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PRICE TWO CENTS.

IT IS A WORLD MOVEMENT

RUBATOW, HANNA AND THE FRENCH "LES JAUNES."

New French Departure in Labor Organization—A Conservative Movement Engineered by the Employers—The Union That Will Only Leave Politics Alone Is Becoming the Best Ideal of Freedom. As It Long Has Been the Best Ideal of the Organized Scabbers.

Paris, Feb. 20.—The new trades union movement called "Les Jaunes" (The Yellows) has now become what the French call an "actualite." The "Les Jaunes" were organized about a year ago, at the time of the great coal strike at Montceau-les-Mines. At the time this move was heralded as a revolt of the miners who were opposed to striking when they wanted to work. The organizers were said to be nearly all miners. Contrary to the desire of the union, a big squad of men went to work under military and police protection. After a time, these men who wanted to be free to work, came out of the pit one night and organized "Les Jaunes."

Employers and capitalists generally looked with great favor upon the movement. They feared that the old union was running into "extremes" and were adopting "doctrines destructive to society." The "conservative" citizens of all political hues rushed to lend a hand to the new union. The leaders of "Les Jaunes" now lay claim to 2,000 unions in France.

Not one genuine man holds a place in their ranks. In fact, the "Jaunes" have been organized in the face of the opposition on the part of all the old labor unions, their newspapers, and their political supporters. The "Jaunes" have been openly accused in court of attacking the old labor union men, who appealed for protection to the law and the courts. The yellows enjoy the powerful business sympathy of the conservative classes. Twenty-five years ago it would have been impossible to have organized a union of workmen on such conservative principles and possessing the cohesive force which has united the "Jaunes."

Within the last twenty-five years the small towns and the farms of France have been drained of their population by the attraction of the large cities, the result being the introducing of a different element in the ranks of the working classes. As a rule the country people of France are economical, conservative, and slow to act. When the great division of landed property took place after the Revolution the peasant proprietor made his appearance, and his influence is still felt. Up to as late as 1840, long after the emigre had returned, the peasants continued to buy small parcels of land, upon which they and their children lived until recently. They learned to ponder long over the probable result of each seed planted, and now they think carefully over the possible consequence of their every act. They are most careful in all things where a penny is involved. They will think a long time before they will agree to enter a union which asks them to pay weekly dues.

Another thing in these country people that alienates them from labor unions—they have been brought up to think that a large land owner, their employer, for example, knows more than they do about his business. They are accustomed to ask his advice and to consider his opinions with respect. They therefore look with suspicion and alarm upon one of their number who knows more than their employer or who attempts to lead them to better conditions by way of political and industrial revolution. They have thus kept out of all labor organizations. The accessions from the country have lessened the whole mass. They form the bulk of the "Jaunes," and no one would be surprised to see the new organization very soon have a membership three or four times as large as that of the old unions.

At the Paris meeting of the representatives of the "Jaunes" held on February 16, M. Lenoir, the yellow leader, said: "The old labor union principle of organizing against employers will be replaced by the motto, 'Let us organize with our employers and maintain a discreet distance from all political parties and all religion.' We organize to study in common the conditions of labor, to reach a reasonable, pacific, and permanent solution of all questions relating to the utilization of the forces of human labor."

"We are opposed to Government ownership, which means the abandonment of all the liberties acquired by centuries of struggle. Government ownership means darkness at a moment when light is dawning all around us; at a moment when we workmen, acting in harmony with inventors and scientists and thinkers, are, with our hands and our brains, producing marvels of mechanism. "We are opposed to internationalism, because Frenchmen are the only people asking for it. What a cruel lesson our miners received on this subject, when, in a recent strike, they asked the English, German, and Belgian miners to unite with them, and those miners supplied our country with the coal that our own men refuse to mine."

"We are patriots because France ought to be protected by her frontiers, our liberty, and our labor. Without an army

we are at the mercy of our neighbors, who are not free and whose military establishments are daily strengthened. "We are opposed to the eight-hour law or to any limitation of the hours of labor, because it is an invasion of the right of every man to work as many hours as he pleases. The law forbidding a man to work before or after certain hours is merely the complement to that other law by which strikes, when demanded by a certain number of workers, are made obligatory."

PRIEST MAY BE DISCIPLINED.

His "Radical" Utterances Condemned by Ecclesiastics.

Washington, March 9.—The speech of the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes in New York, before the Knights of Columbus in New Haven on last Thursday has aroused much unfavorable comment from American Catholics at the capital. This is the part of the speech objected to:

"If you carefully study the reports that are coming to us from the different States of the Union, if you study, for example, the proclamation issued by Governor Rollins of New Hampshire in announcing the Thanksgiving Day fast; if you will study the legislation of the United States, you will see that the only salvation for our beloved Republic is the Catholic Church."

"That is the only power that can save us from anarchy and from what is worse than anarchy, that which has happened in New York City this week, where a Grand Jury, in spite of public sentiment, in spite of the facts that were palpable to everybody in New York, has found against the poor man in favor of the wealthy corporation; where there has been established a cleavage between the rich and the poor, and where the power of money and the power of influence have been able to defy the ends of justice."

"In our country the moral culprits are the honored ones of the land, and the poor and innocent man is held up to public execration."

The remarks quoted are from the stenographic report authorized by the Knights of Columbus.

The remarks were shown to the authorities of the Catholic University of America in Brookland, D. C., with which institution the New York priest has a quasi connection as a solicitor of funds. The Rev. Philip H. Garrison, vice rector, in the absence of Bishop Conroy, after reading the extract from his speech, said:

"Father McMahon is a discreet man. Whether he used the language attributed to him is a matter for future investigation. In all probability he was misquoted, and no doubt in his own good time will settle the case."

"The Catholic church is the foe of anarchy, and is equally opposed to the arraignment of class against class. The Catholic University would be the last to array the rich and poor in conflict."

Cardinal Martinielli said that the Catholic church always was averse to any utterance which would tend to array the rich against the poor. He did not believe Father McMahon's case would come before him, as the authorities of the archdiocese of New York would deal with it and would have the power to act.

A reporter who found Father McMahon in the Chapel of Our Lady of Lourdes, at 145th street and Amsterdam avenue, was met with:

"I have nothing to say."
"Have you any explanation to make of your speech in New Haven on Thursday night?"

"I must repeat that I have absolutely nothing to say."

"Some of your friends, especially those at the Cathedral, expressed doubt that you had made use of the words attributed to you in the New Haven dispatch."
"I have absolutely nothing to say."

Suppressing Labor Troubles.

Minotola, N. J., March 7.—For the third time within a year the George Jonas Glass Co., of this place is attracting the attention of all South Jersey. This time it is endeavoring to prevent the employees from discussing among themselves their grievances.

Recently the employees arranged for a meeting in Vineland, six miles away, as it was impossible to meet for such a purpose in Minotola.

A large number of the men trapped over the snow-covered and almost impassable roads to Vineland last Saturday night and talked about their condition.

Five men who were instrumental in making the arrangements were discharged at once, and notice was given to all employees that attendance at any meetings of this sort would lead to instant dismissal.

The labor unions are much agitated over this condition of affairs, and plans are under way to draw the attention of the State authorities to the alleged violations of the "labor" laws which occur daily at Minotola.

Lowell, Mass., March 7.—As previously mentioned in THE PEOPLE more or less trouble has been brewing at the Lowell machine shop over the time clocks recently placed in the shop. This morning a number of men were discharged without any reason being given for their dismissal. It is alleged that it is because they attended a meeting of the Machinists' union held last evening at 248 Central street, at which a spy from the shop was present until ejected by the janitor.

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

MINERS HALTED.

SECRETARY OF STATE WANTS COLORADO TO PROTECT CHINESE.

The Miners' Union Controls Colorado Politics and Has Been Driving Mongolians from Mining Camps—Federal Government Interferes.

Ouray, Col., March 9.—The order has gone forth from every camp in the San Juan country that the Chinese must go and go quickly. Within the last three months a feeling has developed that the laxity regarding the enforcement of this decree should be corrected.

Chinese have crossed into Silverton, Ouray, Durango, and Leadville, where their attitude has paralyzed the Western Labor Union, which controls politics in this quarter. Such a condition before has never been seen, for the wish of the "union" has been the law of the mountain country. Even the best known merchants, who were boycotted or threatened with a boycott for selling goods to non-union miners at Silverton, had to choose between removal or compliance with the command of the Western Federation of Miners, the greatest ally of the Western Labor Union.

It took two months for the white merchants at Telluride to recognize the strength of the miners' order, but they did so eventually. A boycott was declared against every person who in any way aided the invader. Merchants were forbidden to sell goods. Railroad men were prohibited from taking tickets. Those who failed to regard the warning suffered.

Backed by the six companies of San Francisco, to which they paid tribute, the local Chinese have decided to make a last stand for existence in the mining camps of the West. It was decided that if some illegal act could be forced, the protection of federal laws could be invoked. If this was done then protection would be asked for in every city and town in the Western mining country, the most profitable section to the Chinese.

Governor Orman has been asked by representatives of the Chinese to protect them, but his reply has been always that the subject is one for the action of the Sheriff of Ouray County. Vincent St. John is the Sheriff. He is also president of the Miners' Union.

The Governor yesterday was surprised by getting a telegram from the Secretary of State, which, it is said, is due to an appeal by the Six Companies to the Chinese Minister at Washington. This action was no doubt taken at the instigation of the Colorado mining companies. The telegram and the Governor's reply follow:

Washington, March 8.

His Excellency the Governor, Denver: The Chinese Minister advises me of reported attempts by Miners' Union at Ouray, Ouray County, Col., to drive Chinese out of town. Miners' Union alleged to have declared boycott against Chinese, who are said to be peaceable residents.

If the facts are as understood and represented by the Chinese Minister, the department would be pleased if you would timely take such measures as you may find appropriate to prevent violence and to assure the Chinese protection and unrestricted enjoyment of treaty rights and privileges. JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

The Governor's reply:

John Hay, Secretary of State, Washington:

Your message of March 8 received. I shall take up the matter mentioned in your telegram with the county and town authorities at Ouray immediately and ascertain what can be done. JAMES B. ORMAN, Governor.

The Governor, it is understood, will call for a number of conferences between the Sheriff, the labor fakirs and officers of the Miners' Union before taking any official action.

Against the Two-Loom System.

Lowell, Mass., March 7.—The Woolen Weavers, including representatives from all the mills in the city, held a union rally in Loom Fixers' hall in Merrimack street last evening. More than 300 were present. The principal speaker was Peter McDermott, formerly of the Standard Worsted mills of Providence, who is touring the different mills centers to arouse general interest in the striking weavers of the mill. McDermott pictured the present condition of the mills and the strikers. He said that the two-loom system was the principal cause of the disagreement which has a tendency to cut down the wages of the employees.

At the close of the meeting it was decided to lend the combined support of the local weavers to the strike. A collection netted a large sum.

Trade Between Hamburg and Australia.

The shipping traffic between Hamburg and Australia was doubled last year. In the year 1900 the number of vessels which arrived at that port from Australia and the Australian islands was twenty-nine, measuring 72,000 registered tons. For 1901 the figures are fifty-one vessels and 141,000 tons. In 1900 twenty-five of the vessels were steamers, but last year the steamers numbered forty-five, the steam tonnage respectively being 60,000 and 123,000.

Italian Peasants Revolt.

Rome, March 11.—Disturbances are reported among the peasants at Vercelli, in Piedmont, and in the province of Modena.

TO "CHARTERSIZE" NORWALK.

Notorious Pure and Simple Mayor to Exert His Baneful Influence There.

Norwalk, Conn., March 7.—The Central "Labor" Union is planning a "big" meeting at which the pure and simple Mayor Charters, of Ansonia, is billed to speak, along with other notorious fakirs of the Connecticut "Federation" of "Labor."

As the readers of THE PEOPLE are well aware, this Charters is the Mayor whose administration is responsible for the attempt to bar all children over sixteen years from the public schools.

This measure would affect hundreds of children and drive them into the factories, while depriving them of the education necessary to make them intelligent enough to realize their conditions in life. This measure is urged in order to save money. It is only of benefit to the employing tax-payer, who also desires cheap and ignorant help, devoid of intelligence to right their wrongs, or strive for advanced conditions, and low tax rates.

It is this man, this "labor" mayor, that the Central "Labor" union is going to make the star attraction at the forthcoming meeting. The Central "Labor" Union has got all it can do to hold the union men in line and this meeting is intended to galvanize it into life, if possible.

Besides Charters and the labor fakirs, there will be a band and moving pictures! The capitalist press is, of course, booming the meeting. They know what is good for their class and recognize those who are assisting them, all right. A local sheet has given the meeting the following puff:

"LABOR'S BIG MASS MEETING."

"Noted Speakers From Various Parts of the State Down on the Programme for Addresses."

"All arrangements for the grand mass meeting to be held Thursday evening, March 13, in Hoyt's Theatre, by the Central Labor Union of the town of Norwalk, have been completed."

"The following speakers will be present from national headquarters: Mayor Stephen Charters, of Ansonia, president of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union; I. A. Sullivan, president of the Connecticut Federation of Labor; M. W. Landers, vice president of the I. A. of Machinists; P. J. Byrne, label advertiser of the Boot and Shoe Workers; Eugene S. Odell, president of the Executive Board of the Carpenters and Joiners of America; Ernest Baum, of the Brewery Workers; J. S. Wood, of the Clgarmakers' Union."

"Representatives will also be in attendance from the following associations: Garment Workers, Retail Clerks, Corset Makers, Bartenders and United Hatters of North America."

"Music will be furnished by the Norwalk Musical Union orchestra. The ladies of the town are invited to be present. Admission to all will be free. It is possible that there will be some moving pictures also."

The Central Labor union of Norwalk invited the mayor and council to be present at the mass meeting to be held in Hoyt's theatre, March 13. The boxes were to be reserved for the officials. The invitation was signed by John J. Mylod, the secretary of the committee. The invitation was accepted.

VIRGINIA'S PENITENTIARY.

Conditions in It Unspeakingly Vile—Official Indifference to Blame.

The penitentiary of the State of Virginia at Richmond was built for about 300 prisoners. For some years past, according to persons acquainted with its condition, some 1,400 prisoners, on the average, have been confined within its walls. In one cell, an ordinary sized room, as it is described, twenty-nine men were confined during the past year. All cells are overcrowded; several have regularly served as the sleeping-places of twenty persons each. There is small provision for light or air in these rooms, merely a heavily barred window at one end, and opposite, looking out upon a little high-walled courtyard, a transom over the door. Only lately have iron grills been substituted for these doors in these cases, although the prisoners are kept in the cells through all the heat of the Southland's summer nights. Foul vermin inhabit the walls of the cells, and have so entrenched themselves in the prison generally that it seems impossible to get rid of them. Loathsome diseases have developed and run a long course among the inmates. As another result of the overcrowding, unspeakable vice has developed, leading to exhibitions which even the youngest prisoners, sentenced for comparatively light offenses, are unable to escape. For years the Legislature of the State has been assailed by appeals to enlarge the prison accommodations and to improve the condition of the inmates. The appeals have been steadily ignored, though the reason for this indifference appears to have been little more than a desire for economy. Lately, a responsible commission has reported upon the situation, the members declaring openly that the condition of the penitentiary is almost inconceivable to the human mind. "It would be difficult indeed," the report continues, "to conceive of any penal institution being permitted to continue under such intolerable conditions. Visitors from all parts of the country, from Florida to Maine, have turned away from the contemplation of its sickening horrors in wonder and amazement." By the expenditure of \$200,000, additional cell-room could be provided and a considerable relief obtained from the present shocking state of affairs. As yet, however, this is allowed to continue in a State of which the Treasurer is able to report a surplus of \$800,000.

THE CIRCUS.

THE C. F. I. JUSTLY CONSIDERS ITSELF UNFIT TO HANDLE CHURCH DIGNITARIES WHO LAMBASTE LABOR.

Brewers and Engineers Continue at Loggerheads—Dayton Declared a Friend of Labor—Boehm Opens a Letter "by Mistake"—Ex-Warden of Ludlow Street Jail Archibald Refuses "to Stand for Duplicitly of Any Kind"—The "Sun" Strike Again Reported as "Settled."

After the reading of correspondence, composed largely of political communications, the inevitable "trade-autonomy" question came again to the fore in yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Central Fakirated Union. When Delegate Sullivan of Brewers' Union 56, and Delegate Pommer, of Brewers' Union No. 1, had reported that their respective unions had donated money to their locked-out brethren in Cincinnati and that they had "unionized" Opperman's brewery in New York City, Delegate Healy of the Eccentric Fireman's sailed in with an excited stentorian voice and denounced the Brewers. He said: "I have to report that the Brewery Workers are at their dirty work again. One of our best members in one of the breweries in this city was discharged, although he belonged to Brewery Fireman's Union No. 30, he did not want to give up his membership in our organization."

McMahon, of the Eccentric Engineers, informed the body that also one of their members had been discharged, through the instigation of the Brewery Workers, in Howard and Child's Brewery. He would like to know how much longer the Central Fakirated Union would stand idly by, and permit the Brewery Workers' Union to put union men on the street.

Stewart, of the Eccentric Engineers, wanted to know what had become of a letter sent by the Valentine Lovers Brewing Company to the Recording Secretary, James Archibald. The letter was then handed by Corresponding Secretary Ernest Boehm to the Committee on Outside Communications. Stewart wanted to know whether the letter was to be shelved there; and it appears as if some crooked business was afoot.

The Recording Secretary, Archibald, innocently maintained that he would not stand for duplicity of any kind; and stated that Boehm had handed him the letter all ready opened and informed him that he had done so "by mistake." Boehm verified Archibald's statement and said: "If the letter contained any accusations against him or the brewers he could assure the body that he was always able and willing to face the music."

Upon Stewart's motion it was then decided that Lower's letter be produced at next Sunday's meeting of the fakirs. Fitzgerald, of the Letter Carriers, who was a member of the committee to see the Tammany Senator, Grady, for the purpose of urging him to draw up a bill impeaching Judge Cowing reported, that the committee visited Grady's office, but did not find him in. After a short consultation amongst themselves the committee came to the conclusion that h'organized labor should not make fools of themselves through such a procedure. The committee therefore thought it best to take an honest lawyer, if such a thing can be found, and instruct him to bring a civil suit against Contractor Pucci for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for Engineer Hoar. With this object in view, the committee went to ex-Postmaster Charles Dayton, who has always, according to Fitzgerald, shown himself a "friend of labor" (and who is also a perpetual candidate for Mayor), and who although he could not take the case himself would refer the committee to a lawyer upon whom the committee could rely. The action of the committee was indorsed.

Delegate Campbell, Democrat and Kangaroo marshal of the May Day parade last year, reported that "Big Six" had arrived at an agreement with the same; and once again organized labor, through its persistence, won a great victory! "Now that the fight is over, let us forget old scores and again read the Sun!" (Great applause.)

Delegate Sam Donnelly, of "Big Six," denounced the Evening Post for having stated that the victory was not a victory. He referred to all the tribulations they had gone through in taking advertisements away from the Sun, and told how the Dry Goods Merchants Association wanted a few weeks ago to force "Big Six" to sign the agreement which was afterwards broken by Laffan. The Sun was brought to terms especially through the withdrawal of the Wilson Whiskey advertisement, and although the company at first refused to write a letter to the Sun to the effect that they had withdrawn the "ad" on account of the boycott, it seemed that they finally realized that organized labor was a good customer and sent the desired communication (laughed from the delegates). Donnelly further said: "I also wish to deny the report that the settlement was brought about through the intercession of Senator Hann. It is true that about two years ago Senator Hanna, for political reasons, tried to bring about a settlement. That, however, had nothing to do with the present agreement, which is a victory for trades unionism pure and

simple. ACCORDING TO MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING WE CANNOT MAKE PUBLIC ANY OF THE DETAILS OF THE AGREEMENT."

The delegate of the Stereotypers' Union reported that they had also come to an understanding with the Sun.

Delegate Kangaroo Dooley, under new business, said that through the endeavors of the American Federation of Labor, Bill 1118, was introduced into the United States Senate; and has been reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee. The bill defines the word "conspiracy," and would, if passed, be of great benefit to organized labor, as it would greatly free them from the ban imposed upon them through injunctions. But already the Manufacturers' Association of the Allied Metal Trades has sent out a secret communication to its members to be up and doing in order to fight the passage of this bill. This shows, said Dooley, that the pretended friendship for organized labor of the Hanna-Gompers Peace Conference is only artificial. Upon the motion of Dooley the attention of the American Federation was called to this secret circular. Dooley also brought up the matter of the Catholic Conference at Buffalo, at which Bishop Quigley urged the organizing of Catholic trade unions. "Now," he said, "we know what rival organization means; and we should emphatically protest against the meddling of organized labor. I, therefore, move that Bishop Quigley be condemned for his action."

This motion brought Delegate Healy to his feet. He moved that Dooley's motion be tabled. Healy's motion was carried by 29 against 23. The Kangs were, however, still unsatisfied, and one of their number made a motion to send a communication to the Buffalo Trades Council inquiring for more details in the matter.

A discussion thereupon ensued, in which Kangaroo "Controller" Candidate Brown, said: "I have the highest respect for such priests as Dr. McGlynn (great applause), but as a general rule I have found the dignitaries of all denominations on the side of capital; and we should emphatically protest when they try to sow dissension in our ranks." Modest spoke in the same strain. Delegate Barry, of the Actor's Protective Union, arose and excitedly asked Delegate Dooley: "Were you instructed by your organization to bring this matter before this body, answer 'yes' or 'no'?" Dooley, however, wanted to answer in his own way, by making a speech. As a consequence Barry's question remained unanswered.

Another delegate in the rear of the hall, remarked with great feeling: "Religion is too sacred a matter to be discussed here in this body; and the dignitaries of the church are too precious to the community to be criticized here. It is bad enough that we have got to discuss political matters here, but it will surely create dissension if religious matters are discussed here." The motion to send the communication was carried.

Delegates Archibald, Dooley and Kelly were elected a committee to visit the breweries at which firemen were discharged, for the purpose of securing their reinstatement, if possible. And so "the noble waging of the class struggle" continued on its weary way.

French Writer Looks With Contempt on American Teachings.

Paris, Feb. 18.—The "Temps" of yesterday, in a leading article under the title "Halte-la!" gives a sharp criticism of some of our university work, which merits attention if only on the principle to see ourselves as others see us. The occasion is a press dispatch announcing that M. Lazare Weiller, who is charged with an official mission for the establishment of a French school in the United States, "counsels the French Government to create a school of political sciences in New York." Among other unimportant comments, the "Temps" editor has the following remarks:

"It is true that American universities pay great attention to social and political sciences. It is no less true that they have at their disposal considerable financial resources for the publication of reviews. But the question is to know what the reviews and teaching are worth. . . . I believe myself sufficiently conversant with the matter. By professional duty I read—not everything which is printed on the other side of the Atlantic concerning these subjects but a notable part of the work which is considered the most weighty. With a few honorable exceptions—honorable, but rare—I must venture to say that these publications are, for the most part, without originality and without any real value."

"I imagine American professors will be the first to feel surprise at the great honor which it is proposed to do them. They have a very keen feeling of what they owe to European culture. They kept in close touch with all that is published in their respective specialties in France, Germany, England and Italy. They profit by such publications, of which their own are sometimes—let us say things as they are—only adaptations or reflections. Many of them have had their intellectual training in old Europe and had, at their start, no other ambition than to model themselves on their masters and repeat them."

"The development of social and political studies is immense on the surface—in the United States. In depth, it is not quite the same. A layman (this is for M. Weiller) who casts a hasty glance at everything over there may deceive himself. But the duty of those who are better informed is to cry out 'Halte!'" S. D. in Evening Post.

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ANOTHER "VICTORY."

THE CIVIC FEDERATION NOW ARBITRATES THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER TROUBLE.

The "Labor" Element on the Committee Fulfills Its Mission by Giving, Through Its Presence, a Color to the False Idea That the "Peace" Established Is Something Else Than Another Film-dam Game Whereby the Bosses Win and the Workers Are Left Shorn.

The Industrial Committee of the National Civic Federation announced yesterday that it had "arbitrated" the differences between the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, and its employees. It took only a two-hour's conference to do the job. This is really the first labor dispute that the Civic Federation has tackled. It claims to have averted a strike of 40,000 clothing workers. This is altogether mythical. Harry Korkowinsky (Harry White), secretary of the United Garment Workers and a member of the Civic Federation, exercised his ingenuity and reported that a "great strike" was imminent and called upon the Civic Federation to handle the matter. As the threatened strike existed only in the imagination of Korkowinsky (White), the Civic Federation had little trouble handling him. The incident served, however, to advertise the Civic Federation and incidentally Korkowinsky (White).

The differences between the National Cash Register Company and its employees are familiar to the readers of THE PEOPLE. The company was one of the leading exponents and practitioners of the so-called "workers' betterment" scheme of exploitation. The company endeavored to project itself into the most minute details of the lives of its employees. It had Sunday schools in which the children of the workers were taught to be obedient to their masters. Picnics prizes were offered to employees who gave suggestions whereby the company increased its profits. Baths, soap and towels were provided free for employees, because it was found, that while these things cost the company but little, the increase in production resulting, paid the company well for providing for the "comfort" of the workers. A library was given the workers, the books for which were contributed by outsiders. Beautiful gardens surrounded the works. These gardens were cared for by the workers who competed in the work for penny prizes offered by the company.

Everything in this line done by the company had a two-fold object: First, stimulation of labor to greater effort without much additional recompense and second to advertise the company. But despite the busy accounts of this labor eden, sent out by the company, hints began to reach the outside world that all was not peace and contentment there. John H. Patterson, the President of the company, in his labor skinning came into conflict with the trades union workers in the plant. The simmering cauldron boiled over when the nine-hour work day strike of the machinists came along last May. The machinists employed by the company joined in the strike. The firm, which employed union and non-union men "indiscriminately" locked out the union men.

Infraction of union rules in the polishing and moulding departments led to further strikes and finally an appeal was made to the "great" A. F. of L. The A. F. of L. agreed to take up the fight for the strikers and make it an issue of the A. F. of L. all over the country. While the A. F. of L. was making this bluff it continued to carry the ad. of the National Cash Register Company in the official organ of the A. F. of L., "The Federationist." Owing to the pounding of the DAILY PEOPLE the ad. disappeared from the "Federationist's" pages.

The boycott against the cash register proved ineffectual. Union men do not carry cash registers in their pockets nor are they a necessary article of household utility. The little storekeeper who uses the register to keep an eye on his clerks never heard of the boycott and didn't bother about it if he did. The saloon-keeper who had one in his place couldn't be expected to throw it out when the boycott was put on and working-men's drinks continued to be registered as before.

Again, the places of the striking polishers and molders were filled by Vice-President Thies, of the Allied Mechanics, for which act he was expelled from the Dayton Trades Council.

The strike was practically lost and the boycott ineffective. This condition of affairs continued until the Peace Federation was induced to take hold. Finally it was agreed that a conference should be held in this city between representatives of both sides at the headquarters of the National Civic Federation, in the Mission Building, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. It was agreed that two departments in which the trouble began should be "unionized." That "unionizing" means nothing, everybody knows. And thereupon the strike and lockout was officially called off.

Thus the Civic Federation has "arbitrated" another great strike that really was arbitrated months ago by the defeat of the strikers.

THE S. L. P.

BASED UPON THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM OF PRODUCTION.

Is, Therefore, of Necessity International-Development of the Party-The Beginning-Connection With Other Parties in Other Countries.

International intercourse is necessarily connected with the capitalist system of production. The development of the latter from the system of production for sale is intimately connected with the development of international commerce.

Capitalism International.

But the capitalist system of production brings forth the most wonderful contrasts, antagonisms, and contradictions. The same as it tends to increase both equality and inequality, to push the proletariat down into ever deeper misery and yet to pave the way for its uplifting.

Position of the Workers.

The proletariat does not share these contradictions. The more fully it develops and becomes an independent class, the clearer also is the evidence that, of each set of contradictory tendencies in capitalist society, it is affected by only one.

Propertyless Workers.

By stripping the workingman of all property, the capitalist system of production has loosened him from his threshold. To-day he enjoys no fixed domicile, and cannot properly be said to have a home.

The same as the proletariat, does the merchant seek to become independent from his own threshold and to let himself down wherever the interests of his business require it; but he never loses touch with his native place.

tween their country's power and their own purses.

Socialism International.

It is otherwise with the proletariat. Nowhere at home has he been humored, either by special protection or laws concerning his interests and truly enforced in his behalf.

True enough this cosmopolitan spirit among workingmen is accompanied at times with inconveniences and even dangers to those workingmen who are better conditioned, and among whom a worse conditioned set immigrates. The competition for work with the resulting lowering of wages brought on by such an immigration is a serious check to the class struggle.

Class Struggle.

On all sides the workingman is made to perceive more and more clearly how intimately connected is the progress of his own class struggle with that of the workingmen in all other countries.

The intimate interdependence there is between the class struggle carried on by the proletariat of one country and that of the militant proletariat in all others, necessarily leads to the close union of the working and struggling proletariat of all lands.

How indispensable the international connections of the proletarians is to their class struggle, the moment they use above their primitive petty ambitions and aspire to broader and the nobler aims, was well understood by the writers of the "Communist Manifesto."

International Association of Workmen.

The defeats which in 1848 and 1849 were suffered in Europe by the revolutionary movement put an end to this Federation; but with the re-awakening of the Labor Movement during the sixties, the Federation re-appeared on a much larger scale in the International Association of Workingmen, which was founded in 1864, and had its ramifications in America as well.

By stripping the workingman of all property, the capitalist system of production has loosened him from his threshold. To-day he enjoys no fixed domicile, and cannot properly be said to have a home.

The same as the proletariat, does the merchant seek to become independent from his own threshold and to let himself down wherever the interests of his business require it; but he never loses touch with his native place.

their fellows, and little dreamed that machinery would eventually bring them all down to the same level.

Fall of the "International."

But the sense of international solidarity which the International had conjured up was not to be smothered. Since 1871, the principles contained in the "Communist Manifesto" have spread throughout the world; everywhere we see the union of the class struggle and of modern Socialism, either accomplished or in process of accomplishment.

It is well known that this happened at the centennial celebration of the downfall of the Bastille, when the International Congress met at Paris in 1889. Two years later the International Congress at Brussels, and in 1893, that at Zurich, gave further occasion to strengthen the international touch of the militant proletariat, a circumstance that is furthermore exemplified every year by the May Day celebrations.

THEIR MENTAL FOOD.

The Kind of Twaddle One Finds in Trade Union Papers.

As a specimen of what the pure and simple "trade union" paper gives their readers, we copy the following which is given a place of honor in the March number of the "Machinists' Journal":

"A Workingman's Friend."

Nictown, Pa., Feb. 10, 1902. Editor Journal: "Previous to the labor trouble last May, Mr. Dodge gathered around him all the employees of his firm and delivered to them a little speech in which he requested them not to strike as he would establish for them a nine-hour work-day in that shop by the first of May.

"Now boys, we are about to try our new engine and if it is a success, let us cheer and rejoice as we did when our Kern was but a small boy and started the old one. Our Carroll will start this one, and let us hope that his start will be as successful as Kern's was." He concluded by saying: "Now, we will pass around, take them and smoke all day at your work."

"Young Carroll was at the valve and was signalled by his father to start. At this moment every eye was on the youngster and in spite of this he did not get excited or bewildered; he opened the valve as though he had years of experience at the business and the engine was off like an eight-day clock. All at once the silence was broken by cheers from every side and with Mr. Dodge in the middle of the circle with his hat in hand high above his head trying to cheer louder than any of us. Then we lit our cigars and smoked all the remainder of the day at our work.

"The introduction of the McKay machine in the shoe industry and began the leveling of the operatives. The Grover & Baker machine, introduced in 1852 for closing in, was the first machine I remember. Since the war machine after machine, the Goodyear, McKay and the lasting machines have principally increased the production and decreased the amount of labor required to make a shoe.

"ONE WHO APPRECIATES."

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

THE SHOE INDUSTRY.

RAPID EVOLUTION THAT HAS OCCURRED WITHIN A FEW YEARS.

Strange and Small Beginnings of the Trade That Now Requires Millions of Dollars—Conditions Under Which the Old-Timer Worked.

The beginnings of any industry are of interest. The struggles of a rising class are of especial interest. The manufacture of shoes to-day requires an enormous capital. Yet that immense growth is the result of but 50 years. We publish herewith a statement from the Lynn "Item." It breathes the very breath of capitalism, but for all that the Socialist can draw from it conclusions that are directly in keeping with the fundamental principles of Socialism.

"When I learned my trade," said Mr. Rogers, "everything was done by hand. We boys were all apprenticed—I, at the age of 13, to my brother. Shoemakers who had no sons or relatives got boys of 15 or 16 from the various institutions and bound them until they were 21, when they gave them \$5 or \$10, a new suit of clothes, their freedom and a trade by which to make a decent living.

"Some of the Marbleheads used to get a continual vacation and yet make money. They would take a vacation and go fishing during the dull season or summer, and, being fishermen, would take a vacation and go shoemaking during the hard fishing season, the winter. The Marblehead vacation beats any outing I've heard of.

"Another Marblehead manufacturer who made a fortune started business in his grocery store. I remember just as well as if it was yesterday going into his store and seeing him cut shoes on the top of a pork barrel. He got his customers to stifle and finish his shoes and paid them with groceries from the store goods.

"The shoe operatives were a jolly crowd, and everybody could get work, because the demand exceeded the supply. The buyers came to the manufacturers and we did not have to go hunting for markets. New York was the jobbers' centre.

"I remember one custom that I am glad has disappeared from among shoe operatives. To make a good shoe it was once thought necessary for the whole shop crew to go out for a 'nipper' at 10 o'clock in the morning, at noon and at night.

"We have, therefore, made arrangements for a mass meeting to be held this Sunday, March 16th, at 3 P. M. sharp, at the National Hall, 385 Elliott street, at which you and other clergymen actively opposing Socialism are challenged to be present in order to publicly debate with a representative of the Socialist Labor Party—Mr. H. A. Goff, sr., of Pittsburg, Pa.,—the following proposition:

"Resolved, That only Socialism—the collective ownership and use by the whole nation of all the means of production and distribution—can and will emancipate the working class from wage slavery."

"I used to pay trimmers \$30 a week; now they can be hired for \$15; nailers I paid 50 cents per case, now they get 15 cents. We used an old Swain & Fuller beater out in 1865, doing five cases a day; now a Little Giant does 15.

"I think these machines are one of the causes of labor troubles. We have got to educate shoemakers to the machine age. I remember a number of strikes, especially a March, 1860, when the big labor parade took place. The express wagons of Lynn used to be held up and scab shoes taken off. I think wages caused the strike.

"Our labor saving machinery is not half labor saving. We ought to cut down working hours to five or six per day, decreasing the production, and I think the demand will be felt, and workmen will get steady work, at \$2 or \$3 a day, as it was in the prime of the industry.

"I remember Lynn when there were three brick factories, and all the rest was a stretch of wooden shanties, and in some of its factories to-day you can find proofs of a few of my stories."

CHALLENGED.

Bishop Quigley and Rev. Stauffer Called to Account.

In connection with these two meetings special attention is called to the meeting of Sunday the 16th instant, therein referred to.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 10th, 1902. Rt. Rev. Bishop James E. Quigley, 1,025 Delaware avenue, City:

Dear Sir—You have seen fit of late to inaugurate a campaign of denunciation against what is known as the Socialist Movement. Socialism is the hope and aspiration of that vast and constantly increasing number of modern slaves, the wage workers, now counted in all civilized countries by many millions, who become conscious of the rights and interests of their class and of the wrongs they are subject to by the ruling class in modern society—the capitalist class—and their supporters.

By taking an active part in this world-wide struggle for supremacy between the capitalist class and the working class—and with you the church in whose name you acted in this case—have abandoned the neutral ground that you, as mere spiritual advisers of the people of your faith, are supposed to occupy. You have thus forfeited the rights and privileges belonging to people occupying such neutral position and have rendered yourself, like other public men, open to public criticism and accountable to the general public for your utterances.

Nevertheless we, who have the honor to be members and local representatives of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, could and would have retained the position of neutral, entirely disinterested lookers-on in the conflict you are now engaged in, if your attacks were directed exclusively against the party sailing under a variety of names, such as "Social Democratic Party," "Democratic Social Party," "Debs Democracy," etc., etc.; also against that notorious class of ignorant and corrupt leaders, or rather misleaders of the trades unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the Knights of Labor, etc., generally known as "labor fakirs," and finally, against the Buffalo "Arbeiter Zeitung"—the organ of both the Social Democrats and the labor fakirs.

We would have retained this position of neutral and rather amused spectators because the Socialist Labor Party is itself uncompromisingly opposed. First—To the Social Democratic Party on account of a long series of acts of treason to the working class perpetrated by official representatives of that party and silently endorsed by it;

Second—To the ignorant and corrupt misleaders of unions—the labor "akirs"—on account of their use of their followers as stepping stones for their own selfish purposes; and

Third—To the Buffalo "Arbeiter Zeitung" for the support and shelter it gives to both above classes of pirates of the Labor Movement.

That the Socialist Labor Party is emphatically opposed to them all and that it always treated and treats now the religious views of the people as their private concern with which the Labor Movement has nothing to do—all that is not merely our assertion but a matter of fact and record well known to the general public.

However, in your public letter to the priests of your diocese and your subordinates at the mass meeting at St. Ann Hall you have made statements showing that you go beyond that scope and that you place under the ban of your church everything and everybody connected with the movement on the lines of modern International Socialism.

That changes the situation entirely. Although the name of the Socialist Labor Party was not mentioned, we cannot but consider an attack on Socialism as an attack on the Socialist Labor Party, because that party stands at present as the only American representative of Modern Scientific Socialism and has earned that honorable position by long years of unceasing and untiring propaganda work for Socialism.

Such being the case it would be below the dignity of the Party we belong to and of the noble cause it stands for if we should let your condemning statements pass unchallenged.

We have, therefore, made arrangements for a mass meeting to be held this Sunday, March 16th, at 3 P. M. sharp, at the National Hall, 385 Elliott street, at which you and other clergymen actively opposing Socialism are challenged to be present in order to publicly debate with a representative of the Socialist Labor Party—Mr. H. A. Goff, sr., of Pittsburg, Pa.,—the following proposition:

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emancipate the working class from wage slavery."

Mr. Goff to take the affirmative. Yourself and the other clergymen to take the negative. The time to be equally divided between the two sides.

Unless evidence to the contrary is furnished we assume that the statements, derogatory to Socialism, that were made by you were made in good faith, that is, that you not only believe yourself in their correctness, but are prepared to prove them to be sound.

We, therefore, hope and expect that you will not attempt to "wrap yourself in the dignity" of your high rank and office, but as a gentleman will accept the challenge in the same spirit of fair discussion for the benefit of the truth-and-light seeking public as it is extended to you.

For further particulars kindly apply to the undersigned, where also your reply is to be sent. Yours etc., Section Erie County, Socialist Labor Party.

WM. PATTERSON, Organizer.

55 Terrace. Buffalo, N. Y., March 10th, 1902.

Rev. B. H. Stauffer, 202 E. Eagle street, City:

Dear Sir—At your services held at the Lyceum Theatre, on Sunday evening, March 2nd, you chose to denounce, and make mistakes about, the principles of Socialism, although you opened your trade with the statement that "Christ was the greatest Socialist ever known."

Assuming that you would not have made the statements derogatory to Socialism that you did make on that occasion without being prepared to prove their correctness, we, the members and local representatives of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States—of the party that has to its credit a clear record of many years of unceasing propaganda work for the Socialist principles—hereby challenge you to appear, together with other clergymen actively opposing Socialism, at a mass meeting to be held on Sunday, March 16th, at 3 P. M. sharp, in order to prove your statements about Socialism in a public debate with Mr. H. A. Goff, sr., of Pittsburg, Pa., who will represent the Socialist Labor Party. The subject of the debate is to be:

"Resolved, That only Socialism—the collective ownership and use by the whole nation of all the means of production and distribution—can and will emancipate the working class from wage slavery."

Mr. Goff to take the affirmative. Yourself and other clergymen the negative. The time to be equally divided between the two sides.

For further particulars kindly apply to the undersigned, to whom also your reply is to be sent. Yours etc., Section Erie County, Socialist Labor Party.

WM. S. PATTERSON, Organizer.

55 Terrace.

CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

S. L. P. Organizer After a Mayor-Elect Who Made Wild Statements About Socialism.

Easton, Pa., March 4.—The "Sunday Call" of this city last Sunday printed the following:

"Open Letter to Mayor-Elect Lehr.

"The following is a copy of an open letter sent to Mayor-elect Lehr by Mr. John Kahr, who is the chief officer of the Socialist-Labor section in Easton. As Mr. Lehr was introduced at the Heptasoph banquet as the "Mayor-elect" his utterances there may be regarded as being the expressions of a public servant rather than that of a private citizen. Mr. Lehr is not of the city at present, and no answer can be expected to Mr. Kahr's letter until his return. When he gets back home he will most likely explain what he meant when he classed Socialists with Anarchists, and said there was no room for the former in this country. Mr. Kahr's letter follows:

"Easton, Pa., Feb. 26 1902.

"Horace Lehr, Esq., Mayor-elect of the City of Easton.

"Sir: In the report of the Heptasoph banquet of Monday last, as published in the "Daily Argus," you are quoted as having said that "In the government of country, state and city there is no room for Socialism or Anarchism."

"If you are correctly reporting you owe to almost a hundred of your fellow-citizens who cast their ballots at the last election for Socialist candidates some statement of reasons why you should say in a public place and in a public manner, that there was no room for them and couple them with Anarchists.

"It may be possible that you are not aware what Socialism is or what its purposes are. If you have made a mistake the dignity of the office you will shortly fill will not be lowered by an acknowledgment on your part that you spoke without due consideration. If, however, your words were the result of an investigation into the principles of Socialism then you owe a duty, not only to yourself, but to the community at large, to furnish the proof for what I now assert was an entirely unwarranted and uncalled for charge.

"You have lodged before the tribunal of the people a charge that a number of law-abiding American citizens are unworthy of any place in the government of the country, state or city, and I unhesitatingly challenge you to produce the proof. If you desire to make your statements at a public meeting you will be glad to supply you with a hall in which to do so.

"Yours respectfully, "JOHN KAHR."

O'Connell to Appeal to Hanna.

Chicago, March 11.—Senator M. A. Hanna is to be invited to Chicago as the representative of the National Civic Federation to negotiate a settlement of the machinists' strike in the Allen-Chalmers Works. The step will be taken in case James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, who will arrive in Chicago to-day, fails in his efforts to bring the long-standing strike to an end. The strike which Senator Hanna is to be invited to settle has been in progress since June 1 of last year.

BLUFFING THEM.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS PLAY A SWIFT GAME.

Boast of Large Number of State Organizations and Locals, and Loudly Complains That Nothing is Done—A Report That Gives the Snip Away.

The Social Democracy is a compound of bluff and corner grocerism. It bases its operation upon the gullibility of its public, and works that public hard. We select two portions of the report of its national secretary, Mr. Greenbaum, which show how the innocent public is worked.

State Charters were issued to New Hampshire and Oklahoma. Local Charters were issued to Yuma, Ariz.; Hennessey, Okla.; Burlington, Vermont; Burke, Emmett and St. Anthony, Idaho; Minneapolis, Scambler and Spring Valley, Minn.

Maine gained three locals during January. Charles H. Vail lectured in 16 cities in New York state during January. Comrade and Mrs. Vail are now lecturing in the cities of Massachusetts.

John C. Chase will lecture in Indiana from February 15th to 22nd. He will also lecture in Missouri during February.

Comrades at Brockton, Mass., ordered 10,000 platforms from National Headquarters.

Kentucky comrades will hold state convention at Newport on March 16th. A National Referendum of the Socialist Party on a scale of considerable magnitude will be taken before April 1st, in 45 states and territories, on proposed amendment to Article 6, Section 4 of the National Constitution and on party emblem. 600 circular letters of instruction, 12,000 membership ballots, and 1,000 Recording Secretary's Return-Cards have been sent from national headquarters to all state secretaries and to local secretaries in unorganized states.

Local charters have been issued to Rigby, Idaho; Kingston, Utah; Odden, Utah; Lengby, Minnesota; St. Hilaire, Minnesota; Hendrum, Minnesota; Eldred, Minnesota; and Elnor, Utah.

Montana socialists have completed state organization and located state headquarters at Helena.

Kansas has 35 locals and 163 members in good standing. City elections will be held on April 4, 1902.

Illinois in December had 25 locals and 970 members in good standing. Elections for city officers will be held on April 8, 1902.

Leon Greenbaum, Nat'l Sec'y.

That sound rosate. It sounds like a big, well drilled, growing organization. But listen to this from the same report.

The following shows the financial condition of the National Organization. The states in good standing are those which have paid dues according to the national constitution. The states in bad standing, have at least in one instance (North Dakota) never paid national dues, or have only made partial payment. The report shows that 17 states have not paid national dues for January. The condition must be remedied, or the national organization will be completely crippled.

States in Bad Standing.

Massachusetts has paid only \$16.70 since unity convention.

Nebraska has paid no dues since November.

North Dakota, state charter issued November 1. National dues never paid.

Porto Rico has sent only \$5 since unity convention.

Texas. No dues since November.

Wisconsin paid \$30 on account of dues for October, November, December and January.

States in Good Standing.

to February 1, 1902.

Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma.

States in Good Standing.

to January 1, 1902.

California, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington.

Note: California, Illinois, New Jersey, and Washington deducted dues on account expenses of their national committee. This was contrary to a verbal understanding in national committee, it being agreed that said expenses were to apply on delinquencies (if any) of the respective states, but that in any event they were not to be immediately deducted from national dues. If all the states represented at the national committee meeting, were to withhold national dues, for expenses of their committeemen the national headquarters would have to close its doors.

Boston Commune Festival.

Owing to the inability of Comrade Keindar to lecture in Boston on March 16th, the committee have secured Comrade Charles H. Corrigan of Syracuse, N. Y., to lecture on that date. Many of the Boston comrades have heard Comrade Corrigan, but those who have not may rest assured that he is an interesting speaker, and with possibly two or three exceptions, better able to handle the subject of the lecture than any man in the party. The sections of Greater Boston should rally to the support of the committee by selling tickets, and in making returns on the same in Paine Memorial Hall on March 16th. The musical programme should be an attraction to all that appreciate such an entertainment, and the hall should be filled. The Entertainment Committee of Greater Boston will meet in Lynn headquarters on Sunday, March 23rd, at 3 P. M.

ALBERT M. GRANT, Secretary.

Miners Ignore Governor's Orders.

Ourray, Col., March 11.—The Miners' Union will ignore the Governor's orders in regard to the boycott against Chinamen.

To the Striking Weavers of Providence

And to Those Employed in the Craft Elsewhere.

We call upon you to weigh carefully the point at issue in the present strike, and to act resolutely and intelligently against the infamous, unscrupulous, and unjust attempt of the coupon clippers of the American Woolen Company to force upon the workers in our craft a system that will result, if we do not exert our every atom of resistance to block their inhuman scheme, in reducing us to a condition that would be nothing less than a miserable, wretched, white slavery. And this form of slavery will be infinitely worse than the black variety that existed in the Southern States prior to the rebellion, because, the black slave being worth a considerable sum of money, his owner saw to it that he was maintained in fit physical condition, for the reason that the disease or death of the slave meant a direct financial loss to the owner; but in the modern attempts to introduce white slavery there is no scruple as to driving the worker to the point where through excessive strain he breaks down prematurely and is unfit for work, for the reason, that the wage worker can be then turned adrift to shift as best he may; and his only way to reach out for fresher material out of which he will grind as much dividends as he can in as short a time as possible.

The present move on the part of the American Woolen Company is a long stride in the direction of establishing this, to the money aristocracy, cheaper form of slavery. It is but a few short years ago when one loom was considered as a person, and Clay Worsted to be as much as a person could be expected to attend to with any consideration whatsoever for turning out a day's labor without going to the length of breaking his health at the same time. But since the appearance on the field of the financial magistrates who find human methods too slow to pile up the millions that will enable them to cut swath through Europe, like the Schwabs, Carnegies, Vanderbilts, Morgans and their ilk; to lick the dust from the feet of kings and emperors; to marry their female betgets to the decayed, European aristocracy, and build up the power of these outside princes, dukes, and counts, methods must be changed. Changed at the cost of the blood, bones, health and well being of the American children, women and men who grind out dividends in the factory penitentiaries. Finding human methods too slow they resort to the hellish process of compelling the worker to put the energy of two days' labor into one day's labor, to put the energy of two years' labor into one year's labor, to wear themselves out at double speed for single pay; and if we do not call to a sudden halt this tyranny, we will in many a weary future day with bitterness and dejectedness have reason to recall the words of the poet, "Woe to the land that hasteneth illa prey where wealth accumulates and men decay."

In no other country on the face of God's fair green earth are the workers driven to the point where the so-called captains of industry, (but who are proving themselves to be the brigands and robbers of industry,) in no other country is the worker compelled to operate two looms upon any class of work except clay worsteds; in no other country does the worker operate two looms on clays even, where there is an organization of the workers to protect their interests; in no other country is the machinery operated at the high rate of speed in vogue here. We have seen the rapid encroachments that have been made here by the employers upon our conditions of living within a very short time; first came the speeding up from 84 picks to 100 and in some cases as high as 130 picks a minute, putting a heavier strain upon the weaver; upon the heels of this came the introduction of the two loom system on white clays; and pressing closely upon this we have the crowning act of unchecked greed attempting to fasten upon us the fetters of a two loom basis on all classes of work. And if we do not stiffen our muscles and fight down this tyranny determinedly, vigorously and tenaciously, we will place ourselves in the position of easy victims, and prove that we are a worthless lot not worthy of claiming kinship with God's image; that we are less than men and do not deserve better conditions, because of unwillingness to pay the price of freedom. Two of the

MIDDLE CLASS CO-OPERATION

It is called the Re-Birth of the Emerald Island. Rev. I. O'Donovan, of Ireland, in a course of lectures which he has already begun in New York, is telling the story spread rapidly to the upper portion of the life of the country at various points—commercial, artistic and literary. His facts throw a light on the Irish question not hitherto noticed in this country. The Irish Agricultural Organization Society, on the committee of which he is, aims at bringing about an economic change in Ireland on the so-called basis of co-operation. His society has already succeeded in establishing more than 600 co-operative societies with a membership of more than 60,000 and a trade turnover last year of \$10,000,000. These societies are engaged in the production of butter, bacon, poultry, eggs, woollens, hand-made linens, lace, etc. Cheap capital is supplied through small co-operative banks, through which small farmers are enabled to borrow for productive purposes at about 4 1/2 per cent. From the co-operative movement has sprung an artistic and literary revival connected with which are the well-known names of Douglas Hyde, W. B. Yeats, George W. Russell, Edward Martyn, George Moore, Lady Gregory, John Hughes, Sara Purser, Lionel Johnson, etc.

This story of what is called the re-birth of a nation is told at length by Father O'Donovan with stereoscopic illustrations. This movement is non-political and is supported by all creeds and classes in Ireland.

chief results of the two loom system if we should be backboneless and weak-kneed enough to allow them to fasten it upon us will be: first financial, the price of labor being regulated by the law of supply and demand, there being in the vicinity of 26,000 looms on our class of work in the United States; it would mean that 13,000 people of our craft will be thrown upon the labor market within a short time to compete, in addition to the surplus now existing, with those at work for the opportunity of employment. This would mean that the manufacturers will be able to cut down wages to their heart's content, and we may look forward with certainty to a near future when the two-loom operative will be receiving \$7 or \$8 per week during busy seasons, and in dull seasons when there will be waiting for warps, filling, etc., the weaver will be obliged to run one of his looms for three or four dollars per week. Take this financial end of it and consider it well and thoroughly, for it is absolutely certain of fulfillment should we not fight this attempt down right here and right now.

The second and more vital injury that the two loom system entails is the physical effects, and we have observed them with our own eyes and know whereof we speak—the more vital because "What does it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul," and body. Nothing on earth can compensate man for the loss of the ability to live and enjoy to a decent extent the boon of life. If we allow this shoddy aristocracy to rob us of the joy of life, if we allow them to slave us and drive us so that we shall walk the earth all our days weary with no eyes for the splendor of green field, bright flower, glorious sunlight, if we allow them to rob us of our strength, so that music, color, the thoughts of great minds in literature, will fail to awaken a thrill within us because of the fact that our sensations are worn and dulled by drudgery; if we allow ourselves to be reduced to a condition where we will be physically worn for a dollar or two over the cost of our living and have to spend that extra dollar in sarsaparilla and pills, to the profit of the people who are attempting to force us into that condition in order to dope ourselves so that we will be able to stand at our work; if we should be foolish enough to fasten upon ourselves a slavery under which we will go through life dully, listlessly, and with a curse in our hearts against the scheme of this glorious universe; if we should through weakness surrender the right to make our journey of life with the warmth in our veins, with some degree of buoyancy in our hearts, with sensation of pleasure as we breathe the morning air, with the feeling that a man ought normally to have that this garden of the earth is well to live upon; if we turn our faces from the light and refuse to struggle for the fulfillment of our God-given instincts; if we renounce all that is brightest and best in life in order to serve as instruments in the piling up of riches for those who are already inordinately rich; then indeed do we sell a glorious heritage for a mess of pottage.

The weavers of Olneyville have taken their stand in this fight for decent human conditions of labor; they will prove to those who would oppress us that when they counted upon their moves they did not add all the factors; they looked upon us merely as operatives; we will prove to them that before we are operatives we are men, and men with the same spirit that animated our forbears when they refused to lay down under the yoke of tyranny, but stood forth and battled out their right of decent American existence.

To you our fellow-craftsmen in other centres we look for substantial aid to enable us to push our campaign; we will fight the hardest end of the fight and we must urge upon you the necessity of keeping us supplied with the sinews of war; see to it that an organization of our craft is formed in every centre, and that we be in a position to say to those who would crush us, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." No system of White Slavery in this land.

EXECUTIVE BOARD,
R. I. District Council of Textile Workers, Local 206, S. T. & L. A.
GEORGE A. BALLARD,
Secretary Treasurer,
P. O. Box 206, Olneyville, R. I.

RIGHT AT HOME.

It Makes a Difference Where the News Comes From. A dispatch from Selma, Ind., reads as follows:
"A revival has been in progress at the Methodist Episcopal Church for some time and in the list of new conversions there were several of the High School pupils. While the school was getting down to the opening work to-day the newly converted students began praying and singing. The teachers endeavored to restore quiet, but failed.
"The pupils from the various rooms in the building began congregating and books and lessons were quickly put aside. Then a mourner's bench was constructed and a student hastily dispatched for a minister. Three ministers responded, with several church workers. A meeting was soon in progress and before the school was dismissed fifteen students had become converted and were shouting like mad.
"The church people consider it a great triumph. The school will stay closed until the pupils become calmer."
Had that same news been sent out from some land in Africa or from a Pacific island, we would at once take ways and means to reclaim these poor, demented, raving, hysterical dupes of their own emotions from the wills of the devil. But as it occurs here in "enlightened" America, we simply pass it by, and the extent of comment will be that there is a sucker born every hour. But were a Mohammedan to think that these persons should be reclaimed from their illusions, what would be our attitude if Mohammedan missionaries were sent here?

WAGE LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Another Valuable Arm and Hammer Book.

The New York Labor News Company has added another valuable book to its Arm and Hammer series of cloth bound books. This latest book contains two of the earlier writings of Karl Marx, "Wage Labor and Capital" and "Free Trade," "Wage Labor and Capital" was translated from the standard German edition prepared by Engels in 1891. By Dr. Harriet E. Lathrop of Boston. This is the first time the work has been translated in full into English. At the request of the translator, Herman Simpson, of New York, made a critical comparison of the translation with the German text. The work of Marx being scientific, this method was used to ensure exact expression, instead of sacrificing this essential to "literary style." Marx in the preliminary chapter of the work says that he sought to portray as "simply and popularly as possible" the subjects treated. Marx, like all great scientists could present the most difficult problems in language so simple, that the worker, though "uneducated," yet aided by his class instinct, can easily grasp the most difficult analysis. That Marx "popularized" these writings is evident and the translator has preserved the simple yet forcible style of the original.

The introduction by Engel is an important feature of the book. Engels tells us that this monograph first appeared in the form of a series of leading articles in the "Neue Rheinische Zeitung," beginning April 4, 1849. The series was never completed. "The promise to be continued," at the end of the editorial in Number 269 of the newspaper, remained unfulfilled in consequence of the precipitous events of that time." The paper was suppressed on the 19th of May, 1849.

Engels points out that these writings show the intellectual development of Marx. In fact the minor writings of Marx, are the partly hewn stones out of which the great scientist afterwards built his great work—Capital. Engels frankly states that the work in question is not just as Marx wrote it in 1849, but approximately as he would have written it in 1891—the year Engels wrote his introduction. Engels justifies the changes he made, and rightly, by the fact that the work is destined almost exclusively for the purpose of propaganda. For instance, as Marx originally wrote it, the worker sells his labor for wages, as corrected by Engels the worker sells his labor POWER. This latter is the expression used by Marx himself in Capital, which was published twenty years after the work we have under consideration.

Engels points out that the change is not a mere quibble over words. The importance of the distinctive cannot be overestimated. The elucidation of this point by Engels, is invaluable to the beginner in economics and may be perused with benefit by the advanced student. "The rock upon which the best economists were stranded as long as they started out from the value of labor, vanishes as soon as we make our starting-point the value of labor-POWER."

As contemplated by Marx he had under consideration the presentation of his subject under three "great divisions":
I. The relation of wage-labor to capital, the slavery of the worker, the sway of the capitalist.
II. The inevitable ruin of the middle class under the present system.
III. The commercial subjugation and exploitation of the bourgeois class of Europe by the despot of the world market—England. In 1849, evidently, the United States did not give promise, as it is to-day, the despot of the world's market.

As stated above, the articles to the "Neue Rheinische Zeitung" were never completed. A consideration of the first great division was as far as Marx got before the newspaper was suppressed.

Chapter II, is headed by the significant query "What Ape Wages?" Any workman can tell you what he gets in wages, but ask him "what are wages?" Ten to one he will tell you that wages are the amount of money he is paid for work or working. Marx points out, that while it appears that the capitalist buys the worker's labor with money, and that for money the workers sell him their labor, this is merely an illusion. What the workers actually sell to the capitalist is their LABOR-POWER. For the worker to sell labor, would be to sell that which would first have to be performed, what he really does is to place his labor-power at the disposal of the capitalist for a stipulated sum, for a certain time. During this time the capitalist uses up that labor-power by letting the worker labor during the stipulated time. Marx then shows the commodity nature of labor by illustrating that with the same amount of money with which he buys labor power the capitalist could have bought a certain amount of coal, sugar or other commodity. In selling his labor power the worker must sell himself—his labor power is inseparable from himself. This is why the socialists speak of it as wage slavery. Labor power is a commodity measured by the clock while coal is a commodity measured by the scales.

Why does the worker sell his labor power? In order to live. And why must he sell his labor power to the capitalist in order to live? Because the capitalist owns the raw material, machines, tools—in a word the means for producing the necessities of life. "The worker works that he may live. He sacrifices his life that he may drag out a short and painful existence. What he produces for himself is not the silk that he weaves, the gold he digs out, not the palace that he builds. What he produces for himself is the WAGES, and the wonders of his creation are for him rendered into the meanest and most meagre things of life.

The "freedom of contract" that the capitalists prize so much about is neatly paraphrased by Marx: Contrasting the slave laborer with the "free" laborer, he shows that while the worker can leave the capitalist (provided he is not tied down by an agreement between

the labor fakir and the capitalist) and the capitalist can discharge him; the worker, whose only source of income is the sale of his labor power, cannot leave THE WHOLE CLASS OF BUYERS—THE CAPITALIST CLASS, unless he gives up his own existence.

The price of the commodity labor power is determined by the cost of the existence and propagation of the worker. The price of this cost is what constitutes wages. The wear and tear is calculated in the same manner as the wear and tear of the machine. The wages thus determined are called the minimum of wages. This minimum wage, Marx points out, does not hold good for the single individual, but only for the race. Millions of workers do not receive enough to be able to exist and to propagate themselves; but the wages of the whole working class adjust themselves, within the limits of their fluctuations to the minimum.

In the chapter on "The Nature and Growth of Capital," the relation of the methods of production to the social organization are dwelt upon. The relations of production at any given period, stamps that period with a name that denotes a particular stage of development in the history of mankind. As the firearm changed the whole method of warfare, so has the introduction of the machine, changed not only the methods of production, but the social relations as well.

The identity of interests of the capitalist and the worker is the subject of chapter VI. This identity of interest means, that if the capitalist does not keep him busy the worker perishes, and if the capitalist does not exploit labor-power his capital perishes. These interests are as "mutual" as the relations that exist between the usurer and the borrower.

Capitalism presupposes the existence of a class that has nothing but its labor power to sell in order to live. As long as the system lasts the lot of the worker is dependent on the capitalist.

To-day when the necessities of life are higher than ever before, it is interesting to note that this is equivalent to a reduction in wages. Also that while the growth of productive capital has brought forth as rapid a growth of wealth, of luxury, of social needs and social pleasures, the worker's "share" has fallen in comparison with their increase for the gratification of the capitalist. The social position of the worker grows ever worse. The general law that determines the rise and fall of wages and profits makes up chapter VII of the book. Marx points out that wages are not the worker's "share" in the commodities produced by himself. He is often paid his wages months before his production is sold by the capitalist. It is with a part of his existing wealth that the capitalist buys labor-power. If wages rise profits take a corresponding fall if profits rise wages must fall. This holds good no matter what the after fluctuations may be in exchange value between commodities. If the commodities rise in value because of an increased demand, profit has not risen because wages have fallen, but wages have fallen because profits have risen.

"With the same amount of another man's labor the capitalist has bought a larger amount of exchange values without having paid more for the labor on that account. I. e., the work is paid for less in proportion to the net given which it yields to the capitalist."

An "increase" in wages of five per cent, owing to the increased productivity of the worker may really mean a decrease in wages. Thus even if the Rhode Island weavers were paid a small increase for working the two-loom system it would really be a reduction in wages because of the increased production of the two-loom system.

The effect of capitalist competition for markets is two fold. Capitalist must compete with capitalist. Ability to undersell a competitor is the keynote to success. In order to do this greater and ever greater must be the exploitation of the worker. More and more powerful become the means of production. The work of the laborer becomes more and more intense. One man does the work of five, ten, or twenty men as the machinery of production develops. Thus the competition between the worker is not alone that one sells himself cheaper than another, he must do the work of five, ten, or twenty others. With the subdivision of labor, skill continually being eliminated, competition from displaced labor in other trades constantly press upon the worker from all sides. Striving to maintain his wages the worker works his own undoing. For the harder he works so much the more is the out-of-work worker compelled to offer the capitalist still "better terms" for a chance to work. Machinery does the same thing only on a larger scale. Skilled labor yields, and women in turn are succeeded by children. The industrial war between the capitalists is graphically sketched, as battles won less by recruiting than by discharging men.

The second effect of capitalist competition is also felt by labor. The ranks of labor are recruited from the middle class who are unable to keep up with production upon an ever greater scale. "Thus the forest of outstretched arms, begging for work, grows ever thicker, while the arms themselves grow ever 'leaner'."

As Engel says in the preface "this condition becomes every day more absurd and more unnecessary. IT MUST be got rid of; it CAN be got rid of."

This book by Marx should be read by all who would help bring about the change. The work is a remarkably interesting and instructive contribution to the Literature of Socialism in the English language. The book is presented in the same excellent style as the previous cloth bound publications of the Labor News Company.

NOTES FROM PUEBLO.

S. L. P. MAN TURNS THE LIGHT ON CERTAIN HAPPENINGS.

Capitalists After More of Labor's Hide—Labor Fakir Coates and the "Union" Label—The A. F. of L. Felich—A Company Doctor Who Prostitutes His Knowledge.

Pueblo, Col., March 6.—The feverish activity of preparation for the appropriation of nature's resources and the expropriation of more surplus value from the hides of the working class characterizes the present status of capitalism here in Pueblo. The steel works are being greatly enlarged, a new zinc smelter is being built, and many more enterprises fill the gloating imagination of the prospective expropriators. The little cockroach business man is getting a few shekels and, as he counts them over smiles as utopian dreams of future millions pass through his sordid mind. The ever gullible workman who is getting a few more pence of the value he creates, allows the fantastic phantasmagoria to get the better of his judgment, and joins in the helter skelter hoping somehow (he knows not how) to come out on top. Amid this roundelay of robbed and robbers the Socialist workman calls to his fellows: "Stop and consider where are we drifting and what will be the end of it all? You only receive a pittance of what you produce, the rest goes to capitalists who cannot use it all and when it is piled up till none can be sold the mills, the mines, and the factories, close down and we are back in the same old slough of misery, want, and degradation." Now and then, one among them stops to consider and joins the Socialist, but the great mass pass on. Are they heedless and entirely bereft of sense. No. If we go among them, talk with them and hear what they have to say about these things we will perceive a silent mental revolution taking place within their heads, and when it ripens, to whom shall the harvest be? To none other than the Socialists gathered under the banner of the fighting S. L. P.

A good story comes from Denver confirming the position of the S. L. P. on the fraudulency of the union label and incidentally exemplifying the old truism, "When thieves fall out honest men get their due." There is a bitter fight in the Denver Trades Council for the control of that body between the Western Labor Union and the A. F. of L. Lieutenant Governor D. C. Coates, labor fakir, sides with the W. L. U. One night while speaking on consistency—imagine Dave speaking on consistency—an A. F. of L. delegate attacked his "unionism," saying that Dave had bought a suit recently without the union label on it, which was true; so Dave bided his time. Later on he took a friend and selected an overcoat from the stock. Says he to the clerk: "This overcoat suits me and I would buy it, but there is no union label on it. Can you put one on?" The clerk said he didn't know. So he sent it, with instructions, to the tailor to put a "union" label in it if he could. Lo and behold! back it came with the union label attached, a good certificate, (?) of its being genuine "union" made. 'Twas as good anyhow as pure and simple trade unionism. So Dave had the clerk arrested for fraudulency use of the "union" label. They'll use the dupe for a buffer. The A. F. of L. faction is in a quandary in the Denver Trades Council. Dave has not lived in vain. He has shown the rottenness of his own profession, of his colleagues and of his "union" concern.

The small fry fakirs, adherents of the A. F. of L., make their allegiance to that tape-worm almost a fetish worship. A Local Teamsters' Union was organized over a year ago; it was unaffiliated with any national body. For some reasons best known to themselves, a part of those in the union got together recently and organized a union of the International Team Drivers, elected delegates to the Trades Assembly, who were seated on March 2. Later on during the session it came out that the local union delegates had been unable to attend and had not been given a hearing. Some of the delegates then wanted to give, them a hearing before shutting them out so summarily. Every time one such got up, some fetish worshipping A. F. of L. dupe would call out "you are opposing the A. F. of L! Do you want to go on record as opposing the A. F. of L?" Whereat Mr. Simpler would meekly subside or hasten to shield himself. Not one among them had the courage to stand for free and fair criticism; nor did one among them seem to think but what their idol of clay was solid as truth.

Hoodwinkers and hoodwinked; dupers and duped; they may last for a time, but the evolutionary process in society wends its way with even tread and shortly the truth will prevail and no more shall be dupers and duped, for the duped shall have eyes to see, and the others shall have gone to some ash barrel for social refuse whether it be of S. D. P. or U. S. P. or what not.

Dr. R. W. Corwin is the head of the corps of physicians who preside over the tender mercies of the wage slaves who are maimed and wounded, or made sick by exposure, while working in the mills or mines of the C. F. and I. Co. The doctor enjoys an excellent reputation among medical men and a high social standing among the "respectable" portion of society. So, when he was billed to speak on "Sociology" it was expected that this apologist of capitalism would say something to please and instruct. He did not say much, but the facts he mentioned and illustrated are sufficient to condemn the present economic basis of society in toto; enough to condemn the C. F. and I. Co. as a breeder par excellence of poverty, squalor, and misery. Families of from four to ten cooped in

a little shack, the largest not over sixteen feet square. As high as thirty-eight men in rooms eighteen by twenty feet. These places are surrounded by filth, and disease runs rampant among the occupants. As a remedy the company is building schoolhouses and starting cooking and sewing classes to "regenerate" their employees. The irony and brutal mockery of such a remedy is criminal. No word was said of raising wages, of giving these people the means to develop themselves, each in the way best suited to his temperament.

Not to make free men, but to make miserable helots, and then render their condition more galling by that bitter mockery of a remedy. As a comrade said: "Any man with gray matter in his granium knows better." Fellow workmen, when will you arise and wipe these slave pens of capitalism off the face of this fair earth? Arise from your stupor. Join the Socialist Labor Party, read, weigh and consider this great labor question and then help us to usher in the Socialist Republic.

Speed the day of Emancipation!
CLASS CONSCIOUS.

DEFUNCT STRIKE ARBITRATED.

The "Sun" Men Latest to Be Hanna-Gomperized. That the dispute which has existed between the New York "Sun" and typographical Union No. 6 for many months has been finally and definitely adjusted was tacitly admitted last night by both the business manager of the "Sun," and an officer of "Big Six." Neither the manager nor the "Big Six" man would consent to make public the details of the agreement.

It may be stated, however, that the "Sun" office hereafter will be a "union" office. At a conference between directors of the "Sun" and a committee from Typographical Union No. 6, it is said that the office was to be "unionized," with the understanding that the composers in the "Sun," who took the places of the strikers a year ago, might remain if they took out union cards. This is admitted by union composers as a "concession" on the part of the union, if not a victory for the publishers of the newspaper.

At the headquarters of "Big Six," it was admitted that an agreement had been reached. It is reported on good authority that Senator Hanna was instrumental in bringing about a settlement.

While the "agreement" is not made known, its contents may be judged from the "broken agreement," which is contained in an official document issued by "Big Six"; in which document the union denounced Manager Laffan for not keeping the agreement. The third clause of that agreement reads as follows: "It is explicitly understood and agreed that on or after May 1st, next, Typographical Union No. 6 will admit to membership all the situation holders of the "Sun" and "Evening Sun" composing rooms, upon the payment of the regular initiation fee, but no one now employed by the "Sun" shall be forced to join the union. It is, of course, understood that the employees of the "Sun" and "Evening Sun" composing rooms shall be free to join the union if they so desire, and shall be so informed by the proper representative of the "Sun."

The Fifth Clause of the "broken agreement" reads thus: "The officers of Typographical Union No. 6 agree that there shall be no interference on the part of their organization with any other mechanical department of the "Sun" and "Evening Sun."

In other words the "Sun" will be "unionized" for whatever dues can be collected. If any of the "comps" refuse to join why then the "good union" men will not object to work beside them. Nor will "Big Six" poke its finger into the allied department's pie. It is perfectly willing to work with scabs or non-union men.

Of course, both Capitalists and their Organized Scabbery are "mutually satisfied."

SAYS WORKMEN ARE EXTRAVAGANT.

Remarkable Views of Connecticut Judge—Is This Sarcasm? New Haven, Conn., March 8.—Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, of this city, professor in the Yale Law School and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors, advises a single workmanman earning \$1.50 a day to save a quarter every day, and not to marry until he has accumulated a fund of \$100 in reserve for an emergency.

Judge Baldwin is also convinced that workmen eat more than is necessary. More fruit and less meat should be found in diet, he says, and no one should eat more than two hearty meals a day. The American workman, he declares, eats twice as much meat and dresses better than his European equal. As to his home, Judge Baldwin says that lace curtains are too frequently a feature to make saving easy.

These ideas were promulgated in an address to workmen in Hartford last night on "Saving and Spending."
"The American," he said, "spends too heartily and spends too much money in furnishing houses. More than any other people, despite the fact that the nation is growing richer, the people generally are not saving as much in proportion as did their ancestors half a century ago. Every one strives to live as well as his neighbor. Display, extravagance and a certain dash are evident in many ways."

He advised his hearers to place their small surplus in savings banks until they had accumulated enough to buy a modest home.

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Trades' & Societies' Directory

- SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.**
The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 A. M. in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.
- THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.**, meets first Thursday of the month, 8 P. M., at 78 Springfield avenue, Newark. Corresponding Secretary: Louis Cohen, 10 Everett street, East Orange, N. J. Financial Secretary: A. P. Wittel, 60 Peshine avenue, Newark, N. J.
- NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A.**, meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 P. M., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary Ed. McCormack.
- SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P.**, meets every Wednesday, 8 P. M., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.
- S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307**, meets second Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.
- SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P.**, Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sunday of month at 10 o'clock A. M., at 235 E. 28th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."
- SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2**, meets first and third Sunday of month, at St. Louis Hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.
- SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB**, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.
- SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P.**, Headquarters and free reading room, 205 1/2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 P. M., 107 1/2 North Main street. PEOPLE agent, L. C. Holler, 203 1/2 South Main street.
- NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY**, meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 P. M., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue. Westville Branch meets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.
- SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P.**, holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 256 Ontario street, top floor.
- HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P.**, 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.
- BUFFALO, N. Y.**, Section Erie County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturday, 8 P. M., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.
- PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A.**, 345 S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 P. M., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.
- CHICAGO, ILL.**—Public educational meetings held by Section Chicago, S. L. P., every Sunday, 3 p.m., at Madison sts. Opera House bldg., 88 E. Madison st. Able speakers will address the meetings on most important subjects. Every comrade, sympathizer and reader of THE PEOPLE should attend; bring your friends. Questions invited; free discussion. Admission free. M. C. Hiltner, Organizer.

SOCIALISM vs. ANARCHISM.

By Daniel De Leon.

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

Tells what Socialism is. Tells what Anarchism is. Shows that Seth Low is an Anarchist. Shows that the "Socialist Party" is an Anarchist Party. Shows that the Protestant Church was a necessity as a forerunner of capitalism. Shows that the Socialist Republic is the only thing that can free the working class. Shows that the Socialist Labor Party is the only organization based on scientific principles and guided by correct tactics. Shows that the "Capitalism knows its rule has nothing to fear from Anarchy." Shows that the capitalists "know that the axe that will behead the Tyrant Capitalism, is held in the powerful grasp of Socialism."

Perhaps the best book for propaganda purposes the Party has yet issued.

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Published by the Socialist Labor Party, at 24 and 8 New Road St., New York.

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As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. Rows for 1888, 1892, 1896, 1900.

We make a nation of Helots, and have no free citizens. A. FERGUSON.

AND YET PEOPLE WONDER!

The Sub-Committee on Finance of the Ansonia, Conn., Board of Education has advised its Board to bar all children over sixteen years of age from the public schools.

Nor do such considerations alone contribute to make the cup of indignation run over. The proposition originates with the Ansonia Mayor's Board of Appropriations.

And yet there are people naive enough to wonder at the fraternal relations established by the Industrial Peace Commission between its President Hanna and his Vice-President Gompers!

A BANKRUPT EXHALATION OF BANKRUPTCY.

The below letter deserves editorial space:

Wilkesburg, Pa., March 4, 1902. To the Editor of the DAILY PEOPLE: Comrade Mr. Ballard Dunn is the Editor of the St. Louis, Mo., "Missouri Socialist," an organ of the "Socialist," alias "Social Democratic," alias "Multi-Cocoe," alias "Public Ownership," alias "Pandeumion Socialist" party.

"Our movement in St. Louis is in excellent condition, and I believe it will not be long till the working slaves are heard from. Humanity is a complex mass of ignorance and prejudice, the product of ages of slavery, and in the formation of the army of revolt we must use our materials as we find them.

I think this quotation ought to be ripped to a finish, show up what faith the Social Democratic, alias, etc., National Committee has in the ability of the rank and file of the working class to fulfill its historic mission.

a par with Donnelly's "Caesar's Column." You may use this as you think best. Fraternally, JAS. A. M. CONNELL.

Does not the quotation amply rip itself? The working class, incapable to "understand Marxian Socialism in all its completeness," is to furnish the "revolutionary spirit" (read: "food for cannon"); the middle class and its intellectual ash-barrel refuse, solely capable to "understand Marxian Socialism in all its completeness," is to raise itself on the backs of the workers whom the cannon may not have consumed, and condescendingly hand down to them the Co-operative Commonwealth, like so many Moses handing down the tables of Ten Commandments from heights of Sinai.

REVOLT, NOT REVOLT, MIND YOU!

F. B. Sanborn of Concord, Mass., a veteran Abolitionist and personal friend of John Brown, has in a book review a criticism of the eulogies recently uttered on old Gov. Robinson of Kansas. It is not so much the corrections of fact made by Mr. Sanborn, nor the historic data which he brings up that render his criticism particularly valuable.

Mr. Sanborn takes up Dr. Canfield in particular, who in the course of his eulogy of Robinson said: "Robinson stood for law and order, for the civic patience which endures much and suffers long, for the temper which prefers evolution to revolution."

The warm blood of his days of active work boils up in the old friend of John Brown; with unerring instinct he detects in the expression "evolution rather than revolution," the full potrooney that marks the expression to-day; and he turns like a terrier upon Dr. Canfield, and shakes him all to pieces, as may be judged from the following passages:

"I knew the men who fought and the men who blinched; the men who secretly imported rifles into Lawrence marked 'books,' (at Robinson's request), and the men whom he armed with them and whom he commanded as 'Major General Robinson' in December, 1855, when he commissioned John Brown as captain. And when Captain Brown first came to see me in Boston in January, 1857, he brought with him as one of his credentials a sheet on which Robinson (whose handwriting I knew well) had thus written, under date of Lawrence, September 14, 1856:

"Your course, Captain Brown, so far as I have been informed, has been such as to merit the highest praise from every patriot, and I cheerfully accord to you my heartfelt thanks for your prompt, efficient and timely action against the invaders of our rights and the murderers of our citizens. History will give you name a proud place on her pages, and posterity will pay homage to your heroism in the cause of God and humanity. Trusting that you will conclude to remain in Kansas, and serve DURING THE WAR, the cause you have done so much to sustain, and with earnest prayers for your health, and protection from the shafts of death that so thickly beset your path, I subscribe myself, respectively, your obedient servant."

Mr. Sanborn then follows up the attack with this other passage:

"Nor did Robinson withdraw his praise of Brown for twenty years after his death in 1859; on the contrary, he heightened it. On the occasion of dedicating a monument to Brown and others, at Osawatimie, on the twenty-first anniversary of Brown's fight, there, Robinson, who presided, said: 'The soul of John Brown was the inspiration of the Union armies in the emancipation war, and it will be the inspiration of all men in the present and distant future who may revolt (not evolve, mind you!) against tyranny and oppression; because he dared to be a traitor to the government, that he might be loyal to humanity. To the superficial observer John Brown was a failure. So was Jesus of Nazareth. Both suffered ignominious death as traitors to the government; yet one is now hailed as the saviour of a world from sin, and the other of a race from bondage.'"

Mr. Sanborn then dismisses Dr. Canfield with the well-deserved contempt contained in these parting words:

"I fear Dr. Canfield is better read in history books than in the lore of the human heart. He says of Brown, in academic phrase, 'His place and value in our history, in world-history, are still mysterious, not easily defined, even questionable. His life and character and purpose and methods do not yield readily to analysis.' Try synthesis, then, Doctor! Do not imitate Wordsworth's aversions: 'Philosopher? a lingering slave! One that would peep and botanize Upon his mother's grave.' The feeblest human heart, reverencing courage and unselfish devotion, finds

synthesis for the hero and the martyr; and all the universities between the Potawatimie and the Nile cannot reason us out of homage to those who died for mankind."

It is not the Dr. Canfield alone, but the whole brood of Canfields—the ignominious "abject rear"—that Mr. Sanborn pillories.

THE PRECIOUS JEWEL ON THE TOAD'S HEAD.

The report, recently published in these columns of the wide-spreading movement set on foot by the Russian Police to corrupt and demoralize the Labor Movement of that country, presents a sad picture. But the picture is far from one-sided. After granting all the distressing features of the picture, it yet allows most encouraging facts to peep through the black clouds.

Has anyone ever heard of tyrants or usurpers aim at anything else but the enjoyment of their powers? Surely not. Fruition, and that to the fullest extent, is their sole aim. It follows, as a matter of course therefrom, that physical or mental exertion, for the pleasure of it, is the last thing either tyrants or their lackeys hanker after. They want rest, sloth. If, then, they are seen to display mental or physical effort, it is plain they do so, not out of fondness therefor, but because their fruition is threatened. Exertion of whatever nature by tyrants and their understrappers is a counter-move on their part. It is a move against some other move that their instincts tell them forebodes them no good.

Surely, this cheerful fact is worth all the sorrows that the temporary successes of a Zubatow can inflict. It is an assurance that the peoples ARE moving, and that they are moving so effectively that the cunningest schemes are considered none so cunning to throw across the path of the moving masses.

If the measure of this motion is such as it is in Russia, what must it not be elsewhere, and how tremendous are not its possibilities!

"GIVING MEN WORK."

The destruction of lives and property during the first two months of this year is almost without a precedent. The Waterbury fire resulted in the destruction of \$1,000,000 worth of property; the Paterson fire was responsible for the loss of one life and \$8,000,000; the New York Central Tunnel wreck resulted in the death of 17; the New York subway explosion was responsible for 8 deaths, and it did damage to the extent of \$500,000; the fire in the army and in the Park Avenue Hotel resulted in 21 deaths, and \$2,000,000 loss; the recent floods have occasioned a loss that is estimated at over \$15,000,000, and the fatalities are placed at 30; the Colorado snow slides have already, as far as is known, killed 25 persons. These major accidents foot up to 100 lives lost, and over \$35,000,000 worth of property destroyed.

Working on the theory often heard advanced in capitalist circles, that war, in which many persons are killed and much property is consumed, is beneficial to the human race, we cannot avoid the conclusion, and it is a strictly Christian conclusion, that Providence has of late been good to its children. People have been killed right and left—and have thus given place to other people; there has been a waste of human energy as crystallized in wealth—and an opening has been made for expending more human energy in replacing what has been destroyed.

Capitalist philosophy and religion reach their highest point in the formulation of the above monstrosities. So drunk and blind is the capitalist class that it seeks eagerly for anything that will allow it to continue the day of its drunkenness and blindness. A calamity is a godsend, and death and disaster are things to be devoutly wished. From the snow storm which "gave men work" clearing the streets, to the fires which gave men work rebuilding, to the snow slides which "gave men work" rescuing, capitalism has drawn its consolation. It is tied and helpless, the only thing according to its own dogma, to bring relief is violence.

A war of two months duration would not have been half as destructive of life and property as have the happenings of the past two months. Yet war is the great relief of capitalism—for "it gives men work."

TWO MORE LESSONS.

The suit instituted by Attorney-General Knox against the Northern Securities Company, usually spoken of as the Merger Suit, is developing a larger number of "lessons" than at first imagined. To the lesson already mentioned in these

columns there are now two to be added. To the Democrats, who seem to have been of opinion that they had a goodly quantity of campaign ammunition to fight the pending Congressional campaign with, the Merger Suit move seems to have been a stunning blow.

They look at it as a move on the political chess-board by which the Republicans will be able to strike the attitude of being anti-monopolists. The measure of the Democratic rage thereat can be taken by the measure of the Democratic admiration for so "clever a trick." But the Democrats are not wasting their time in idle rage, or idle admiration, either.

They have, with typical Democratic originality, started to parry the Republican stroke with an imitation. Accordingly, the New Jersey State Senator McDermott of Huntington County has introduced a bill in the Legislature to revoke the charter of the Northern Securities Company, and his Democratic colleagues have taken up the cry. And now it is the Republican turn to find themselves outwitted. The Republican pickle is due to the circumstance that the Republicans in the Jersey Legislature are in the majority; they realize that the Democrats do not want the bill to go through, any more than the Republican Administration in Washington means to push its suit to extremities; but they also realize that, the Democrats being in the minority, they can safely push their bill, and thereby throw upon the Republicans the onus of defeating it.—Thus the Merger Suit is exhibiting the straits that the politicians are in, and the doublings that they feel constrained to resort to are betraying their conscious weakness before the latent power of the people.

Nor is this all. The Northern Securities officers see clear enough through this whole farce. Yet, for all that, they are not at all at ease. They have serious misgivings of the final results that these political manoeuvres may have upon the fate of the concern. They do not at all relish the idea of poking alive the latent popular resentment against Trusts, least of all with themselves under the lime-light. They foresee that the politicians may conjure up a spirit that they may not be able to lay, and that, in such an event, the Company may be sacrificed by the Government on the Trust Altar, to save the rest. Aware of this, the Northern Securities Company have taken steps to have it known that "they have decided not to allow their Company to be made a scape goat; if they are pressed, they will institute proceedings against all other railroad consolidations and other Trusts that have come into being since the enactment of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law."

There may be more lessons. We shall wait and watch.

The Rev. Percy Grant has at last obtained a solution of the labor problem. The solution is not a very strong one, perhaps 1-18 per cent triteness to 30 17-18 per cent downright assinitude, but it may be taken as an example of the way Percy thinks he thinks. His solution calls for the purchase, by the working class, of beautiful and artistic objects instead of the hideous and unartistic objects they buy now. He praised those who bought pictures, as the making of pictures is much nobler than the making of beer or chairs, and if we could take men away from making beer and chairs and put them to making pictures the world would get another lift. The Rev. Mr. Grant seems to have talked that he might hide the fact that he had nothing to say, and he did not quite succeed. It is evident that he might be wiser, that he might know more, and it is also evident that we should be forced to journey for many a mile before we could find another man to stand up and tell the underpaid, brutalized, badgered, duped, wronged, mentally stunted working class that the trouble with it was that it did not buy beautiful things. That should be told to the tenement house mother, who has to starve herself to buy milk for her child, or to the wage slave who is blinded or maimed at his toil. It took courage to "solve" the problem in this way, but the greatest of all courage is that of ignorance.

British firms believe that they will soon be able to compete with American firms in the iron and steel industry, as it is found, on analysis, that the only difference between the two countries is that in America the work is continuous, and in England it is subject to stoppage, and the amount of night work is small, and the hours of intense labor are not up to the American standard. It will be the aim of the English firms to overcome these defects by introducing night work, by lengthening and intensifying the hours of labor, and by pushing forward the perfection of the machines now in use. With these improvements all made good, the British producers will be in a position to make the American producers either go them one better in the above matters, or else make up for it by reducing wages still lower. In either case, Labor pays the piper.

The "Sun" has a heading—"Hanna stands up for labor," and this wonderful assertion is followed by the equally wonderful assertion that Hanna believes, and asserts his belief, that "The workman must have his just here." So says the Moscow Police Officer Zubatow.

The "Times" says—"It is very gratifying to every citizen who knows what the name of Horgan & Slattery implies that the mayor should have delivered himself yesterday at the meeting of the Army Board, with such vigor and directness about the municipal employment of the firm." There is, apparently, virtuous civic indignation working here and in the subsequent observation that the name of Horgan and Slattery stands for corruption and jobbery. That is what appears; what actually is there is a combination of race hatred and anger for favors NOT received. The matter of the city architect has troubled the "Times" as much as Schley has troubled the "Sun." In each case there was a reason sitting in the editor's chair. In the one case it was a desire for appointment to national office; in the other there was and is a desire to get at some of the plums that may fall from the city's building tree.

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particular. Address, I. Catchem, President, and U. Cheatem, Vice-President, National P. O., General Delivery.

It is now announced that Jaures has pronounced against the entrance of a Socialist, by appointment, into a capitalist government. About the only ones who still stick to the idea with consistency are the local Social Democrats who have obtained some of the loose change of politics.

Political and Economic.

If any there be, sufficiently devoid of the information necessary to be amused at the complacency with which Mark Hanna points to the "unanimity of the press in praising his 'Industrial Peace' game of bluff-fam, such person may gather the necessary information from the following paragraphs taken from the "Editor and Publisher": "The trust magnates are taking a great deal of interest in the newspaper business now. John W. Gates, the steel magnate, is said to have furnished the capital with which George W. Hinman purchased the Chicago 'Inter-Ocean,' Senator W. A. Clark owns six of the leading newspapers of Montana. James J. Hill, the most prominent railroad figure in the central west, is the proprietor of the St. Paul 'Globe' and owns a controlling interest in the 'Pioneer Press' and the Minneapolis 'Tribune,' and holds a \$300,000 mortgage on the 'Post-Intelligencer' of Seattle. It is said that he also owns a controlling interest in the majority of the papers along the line of his railroad."

The Milwaukee, Wis., "Social Democratic Herald" is carrying its anti-revolutionary campaign against the "Volkzeitung" Kangaroo a bit too far. It is true that on July 10, 1899, the Kangaroos were made to revolute back and down with broken heads, and that, as far as "catastrophe" is concerned, it all fell upon them. That is all true. But it is not the whole truth.

That "Volkzeitung" crowd was essentially an Anti-God crowd. Their Socialism was summed up in their hatred of the "Pfaff" (Priest). And being very extensively made up of Philo-Semites, their Anti-Pfaff dogma was particularly intense. Now, then, since July 10, 1899, the Pfaffs have walked all over them. We know of not less than 20 Pfaffs that they have been since sitting under the drippings of. Was not that a revolution? Come, now, is it not? The age of revolutions is not yet over.

The March issue of the Denver, Col., "Miners Magazine," organ of the Western Federation of Miners, teems with evidences of a rancorous fight conducted against it by the Gompers A. F. of L. Those passages serve as commentary to the Gompers claim that it is heinous to attack "Organized Labor." Or does Gompers mean that Labor never is organized unless it is "horganized"?

The New York "Times" is not exactly yellow, but it does see news where there is no news, and it does ferret out secrets where there are no secrets, and it does "print all the news that's fit to print," even though the news, though fit, is not so. Its latest seeing is the absorption of Holland by Germany. It is especially strong in things relative to Germany, as for example in its recent declaration of war on that country. The secret of the matter is the much boasted alliance between the London "Times" and our little "Time," or "Times." It almost seems as though the staid and dignified defamer, and literary hanger-on of the English metropolis was selling our own unsophisticated mouth organ a few journalistic gold-bricks, and was making the sale with an object in view. The London "Times" is the example without an equal of the newspaper that has stuck consistently to its mission of defending, right or wrong, criminal or innocent, the dominant social class of England. That class has been hard hit, and the force behind the blow seems to be Germany rather than the United States. England has her lines here; she is weaker in Germany. For this reason the London "Times" has been using its influence, and the influence of the New York "Times," to further the interests of the class it supports. It is so in this "absorption" yell; it was so in its war between Germany and the United States yell. The men that control the New York "Times" are heavily interested in English financial matters, and consequently welcome anything that will benefit England, and themselves. Still that is not yellow; it is simply "getting all the money that's fit to make."

Wherever such ignominious conflicts are waged, and the colors of "Labor" are raised piratically, like flock to flock, employers and Organized Scabbery—joint pluckers of the Working Class—are seen to coalesce; wherever traitors to a ruled class bob up, the ruling class will ever "play them." It is, accordingly, no wonder to witness the evidences of an alliance between the Officers of the Brewers Union with the bosses in this city, where the former are succeeding in ousting firemen and engineers, and of an alliance between the Officers of Engineers and Firemen with the bosses in Cincinnati, where these Officers have succeeded in causing the lockout of, it is said, 1,200 brewers.

It may be a descending from the lofty heights of abstract Socialism to dig the scalpel into such ulcers as this conflict. But the thing must be done. Such ulcers are invaluable. They are simply the coming to a head of the festering mass below the surface. They bring fresh and crushing proof of an, at least for a long time to come, ineradicable tendency on the part of the Working Class perceptibly to gather into industrial organizations; they bring fresh and crushing proof that the tendency is so strong that, despite the sad experiences that should warn against it, it crystallizes into bodies ruled by Organized Scabbery; it brings fresh and crushing proof that the Political Movement of Labor must dominate the Industrial, if either is to be saved from utter shipwreck in the whirlpool whither the descending level of capitalist methods is suctioning the Class Struggle.

President Roosevelt will visit the Charleston fair on March 17th, and thus will keep a great holiday, and at the same time will place himself on exhibition. He does not fear the threats of violence, as there is nobody more courageous than he when there is nothing to be afraid of, as there certainly is nothing to be afraid of in this case.

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

DESCEND? YES! LET'S DESCEND AND LEARN.

The great conflict that has broken out between the United Brewers' Union, on the one hand, and the Unions of the Engineers and Firemen, on the other, is one of those occurrences that a Providence, inscrutable in its designs, periodically causes to flare up so as to illustrate "the ways" of Trades Unionism pure and simple, and thereby shoot rays of light across the path of the militant Socialists.

The facts in a nutshell are these: The officers of the Brewers Union demand that the engineers and firemen employed in the breweries, shall belong to the Brewers' Union; the officers of the Engineers and Firemen say: "Not by a jugful!" The officers of the Brewers Union push their point, setting up as a justification for their demand, that, not unless all the employees in a brewery are in the Brewers Union "could we tie up a brewery"; the officers of the Engineers and Firemen set up as a counter-justification the principle and cry of "Trade Autonomy." Nobody who has watched pure and simple Unionism will be deceived by the slogan of either side.

On the one side, the history of the brewers, such as it has been written in letters of fire on the records of "Unionism" by the Officers of the Brewers Union, amply explains what their anxiety to be "able to tie up" means. It does not mean solicitude for the subsidiary trades in establishments where the Brewers are the dominant body; it does not mean a readiness to take up the cudgel in behalf of these subsidiary trades when they are aggrieved. "What," have they more than once declared, "shall we go on strike every time this, that, or the other trade in a brewery has a grievance? We never would be without a strike on our hands!" And this is the attitude of each and every other set of Union officers in trades that work with subsidiary trades: it is the attitude of the officers of the International Typographical Union, which demands ruling powers over the "allied trades" and has again and again sacrificed stereotypers, pressmen, etc.; it is the attitude of the officers of the United Mine Workers, who have regularly sacrificed the interests of the mule drivers, etc.; it is the attitude of the officers of the Glassworkers, who again and again have sacrificed the "lehr boys" and other "subsidiary" departments. What, accordingly, the officers of the Brewers Union, together with the Officers of all such other Unions, mean by their anxiety to be "able to tie up" is to be able to subordinate the subsidiary trades to the level of pariahs under the heels of such Union Officers.

No better, on the other side, stands the case, in point of sincerity, with the "Trade Autonomists." No doubt they want "Autonomy"; but, in so far as they are sincere in wanting that, their sincerity is of a piece with that of their "We-want-to-be-able-to-tie-up" adversaries: these certainly want "to be able to tie up." Nevertheless, in the one case, as in the other, the insincerity lies in what is implied. Both imply the purpose to benefit their rank and file. Now, nothing is further removed from their real purpose. In fact, these Officers all know better. With only a small fraction of the brewers organized, and the well-known impossibility of organizing the majority, a threat to "tie up" a brewery can never be more than what the record of the Officers of the Brewers Union has established to wit, an opportunity for these Officers to levy blackmail in their own interests on those employers who prefer to pay blackmail rather than be inconvenienced. Similarly with the "Trade Autonomist" Officers. Accordingly, the conflict that has flared up is essentially a conflict between divisions of the Organized Scabbery: One set thinks it has power enough to take into its own hands the business of sharing or trying to share with the employer the spoils of the rank and file; the other set refuses to be crowded out of the business; and both operate their rank and file as food for cannon.

Whenever such ignominious conflicts are waged, and the colors of "Labor" are raised piratically, like flock to flock, employers and Organized Scabbery—joint pluckers of the Working Class—are seen to coalesce; wherever traitors to a ruled class bob up, the ruling class will ever "play them." It is, accordingly, no wonder to witness the evidences of an alliance between the Officers of the Brewers Union with the bosses in this city, where the former are succeeding in ousting firemen and engineers, and of an alliance between the Officers of Engineers and Firemen with the bosses in Cincinnati, where these Officers have succeeded in causing the lockout of, it is said, 1,200 brewers.

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Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—There are several questions I'd like to ask you about Socialism and the Socialist Labor Party.

UNCLE SAM—Give us the first. B. J.—How will you remove the prejudice there is to-day against the Socialist Labor Party?

U. S.—There is no prejudice to remove. B. J.—There isn't? Whr. lots of it! I could mention to you a dozen or more men who are full of prejudice against it.

U. S.—Did you ever read Artemus Ward's account of his wife's prejudice against getting up on cold mornings and building the fire?

B. J.—I don't call that a prejudice. U. S.—What do you call it? B. J.—I call that a dislike for a certain well understood thing.

U. S.—Ditto, ditto with the alleged "prejudice" of some people against the Socialist Labor Party.

B. J.—But— U. S.—These people don't entertain a prejudice against the Socialist Labor Party any more than Artemus Ward's Betsy Jane had a prejudice against getting up first and warming the house.

The groundwork of "prejudice" is a mistaken belief. She had no mistaken beliefs on the subject; she knew exactly what she meant; and did not want it. These people, who, you say, have a prejudice against the Socialist Labor Party, entertain no mistaken notions about the party; they know just what it stands for; and they, consistently enough, don't want it.

B. J.—Then they are right? U. S.—From their own standpoint, yes. I'll tell you who they are. One set consists of the moral and intellectual flotsam and jetsam of society; a lot of crooks and lightweights full of conceit; their aim is to fish in troubled waters, to "get there" at the expense and sacrifice of everything. These worthies have for the Socialist Labor Party the "prejudice" of the mouse for the cat. They know that they are thoroughly seen through. Some have been in the party before, and have been kicked out; others know they would have to join the kickers if they did get in. To all of them the Socialist Labor Party is a nuisance, and I can't blame them.

B. J.—But there are— U. S.—Another set consists of the "pure and simple" labor fakirs. So long as the S. L. P. was yet too weak to assert itself, so long as it used to play the despicable potroon role of a "complaisant husband," it was dearly loved by this second set, and they had a free field for their niquitous conduct against the rank and file of the workmen.

Now that's all changed. The S. L. P. has drawn the sword against all plunderers of the working class. These labor fakirs have felt our blows. They have no prejudice against us, they hate us, and they know why, they know that the S. L. P. has rung the knell of their doom.

B. J.—Yes; but there are people who fall under neither of these categories, and who oppose the S. L. P.

U. S.—All others oppose the S. L. P. honestly.

B. J.—Well, what will you do to gain their support? U. S.—They are divisible into two classes: Capitalists and such whose interests are dead set against us, and bona fide workers whose interests are with us, and don't yet see it—

B. J.—And how will you go about it to make these last ones see their interests? U. S.—By carrying on the warfare against capitalist rascality and all its outposts with ever-increasing relentlessness. Only that will bring victory because only that will clarify the situation. The "prejudices" against us are a reliable barometer of our progress.

Song of the Captain of Industry. When I was a lad I managed to squirm In an office boy for a brokerage firm; I cleaned the rug and the cuspidor, And at last bought and sold things on the floor—

I pushed along so successful And that now I am a captain of industry.

I watched the ticker and I took a chance. Now and then, on a slump or a sharp advance—

Things happened somehow to turn my way, And I bought out the brokerage firm one day—

Then I was the firm and the firm was me, I'd become a captain of industry.

I watched my chance and I gobbled blocks Of what I knew to be gilt-edged stocks—

I gobbled stocks wherever I could And wrecked roads where it would do me good;

The money came rolling in to me, And so I'm captain of industry.

I've a marble shack on the avenue, And a brownstone cottage at Newport, too; I've a splendid yacht and a private car, And my fame's wherever the railroads are—

I have pulled the strings so successful That now I'm a captain of industry.

I have dined where a prince sat down to dine, And few have wads that are bigger than mine;

I possess two hundred million plunks, When I travel I take along eighty trunks—

Oh I tell you what, it is great to be A glorious captain of industry.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

First—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless? Second—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organization? Third—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations? Fourth—Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations? Fifth—Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received, since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inaugurated that system in numbered letter I.]

[No contribution to the debate on the S. T. & L. A. has come in during the week.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

Eye-Opening Kangaroo Social Democratic Victory in Peekskill.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The election held here on the 4th of March marks one more notch in the ridiculous and disgraceful history of Kangaroodom.

When the campaign opened it was evident that the Republican party would leave nothing undone to regain what it lost last election. The Democrats, on the other hand, knew that their chance of success was not very good.

Taber, a "Labor Man" that was once elected on the Republican ticket, but stood in with the Democrats, was, as DAILY PEOPLE readers know, duly converted to the "Social Democracy" as soon as he found out that Democrats had no use for him. When the campaign approached, some Democrats claimed that Taber would make the best candidate; "no better than any other Democrat" others claimed. For some time it was pretty certain that Taber was to be nominated on the Democratic ticket. The politicians knew better. They knew that Taber, nominated in the Democratic convention, would not get the support of those Republicans who are against the Republican machine. Consequently, a man by name of Sparrow was nominated, a very passive man and not at all active in politics. He promptly declined next day. Now everybody knew that the Democrats would endorse Taber, who had been nominated by the Social Democrats. But one thing was overlooked: the election laws had been amended in 1901: no committee that is selected to fill vacancies can endorse a candidate that has already been nominated by another party. Here the Democratic politicians had a problem to solve. The question was whether to leave the ticket unfilled with the understanding to support Taber, for the election of the Democrats since he stood with them on all party questions. But then that would have been an open game and the independent Republican vote which was supposed to be against the machine, which is like Tammany on a small scale, could not be gotten if party lines were drawn. It was decided to fill the office, and a very insignificant candidate was put on the ticket. Now commenced the campaign.

The Peekskill News, an independent paper, but which supports the Democratic party all along, came out with a whole page editorial for Taber. To conceal its purpose it was also for Smith, the Republican candidate in another district. The Kangaroo came out with a leaflet telling what good things Taber and Andrew Holmes have done for the village, they having built a wall and saved the village \$300; and that they have saved lots of money which would have gone to the contractor. The main argument was: "Just think of it, a job that the contractor wanted \$500 for, we Socialists done for less than two hundred! Now do you see what the Socialists can do if elected?" The News at the same time had columns upon columns about Taber. I quote from the News of February 20th after the Socialist Labor Party had exposed Taber and showed him up a fake: "The question at issue does not deal with Mr. Taber's personal differences with the bosses of the Socialist Labor Party, the question is, has Mr. Taber truly represented the material interests of the taxpayers and has he been on the side of good and economical government? We believe that he has, and if the taxpayers believe the same they should certainly see to it that he is elected and returned to the Board for another term." Keep in mind that only property holders have a right to vote upon appropriations and raising money in general for any purpose.

The News, February 27th: "The taxpayers know when they are well off: they will vote for Smith and Taber and leave the Board of Trustees alone." Smith, it will be remembered, is the regular Republican candidate.

The News March 4th: "A vote for Taber is a vote for the taxpayers." Again: "Will you stand up and be counted with the Italians? Beth Taber is the man, vote for him." The Italians are supposed to vote the Republican ticket, for they work on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. And so on, the paper was actually filled with Taber and Taxes.

Now comes the comical part. The wall, the Kangaroo wall, that Andrew Holmes built "to give a practical illustration of socialism" that wall collapsed a few days before election at the very time that the Kangaroo were distributing leaflets calling attention to the "wall." The whole Kangaroo structure lay in ruins, which of course was material for fun. Everybody laughed, except the Kangaroo. They knew what that meant.

From the time the campaign opened to the last day, the name of the supposed

candidate on the Democratic ticket was not mentioned. Two days before election, while giving out literature, we came across what at first glance was supposed to be a circular from the Republican party. It was headed "Confidential to the Republican Voters." That circular was issued by the Kangaroo. It was intended to entrap the Republican voters. It was of course a Taber circular.

Election day came about. It opened with hard work by the Republicans for their candidate and the Democrats for Seth Taber, the Social Democrat. The foreman in the shop where I work, a strong Democrat, agitated for Seth Taber and Smith. About 12 o'clock the rumor was spread that the Democratic candidate withdrew in favor of Seth Taber! The rumor spread again; the Democratic heeler kept on hard at work for Taber, the Social Democrat. The Democratic politicians did nothing to counteract the rumor. Everything was done that politicians know when in a hunt for patronage. And now came the catastrophe, or climax of the farce, in which the breaking down of the Kangaroo "Socialist Wall" was an episode. The election closes. The ballots are counted. And TABER IS DUMPED. Like the Kangaroo wall, the Kangaroo candidate with Democratic endorsement was a heap of ruins.

Taber, who received quite a Democratic party vote, though defeated, ran far ahead of the Kangaroo ticket. The other Kangaroo vote at the last village election. While the S. L. P. firm, as a rock, resisted the storm raised by these traitors to the Working Class; kept its last village election vote of 45 and raised it to 50.

In conclusion I wish to say that a short time before election the people of this village voted for or against a city charter. The proposed qualification clause as the village property qualification clause as the village charter. The Social Democrat Taber voted for this, he being on a committee to prepare it. And at the same time when the Kangaroo advertised that "Wall" they also promised the people the extension of the franchise. That is galls; Kangaroo galls at that.

The News of March 5th says, speaking of the result of the election: "On the 14th of February, the day before the Republican and Democratic caucuses met, the News declared for Smith and Taber, the two trustees whose terms of office expired. We took that position trusting that the Republicans would renominate Smith and that the DEMOCRATS WOULD ENDORSE TABER, who had already been nominated by the Social Democrats. The Republicans did not disappoint us. The Democrats did and incidentally killed their OWN CHANCES OF SUCCESS. Here is a beautiful illustration of having TWO OR THREE DIFFERENT BRANDS OF DEMOCRACY in town, instead of getting down and all pulling together." The News refers to the regular Democracy, the Jeffersonian Democracy, and of course the Social Democracy as the two or three brands. I can furnish you with all copies of the News containing the above extracts. The Social Democrat Andrew Holmes will now have to go to work, for the Republicans have the Mayoralty and have their own man for the job. To retain the job Holmes worked like a beaver. The Kangaroo had not a single speaker nor a meeting, they wholly relied upon the Democratic party. They were afraid a speaker might harm them, for they knew "what is what."

CHAS. ZOLTE, Peekskill, N. Y., March 6.

[By all means, send those papers. Can't you send a picture of that emblematic "Kangaroo Wall" along with them? ED. THE PEOPLE.]

Helping Out the Sinking Ship in Massachusetts.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The standing of the Kangaroo Social Democracy as a buffer for the capitalist class has been clearly demonstrated by the enactment of the following by the General Court of Massachusetts:—

Chapter 56 Laws of 1902. Be it enacted, etc., as follows:—

Section 1. The party heretofore designated as the Democratic Social party shall hereafter upon ballots and otherwise be designated as the Socialist party.

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved February 3rd, 1902.

According to this law a set of freaks with a rapidly decreasing vote have been relieved of the necessity of filing nomination papers for their new name. A new political party has been created by legislative enactment instead of through the ordinary channel of a state election.

The general court realizing that their chances of maintaining the position of a political party are small anyway take this means of helping them and at the same time striking a blow at the Socialist Labor Party. One of the results of this enactment is that the Socialist Labor Party is using a party name to precede and qualify the word Labor, necessitating, if the S. L. P. nominations are filed by nomination papers, the dropping altogether of the word party and adding to the name on the ballot the words nom. paper. The Socialist Labor Party name has heretofore been printed in full on the ballots of this State without frills or furbelows, and unless I greatly mistake the temper of the organized class conscious proletariat of Massachusetts their party name will stand clear and unswayed on the ballots of future elections, and at each recurring election the capitalist class will shiver when they see the Socialist Labor Party square come out of each election with ranks unbroken and reinforcements being added. Very likely the next move of the capitalist class in Massachusetts will be the enactment of laws similar to those of Minnesota. They had better hurry, their day is waning.

With an experience of ten years in the politics of Massachusetts, the last five being as a class conscious wage slave in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party, I can safely predict the ignominious failure of this attempt on the part of the capitalist class to rehabilitate their decoy ducks under a new name. In fact they may legislate "till the cows come home" they cannot put any life into the Kangaroo Social Democracy.

There is no more enough class consciousness in the Massachusetts proletariat to repel any and all attacks of the capitalist class on the political field, whether

through their decoy ducks the Kangaroo Social Democracy and the pure and simple or "organized scabbery," or directly by legislation disfranchising the class conscious working class. While there is yet much that can be improved in the S. L. P. organization the comrades need not worry much over this or other moves of the capitalist class in aid of their decoy ducks. Instead of worrying let each and all roll up their sleeves, explain to their shopmates and fellow wage slaves the full meaning of this move and the answer next November will be such as will make the capitalist class shiver in their stolen boots. Let us make this coming election a sign post that will make the robber class not alone of this State and nation shiver, but the whole system of capitalism. This can be done by earnest and intelligent effort.

Remember, comrades, that even if we come out of next November's battle with ranks unbroken, but not reinforced, it will be still a victory much better if we take a long step forward towards the Socialist Republic.

JER. O'FHELLY, Abington, Mass., March 1.

"In the Name of Religion."

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Assemblage Ahern is fathering "in the name of religion," as ignominious a bill as can be imagined. The bill is in the interest of the Mount Magdalene School of Industry.

As I am a resident of Troy and somewhat familiar with this Mount Magdalene School of Industry so-called, I would like to say a little on this phase of capitalist development. The Mount Magdalene Institute is not an Industrial School at all. But on the contrary it is a place where Convict Labor is exploited to its uttermost. The institution is known as the Home of Good Shepherd, a Reformatory for prostitute women.

All in the name of religion, this institution is absorbing slowly but surely all of the laundry work of this city. It does the work for the principal hotels, the steamboat lines and their wagon calls from door to door, gathering up the domestic laundry work; and why? Because they can do it much cheaper than the people of Troy who formerly did this work. They have the most highly improved methods and all the modern machinery. This establishment is one immense factory. They also take all kinds of work from the collar shops, especially that part of the work done on sewing machines—and this is all done in the name of Religion.

I suppose the people who manage this institution know by experience that the prostitutes, after putting in their term of imprisonment are so demoralized that an exposure is improbable. The feature of this institution is that it is supposed to be a Reformatory. But what is it? A House of Convict Labor competing with the wash woman and the collar girls, using the modern machinery of production to throw more women and girls on the pavement, forcing them to sell their bodies for bread, and to wind up in the courts and land in the Mount Magdalene prison, there to be sheared in good capitalist fashion. And remember, this is done in the name of Religion.

This institution is like all other capitalist concerns. It is never satisfied with prosperity. It has a monopoly of the local courts. It seeks now to grab the State. They have put an immense addition on their works, and hence Ahern's Bill. And don't forget, gentle reader, this is done in the name of Religion. This Ahern, at one time, was a metal polisher. His union took part some years ago in a political contest, which resulted in the election to the Assembly of one James P. Hooley, a moulder on the issue of "Anti-Convict Labor." He now is the "workingman's friend," being one himself. Why, sure, when the Legislature closes he rejoins his union and he's a "good union man" until the next election; he then gets the endorsement of the Central, Fakirization, and as soon as elected he has to resign for there is "no politics in the union," don't you know?

Like James P. Hooley, he never goes back to his trade, but gets a fine soft job from the telephone companies; and why? Because he serves the capitalist's interests.

But this bill he fathers "in the name of Religion." Mystery! are the ways of Providence. A FREE LANCE, Troy, N. Y., March 2.

A London, Ont., Play in Two Acts.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The following is a result of an interview with exact copy of the documents: PART I. This is to certify that Harry Winslade has been granted a permit to work in A. Talbot & Co. by the executive of Typographical Union 133. J. McLEAN, President.

I'm as good a Socialist as anybody! Says John McLean, president. This was during a propaganda meeting on the Market Square here in London, when John tried to defend the paper with which he is employed from the Buzz Saw. The paper had with the others of this city been misleading the workers all through the "Provincial Campaign" which capital fought with all manner of corruption against the S. L. P.

"You are too abusive and will never gain your end?" Now John is a Tory Socialist, and it is very much whispered that he is a member of the "Socialist League Wrylittles," and he thought he would like to represent the workers as a School Trustee, but his "Tory Masters" could not find room on their "Municipal Slate" for John for 1902. So they kindly asked John not to split their vote, and they would give him an honorary position on the "High School Board" to fit him for the future, and part him the honor for John.

mit telling them to do the best they could. He drifted around jobbing and doing the best he could, finally answering an ad. for printers at St. Thomas, 20 miles distant. \$1.25 was all they were paying. So, being in debt and broke, he agreed to stay one week, keeping company with another member of 133, who was getting same rate. At the end of the week the wages were advanced to \$1.50 per day. After six weeks he accepted a job back in London in a "union shop" which went under soon after. He started laboring again, and finally, at the solicitation of his former boss, he accepted his old job back, for which the permit was granted. In February, 1901, one month later when he went to pay his dues, when the financial secretary told him he would have to come out as he was not getting the scale.

"If you get me a job or protect my home I will come out." "Oh, we have nothing to do with that," was the reply.

John McLean says he never granted a permit to anyone without signing the scale, and the "Elephant" 133 is not fast enough to ask even to see it, but what can the workers expect from such misleaders of labor as Jno. McLean. "Tory, I'm as good a Socialist as you," or any of his ilk?

W. A. Hardy was forced from his job when the linotype was introduced in the shop where he was employed, he got a job on the street railway, was called out on strike, went laboring and finally got work in a job shop, then was fined and expelled for ratting. The Buzz Saw will be kept busy during the coming campaign, for the Trades Council has adopted "Independent Political action" with a grand platform, and John, being a delegate to that body, they have called on the elephant to withdraw him as a delegate. But John says he did not run for private reason of his own. So the Elephant says he must be admitted. So we watch the whole bunch of them and tell more later. F. T. London, Ont., Feb. 28.

Tom Johnson Prevaricates and Shows the White Feather.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The following is a literal copy of the answer received from Tom L. Johnson to our challenge which appeared in the WEEKLY of February 1: "Replying to your letter of the 6th, instant, would say that I am too much occupied now to comply with your request. I endorse that part of the socialist program that would destroy monopoly by the municipal ownership of certain privileged institutions. Wouldn't it be better for you to arrange a debate with some one who opposes your entire program?"

Yours very sincerely, He dodged the question entirely. We said nothing about municipal ownership and are opposed to it the way the Johnsons want the thing. We simply proposed to affirm that involuntary servitude existed in the United States—contrary to the constitution. G. H. ROYAL, Lampasas, Tex., Feb. 25.

How a Strike Was Won Without the Assistance of the "Union."

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Employees of the firm of Heller & Wyburg, 24-26 West Fourth street, manufacturers of ladies' waists, had declared a strike for higher wages and better conditions, as it was reported in the DAILY PEOPLE. When the strikers went out on strike, they applied to the Union for assistance, but the Union, which is thoroughly pure and simple, has pressing affairs to attend to other than the interests of the working people. It needs its time to help the Organized Scabbery in its schemes against the "Abend-Blatt." The pure and simple union refused, not only every little bit of aid to the strikers, but active members in good standing of that so-called "union" took the places of the strikers and were absolutely working as professional scabs at the above. But the firm found them incompetent, and was compelled to ask for a committee of the strikers. Some of the strikers had found work in other places. But they came together and selected a committee who visited the firm and without any arguments the firm gave in all the demands of the strikers which were the following:

- 1. All the "Union" and non-Union scabs shall be discharged. 2. All the strikers without any exception shall be accepted. 3. The head cutter (who is a member of the Manhattan Knife Cutters' Union), and was a scab agent during the strike to be discharged. 4. The prices of the various parts shall be raised 25 per cent. All the workers are now working under the new settlement. Every one of the employees who are now working up there gave \$10 as a security that he or she would not stay away from the others that in case the said firm does not keep the agreement, shall all as one body leave the work immediately.

Can the pure and simple Unions prove such a victory since its existence? It can prove only one thing, that they boycotted the "Abend Blatt," which boycott will remain a disgrace to them till they reach their graves. S. GOMBERG, New York, Feb. 25.

That "Protest Meeting."

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The hand bills, which advertised that "protest" meeting in Cooper Institute of Feb. 13, announced as the first speaker Dan De Larey. I thought to myself, the devil, what new star is arising on the political horizon of the "Volkszeitung's" Multi-Cocn party? This Dan De Larey is called "Dan the Short," to distinguish him from the otherwise undistinguishable Dan Harris, who is called "Long Dan." But among those who did not appear was the advertised, "Dan the Short." An he was right. In a moment of self-consciousness he must have realized that he would only have displayed his ignorance, and buried himself for all time.

Only imagine if one of the cigarmakers present would have asked: "Mr. De Larey, how can you, as President of Union 144, demand of an employer that he shall make a contract with you for one year you did with Klein in 75th street? You know very well that your name at the election of the cigarmakers

in the 2nd District was scratched by nearly half of the voters; and if you had not been the only candidate for President, you would have met the same fate as the now ex-president of the unfortunate Strike Committee, Rosenstein, who received "fully" 44 votes, and was dumped. Therefore, you little Bonaparte, take the advice: get something into your cranium before you enter a field which to plow you haven't the least conception." That's what any cigarpaker present would have called out to him.

And now I come to a second one who was also announced as a "speaker." This is our old acquaintance, Morris Brown, Secretary of Cigarmakers' Union 144. He undoubtedly said to himself: "My talking is tin, but my silence is gold, for me." Undoubtedly "Long Dan," whose motto is: "By the Devil! who pays me for that?" gave him a not uncertain wink. And therefore also the courageous Morris valiantly retreated. The unsophisticated onlooker may draw a picture of the tender soul of the "Volkszeitung's" Socialist "Candidate for Controller" last election. He, the one who in the Central Fakirized Union stirred up things about the Civic Federation, did not have the courage of a man to stand up for what he had instigated, like Goethe's Magician's Apprentice, who conjured the spirits and then could not get rid of them. He accordingly, held discourse with himself in this wise: "Now, see here, Morris; at the next cigarmakers' election your \$18.00 job may fall into other hands, if you go to this meeting." This would not be cause for sorrow to many, as Mr. Brown then would have an opportunity to find out that he could not earn half the yearly income of what he has to-day. And such spineless characters have the temerity to style themselves "Socialists," and the "Volkszeitung" prostitute puts them on a pedestal.

But just as the intelligent part of the German workmen rose up in disgust and gave the "Volkszeitung" a kick, so should we, the members of Cigarmakers' Union 144 follow their example and prove at the next election to the bazzart Brown that No. 144 has exist-d before him and in the future will get along without him. H. New York, March 3.

Bishop Potter Challenged.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The enclosed is a copy of a letter mailed this day to Bishop Potter.

G. H. ROYAL, Lampasas, Tex., Feb. 24, 1902.

ENCLOSURE.

Lampasas, Texas, Feb. 24, 1902.

Rev. Henry C. Potter, New York.

Dear Sir:—We would like to debate with you on the following proposition. We will affirm that the enactment and enforcement of appropriate legislation to carry into effect the demand for the abolition of involuntary servitude in the United States found in the 13th amendment would be the establishment of the Socialist Republic and the fulfillment of all the political demands of the Socialist Labor Party.

The debate to be carried on through the columns of any newspaper or magazine you may select. Each side to have three articles of not more than five hundred words each. A Confederate veteran, born and raised in the midst of slavery, of slave holding ancestry, I do not expect to make any apology for chattel slavery, but want to be shown in what respect the economic or social condition of the wage worker and tenant farmer is better than that of the chattel slave of fifty years ago. In Alabama where I was raised I was taught in the Presbyterian Sunday school and from the pulpit that slavery was a Divine institution and that the Abolitionist was as bad a man as the Socialist of this day is said to be.

Jefferson said "Error ceases to be dangerous when truth is left free to combat it." You are hereby invited to show us the error of our way! G. H. ROYAL.

Too Sweet to Blush Unseen.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—On reading "The Locomotive" of November, 1901, I ran across the account of "another victory" for organized labor that had never been made public until the "American Machinist" published it.

Following the good action of the "Locomotive," I pass it along, and show that not so many flowers would blush unseen either. Here you have it: "Taking the Bull" by the Horns. "A certain general manager has developed what seems to us to be quite a novel way of dealing with the union problem.

"Shortly after employing a man in his machine shop he received several letters from another town informing him that it was a man who was very bad specimen, that he was an agitator from Agitator town, that he stimulated the workmen to do all sorts of disagreeable things, and that he was a bad citizen generally, and a bad man—a disturbing element, in short. "Calling the man into his office the Manager said to him: 'I understand that you are an agitator, and that you devote a good deal of energy to stirring up dissatisfaction and trouble.'

"I don't know that I have done anything particularly wrong in that line," the man replied, "although I have taken an active part in some labor difficulties." "Well," said the superintendent, "IF YOU CAN HANDLE MEN IN THE WAY THESE LETTERS SAY YOU CAN, AND MAKE THEM DO THINGS THAT THEY OTHERWISE WOULD NOT DO, I THINK YOU CAN HANDLE THEM IN THIS SHOP IF YOU HAVE A MIND TO; and I want you to take charge of all the lathe work, and see that it is performed in good shape, and that a full day's work is done. In other words, I should like you to be foreman of the lathe department."

The man was astonished, of course, but he said that he would take hold of it and do the best he could, and this he has been doing ever since; the superintendent being ready to testify that he

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

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

J. C. CLEVELAND, O.—Can't be coaxed or tured into taking a hand in the debate on the S. T. & L. A. by any such questions. They will be tabulated with the rest of the questions.

"THE WAGE WORKER." DETROIT, MICH.—The questions put in your February issue would not be taken up without meddling with the S. T. & L. A. debate now in progress. Soon as the debate closes you will be answered categorically. Should the matter slip out, drop a reminder. What you could do to help us is to publish the article we took from your columns with the running comments we made there. We would be glad to see more satisfactory replies to our readers than your reply to them that the DAILY PEOPLE published it with comments.

M. G. F. NEW YORK.—Let: The debate on the Alliance is only for Party members. Your point, being purely dialectical may be taken up here. When you say that, the setting up of the weak Alliance against the existing Labor organizations is "Don-Quixotic," you impale yourself on one of the two horns of a dilemma. Either, you must be of the opinion that the pure and simple labor organizations are more practical than the old capitalist parties—a rip-roaring absurdity! Or, you must recognize that the capitalist parties ARE infinitely stronger than the existing pure and simple labor organizations, and the weak S. L. P. "Quixotic" in attacking those parties and, should you win, the sponge—a bit of truth to nature self-protection. We are not kind-hearted enough to dis-empower you; fact is we are cruel enough to enjoy the sight of your self-impalement.

W. E. K. CHICAGO, ILL.—Let: Your charge that, because the S. L. P. opposes the "Don-Quixotic," therefore it "wants people to fight," is a false conclusion. The charge is of a piece with that other that "reformers" often make. They charge the S. L. P. with wanting rather no loaves than half a loaf. We have repeatedly shown this charge false. We have shown that the S. L. P. with every a tenth of a loaf, but that the S. L. P. refused a thing even if it fact that the whole loaf of bread, when the real question at issue was the quantity but the quality of the thing in question. We showed that all the alleged "half loaves" were nothing but injuries, were stone instead of bread. And so with these "Socialist Co-operatives." Don't spend time "charging the Party with wanting more loaves than the party can stomach." Rather enlighten us on how "Socialist Co-operatives" will not do infinitely more mischief than the "Don-Quixotic" Socialists. Europe to take hold of every stick of European Socialism. In other words, stick to the question.

2nd: Your other matter will be promptly looked into and sent to you.

"D. C. F." PITTSBURG, KANS.—If by "Federalism" of Labor you mean the American Federation of Labor (or was it Hanna has taken in tow through Gomper's eyes. All the capitalist papers in this city represent it as a matter of course, the Kangaroo papers too.

"N. Y." NEW YORK.—The statement by the "Federal" Committee of Typographical Union No. 6 that the fight is for the right of all organized labor is false. The contract that the Union admits it was willing to sign with the "Federal" was a clause in the 5th—in which the Union was to interfere with any other mechanical department of the "Sun." In other words, if the "Sun" struck out, every other department Typo. No. 6 would let that branch of labor paddle its own canoe.

J. J. E. ST. LOUIS, MO.—1st: Eugene V. Debs declared himself a Socialist shortly after he was freed from confinement for "contempt." During the following campaign he came out for Debs (1896).

2nd: The "Social Democracy" organization was launched in Chicago, at Handel Hall, June 17, 1897.

3rd: The "Social Democracy" party, whose headquarters were established in Chicago, was organized the next year in Chicago, at the very first annual convention of the "Social Democracy" (1898).

At that convention the "Social Democracy" was to smash, and a party was organized. Let you slip into an error, that seems easy to slip into, that Social Democracy party disappeared after the Indiana "Unity Convention" of last year. This is no tangible organization left of that party to-day outside of Wisconsin. The thing now generally known as "Social Democracy," and that goes under a variety of names, is not the "Social Democracy" organization as made up mainly of political and economic crooks whom the S. L. P. expelled. The shining light G. A. Hoehn of your party, of deputy sheriff celebrity—is one of them.

4th: The Party resolution to organize the wage workers into the S. T. & L. A. was adopted at the national convention of the Party, held in this city, July, 1896.

W. W. NEWARK, N. J.—April 12th, is a good day for it. If possible, yes. Send a reminder.

"D. H." NEW YORK.—1st: The mistake lies in the use of the term "capitalist" instead of "capitalist class." It is a mistake, it surely is a slipshod expression.

2nd: The difference between the "new value" and the "old value" is that each stage of production by Labor, and the wages Labor receives may be justly said to be ALL "wages withheld." But they may not be "net profits" to the individual capitalist who absorbs them at each stage of production. He may have to share his feelings with the money-lender, the landlord, etc.; but these are all of the capitalist class, and the capitalist class gets it all. Not infrequently, in order to conceal the enormous profits of the capitalist class, the individual capitalist concern ostensibly reduces its profits by alleging "interest," etc., which, however, through various subterranean conduits, are paid to himself, his family, or those who are paid out of the feelings, can be justly reduced from the profits, any more than the moneys which the capitalist lavishes on his wife and beef to keep him in a fighting-cock trim of mind towards his workmen. The tax-absorbing government is very appreciably himself or his class.

3rd: Cost of materials, directly and indirectly needed in production, and also the wear and tear of the plant, do not go into "new value." They reappear in the product in no more than their original value.

4th: Of course, the statement under No. 2 applies in all its rigidity only to the capitalist system under the Socialist System, the "new value" would not be produced with strict technicalness, go wholly to the individual producer as his private property. Via the collective system, the conditions would be made and deducted by him out of the "new value" that he produced, towards the reserve fund from which plant enlargements, machinery, gymnasia, etc., etc., etc. are to be defrayed. However, this is no reduction of the "new value" created; the individual profits from all such matters.

F. H. SHERRODSVILLE, O.—Your correction came too late for insertion.

T. S. M. CHICAGO, ILL.—We know of no Kangaroo Editor—do you?—who could not be bought off. It is the craving for a job that made them. Kangaroo's little better job would make them anything else.

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

Will Boston Answer?

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Will you kindly answer me why Morris Kaplan left Section of the S. L. P. in Boston, or was he fired out? M. P. Chicago, Ill., March 4th.

Pigs and Poetry.

A Western packing company is circulating the following trade circular in England:

"To our friends across the sea we send greetings. As the years roll by we are drawn nearer and nearer together by Christian Blood and Money Ties, and may this ever be. We are located in a section that grows a pig that, for leanness and quality, comes nearer to your homegrown and Canadian pigs than any that can be raised in any part of the States. We are now putting up a class of light fancy English and Irish meats, that for delicacy of cure and extreme mildness, cannot be furnished by any other packing company in the Great West. Your wants can always be supplied by our friends and sole agents, Messrs. — & —

"May all your ways be pleasantness, And all your days be peace. Yours truly,

"THE PACKING COMPANY," New York Tribune.

OFFICIAL

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

Regular meeting held on March 7th, at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street. Absent and excused, Julius Hammer, A Klein elected chairman and, in the absence of the Recording Secretary, R. Katz was elected to act in his place.

Section San Francisco sent a letter of inquiry containing a number of questions as to the rights of the section relative to an appeal from a decision of the State Executive Committee. Secretary was instructed to reply and answer the questions asked.

Section New York sent a letter of inquiry containing a number of questions as to the rights of the section relative to an appeal from a decision of the State Executive Committee. Secretary was instructed to reply and answer the questions asked.

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E. C. Schmidt.....107 Christian Bohnen.....103 Donald Ferguson.....101 Victor Frankel.....55 Isaac Rapp.....40 It further reported that Comrade De Leon will deliver two lectures during the month of March entitled—"Two Pages from Roman History."

Subdivisions were urged to send two delegates each to a May Day Conference to be held on Saturday, March 29, 1902; 8 p. m. in the Daily People Building to arrange for the celebration of International Labor Day.

The following members were elected to assist the Entertainment Committee—J. Brennan, H. Malmberg, H. Greenberg, J. Kelly, D. Ferguson, M. Winauer, A. Gilhaus, A. Ulrich and E. C. Schmidt. The Entertainment Committee reported its decision to award a silk banner to the Assembly District selling the largest number of tickets for the Concert on March 16, 1902.

Sections Troy and Schenectady, S. L. P., have engaged Comrade Lucien Sanial to deliver six lectures, three in Troy and three in Schenectady. The Troy lectures will be held at the Socialist Labor Party Headquarters, 351 River street.

Tickets for the three lectures are 50 cents, or 25 cents for single lecture. Tickets are now on sale at De Lu & Ryan's meat market, 152 Fourth street, Troy.

Sunday evening, March 23rd, subject: "Karl Marx's Law of Value or the Irrepressible Conflict Between Capital and Labor."

Tuesday evening, March 25th, subject: "The Class Struggle in America, or Economics and Politics."

Thursday evening, March 27th, subject: "International Capitalism and International Socialism, or the Social Revolution."

The Schenectady dates are Saturday evening, March 22, Monday evening March 24, Wednesday evening, March 26. Subjects same as Troy.

Commune Celebration in Section Cleveland, S. L. P., has arranged for a Commune commemoration to be held Sunday, March 16th, at Germania Hall, on Erie street, commencing at 3 P. M. sharp.

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Section Lawrence, S. L. P., will celebrate the Paris Commune on Sunday March 23, 2:30 P. M., in Weaver's Hall, 313 Common street. A lecture on the Commune will be given.

Section San Francisco, S. L. P., will hold a Commune Festival at its headquarters, 832 Howard street, between Fourth and Fifth, Saturday evening, March 22. Comrade Austin Lewis will deliver an instructive address on the significance of and the lessons taught by that historic event.

Section New York City, Boroughs Manhattan and Brooklyn, Handsome five piece suit of silk upholstered parlor furniture, from A. Klein, W. Heyman, and A. Weinstock; baby's dress, Miss Katz; Arm and Hammer shaving mug and two bottles of cologne, S. Snyder; picture of Karl Marx in heavy gilt frame, from H. Minshall; Gentleman's pocket knife, from M. Saloman.

Section New York City, Boroughs Manhattan and Brooklyn, Copy of Karl Marx's "Wage Labor and Capital Free Trade," from the Second and Fourth, A. D.; baby's white reefer, from Miss Ray Hershchman; two fancy ribbon head rests, whisk broom holder, two fancy pin cushions, two pair of ornaments, two pair vases, jardiniere and ornament, Mrs. Touroff; toilet set, G. Abelson. Amsterdam, N. Y., two hand made doilies, Mrs. Maggie Playford; Selleville, Pa., sugar set and cigars, H. D. Deutsch; West Hoboken, N. J., fancy paper weight, Ernest Alzoino; Flint, Mich., "Alliance-man," 50 cents.

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NEWS FROM THE... FIELD OF LABOR.

Old-Age Pensions by Corporations. Capitalism is notoriously hypocritical. Under the guise of philanthropy it welds closer the chains of wage slavery and perpetrates the very offenses which it falsely condemns in others wherever its peculiar system is attacked.

The general theory of these schemes provide for pensions to employees seventy years of age who have been employed at least twenty-five consecutive years, the amount of the pension being based on the average wages paid during the ten years preceding the age-limit.

Insurance statistics show that very few persons attain the ripe old age of seventy, even under the most favorable circumstances; the average life of the wealthy class, for instance, reaching about fifty-two years.

No one will be found with the hardihood to declare that the conditions of modern industrial life are conducive of longevity to the worker, i. e., that the conditions partake of the qualities that are comprised in the phrase "favorable circumstances," and that as a consequence the average life of the worker is also about fifty-two years of age.

Insurance statistics place the average life of the workers nearer thirty-two than fifty-two years.

All the evidence at hand points to the conclusion that the conditions of modern industry do not conduce to the worker's longevity. The final report on Labor, issued by the National Industrial Commission, and commented on in this column three weeks ago, shows that there is an increased intensity of exertion in modern industry, which shortens the trade life of the workers and renders them useless before their fiftieth year.

This increased intensity of exertion is also greatly responsible for the large number of workers who are annually killed and incapacitated. With the workers vitally sapped at fifty, with the continual reduction in their number through death and injury, their prospects of attaining the biblical and the capitalist allotment of three score and ten years are not very bright; all of which does not show a condition of affairs conducive to long life for the working class.

The few workers who do reach this allotment, who despite the adverse industrial conditions, attain the age of seventy, are shamefully treated during the ten years service on which the payment of their pension is based; during that period they are given inferior positions at decreased wages—at wages less on the average than those of the best years spent in the corporation's service.

To-day it is the rule with all corporations to employ a man over thirty-five years of age. This means that, in the future, a man who receives a pension at seventy years of age, must have been in the corporation's employment thirty-five years, the ten feeblest and most poorly paid years will form the basis upon which a pension shall be paid him.

The twenty-five years of comparatively robust and "well-paid" labor is to count for naught. The most profitable years to the company are to count for the least with the pensioned employe!

Heretofore it has been the policy of the capitalist class to preach personal independence to the working class. This, so they claimed, would enable the workers to save and provide for their old age. To rely upon any other means than their individual selves for such provision was denounced as a debasement of character, and the death of independence to progress, civilization, and so ad nauseam.

The workers were especially taught to beware of Socialism, which contemplated the destruction of this fine trait and all that hung thereby. One was constantly reminded, when reading their argument, of the refrain of one of Riley's child poems, "The Goblins 'll get you, if you don't watch out," only in this instance the refrain ran, "The Socialists 'll get you, if you don't watch out."

How comes it then, that the capitalist class is found deliberately ignoring the essence of its own teachings? How is it that we find it destroying individual independence, with personal provision for old age, and its reliance on self and self alone? Clearly capitalism no longer affords the means by which the workers can be independent and provide for themselves. They must be taken care of. That is one reason. The principal reason, however, is to be found in the capitalist necessity of subjugating the workers so that they can be exploited at the increased intensity of exertion which is so marked a requirement of modern industry.

They, and not the Socialists, must, accordingly, "get" the workers. Judging from present appearances they have got them—temporarily. The modus operandi of the scheme, which is very simple, proves this. Should a worker rebel against any rule of a corporation with a pension fund, he will lose his pension through discharge. When it is recollected that closely connected with the pension fund, there are also sick benefits and death insurance, the loss entailed by rebelling becomes all the greater and more apparent. Thus the poor wage slave who was at first simply afraid of losing only his job, is now afraid of also losing his pension, his sick benefits and the death insurance for his family.

Having fastened their philanthropic chains about him, the capitalist class can rattle the workers to death. Such schemes, however, will not help the capitalist class. They make no provision for the large mass of unemployed, or of the constantly shifting bodies of men, whom slack times and crises drive from employer to employer, making continued service of thirty-five years duration an impossibility. And in the course of time the fallacy of capitalist philanthropy will be exposed by its practical operations, while the workers will find as devoid of benefit to them, as "the freedom of contract" and many other of the revolutionary "blessings" of capitalism were found to be.

Capitalist paternalism, with its fine "philanthropy" must give way to fraternalism, with its equitable and just system of distribution, which would extend the provisions requisite for a life befitting old age, without debauching or destroying the character and lives of the workers.

NEWS FROM THE... FIELD OF CAPITAL.

Cost Under Consolidation. A little paragraph has been going the rounds of the newspaper press that is of vast import in these days of consolidation and international competition. Its significance will be mostly appreciated abroad, where many industries have been prostrated because of the absence of the form of industry with which it deals, and it will consequently serve to demonstrate to foreign countries the excellence of that form, from a competitive standpoint, with the result that that form will be generally introduced in Europe and Asia, if possible.

The paragraph is as follows: "The 'Iron Age' has made an investigation of the economies effected by the United States Steel Corporation as regards the cost of production, and reaches the conclusion that in a thoroughly organized industrial consolidation the reduction of the manufacturing costs is little less than revolutionary. This would seem to furnish a satisfactory explanation of the policy of the Steel Corporation in opposing the advance in prices which the condition of the consumptive demand would warrant."

This would seem to furnish a satisfactory explanation also of the general policy of the capitalist class to consolidate and to unify industry, transportation and commerce to an extent heretofore unheard or even dreamt of. It offers an explanation of the many other news paragraphs of recent date which informed the reading public of the formation of "A Candy Trust," "A Perfume Trust," "A Condensed Milk Trust" and "A Western Flour Combination." It gives point to the information that the railroads and tobacco companies are dispensing with the middlemen and that "Morgan is going into the 'defunct' Rubber Trust and will become the Rubber king"; while it illuminates the reason why this country is being visited by so many industrial commissions from over the ocean, including a Prince and his retinue. It is the secret of American capitalist success, and accounts for many of its recent triumphant "invasions" in other lands, and for the opposition of the "anti-trust" howlers at home.

Consolidation not only results in a cost of production little less than revolutionary, but it results in industrial changes that are wholly revolutionary, that are accentuating the class divisions and hastening the advent of the socialist era all over the world.

Socialism has nothing to fear from consolidation. It is the tendency that is making for all that Socialist has striven for. Consolidation has proven the socialist indictment regarding the wastefulness of competition. It has demonstrated the superiority of planful over planless production, and is organizing the working class in a manner that will make the overthrow of Capitalism easy.

Pittsburg S. L. P. Lectures. Workingmen of Pittsburg and vicinity are invited to attend the next regular lecture which will be delivered under the auspices of Section Allegheny County, Pa., at 111 Market street, Pittsburg, on Sunday, March 16, 3 P. M. S. Schuler will be the lecturer; his subject will be "The History of the Paris Commune." This is a topic that should be of interest to every workingman.

S. L. P. Meetings in St. Louis. Section St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P., will hold public meetings as follows: March 13—2:30 p. m., at Walhalla Hall, Tenth street and Franklin avenue. Commune celebration. March 23—2:30 p. m., Neumeyer's Hall, Eighth street and Lafayette avenue. March 30—2:30 p. m., Garfield Hall, Thirteenth and Wright streets.

The false teachings and the traitorous actions of the labor fakirs and capitalist politicians to the working class will be exposed at each meeting.

Jordan to Lecture in Marion, Ind. Frank Jordan, of Indianapolis, will deliver a lecture in Reece's Hall, Cor. Washington and Thirty-second streets, Marion, Ind., on Sunday, March 16, at 7:30 P. M.

The subject of the lecture will be: "The Socialist Labor Party and New Trades Unionism." Admission is free. No workingman should fail to attend.

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.

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

New Labor-Saving Machine. Redlands, Cal., March 11.—The new marmalade factory has many labor-saving mechanical devices in use. Manager Kingsbury has invented a machine which peels and slices the fruit at one operation. It does in a few seconds what before required an hour.

Job Printing. The New York Labor News Company is now prepared to do job printing. Sections of the Socialist Labor Party and Locals of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance should see to it that their work is sent to us. The Party owes the business.

Handbills, Constitutions, Leaflets. Mail orders should be addressed to the New York Labor News Company, 2 New Reade Street. Local orders may be taken direct to Thomas Grimmins, 362 Canal Street, where the mechanical department is temporarily located.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 2 New Reade St., New York.

NEWS FROM THE... FIELD OF CAPITAL.

Expert Prediction As to Southern Oil Developments. Baltimore, March 7.—Some suggestive features of the industrial development of the South are illustrated in reports in this week's issue of the "Manufacturers' Record," which show the rapid development of the oil interests of Texas and the transportation facilities needed, and the great improvements of the last few years in the iron and steel business.

The demand for transportation facilities to handle the vast output of Texas oil has been far greater than the supply. The railroads and individual oil companies have been increasing the number of tank cars as rapidly as they could be constructed for the marketing of oil by rail, and now the water transportation end is being handled with a vigor which assures its fullest development.

Twelve steamships have been contracted for in England, to be built exclusively for the oil trade between Texas and European ports; while an English transportation company now handling Texas oil has increased its capital by \$5,000,000 in order to build more ships for the trade; two or three tank steamers—the only ones available under the American flag, and therefore the only ones which can do a coastwise business—have been chartered for the trade between Texas and Atlantic ports; the Standard Oil Company, which has only three tank steamers under the American flag—its many other steamers being under foreign flags—already has under contract at American shipyards several steamships for the Texas trade, and it is understood, it is now inviting bids for a number of additional steamers.

These facts indicate something of the magnitude of the development which is already under way in providing facilities necessary to handle the unprecedented oil output of Texas.

Just a little more than a year ago the first gusher was brought to Beaumont, but it was not until midsummer that the world at large was quite ready to accept the permanency of such a wonderful oil strike. In Kentucky and Tennessee there is also great activity in oil matters, with the promise that Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil territory will be found to extend into these states while in Alabama a number of wells are being bored, and the indications in the northern part of the state, as well as in the southern, promise the possibility of some great oil strike.

The influence of the discoveries of oil upon the material interests of the South can scarcely be fully appreciated at present. The "Manufacturers' Record" says that the oil and natural gas interests of the South may equal in importance the cotton crop itself, or, at least, be as strong a factor as cotton in the advancement of the industrial growth of this section, is not altogether improvable.

Turning to iron, the consumption of which is now running at about the rate of 18,000,000 tons a year—an amount that is almost staggering to contemplate—attention is called to the great changes which have been brought about during the last few years in the South's iron business. In the light of the growing power of iron and steel, it is of more than sectional interest that the south has passed the speculative period in this industry, and is now in position by virtue of the improvements which have been made and the new capital which has been secured during the last few years to reap the benefit of a very active and sound extension of its interests.

With all of its advantages for iron making, the South made comparatively little progress in that industry between 1890 and 1900. This was due, in part, to lack of adequate capital and experience, and, in part, to many cases of mismanagement, but since about 1900 the South's interests have been put on a better basis, and henceforth the development of this industry promises to be far more rapid than during the last ten years.

Sealers Elude the Strikers. St. Johns, N. F., March 11.—Two sealing steamers, the Terra Nova and Neptune, with partly completed crews, eluded the strikers here and went to sea this morning. They will complete their crews at various fishing-hamlets.

The strikers are assuming a more threatening attitude. They have forcibly visited all the sealing ships in port and driven ashore the men they found on board, disregarding the mounted and foot police. The authorities are apprehensive of trouble if any others of the sealing vessels attempt to leave.

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New Labor-Saving Machine. Redlands, Cal., March 11.—The new marmalade factory has many labor-saving mechanical devices in use. Manager Kingsbury has invented a machine which peels and slices the fruit at one operation. It does in a few seconds what before required an hour.

Job Printing. The New York Labor News Company is now prepared to do job printing. Sections of the Socialist Labor Party and Locals of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance should see to it that their work is sent to us. The Party owes the business.

Handbills, Constitutions, Leaflets. Mail orders should be addressed to the New York Labor News Company, 2 New Reade Street. Local orders may be taken direct to Thomas Grimmins, 362 Canal Street, where the mechanical department is temporarily located.

COTTON'S RIVAL.

Expert Prediction As to Southern Oil Developments. Baltimore, March 7.—Some suggestive features of the industrial development of the South are illustrated in reports in this week's issue of the "Manufacturers' Record," which show the rapid development of the oil interests of Texas and the transportation facilities needed, and the great improvements of the last few years in the iron and steel business.

The demand for transportation facilities to handle the vast output of Texas oil has been far greater than the supply. The railroads and individual oil companies have been increasing the number of tank cars as rapidly as they could be constructed for the marketing of oil by rail, and now the water transportation end is being handled with a vigor which assures its fullest development.

Twelve steamships have been contracted for in England, to be built exclusively for the oil trade between Texas and European ports; while an English transportation company now handling Texas oil has increased its capital by \$5,000,000 in order to build more ships for the trade; two or three tank steamers—the only ones available under the American flag, and therefore the only ones which can do a coastwise business—have been chartered for the trade between Texas and Atlantic ports; the Standard Oil Company, which has only three tank steamers under the American flag—its many other steamers being under foreign flags—already has under contract at American shipyards several steamships for the Texas trade, and it is understood, it is now inviting bids for a number of additional steamers.

These facts indicate something of the magnitude of the development which is already under way in providing facilities necessary to handle the unprecedented oil output of Texas.

Just a little more than a year ago the first gusher was brought to Beaumont, but it was not until midsummer that the world at large was quite ready to accept the permanency of such a wonderful oil strike. In Kentucky and Tennessee there is also great activity in oil matters, with the promise that Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil territory will be found to extend into these states while in Alabama a number of wells are being bored, and the indications in the northern part of the state, as well as in the southern, promise the possibility of some great oil strike.

The influence of the discoveries of oil upon the material interests of the South can scarcely be fully appreciated at present. The "Manufacturers' Record" says that the oil and natural gas interests of the South may equal in importance the cotton crop itself, or, at least, be as strong a factor as cotton in the advancement of the industrial growth of this section, is not altogether improvable.

Turning to iron, the consumption of which is now running at about the rate of 18,000,000 tons a year—an amount that is almost staggering to contemplate—attention is called to the great changes which have been brought about during the last few years in the South's iron business. In the light of the growing power of iron and steel, it is of more than sectional interest that the south has passed the speculative period in this industry, and is now in position by virtue of the improvements which have been made and the new capital which has been secured during the last few years to reap the benefit of a very active and sound extension of its interests.

With all of its advantages for iron making, the South made comparatively little progress in that industry between 1890 and 1900.