, one of the previous delegations, when they were at Washington, were directed to a hotel and told to order whatever they desired.

After a three days' stay, a bill of \$250 had to be paid by the American Federation of Labor. At this quite a number of the delegates present chuckled with envy.

## 'CITIZENS' UNION' EXPOSED

### OLD PARTY POLITICIANS RUN UP AGAINST THE BUZZ SAW.

### Pennsylvania S. L. P. Tears Mask Off Organization "Opposed to Bosses and Politics"—"The Greatest Thing on Earth" Turns Out to Be the Smallest.

Turtle Creek, Pa., Feb. 8.—A meeting of the newly organized branch of the Socialist Labor Party at Turtle Creek was, to have been held on the night of February 7 at Black's Hall, but owing to a misunderstanding an organization styling itself "Citizens' Union" had possession of the hall.

The party members gathered at the hall, and when they learned that they could not have the hall for a meeting were greatly surprised. After consulting among themselves and being invited by two or three of the "Citizens" present they decided to remain and see the doings of this organization, and, if possible, have a good, healthy discussion; as some of the S. L. P. speakers, Jackson, Markley and Schulberg, were present.

In single file the freaks and would-be officeholders gathered; and at 8:45, with about 20 "Citizens" and the same number of S. L. P. men present, the president, known in Turtle Creek as "Turkey Johnson," called the meeting to order.

"Turkey Johnson" called for the reading of the minutes of the last meeting. They were read. Then the "president" decided to dispense with the roll call.

The "president" then called for new members. He was requested to and he slowly and impressively did read the declaration of "principles" of the "Citizens' Union." That "declaration" and those "principles" were confined to an "attack" "agin" all political bosses.

Up until now the meeting was progressing with as much enthusiasm as there is at a funeral. At this point Comrade Markley arose and asked if it would not be a good thing to discuss those "principles" for the benefit of the workers present. "Turkey Johnson" replied by stating that the "Citizens' Union" of Turtle Creek was over a year old and they had finished discussing their "platform."

Markley replied by stating that there were political organizations twelve, fifty and a hundred years old, and those organizations still had their platforms discussed.

A gentleman who occupied the most prominent chair in the room, and made a living by pounding a pulpit, naming a "pulpit brush" that decorated his face, arose and through the president asked Markley if he was a citizen of the Borough of Turtle Creek, at the same time telling Markley that "The Citizens' Union" was established for the special purpose of bettering the conditions of the people in this borough.

Markley replied by stating that there is no one who would like to see the people of the Borough of Turtle Creek, State of Pennsylvania and of the United States, more happy and satisfied than he. By the people Markley meant the only class that is of use to society—the working class.

Then a long, thin man unwound himself, and when he finished his thin face looked down upon us and he proceeded to make a short speech. He told of the small birth of the Republican party, the greatest party in the country to-day. He intimated that he was one of the great men that suffered from the "birth pangs," and he looked it. Then he told how in Turtle Creek three great men one year and a half ago started the "Citizens' Union" that is destined to be the greatest thing on earth. "WE TOLERATE NO POLITICS IN OUR ORGANIZATION." This organization has nothing to do with politics, but only aims to help the people of Turtle Creek.

Then Comrade Schulberg asked if it was possible to separate the politics of boroughs, cities and States? "Is it not a fact that the working class will not have what is of right theirs until they capture the political power of the entire nation? At the same time I want to say," continued Schulberg, "that the long gentleman that just spoke does not know the meaning of the words politics, and he certainly should explain how it is possible to have a political organization without politics."

## THE S. L. P. ON TOP!

### It Wins Out in Detroit in Its Fight for Free Speech.

### QLD PARTY POLITICIANS RUN UP AGAINST THE BUZZ SAW.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 11.—The appeal of the Socialist Labor Party, Section Detroit, from the decision rendered by Judge Sellers fining Meiko Meyer \$50 for speaking on the Campus on the night of ex-Governor Pingree's funeral, has just been sustained. The appeal was tried in the Recorder's Court, and the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty."

This decision comes at a time that throws much light on the original sentence, which has now been reversed. Meyer was arrested by orders of Police Commissioner Frank C. Andrews. This is the same Andrews, who, as Vice-President of the City Savings Bank has just been discovered as having appropriated \$1,600,000 of the bank's funds: for this offence he was arraigned last night on the charge of "willfully, fraudulently and knowingly" appropriating said funds. The fraud came out yesterday through his failure. In falling he not only pulled down the Savings Bank, but endangers the financial standing of Frank C. Pingree, the President of the bank, ex-Gov. Pingree's brother, and who is a shoe manufacturer himself. The Andrews-Pingree combine played the political racket in aid of their business. Of course, they were "Labor Friends." The only opposition they met was from the Socialist Labor Party, which they hated proportionally, and whose speakers they sought to victimize. The acquittal of the S. L. P. speaker Meyer and the simultaneous shameful collapse of the capitalist Andrews, who had instigated his arrest, are interesting coincidences.

### "VOLKSZEITUNG" BLACK-EYED.

### Beaten by a Socialist in Its Attempt to Prevent Free Speech.

Yesterday Judge Steckler of the Supreme Court handed down a decision ordering the reinstatement of August Gleiforst into the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. This is a black eye both to the Stahl-Ring, that is seeking to run the Fund for their own benefit, and to the "Volkszeitung" in the machinery of which that Ring is a wheel.

August Gleiforst objected to the Ring. The election for officers being on, and the Ring seeking re-election, he joined others of his mind, who set up an opposition ticket, and who issued a leaflet containing their candidates and giving reasons why the Stahl-Ring should be beaten. For circulating this leaflet in his organization the Ring had him expelled. Such conduct on the part of the Ring was strictly in keeping with the practices of the Organized Scabbery, that the Ring is a part of. It ropes in people with the lure of getting sick and death benefits; taxes them to pay such sick and death benefits, when they accrue; but demands of them to hold their tongues, never criticize the officers, to let these do just what they please, keep mum and re-elect them; and when anyone dares to exercise the right of free speech, he is bounced by the Ring. Gleiforst did not propose to submit to such treatment. The Stahl-Ring, which essentially runs the "Volkszeitung," had just before dragged the Socialist Labor Party into the capitalist courts, in the attempt to steal the Party press and name. Gleiforst took the hint, and pulled up the Stahl Ring before the very courts that it had appealed to against the Party. The result is that the Timboocoo crew gets beaten again in its own Courts.

Gleiforst won. The Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund may now thank the Ring, which the Fund tolerates as its head, for the heavy costs it will have to pay, thanks to the Timboocoo stupidity, Organized Scabbery tyranny, and Kangaroo corruption that marks the Ring.

### Prisons Do Not Reform.

In a paper read before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence on Monday night, Dr. Robert J. Irvine, physician in charge of Sing Sing Prison Hospital, described the characteristics of chronic criminals, and said alcoholism and heredity are responsible for a large percentage of offences.

He said our prison system does not reform criminals, but hoards them and turns them loose on the community later more wolfish than ever. He advocated indeterminate sentences, the release of criminals on probation, and said offenders who show no sign of improvement should never be released. He suggested that persons convicted of theft be compelled to make reparation and pay fines and not be imprisoned.

### "Nothing to Arbitrate."

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

Montgomery that crawled!" "Yes," said Jackson, "and there is one crawling now." Montgomery refused to set a date, and he did crawl. Our comrades left the hall cheering for the fighting Socialist Labor Party. The new members were elated and a meeting of the branch was held on the street corner.

## S. L. P. OF SEATTLE.

### ITS PLATFORM AND TICKET FOR MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

### The Platform Presents Demands for the Immediate Benefit of the Working Class, But Does Not Lose Sight of the Ultimate Goal, the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The Socialist Labor Party of Seattle, Washington, at its convention held at 1514 First avenue, February 2nd, to nominate a municipal ticket adopted the following municipal platform:

"The Socialist Labor Party of Seattle in convention assembled endorses the platform, principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States. While realizing that victory at the polls in municipal elections can fulfill but a small measure of justice to the working class, which justice can only be accomplished in a national election, and while never losing sight of our final aim—the conquest of the public powers by the working class, to restore to those who produce and operate them, the tools of production and distribution—the Socialist Labor Party of Seattle again enters the municipal campaign to educate the working class to gain for itself those offices now held in the interest of our employers, the capitalist class. It presents for your consideration the following program, which, every candidate of the Socialist Labor Party is bound to uphold, with every power at his command.

Whereas, in order to fully fight the battles of the working class it is necessary that we have a staunch, true and fearless press; that the WEEKLY and DAILY PEOPLE have proven to be such, and that we are proud to help, support and maintain a press conducted so ably.

Resolved, That we pledge our support and call upon all wage-workers to support the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, the official organs of the Socialist Labor Party.

Whereas, As the only political organization of the working class, we recognize the necessity of aggressive trades unions that fight for working class interests only, therefore we call upon all wage-workers to form themselves into a class-conscious economic organization backed up by a revolutionary political party;

Resolved, That we endorse the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the only economic organization organized on class-conscious lines and using the best method of striking, that is, at the ballot box.

Whereas, The ten hour female and child labor law, as has also the eight hour labor ordinance passed by the City Council, been declared unconstitutional by the state courts, and

Whereas, The oft repeated actions of the courts along this line prove conclusively that they are but tools of the capitalist class, therefore, be it

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

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

Whereas, The capitalist class robs the worker of the wealth he creates and denies him the opportunity of employing himself, and, then brutally imprisons him for being unemployed and forces him to work on the highways with a ball and chain on his limbs;

## NINE BOYS "UNIONIZED."

### JUNIOR LOCALS OF THE U. M. W. IN THE ANTHRACITE FIELD.

### Heretofore All Attempts to Prevent Boys from Striking Against Abuses Have Failed—Labor Fakirs Think They Have Solved the Problem.

Wilkesbarre, Feb. 9.—Soon throughout the anthracite coal field there will flourish the Junior Locals of the United Mine Workers. These are unions composed of the little breaker, door and driver boys, lads from 10 to 16 and 18 years old. They are being organized on the same plan as their fathers and big brothers.

The irrepressible breaker boys have long been a thorn in the side of both the operators and the labor fakirs. The boys would go out on strike on the slightest provocation. A harsh word by a breaker boss, the discharge of one of their number was sufficient to cause a strike. It must be remembered that the majority of these boys are but children, and a circus in town, a challenge to a baseball game or a desire for a tramp on the mountains, in the hot days when the heat and dust were overpowering, has often tied up a mine. In the last three years the breaker boys have caused more trouble by strikes than the men. They were such an uncertain quantity that there was no telling when one of them was striking would seize them. There is little to encourage the breaker boys. The only reward for their long and arduous toil is their daily bread. The few dollars they earn must be turned over to the fathers and mothers at the end of the month.

The operators tried to stop them from striking in vain. If the youthful strikers, after a few days, ceased to return to work and the employers resolved to punish them by keeping them idle for a few days longer, the strike became a real frolic for the lads and they enjoyed marching to the next breaker and inviting the boys there to join them, and the other boys were usually nothing loath.

The fathers and brothers tried also to stop them, for every time the boys struck the idleness of the breaker made the entire mine idle and the fathers and big brothers were obliged to be idle and unpaid. They could not afford this.

Affairs were going from bad to worse when the Miners' Union came to the rescue. At the national convention of the "great" A. F. of L. held in Scranton last December a Kangaroo Social Democrat who was a delegate introduced a resolution authorizing the Mine Workers to organize Junior Locals of the boys. The resolution was carried and the work of "organizing" the boys is now going on. The boys are told that the first law of the "union" is obedience and that they must without question follow the orders of the labor fakirs. They have been told that the success of the "union" is in their keeping, that strikes are against the "union's" "principles," unless ordered by the national board, and they declare they will not strike without orders.

The mine operators hope that the "unionizing" of the boys will stop one annoyance in the coal fields. As an organization the boys of each breaker from a local union, and are being carefully coached in their "duties" by the labor fakirs.

### CATHOLICS IN POLITICS.

### Knights of Columbus Advised to Enter State Field.

Before Fidelity Council, Knights of Columbus, in the parish hall, the Rev. Patrick O'Hare, pastor of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, in Greenpoint, on Monday night made an appeal to Catholics to enter politics, not as partisans, but as Catholics.

"The Catholic Church," he said, "has something to say which has bearing on all of the questions now pressing for solution before the country. But we as Catholics look upon these problems and decide them, not from the standpoint of Catholicity, but influenced by the newspaper we read, by the political party with which momentarily and accidentally we happen to be affiliated. We are Catholics in religion, sharp and hard bargain drivers in business and Democrats and Republicans in politics. "I encourage you to enter politics, not for yourself, not for pocket, not for what there is in it, but for God, for humanity, for truth and for eternity. Enter politics as a Catholic, with Catholic ideals, Catholic principles, Catholic convictions. No one who is at all familiar with the subject will deny that our social theories, our conceptions of laws or ideals of public opinions, of citizenship and all the theories underlying our system of political economy are based upon materialism, low ideals and anti-Christian principles. "All the principles are not favorable to the Catholic religion, and hence to the Catholic. This is the cause of all grievances. That is the reason that we do not receive justice and our due, why we are being discriminated against. Under the present circumstances and under the existing conditions it is to the laity that we look for help. That can be done by their asserting themselves in politics as Catholics; regardless of party affiliations."

### World's Imports and Exports.

During 1900 the imports of the four leading nations of the world were as follows: Great Britain, \$2,310,000,000; Germany, \$1,450,000,000; France, \$840,000,000; United States, \$880,000,000. The exports for the same nations were: United States, \$1,465,000,000; Great Britain, \$1,400,000,000; Germany, \$1,185,000,000; France, \$830,000,000.

## INCREASING TUNNEL SPEED.

### N. Y. Cent's Uses Its Engineers As Cat's-paws, As Usual.

### Albany, Feb. 5.—The Railroad Commission this morning issued an order increasing the rate of speed at which trains of the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads can run through the tunnel from Ninety-sixth to Fifty-third streets, from eighteen miles an hour to twenty-four miles an hour. That action was taken on the application of General Manager Franklin of the tunnel, who sent to the Railroad Commission an application signed by thirty-six engineers of the New Haven road and many from the Central, asserting that they could not get trains in on time. They said that twenty-four miles an hour would relieve the situation. That would allow the distance between Fifty-ninth Street and Ninety-sixth street to be made in five minutes for the distance of two miles.

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SWEDISH MOVEMENT.

PLAIN TALK ON SOME OF ITS PROMINENT FEATURES.

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

Many readers of THE PEOPLE were greatly interested in a series of articles, published about a year ago, which I wrote for and then translated from our Swedish organ, "Arbetaren".

Interesting facts in connection with the same subject have not been wanting since that time, and I shall give a short review of them, as my memory has been refreshed by the new "Arbetaren" took in them.

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

PRACTICAL SOCIALISM.

A Statement from the "Old Country" That the Social Democracy Has Room Beyond the Pale of Class Consciousness.

A couple of months ago a comrade, now living in this country, sent us the accompanying extracts from a letter from Stockholm, Sweden. The writer thereof, as can be seen from the first portion of the quotations, has so much private business to attend to that he can not, at the present time, take an active part in the labor movement.

"The labor movement is following its even, down-hill rut in a way that would make one weep, if happily there were no other things to think of just now. Branting, since he became a member of the National Parliament (Riksdagen) is, as was to have been expected, like the weathercock on the steeple: he turns with the slightest variation of the wind.

"It is not so much the contents of the above—which, by the way, may be regarded as the effusions of some 'neglected genius' here at home, who, out of pure bitterness, is making purely personal attacks—like the lack of consideration in the paper that publishes it, and its political position in general, it seems to us, to deserve a few words of consideration.

"We shall first take up the purely personal side. When 'Arbetaren' does not like the capitalist tendency, an expression it loves to use in relation to the development of European Socialism—it may, of course, have its own way. The same may be said concerning its mad fight against everything it regards as being 'contagious with capitalism and a debasement of the ideas of Socialism.'

"Branting and Palm, this is said for the special edification of 'Arbetaren,' are both of them men, as far as is known to us, who need not be ashamed of their acts. It should be counted to their honor, and not to their detriment, that they as individuals within the party dare to have their own convictions, with which they stand or fall.

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

IN ANSWER.

On October 3d, 1901, "Arbetaren" published the following article:

As our readers know, No. 33 of "Arbetaren" contained an extract from a private letter from Sweden, wherein there was expressed a great deal of blame for the Social Democracy. None of the larger Social Democratic papers of Sweden have seen fit, because of it, to break the silence, wherewith, as though by agreement, they have restrained themselves from being led into a discussion with "Arbetaren" on the subject of which represents the working class: our uncompromising preaching of the class struggle, and practical Marxism, or their "newer tendencies," in which Branting takes the lead without opposition worth mentioning, in the party, at least.

One of the smaller papers, however, "Ystadbladet Aurora," has broken the spell, and in a praiseworthy way at that, having in addition to its own reply also published in full the extracts from the letter itself. The answer is quite lengthy, but we know that the readers of "Arbetaren" will take pleasure in all of it, so we give it space.

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

"Not so long ago America was a promised land, where there was no king and no exacting priests, but soon, perhaps sooner than was expected, the development of capitalist trickery forced this true Eldorado into the arms of the million and billion dollar trusts. The result has been here, as elsewhere, refined luxury and affluence on one side; arduous toil and poverty on the other side.

"Along with these conditions there grew naturally, even in America, an organized labor movement. Recently its economic wing entered into a struggle with the Iron and Steel Trust. That shows that the American workman possesses both the desire and the power to enter into a fight with the capitalists who so mercilessly exploit him.

"If the economic organizations of the American workmen are stronger than those of any other country, so are the exhibitions on the political field so much the more discouraging. The different parties, divided into a number of small factions, are engaged in a bitter fight among themselves. This certainly does not tend to advance the strength of the Social Democrats in the new world.

"The thing which led us to-day to touch upon the condition of American labor is an article in the Socialist Labor Party Swedish organ, 'Arbetaren,' in which are printed parts of a private letter from Sweden reading as follows: (above letter in full.)

"It is not so much the contents of the above—which, by the way, may be regarded as the effusions of some 'neglected genius' here at home, who, out of pure bitterness, is making purely personal attacks—like the lack of consideration in the paper that publishes it, and its political position in general, it seems to us, to deserve a few words of consideration.

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THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT IN AMERICA.

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

An article on the above, by A. M. Simons, of the S. D. P. of America, and editor of the "International Socialist Review," published in America calls for some comment. I should have been very well pleased if Simons, instead of saying that De Leon and De Leonism have just reached England, had first told us who De Leon is and what De Leonism is; and at what time the English comrades qualified to provide themselves as matter for the comic papers of America.

In the article mentioned I shall take it that Simons means by De Leon the editor of the DAILY and WEEKLY "PEOPLE," i. e., the organ of the S. L. P. of America, and that by De Leonism he means the tactics of the S. L. P. of America. To begin with, we shall have to go back to the 1896 convention of the S. L. P., at that time the only Socialist party in America, and, for that matter, the only bona fide Socialist party yet. A. M. Simons notwithstanding. At that convention the action of a number of the members was endorsed by the delegates in convention assembled, i. e., their action in breaking away from the Knights of Labor and starting a Socialist Trade Union, instead of standing idly by and endorsing all the crimes committed by that body against the working class of America; and while admitting that Trade Unionism in its earlier stages did to some extent benefit the workers, yet to-day it must be admitted that pure and simple trade unions in America or in England are practically no more than sick and coffin societies; further, that they act as decoy ducks to lead the workers off the straight path of what Unionism should be.

When the new Trade Union idea was first mooted it received considerable opposition from many Socialists in America, as elsewhere, and this was not to be wondered at seeing what a great many men in the movement were practically pillars of the union, and in many instances were the backbone of the union in the particular district to which they belonged. That, taken with the resolution passed at the 1900 convention of the S. L. P., "that no Socialist could be an official in a pure and simple Trade Union," somewhat ruffled some of the more reform element in the party. That the economic arm of the Socialist party was antagonistic to the old Trade Unions there is no doubt, as in the political sphere the Socialist party is antagonistic to capitalism and all its emissaries, said emissaries better known as reform parties, and that is the position of the pure and simple Trade Unions in America. To-day they simply act as helpers to the captains of industry, i. e., the manager of the trusts to help better fleece the workers by making rules and regulations in line with capitalist methods of production. Even in this country one Union, to my knowledge, has its rules so constructed that if the men are careless with their work, go off drinking, etc., they are liable to a fine of 5s. By whom? Why, the Union, i. e., they fine themselves for misbehaving themselves according to their masters code of morality.

In America you have Unionism in another aspect—the men in certain districts get their dues checked-off their wages at the end of the week. For whom? Why, for themselves! For whom should their masters keep their dues if it was not for the good of themselves? Certainly the men are more useful to them organized in the Union, where they can be handled more easily by the labor fakirs who boss the Union, and who use it to further the interests of their capitalist employers, than if they were a disorganized unintelligent mob. The S. L. P. decided that Trade Unionism on these lines was out of the question, and, as I have already stated, started a Socialist Trade Union, by name "The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance." De Leon, as editor of the Party paper, voicing the opinions of the Party, advocated the adoption in the "PEOPLE" of this policy, and more, he gave very good and cogent reasons for this policy. He showed how the Trade Unionists of the American Federation of Labor, which is a combination of Trade Unions, scabbed on their fellow Trade Unionists—in this wise, that when the miners were out on strike you would have the railwaymen in the same Federation as the miners running the train with the coal which had been mined by blackleg labor; then the ironworkers in the same federation would use the same coal which had been produced by blackleg labor, and so on, and no later than a month or two ago you had the railway men transporting the militia to a town where the motor-men were on strike, to protect the blacklegs and at the same time to shoot down the strikers if they dared touch a particle of private property, or even try and induce the men to come out along with them. These are only a few instances of the crimes perpetrated under the name of Unionism. This is part of what was urged against the old style Trade Unionism, and which paved the way for a Socialist Trade Union.

Again, I think A. M. Simons will agree with me that his idea of having an intelligent Trade Union was the real beginning of the split which took place in the Socialist ranks in America; for Simons will surely not try to prove that De Leon has led the whole Socialist Party of America by the nose. If he does, he must include himself as one of those who were led, i. e., up to July 10, 1899, when he tried to sit on the fence, but was very soon forcibly pushed off by the S. L. P. Now, if he foregoes this contention his whole argument falls to the ground about De Leonism, De Leonism as I have already stated, meaning the S. L. P. tactics. Further, when the S. T. L. A. was fairly launched, the opposition, if it had not died down, had

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Trades & Societies' Directory

- SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue Newark, N. J. 195
SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koylin, 307 Barges st.
THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peachine ave., Newark, N. J.
WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 480
NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL, 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary Ed. McCormack. 408
SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.
S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall, Visitors are welcome.
SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 3, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 58th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429
SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 819 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.
SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 2



CIGARMAKERS STRIKE.

SPANISH WORKERS QUIT AT FERNANDEZ & COMPANY'S.

It Looks Like a Repetition of the Tampa Affair—Organized Scabbery of the I. C. U. Consults With the Firm—Tampa Scabs Are Back Looking for Jobs.

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

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

The team men took no action yesterday but it is understood that their sympathy is with the strikers. It was rumored yesterday that the men who were sent to Tampa, Fla., by the C. I. U., to scab on the strikers belonging to the Spanish Union, La Resistencia, are drifting back to New York and that they are calling on the Organized Scabbery to take care of them.

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

TESTIMONY THAT IS TESTIMONY.

Andrew Carnegie, who is taking the place of Depew as a "funny man" and utterer of economic preposterousness, recently delivered himself of the statement that:

"Wages are going up and prices are going down."

This optimistic capitalist protectionist view suited only partially the capitalist free trade "Times." As far as the statement contained the implied falsehood that the earnings of the workman were rising, it suited the "Times"; in so far, however, as the statement was a dig under the fifth rib of free trade it did not suit the "Times." The free trade fallacy and deception reason that, owing to the tariff, prices are high; that this robs the workman; and that the rise in prices brought on by protection neutralizes the rise in wages. The free trader's position, accordingly, can tolerate no such idiom as suits the protectionist. The "Times" joined issue with Carnegie on the relative cost of living. Out of that has sprung a debate by letters. One of these, recently published in the "Times" under the misleading title "Relative Cost of Living"—the true title should have been "Relative Earnings and Relative Cost of Living"—is reproduced below:

I belong to a family that has lived in New York since long before the Revolution, and the history of one average American family may be said to be the history of the country, in a sense. Not to go back so far that my facts will be considered "ancient history," I had an uncle who for the last twenty-five years of his life owned a successful moulding mill in Bethune street. But during the previous twenty-five years, beginning with his marriage, he never earned more than \$12 a week. Yet on that income he supported his family in perfect comfort; in the last years the family consisted of ten persons! They always lived in an entire house, were refined, self-respecting people, and it would take, at that time, at the very least, four times that amount to support such a family in much less comfort.

Another relative, in the first half of the last century, in changing his occupation, lived, with his wife and child, on \$1 a day, without serious privation or going in debt.

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

In a life of William Collier Bryant it is mentioned that when preparing for college he paid \$2.50 a week for his board; and Howells, in his "Terrary Friends and Acquaintances," tells of paying \$5 a week for a large room and excellent board in Columbus, O., about the year 1860.

In considering the question of the relative cost of living we must take into account the difference in customs and standards of living. We have now innumerable artificial wants, many of which, considering our surroundings, amount to necessities, from which our grandparents were happily free. The improvements and conveniences, also, of our modern life must be paid for. Many of the new wants are wholly artificial and unnecessary and are the outgrowth of the ever-increasing luxury of living which strongly influences the grade below, and that the next, and the next, until all to some extent are affected by the standards of the millionaire. This is one of the great evils and threatening dangers of our modern life.

Now, is it true, as many assert, that even if the cost of living is greater it is more than made up by the greater earning power and higher rates of wages? I think it is not true. Undoubtedly, some lines of labor are more liberally paid—certain skilled mechanic trades, and especially domestic service. But unskilled labor is not as well paid and the supply is in excess of the demand. That is true even of the West, where for many years the young man who acted upon Horace Greeley's advice was sure of some kind of employment and opportunity, but that condition does not exist now. In nearly all clerical positions the salaries are lower and the opportunities for promotion infinitely less than fifty years ago. In commercial life the young man without capital has absolutely no chance except a perpetual clerkship. The uncle I referred to began independent business with no actual capital and succeeded. Another uncle, who began life as a salesman in a dry goods store, established himself in business on Grand street with no capital—merely a little credit—and he made a fortune. But that is impossible now. No boy can begin by sweeping out the store and end as senior partner in the firm. The best he can do is to end as buyer or head of a department.

"CIVILIZED WARFARE."

Americans Outdo Spaniards in Brutality.

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

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

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

An officer of the regular army, now serving in Luzon, describes the "water torture" as practiced by the Macabebe scouts in the American service as follows:

"A company of Macabebes enter a town or barrio, catch some man—it matters not whom—ask him if he knows where there are any guns, and upon receiving a negative answer, five or six of them throw him down, one holds his head, while others have hold of an arm or leg. They then proceed to give him the 'water torture,' which is the distension of the internal organs with water. After they are distended a cord is sometimes placed around the body and the water expelled. From what I have heard, it appears to be generally applied, and its use is not confined to one section. Although it results in the finding of a number of guns, it does us an infinite amount of harm. Nor are the Macabebes the only ones who use this method of obtaining information. Personally, I have never seen this torture inflicted, nor have I ever knowingly allowed it; but I have seen a victim a few minutes afterwards, with his mouth bleeding where it had been cut by a bayonet used to hold his mouth open, and his face bruised where he had been struck by the Macabebes. Add to this the expression of his face and his evident weakness from the torture, and you have a picture which, once seen, will not be forgotten. I am not chicken-hearted, but this policy hurts us. Summary executions are, and will be necessary in a troubled country, and I have no objection to seeing that they are carried out; but I am not used to torture. The Spaniards used the torture of water, throughout the islands, as a means of obtaining information; but they used it sparingly, and only when it appeared evident that the victim was culpable. Americans seldom do things in halves."

The Philippine correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger gives the following account of "our war" in the Philippines:

"The present war is no bloodless fake, opera-bouffe engagement; our men have been relentless, have killed to exterminate men, women and children, prisoners and captives, active insurgents, and suspected people from lads of ten up, an idea prevailing that the Filipino as such was little better than a dog, a loathsome reptile in some instances, whose best disposition was the rubbish heap. Our soldiers have pumped salt water into men to 'make them talk,' and have taken prisoners people who have held up their hands and peacefully surrendered, and an hour later, without a atom of evidence to show that they were even insurgents, stood them on a bridge and shot them down one by one, to drop into the water below and float down as an example to those who found their bullet-loaded corpses. It is not civilized warfare, but we are not dealing with civilized people. The only thing they know and fear is force, violence and brutality, and we give it to them. The new military plans of settling the troubles by setting them at each other is one that looks promising. We have now sent a thousand Macabebes to Samar to avenge the treacherous murder of Company C of the Ninth Infantry. They are hereditary enemies of the 'Ladrones,' and go forth to slaughter gaily."

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BLACKMAIL IN FACTORIES. Connecticut Overseers Charge Workmen for Jobs. New Haven, Feb. 7.—The report of Commissioner Back, head of the Connecticut Bureau of Labor Statistics, published to-day, says that in connection with the working of new free employment bureaus, it was discovered that few places could be found for shop hands and mill operatives. The heads of factories stated that they left the employment of hands to the overseers of the departments, and the latter slyly refused to patronize the State free employment agencies and to engage help except in the ordinary way. This led to an investigation, and it was found that there was a "widespread" and "alarming" practice in the State of blackmailing the men who seek work and compelling them to pay tribute for the privilege of employment. "The evils of a second class," the commissioner says, "are confined only to those of the private 'intelligent' offices."

Otherwise, the commissioner says the State free employment agencies are a complete success, supplying a good class of labor and with more independence and discrimination, as the superintendents are dependent on salaries and not on amount of business. During five months the agencies have found places for 1,083 males and 2,058 females out of 5,742 applicants, of whom 2,820 were males and 2,922 females.

There were during the year 126 strikes and lockouts, involving 11,250 workmen and causing a loss of wages of \$375,252. During the year labor organizations have increased to 840 from 270 the year before.

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NEWS FROM.....

THE FIELD OF LABOR

The Olneyville Lock Out. The lockout of the weavers of Olneyville, R. I., is a typical illustration of the effects of modern world-competing Capitalism on the Working Class. The cotton industry of this country is pre-eminently an industry whose successes have been world-wide. Trustified on a gigantic scale, it has defeated European and Asiatic competition in the distant lands of the Orient. Its mechanical achievements are no less wonderful than its economic triumphs. From the invention of the cotton-gin of Whitney to the introduction of the Northrup loom it has scored innumerable technical victories. Its productive capacity as a result has increased more than a thousand fold. Dominating in international cotton-competition, excelling in mechanical equipment, and continually increasing in productive capacity, one would infer from capitalist teachings that the weavers, the cotton-operatives and the mill hands of this country are superlatively prosperous and happy; yet what is the fact? Turn to the Olneyville lockout and see. There, 6,500 mill hands are thrown out of employment because they threatened a general strike in opposition to the two loom system. By means of this system, the American Woolen Company (The Woolen Trust) endeavored to double up work in order to defeat its competitors, the so-called independents, in certain lines of fancy weaves. The weavers fought this endeavor as the entering wedge to the general introduction of the two-loom system in all the New England and eventually the Southern, mills.

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

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

Machinery and Wages. In most all these instances, the employers have contended that the installation of new machinery, which made production larger and easier, justified the reductions and increase of lengths. They argue that the true test was not the amount produced but the wages earned. At Lawrence, the weavers contended that the newly installed machinery turned out a finer grade of work, required more labor than heretofore, and left them proportionately underpaid. These points were conceded by the agent; but he refused to grant the increase demanded. A compromise was accordingly effected. This argument and course is pursued by the manufacturers consistently and profitably. It was advanced in the New Bedford strike four years ago. After its ending the strikers found they were actually earning 20 per cent. less than formerly. Wages then averaged about 8 dollars a week. The weavers who struck in the Lancaster Mills at Clinton this year claimed they could only earn from \$5 to \$6 a week! This is in accord with the downward tendencies of wages in the New England cotton mills. A young manufacturer estimated recently that weavers' wages in 1870 averaged from \$50 to \$60 a month. In 1890 from \$30 to \$35. The American Wool and Cotton Reporter gives the decline in operatives' wages at 50 per cent. for the 20 years preceding 1900. The average yearly wages paid in the cotton factories in Massachusetts, according to the census of 1890, was \$335. This is over \$100 LESS than the yearly average wages paid to all other labor, according to the same census. In the Southern States it is said by some that weekly wages there are 40 per cent. lower; while hours are 20 per cent. longer. A conservative estimate made on a most favorable basis to New England, places the wage difference at 15 per cent.; hours being the same. With the facts before him, where is the man who will contend that the increased productivity of machinery means more wages for labor, under Capitalism?

Women and Child Labor. Along with the introduction of new machinery has gone the intensity of labor. There are no old men in New England cotton factories. The strains weary the men out before they are forty-five. Young men and women are constantly put in their places, as a consequence. Woman and child labor abound. It is not an uncommon sight to see whole families go into the mills at day break to remain until nightfall. Household arrangements are often reversed. When the men cease working they attend to household duties, while their wives are in the mill. In most of the cases, the mill hands live in company tenements. During strikes, eviction is resorted to to force them into submission.

In the South, the employment of children has become a national scandal. To be nine and ten years of age are required to work 66 hours a week. The fathers with the largest families are

given the preference in the matter of employment. Southern families are, as a rule exceptionally large. Company tenements, company stores, company schools, company towns, without any so-called representative or democratic government, in some cases; company this, company that, company every other thing, holds sway in the South. In no section of the country is capitalist paternalism more conspicuous than in this section; which, since it "helps" is mainly native born, is least "contaminated" by the low ideals of foreign immigration. The weavers—in fact all the cotton operatives—are a sober, economical and industrious class. Their meagre wages don't permit of the wasteful extravagances of the multi-millionaire. But their very virtues are utilized against them. A manufacturer extolling the superiority of American weavers said that they could attend to eight looms, where the English weavers handle four. "The English workman," he added, "is too beer soaked to look after more than four looms."

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

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

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

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

TOOL THAT ALMOST TALKS. Yet Its Complicated Mechanism Can Be Tended by a Girl. The most highly developed of machine tools is the automatic screw machine, and, like many other contrivances for saving labor, its home is in New England. It is a development of the ordinary steel-working lathe, the intermediate step being the monitor lathe, in which the various cutting tools protrude from the side of a steel turret like thirteen-inch guns from a battleship turret. In the non-automatic screw machine, the turret is revolved by the operator, so as to bring each tool into play, just as the turret on the old "Monitor" was revolved to bring one gun after another into action. But in the automatic machine, the work is done without human guidance.

In making screws, nuts, bolts, studs, and other small pieces that must be turned, drilled, or threaded for watches, clocks, typewriters, electrical instruments, and other mechanisms, all the operator has to do is to feed the "stock"—a long, thin rod of steel or brass,—to the machine. The feeding mechanism carries the rod slowly forward into the field of action. The turret advances, and puts its first tool at work on the end of the rod. When the tool has done its task, the turret withdraws, it turns and advances a second tool into action. Each cutting tool around the turret has its distinct work to perform,—one cutting a thread, another shaping a head, another putting on a point, another drilling a hole, still another putting on knurling. The turret automatically brings each of perhaps six tools into action, and when the work is finished, the completed screw drops into a pan, while the "stock" is automatically fed forward to begin the complex operation again. A stream of machine oil pours continuously on the work to carry away the heat, and the little metal cuttings collect in a heap under the machine.

Hour after hour, this wonderful automation goes through its cycle of operations, the turret clicking every moment as it brings a new tool forward. Small brass pieces, on which but one tool cuts, are dropped at the rate of four a second. Large screws of complicated design, upon which a whole turret full of tools must work, are cut from a steel rod at the rate of one or two a minute. So perfectly are these screw machines constructed that an unskilled workman can operate a row of them. All he is required to do is to keep them fed with "stock." In some shops girls tend the machines.—Success.

NEWS FROM.....

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL

Competition vs. Monopoly. The believers in competition as a remedy for monopoly received a severe setback during the week ending Saturday, February 8, according to the news from the Field of Capital. Rumors had been afloat to the effect that the Standard Oil Company would not pay its usual dividends, owing to the competition of the newly discovered oil fields of Texas and California. On February 5 the Standard declared a dividend of \$20. This is the quarterly rate declared in March, 1900 and 1901.

Since this dividend was declared, the competitionists have not been heard from. Possibly the news of the Standard's operations in Texas, published on the same date as the dividend, may have thrown a damper on their enthusiasm. According to Beaumont advices, the Standard has practically tied up Sabine Pass, one of the principal outlets to the sea. This, together with its ownership of several hundred acres of land at Port Arthur, another outlet, has strengthened its control on Texas oil. The Standard has invested \$30,000,000 in the Beaumont district. It has interests in or working understandings with the leading oil corporations and syndicates of Texas. It has erected large works at New Orleans and other strategic points in the South. Besides doing this, the Standard has precipitated a crisis in the Scottish oil trade. It has seriously crippled crude oil works, and compelled the Scottish oil refiners to combine in order to fight it.

Such evidence of strength certainly does not show that competition is destroying the oil monopoly. On the contrary it is but strengthening it. It is but welding together the factors that make it invincible. By forcing combination it is developing conditions that will make it easier for it to take over the business of its competitors, than if they were scattered and unorganized.

Competition is not enough to end monopoly. Capital, in sufficiently large quantities to dominate the situation, to seize upon, utilize and develop strategic positions and forces, is needed. To simply multiply establishments is also futile. The lack of dominating capital, the absence of outlets, of the means of reaching and acquiring them, cause such establishments to fail, thus becoming easy prey to the monopoly which gobbles them up. When the present business boom subsides, as it will in a few years, "a period of reaction and contraction" will set in. Then the establishments without dominating capital will collapse like houses built of cards; while the monopoly which they started out to destroy will flourish like a green bay tree. Such is the lesson that the history of the Standard Oil teaches. In this respect the lesson is the same as that which the history of capitalism teach. Monopoly can only be destroyed by democratic Socialism. Competition has been tried and found wanting.

BLACK LABORERS IN SOUTH AFRICA. At the Kimberly Mines They Are Virtually Kept As Prisoners. The Blue Book just issued in London gives details of the plans of Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, for dealing with the troublesome question of native labor. The blacks of South Africa outnumber the whites seven to one and are practically the sole dependence for labor on the mines and for all kinds of rough outdoor work. The report says that the blacks will not work after they are able to buy a wife or two to till their garden patch. Another difficulty is the liquor question. Liquor destroys the labor efficiency of the black. Lord Milner says that it will be a tremendous undertaking to solve the native labor problem, but by hook or crook the difficulties in the way, must be overcome, for "the whole credit of the administration is at stake."

He proposes rigidly to control the liquor traffic among the blacks. The blame for the liquor traffic is put on the Boer Government. He says the great trouble at Johannesburg before the war was that the Boer Government insisted on giving licenses to sell liquor to any one who would pay the high price they demanded. The number of Kafirs employed at Johannesburg mines are about 100,000, and before the war the mine owners had no end of trouble in keeping their large gangs of workmen sober, the facilities for getting drunk in that region being unsurpassed.

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

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

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

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

Select List of Socialist Books For the Workman and the Student.

The following books are recommended by the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party to those desiring to know what Modern Socialism is. The evolution of society from Slavery through Feudalism to Capitalism is a necessary part of the science of Socialism, and the growth of the Trade Union and the Labor Movement generally are closely connected with it. A number of standard books on History, Political Economy, and the development of various social institutions are therefore included in this list.
Aveling, Edward:
The Student's Marx: An Introduction to Karl Marx's Capital. Cloth .....\$1.00
Charles Darwin and Karl Marx: A Comparison ..... .10
Aveling, Mrs. Eleanor Marx:
The Working Class Movement in England: A Sketch of Conditions from 1840 to 1895 ..... .10
Bax, Ernest Beaufort:
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The Ethics of Socialism. Cloth 1.00
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Woman in the Past, Present and Future. Paper ..... .25
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What Means This Strike? ..... .05
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The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance versus the "Pure and Simple" Union. A Debate with Job Harriman ..... .05
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The Development of Socialism From Utopia to Science ..... .05
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 ..... 1.00
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The Manifesto of the Communist Party ..... .10
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French and German Socialism. Groulous, Lawrence:
The Co-operative Commonwealth (Cloth ..... 1.00
The Co-operative Commonwealth (Paper ..... .50
Socialism vs. Tax Reform ..... .10
Hazzel, A. P.: The Exploitation of Labor ..... .05
Hyndman, H. M.:
Economics of Socialism. Cloth. 1.20
Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century. Cloth ..... 1.00
Socialism and Slavery ..... .05
Marx's Theory of Value ..... .05
Hyndman and Morris:
A Summary of the Principles of Socialism ..... .15
Joyces, J. L.:
The Socialist Catechism ..... .05
Kautsky, Karl:
The Working Class ..... .05
The Capitalist Class ..... .05
The Class Struggle ..... .05
The Socialist Republic ..... .05
Lafargue, Paul:
The Evolution of Property. Cloth 1.00
The Right to be Lazy ..... .10
Lasalle, Ferdinand:
The Workingman's Program ..... .10
Lobknecht, Wilhelm:
Socialism: What it is and What it Seek to Accomplish ..... .10
No Compromise ..... .10
Lissagaray:
History of the Paris Commune. Cloth ..... 1.00
Marx, Karl:
Revolution and Counter-Revolution. Cloth ..... 1.00
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Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon ..... .25
The Civil War in France: Manifesto on the Paris Commune. .10
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The Poverty of Philosophy, a reply to Proudhon's "Philosophy of Poverty." Cloth ..... 1.00
Life of Lord Palmerston ..... .35
Marx and Engels:
Manifesto of the Communist Party ..... .10
McClure, William Scholl:
Socialism ..... .05
Morgan, Lewis H.:
Ancient Society ..... 4.00
Plechanov, George:
Anarchism and Socialism. Cloth. 40
Quech and Wright:
Socialism and the Single Tax. A Debate ..... .05
Quech, H.:
Economics of Labor ..... .15
Social, Lucien:
The Socialist Almanac ..... .50
Taxation ..... .05
The New Trusts. Foreign Commerce of the United States. German Trade Unionism ..... .05
Widdip, J. R.:
The Meaning of Socialism ..... .10

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

All the past we leave behind. We debate upon a newer, mightier world, varied world; Fresh and strong the world we seize, world of labor, and we march, Pioneers! O, Pioneers!

WALT WHITMAN.

WAGES-SHARE-EARNINGS.

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

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

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

Combining these two principles it follows that the worker, who received \$1 wages at a time when the product of his labor was worth \$2 a day and when he had steady work 300 days in the year, might be infinitely worse off at a later period even if he received \$2 wages a day, if at such later period the value of his product had increased 5 times and the unsteadiness of work left him only 100 work days. In the former case his "wages" would be \$1 but his "share" would be 1/2 of his product, and his earnings \$300; while in the latter instance, despite higher wages (\$2 a day), he would be keeping only 1/5 of his product, and his earnings would have shrunk to \$200.

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

The expression "wages have risen" implies that good wages were being received before. This implication is a suggestion of a double falsehood: In most cases of a real "rise" in wages the "rise" consists either in employing men who had been thrown out of work, or in an increase above some previous cruel reduction, the "rise" leaving the "wages" below what had been, and, accordingly going hand in hand with still greater reductions of the "share" of labor, and with still greater shrinkage in earnings. In view of the fact that, in not a few instances, the alleged "rise" in wages is a pure fabrication, and in view of the further fact that, here and there, in isolated and exceptional instances, an actual rise has taken place and the news thereof is inflated out of all proportion with the facts, it follows that the present "prosperity" songs backed up by talks of higher "wages," larger "share" and increased "earnings," all jumbled together, is nothing but a mass of Japanese jugglery, that the capitalist pulpits, professors, press,

and politicians are seeking to humbug the people with.

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

AND YET ANOTHER INSTANCE.

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

The scene of the performance was the office of the Howard & Morse Manufacturing Company. The actors were, on the one side, 14 manufacturers of wire goods, presided over by one of their own number, W. S. Estey of the Estey Wire Works Company, and on the other side a committee of their employees. The committee, by letter, submitted a request for the reduction of the working day to eight hours with the same pay as now given for ten hours. The manufacturers declined. Should one not expect that there was "a hot time in town" on that occasion? Would not the above bare outlines of the performance indicate a clash between opposing class interests? Well, no! And therein lies the brilliancy of the light that should not be allowed to lie hidden under a bushel. There was absolute harmony in premises and conclusions between the two sets.

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

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

Nor is that all that the light, that went up from that scene, illumines. These men were just organized by the Gompers-Hanna A. F. of L. Their request was the first fruit of their organization. What they were actually organized for their ready collapse betrays! The pure and simple, Gompers-Hanna A. F. of L. organization of the workingmen is a duck set afloat with leaden clogs, fastened to its web-feet to insure drowning. Such organizations are set up for the express purpose of smothering the instinctive sense of the class-struggle, that, properly guided, would in short order hurl the parasite Capitalist Class off the back of the Working Class. And it is such systematic drowning and smothering, together with the convulsive sprawlings which accompany them, that the Kangaroo Social-Democracy officially glorifies as "a noble waging of the class struggle!"

BARKING AT THE MOON.

The Hon. William J. Bryan, the apostle of the middle class, has come out in favor of Denis Mulvihill, the Bridgeport "Labor" Mayor, for Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut. The purpose of this move is apparent. With Hanna corraling Labor, or at least trying to, in favor of the Republican party, Bryan tries to parry the blow by a display of love and affection for the commodity. But Bryan's move is ineffectual. It is of a par with all his other moves. He is simply barking at the moon. Hanna may or may not get the labor vote; and, if Hanna gets it, it will be not, so much by reason of what he and plutocracy may do but by reason of what Bryan may do. So long as Bryan and Bryanism will be kind enough to address the multitudes, the plutocracy need not bother; the masses will stampede to the Republican party. The point is subject to mathematical demonstration.

The burden of the song of Bryanism is that the workers should strain their efforts towards enriching their employers. The argument is that only by enriching the employer can the employe improve

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

For every workman employed by the middle class Bryan element, there are—it is safe to say—99 employed by the upper capitalist and the plutocratic class; that is, by Hannaism. Say, now, that Bryan addresses all told 5,000,000 workmen, and inoculates them with the believe that the way for them to get along is to make their employers get along. What is the result? Plainly that 7,920,000 of his hearers will say, "Clever man! He beautifully showed us in a way that only a fine speaker like him could, that our welfare depends upon the welfare of the employer; my employer is a Hanna man; consequently, I'll vote for his candidate;"—and the Bryan crew is left with a cold \$0.000.

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

ONE OR THE OTHER,—WHICH?

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

That capitalism in America consumes an abnormal amount of human life is well attested. The intensity of labor on the part of the American worker is one of the boasts of the American wage-slave driver, and is the terror of the European working class. There is no country where the cannibal feature of capitalism is as strongly illustrated as America. That, the workmen in the Chicago Federation of Labor must be aware of the fact no one can wonder at, and least of all could anyone wonder at their indignation thereat. In so far there is nothing surprising in the report of the transactions of that body, but what really deserves wonderment is that the report should stop where it did.

When, several months ago, the capitalist press blossomed forth with copies of the forged statistical reports from the Census Bureau showing that the life of the American workman has increased, the trade journals of the very men who "kicked" at the Chicago Federation echoed the lie; some even improved upon it, as did the journal of the International Cigarmakers. For a season, there was not one pure and simple trades journal that did not have some article on the subject—all chiming in with the lie about the prolonged life of the American workman, "thanks" (of course) "to the Trades Union." That the placemen, who own these journals, should fructify the falsehoods, started by their capitalist actual or prospective paymasters, is natural. But it is equally natural that men who, as those in the Chicago Federation, feel and smart under the truth, should have not a word of condemnation for the journals of their trades, towards which they are forced to contribute, when these journals seek to conceal the truth, and actually publish the reverse of the truth? Surely not.

There is no choice left but to conclude: either the report was censored by the Chicago branch of the Manila press-despatch censors; or—the indignators at the Chicago Federation of Labor simply set themselves up to be hushed.

Which? "Per capita" generalizations are usually the most arrant nonsense, because the "per capita" is based upon the assumption that each person has his "per capita" in his pocket, and for this reason the "per capita" of money, of whiskey, of diamonds, etc., cannot but be misleading and wrong. But in a statement sent by the U. S. Consul-General at St. Petersburg there is an interesting para-

graph which says that Russia has 4.9 acres of forest, Sweden 9.5, Norway 10.1 and Germany .69 for each inhabitant. This shows the vast tracts of land which are still available in Europe, a continent that many are disposed to look upon as crowded, and it shows still further that Europe can, with little trouble, support a greatly increased population. Other European countries have also vast forest lands. The Austro-Hungarian forests cover 32 per cent. of the country, and Italy, Spain, France, and even the British islands have vast extents of forest lands. A wise government, which is possible only under a wise and just social system, would turn the bounty of nature to the good of mankind, and would use both farming land and forest for the production of those things which tend to the welfare of the human race. Under capitalism there is a riotous outpouring of the things that are destructive, and a niggardly and criminal penny of the things that are good. There is room enough for all, and there is place for happiness for all, but it cannot come until the mismanagement of capitalism is ended, and the Socialist Republic is instituted. This must be the work of the working class organized in the Socialist Labor Party.

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

The meeting of the Texas State Federation of Labor, held a short time ago in Austin, gave a memorable illustration of the intelligence, honesty, and fearlessness of the pure and simple unions. A resolution was passed which reads: "Resolved, That the rapid stride Taxes is making in the commercial world indicates that factories of all kinds will soon be established in the State, and believing that our great State is capable of sustaining factories without the sacrifice of human blood, we favor a bounty to new enterprises." This is the same Texas in which Beaumont is situated, and it was there that Frank Lyon, a member of the Socialist Labor Party, a workman, and a worker for the cause of the working class was most inhumanly beaten by officers of the law. Did the State Federation of Labor protest against it? Not much. The fakirs in the State Federation have all they can do keeping their noses to the wind to find whether there is any capitalist carrion for them. An outrage on a member of the working class is to be excused or defended. Favors to the capitalist class are to be insisted upon, because they may result in crumbs for the fakir.

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

Alas, and eke alack! which is to say it might have been expected. Some time ago there was formed, amid much trumpeting by the willing drabs known as the "reform press," an association known as the "Woman's National Socialist League." This association was started for no particular purpose excepting that some women wished to do a little stalling. The "reason" advanced was that the League would give comfort and assistance to the men who were engaged in the work on the political field. But it didn't. Between the date of its formation and its dissolution it was not heard of. Now comes the information that the W.N.S.L. has decided to be no more, ah, never more. This is because the president, Imogene Fales, was offended, and the rest of the women took offense at her offense. The cause of the first offense was that a woman named Abbott, residing in far-off California, decided to form a Woman's National Socialist Union. The two promptly and with much vigor acted as mutual depliarators. After some months of correspondence, crimination and re-crimination, each club found that it did not exist. Therefore it rose manfully to the occasion, and resolved, in long and lingering resolves and, therefore, that it was no longer in existence. So falls another prop of Kangarooism.

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

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

A minister lost 200 sermons through the carelessness, or the consideration, of a transportation company. Now the minister seeks to recover damages for his loss. If he has already delivered them, then he should not be allowed to recover anything, but neither should he be punished too harshly. If he has not already delivered them, and if he promises not to try to deliver them, and if he restrains himself from any attempt to recollect what was in the manuscript, and if he does not tell people how good they were and how much was lost to the world, then he should be rewarded.

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

TWO LETTERS.

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

Letter No. 1.

Tex., Jan. 20, 1902.

Comrade Dowler, Chicago, Ills.

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

While I think the end of the present social system is not so far away, I think the reason why more people do not join us is that they are scared away by a few loud screams from some person who thinks he is called upon to call all who disagree with him, "scabs." Those who are already socialists do not need abuse to keep them in line, those who are not socialists will never be gained by abuse. If we accept the WEEKLY PEOPLE as a criterion we do ourselves an injury.

Coupled with an appeal for subscriptions to that worthy Beaumont fund, was always in evidence the fact that, while we—the Labor Unions—were scabs, still our money would be acceptable. At the same time the remedy they suggest is an experiment and years off at that.

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

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

Yours Fraternally, F. O. B.

Letter No. 2.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 25, 1902.

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

I am a subscriber to both the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, and I find them wholesome and appetizing after a year's mush and milk and steved pruned diet, served up by the "Advance," "Worker," "Worker's Call," "Economist," "Appeal to Reason" and other misnomers for Socialist publications. I once looked upon the S. L. P. and THE PEOPLE in much the same way you do. But a year in the Social Democracy changed all that. Beginning with Millerand in France, whose act of accepting office under a capitalist government was indorsed by the "Socialists" of the S. D. P. and vinding up with the indorsements of Kangaroo grafters begging donations from Carnegie and capitalist politicians for the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, my faith in such "Socialist" politics was badly ruptured. As if this was not enough, I saw these "Socialists" in Massachusetts accepting the nominations of Citizens and Democratic parties, while another in New Jersey had his name on every ticket in the field. These things were the acts of a so-called "revolutionary party" which was to conquer the public powers by compromising with capitalism and becoming its tool. The United Socialist Party of to-day is a homogeneous collection of grafters and sentimentalists. Do you wonder that I grew disgusted with it? And to make matters worse they proposed to capture the trades-unions in the same manner. They called it "boring from within," and when they got out their little gimlets, the political skates, who are the real things in the "non-political" unions, said: "Boo!" and the man with the gimlet subsided. The arms of what is known as pure and simple trades-unionism bear on their shield a field rampant with scabbery, and deputy sheriffs, militia, gatling guns and injunctions argent. It is built on the lines of industrial conditions in England fifty years ago, and has learned nothing since, and like its British original the American imitation is now ready for the "hog train." I should feel hopeless indeed if I had to pin my faith to a union which said it would not allow politics in the union and then permitted its officers to make campaign speeches for capitalist candidates, boost for them in the unions, and accept nominations on their tickets, and taught their dupes that the interests of laborer and capitalist were identical, at the very time they were fighting said capitalist for shorter hours and more pay. According to these infallible "labor

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

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

The S. L. P. never solicited contributions for the Lyon fund from the trades-unions. It did from the S. L. P. comrades, and the fund is well on to the \$500 mark. Lyon's fight was the fight of every class-conscious workman in the country. He was a member of Houston Typographical Union when he was beaten up by those Beaumont official Anarchists, and has a right to expect assistance from them in such a dire emergency, but got instead a notice of his suspension. The S. L. P. asks nothing from the impure ones, and never has.

The S. T. & L. A. is built on a plan different from the simpler—a correct one. In discarding the trades-unionism of to-day and embracing the S. T. & L. A., the working class simply clothes itself in garments of recent cut, throwing aside the moth-eaten worn-out rags of yesterday. If, as you say, the trades-unions have been building since Christ's time, don't you think there is something wrong in the plan when they are getting 50 per cent. less wages now than they did forty or fifty years ago? If they get only 15 per cent. of their product now how long before they will be knocked over by the Universal Trust, and the majority get nothing but rags and starvation as their portion? There is nothing to hinder except the S. L. P., the S. T. & L. A. and their propaganda, which will teach the working class their mission and how to achieve it. Fraternally yours, A. S. DOWLER.

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

Political and Economic.

A few days there was laid away in its last resting place a paper which had shivered in this cold world during a period of some two or three months. It was known in a very limited circle as the "Union Zeitung," and it was launched by Number 6, "Big G" for the purpose of conducting, in the Jewish language, the boycott against the Jewish organ of the S. L. P., the "Abend-Blatt." The "Union Zeitung" had the support of "Big G," or "Big Zicks," as the editor, the world-renowned Kangaroo Feigenschwanz, called it; it also had the support of Hebrew Typographical Union No. 83, Stereotypers, Central Fakirated Union, United Hebrew Trades, Garment Workers, etc., etc.—in all a paper body that runs well over 100,000 but which boils down into a few unsavory, blood-sucking fakirs, and men who have been lashed to the ribs by the whip of the Socialist Labor Party. The "Union Zeitung" was to ridicule the "Abend-Blatt," lie about it, slash it, irritate it, malign it, knife it in the back, slander its editors, threaten its advertisers, and crush out the only beacon that the Jewish workers have to guide them. But here the "Abend-Blatt" still is, carrying on its work, and arousing now as before the hatred of the crook and the fakir, while the "Union Zeitung," with all its "backing," with all its pretences of "Socialism" lies stiff and cold under the weight of its debts and the slime of its career. It marks the third attempt to frustrate the spread of Socialism among the workers of the East Side. The first was on the part of "Vorwaerts," which soon abandoned its pretences and now scrambles for any bones that the Democratic and Republican parties may throw to it. The second was the "Jewish Volkszeitung," which died twice, and, strange to relate, its undertaker on both occasions was the present undertaker of the "Union Zeitung," Bromo-Seltzer Feigenschwanz, who is known far and wide as a political and journalistic "memento mori" to the thing or cause he would advocate.

The "Cleveland Citizen" evidently lives in a state of chronic "disgust." Its latest cause for "disgust" is the troufing and joyful jumping upon administered to fakirdom during the Tillet Pittsburg meeting. At that meeting, it will be remembered, a fakir named Garland had the audacity to strike at one of our men, and the result was that Garland did a dirigible balloon act onto a pile of chairs. It is only natural that the "Citizen" should be "disgusted" at such an action, as the "Citizen" has felt the horny handed Pittsburgians saving the child and spoiling the rod in its own case. Therefore, anything labeled Pittsburg, Socialist Labor Party, causes not only "disgust" but also a slight nervousness in the "Citizen" office. But while it is natural that the "Citizen" should feel "disgust" it is also unnatural. That paper has had its nose buried deep in the muck of pure and simplicity. It has praised the impure Gompers to the skies. It has raked over and raked the festering body of the Social Democratic Party, in its search for a few rags on which it could live, and it has apparently been content with what it found there. From these facts it is fair to suppose that it is not so much "disgust" that the "Citizen" feels as a secret trepidation lest, as far as it is concerned, the Socialist Labor Party of Cleveland will go and do likewise. The "Citizen" can rest assured that it will. As it likes to be "disgusted" so much it will have all the room and opportunity it wishes for that kind of "disgust."

The Kaiser has issued an order that Prince Henry shall not use the German language while in this country, but shall speak English exclusively. This is nothing more nor less than a blow at American institutions, as American institutions are viewed by such papers as the "Volkszeitung" and the "Staats Zeitung." It is an attempt to overturn all the great points for which these papers have fought during their many years of existence. As both of them—and there are many like them in other cities—have a hard fight to retain their following in this country, they are more intensely and aggressively German than their contemporaries across the water. There would be consolation in the Kaiser's order if they meant that Prince Henry was to become the editor of the "Volker," but it is to be feared that Henry is too narrow a man for the job.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

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

B. J.—He was espousing the rights of the working class.

U. S.—Is that ridiculous?

B. J.—Why certainly. It is ridiculous in view of the fact that the poverty of the working people and their so-called misery—

U. S.—So-called misery?

B. J.—Anyway, in view of the fact that their poverty and their misery are due in a large measure to their extravagance, their immorality and their aversion to work.

U. S.—You are quite sure of that?

B. J.—Why, certainly. A man, by economy, push and hard work can place himself in a position of comfort.

U. S.—That's all very beautiful. Now, what is it you want?

B. J.—I want you to agree that to espouse the rights of the working class is ridiculous.

U. S.—I want you first to agree with me that you are a Heathen Chinee.

B. J.—But I am not.

U. S.—Certainly you are. In view of the fact that your eyes slant downward, that you carry a pig-tail, and that you wear your shirt outside of your trousers, what else can you be but a Heathen Chinee?

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

U. S.—But you will agree that, if my premises were right, my conclusion that you are a Heathen Chinee would be right too, won't you?

B. J.—Yes, it would; but they aren't. U. S.—And so I would agree with you that, if your premises about the characteristics of the workmen, and about the capacity of "push, hard work and economy" to place a man in comfort, were correct, I would agree with you that it is ridiculous to espouse the workingmen's cause. But these premises are as much "off" as the premises from which the conclusion followed that you are a Heathen Chinee.

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

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

B. J.—Which fact do you deny?

U. S.—Everyone of them. It is not true that the misery and the poverty of the working class is due in any measure to their extravagance, immorality or aversion to work. Each of these allegations is false. Neither is it true that economy, push and hard work are enough to put a man in comfort. Now, trot out your proof. Begin with the "extravagance" of the workman.

B. J.—Hem; well-hem—

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

B. J.—Well-hem—well—

U. S.—Stuck again. Now take up his aversion to work.

B. J.—Hem, hem, Well—

U. S.—Stuck a third time. Now, see here. Even the lying census reports don't allow the average workman over \$1 a day from year end to year end. What is there to economize on? If a man has to hire himself to a capitalist he can't get more pay than his market value, and that is determined by the supply of labor and the demand. If he gets a job, the price is barely enough to get along with. In order to get along without hiring himself he must have capital enough to employ others. Where is he going to get that capital from?

The poverty of the workman is a result not of aversion to work or the like, but of the private ownership of the machinery to work with; he, not owning that, must sell himself in wage-slavery and wage slavery allows no margin to rise from. If economy were a wealth-producer, then the workers would be millionaires, and the millionaires would be paupers. Just invest in some Labor News Company and Socialist books; the reading of them will have upon your head the effect of a duster in a neglected house.

The Kaiser has issued an order that Prince Henry shall not use the German language while in this country, but shall speak English exclusively. This is nothing more nor less than a blow at American institutions, as American institutions are viewed by such papers as the "Volkszeitung" and the "Staats Zeitung." It is an attempt to overturn all the great points for which these papers have fought during their many years of existence. As both of them—and there are many like them in other cities—have a hard fight to retain their following in this country, they are more intensely and aggressively German than their contemporaries across the water. There would be consolation in the Kaiser's order if they meant that Prince Henry was to become the editor of the "Volker," but it is to be feared that Henry is too narrow a man for the job.







OFFICIAL.

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

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency)

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

New York State Executive Committee.—A meeting of the above committee was held on Feb. 11th at 2-6 New Reade street with Justus Ebert in the chair.

The January meeting of the committee got having been held because of lack of quorum, the Financial Secretary submitted financial report for two months as follows: December—total income, \$255.44; expenditures, \$192.00. January—income \$170.47; expenditures \$129.53.

The general vote to fill the vacancies on the committee caused by the resignation of H. Vogt and P. Murphy and the resignation from the Party of M. Forker, was canvassed. A. Moren, F. Brauckmann and E. Mueller having received the highest number of votes were declared elected.

Resolved to instruct the Recording Secretary pro tem to invite the newly elected members to attend a further meeting to be held on Saturday, Feb. 15th, at 9 P. M. sharp. Adjourned.

Recording Secretary, pro tem. General Committee, Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

Regular meeting held Saturday, February 8, in the Daily People Building; Chairman, Emil Muller; Vice Chairman, Adolph Klein. Four new delegates were seated. Six new members were admitted. Henry Hoecker, First, Third and Fifth Assembly Districts, Manhattan, resigned.

The City Executive Committee reported the result of the vote on filling the vacancies on the New York State Committee as follows:

Adam Moren.....157
Joseph Scheuerer..... 98
F. Brauckmann.....144
Emil Muller..... 85
I. Weisberger..... 48
Joseph Klein..... 61

The result of the vote was ordered sent to the State Committee. Its action in engaging Cooper Union for May 1, to celebrate International Labor Day, was endorsed.

Fifty thousand copies of a leaflet written by Daniel De Leon were ordered printed in English, ten thousand in German and five thousand in Hebrew.

The following nominations were reported by the C.E.C. to have been sent to the N.E.C. to fill vacancies existing in that body: Christian Bahnsen, D. Ferguson, V. Frankel, John J. Kinnealy, H. Mittleberg, I. Rapp, Edward C. Schmidt and E. Siff.

The City Executive Committee was instructed to collect monies due by Assembly Districts on all outstanding entertainment tickets.

The financial report of the last Fourth of July Picnic, as given by the Treasurer, is as follows:

Income.....\$588.00
Expenses..... 146.04
Amount realized.....\$441.96

Adjournment followed. A. C. KIHN, Secretary.

Partial Financial Report Up to Date of the DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL, Held Thanksgiving Day 1901.

INCOME. Sale of tickets at box office..... \$496.85
Sale of tickets by organizations..... 485.25
From Bazaar and Fair..... 624.65
Flowers..... 67.82
Candy..... 70.14
Loan from March 17 affair..... 10.00
For ads..... 50.00

Total.....\$1,814.71

EXPENSES. Music..... \$325.00
Vaudeville talent..... 27.00
Printing..... 32.00
Hall rent..... 250.00
Ads..... 29.10
Flowers..... 22.50
Hat box attendance..... 18.00
Material for banner..... 8.46
Coxley for signs..... 3.50
Transportation..... 7.00
Weatherproof for use of piano..... 18.90
Miscellaneous..... 4.00

Total.....\$747.52
To Daily People up to date.....\$1,034.70
On hand..... \$32.40

Grand total.....\$1,814.71

A. D. WEGMAN, Treasurer.

ABEND-BLATT FUND. Previously acknowledged..... \$501.75
List 877, col. by Kudnick, Los Angeles, Cal..... 1.00
Ed. Edelstein..... .50
Adolph Kase..... .25
Herman Norman..... .25
D. Anderson..... .25
D. Brutsakus..... 1.00
List 881, col. by Winkler, Lawrence, Kan..... .25
M. Winkler..... .25
F. Wooster..... .50
Howard..... .25
A. B. Gordon..... 1.00
L. Wolda..... .25
G. Muter..... .25
A. Hinzler..... .25
H. Sale..... .25
C. Peterson..... .50
O. K..... .25
F. K..... .25
F. Bernir..... .25
List 882, S. T. & L. A., Philadelphia, Pa..... 1.00
List 883, 10th Branch, Cleveland, Ohio..... 2.00
List 884, 10th Branch, New York, N. Y..... 5.00
List 885, col. by Chr. Rosenbach, Gloversville, N. Y..... .25
Ch. Rosenbach..... .25

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

February 15—"Value Price and Profit," by B. Reinstein. In same hall every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock are held the public lectures of the Buffalo Labor Lyceum. Everybody is invited to attend them. Admission is free.

February 16—"Relation Between Politics and Economics," L. A. Armstrong. Public Meetings, Section St. Louis. Section St. Louis will hold public meetings at the following places:

Loebig's Hall, Broadway and Geyer avenue, Sunday, February 16, 2:30 P. M. Bohemian Gymnasium, Ninth and Allen avenue, Sunday, February 23, 2:30 P. M.

Commune celebration at Walhalla Hall, Tenth street and Franklin avenue, Sunday, March 16, 2:30 P. M. Other meetings will be announced from time to time. H. M. Graber, Organizer.

S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburgh, Pa. Workingmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday, 3 P. M., at Socialist Headquarters, No. 111 Market street: February 16—"The Educated Proletariat," William Adams. February 23—"Surplus Value," J. A. McConnell.

S. L. P. Lectures in Cleveland. February 16—"The Trust," John Kircher. February 23—"The Plan of the Socialist Republic," Paul Dinger.

Lectures in Boston, Mass. Joseph F. Malloney will be the speaker next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Socialist Labor Party Headquarters, 1165 Tremont street. All comrades are urgently requested to attend. The Committee.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATION. Reverend MacCartney Favors the Workingman Sportsman. Boston, Mass., Feb. 11.—The Social Democratic members of the Massachusetts Legislature are doing great things for the working class. The Rev. F. MacCartney of Rockland has three bills before the legislative committee on fisheries and game. MacCartney advocates the repeal of the law making Sunday a close season for birds and game and fathers a bill to make the Lord's day open for fishing.

The reverend legislator said that the present fish and game laws discriminate against workingmen. He said that the present stringent laws originated from two classes, first the Sabbath protectionists, and secondly, from the organized sportsmen's clubs which are composed of the leisure class. Not only does this class want a monopoly of wealth and political influence, but they also want a monopoly of recreation as well, dramatically declared the reverend gentleman.

"The gentleman sportsman, who is not noted for his piety," said the Rev. Cartney, "has conjoined with the strict Sabbatarian. In other words, the worldling and the man of the other world have joined. The fact is when these good fellows of the leisure class wish fish and game, come to the legislature they become religious. Under the present economic conditions a close Sunday season makes it impossible for a small part of the people to take advantage of a certain form of recreation. We ask for the repeal of a law which definitely discriminates against the labor class on a certain day of the week."

The reverend Social Democrat in eloquent language showed how the law permits the sportsmen who own reservations to shoot and fish on Sunday; while the poor workmen who sally forth with rod and gun and dozes on that day, are liable to arrest. He then pleaded that the workmen be given their rights to enjoy themselves with rod and gun. The fact that the workingman has no place where he can shoot or fish except on a sunderance did not disturb the reverend gentleman from Rockland.

J. F. Gardner of Rockland favored the bill. He took the ground that he had just as much right to go into the woods on Sunday, fishing or shooting, provided he did not disturb the peace, as some other men had to go to church and worship God.

Geo. B. Wheelock and K. C. Russell, both of Boston, favored the bills. Pres. Warren of the Boston University was introduced by Sec. Frederick Kneeland of the Sabbath protective league, and remonstrated in the name of the historic sense of the citizenship of Massachusetts. He should object to the repeal of the laws as promotive of irreligion. The point of view of the welfare of the state should be regarded and he believed that the great bulk of the sentiment of the state was in favor of the existing law.

In response to a question from Mr. Kimball of the committee, Pres. Warren said that as between the shooting law and the fishing law he should prefer the repeal of the latter.

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

Misery Among Thriftiest of Peoples. In the twenty-seventh annual report of the United Hebrew Charities, Henry Rice, president of the organization, calls attention to the fact that Jewish immigration has been decreasing at this port. During the past year 50,000 persons were represented by applicants for relief to the United Hebrew Charities. They included 11,447 families, among which were 1,268 widows, 971 deserted women and 516 consumptives. Sickness led to appeals for aid in 3,908 cases and inability to find work in 2,007.

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

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

Holyoke Section Meeting. Section Holyoke will hold a meeting on Sunday, February 10th, 1902, at 3 p. m. Every comrade should be present as there will be election of officers and other important business to transact. Friends also invited. Henry St. Cyr, Sec.

New Jerseymen Attention. The meeting which was to have been held in Helvetia Hall in Paterson, owing to the fire will now be held in Harmony Hall, No. 441 Main street. John Tully, Organizer.

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL. The entertainment committee of Section New York, S. L. P. met on Monday evening, February 3, with Comrade Braehen in the chair. Arrangements for the concert and ball to take place on Sunday, March 16, at Grand Central Palace were furthered to a great extent. Tickets were distributed in large numbers to comrades applying for them. According to all indications the coming affair for the benefit of The DAILY PEOPLE will surpass all previous concerts held under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party. The comrades everywhere are awakening to a realization of the fact that with the promotion of the material well being of the Party's English daily mouth piece, the truths of our principles and wisdom of our tactics will be carried in short order to every proletarian at home and abroad. The up-hill work of The DAILY PEOPLE must be taken into consideration.

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

The Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance are right! and this fact must be carried into the homes of every American wage-worker. How can this be done better than through the DAILY PEOPLE?

The opportunity now presents itself for members as well as sympathizers to further our cause and thus hasten the day of our emancipation and the end to capitalist brigandage and crime. As usual the Women's Auxiliary will arrange a fair on the day of the concert and articles donated by comrades and friends of the Party will be disposed of for the benefit of The DAILY PEOPLE. That the comrades are taking great interest in the coming affair is gratifying and encourages this committee to further work. The presents have already begun to pour in, and if continued as they have started the statement made above that this affair will surpass all former affairs will indeed be a true one. As in the past all donations will be acknowledged in due time through the columns of The DAILY PEOPLE—but we cannot fail to mention among other things a most beautiful set of mahogany furniture (7 pieces) valued at at least \$75.00, donated by comrades Adolph Klein, A. Weinstein and Wm. Heyman. No doubt a large sum of money will be realized from this gift. We would urge the comrades throughout the country to send in their donation now—not wait until the last minute. It saves this committee and the Women's Auxiliary lots of work and it places us in a position to know where we are at. As to tickets, more should be sold than ever. The committee was fortunate to secure for the festival the New York Symphony Orchestra. No better band of musicians exists in New York, and the fact that Mr. William Hoffmann will be fact that Mr. William Hoffmann should be leader on that occasion should encourage every member and friend of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. to see to their friends and call their attention to this fact. The sale of a ticket after that explanation will be an easy matter. With the experience in the past of this committee, we venture to say that the present affair of the program of our next spring festival will be unexcelled by any labor organization in this or any other city in America. The concert, the vaudeville performance, the fair, and the ball, must and will put in the shade all former affairs held for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE. Heretofore we have been enabled to present certain good features in our program; others had to remain as good as we could offer them. We have learned from past experience what party members and their friends like and want. We will be prepared to live up to them. Get to work, all you sturdy men and women in the fighting S. L. P. Work with enthusiasm and determination for our noble cause. The future belongs to us. The day when the capitalist class will go to work is not far distant. Three cheers for the DAILY PEOPLE! The Entertainment Committee.

SINGLE TAXERS LAND. Two of Them Get At the "Unearned Increment." The borough of Brooklyn has just got a brand new official, known as "Supervisor of Complaints," in the person of Peter Aitken, a single taxer, who was active in the Citizen's Union during the last campaign. He was appointed by President J. Edward Swanstrom and will have a salary of \$2,500 a year. He will have an office in the Borough Hall, convenient to President Swanstrom's quarters, and will be provided with a clerk and stenographer. Complaints of all kinds from citizens with real or fancied grievances will be submitted to him for investigation. It is said that communications of this kind have been so numerous since the beginning of the year that Mr. Swanstrom, with the powers vested in him under the revised Charter, decided to create the new office. The Civil Service Commission as of last meeting, at the suggestion of President Swanstrom, placed the office in the exempt schedule. Mr. Aitken, in his candidacy for the office, is said to have had the strong backing of R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizen's Union.

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

R. H. Baker, who was Secretary of the Citizen's Union in Brooklyn in the last campaign, will soon, it is said, get a nice place in Comptroller Groun's office.

THE 'PEACE FEDERATORS.' Capitalist Paper's Pen Picture of the Stage Play. The following which is from the "New York Commercial," a paper devoted to business interests, is well worthy of perusal. It shows that the capitalist and labor fakir "peace federators" couldn't help betraying the fact that they were acting a part. The whole play intended to fool the working class.

"Senator Marcus Hanna has an odd habit. He carefully moistens the tip of the first finger of his right hand with his tongue, and then smooths down his eyebrows. During the session of the National Civic Federation the right eyebrow of the Senator from Ohio seemed to need a great deal of attention. There was apparently nothing remarkable about the eye-brow; it didn't seem to be more unruly than the other eye-brow, or even particularly strenuous; but, nevertheless, the Senator appeared to think it necessary to give it a great deal of attention.

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

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

"He means you, Charley," he said, and then he roared with laughter. "Charley laughed, too, and had it not been for that Oriental self-possession, which clings about the former Minister to Turkey until he almost suggests Thanksgiving, Mr. Straus might have become embarrassed. For, as he poured forth his superlatives in commendation, that laugh of Charley's plainly said: "Oh, cut it out! Forget it!" Charley calls Senator Hanna "Mark." He is as breezy as a typhoon, is Charley—and the fact that the Senator from Ohio is old enough to be his father does not prevent him from calling him by his first name. It seems the proper thing to call Senator Hanna "Mark," however. None of the speakers at the Civic Federation referred to him as Senator Hanna. "Mark Hanna" was what most of them called him; but Grand Master Sergeant of the Locomotive Firemen—who, by the way, is the best fed and most prosperous looking labor leader in the world—when he referred to the distinguished gentleman from Cleveland he simply said, "my friend, Mark, over there."

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

"Come on Charley," said Senator Hanna. "All right, Mark," said President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation. "Then a bystander remarked: 'There is just one thing I would like to know, and that is whether Charley Schwab calls Carnegie 'Andy,' and what in the deuce he calls J. Pierpont.'

"Well, I see you have not your robes on to-day," was the way bishop Potter greeted Archbishop Ireland when they met at the conference.

"No; we can both lay them aside at times, you know," responded the Archbishop.

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

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

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

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

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