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# WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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## THE RIO JANEIRO WRECK.

### ANOTHER BLOTCH ON THE BLOOD BE-SPATTERED RECORD OF CAPITALISM.

One of the Twenty Vessels Wrecked Since the Incorporation of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.—Result of the "Economic" Policy of the Capitalist Class.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Feb. 26.—The wreck of the Pacific Mail Company's steamship the Rio de Janeiro in the Golden Gate, with its appalling loss of life is another foul blotch on the blood bespattered record of capitalism.

That there is something wrong, decidedly so, with the management of Capitalism in general and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in particular, the gruesome record of both is sufficient evidence of the fact.

The Rio de Janeiro is one of twenty Pacific Mail liners which have been wrecked since the incorporation of the company, and not a few of these wrecks can be traced to the "cheap" and "economic" policy of the insatiable capitalist class.

When the steamer Colima was wrecked in a hurricane off Manzanillo in 1885 and only a few on board ever reached shore, the unquestionable cause of the disaster was due to the fact that the steamer was rendered top heavy by having its deck loaded with a heaping pile of lumber that destroyed her balance when struck by the first hard blow of wind.

In the case of the Rio de Janeiro, notwithstanding the claim that the company holds the captain responsible for the wreck through disobeying orders in attempting to enter the Gate before the fog had lifted, there are other circumstances capitalistic in their nature and character that are more or less responsible for the great loss of life and property. Captains who take steamers in and out are censured if they are late.

They are allowed only a certain amount of coal and if this allowance is exceeded the captain falls in the estimation of his employer. In fact, the captain's consideration is not lighted if they come into port three or four days late or after having burned more than the amount of coal which the company officials consider sufficient.

The Rio de Janeiro, it is stated, was three days overdue. She was scheduled to sail five days after reaching port. Each hour that the steamer lay at anchor in the fog meant a corresponding decrease in Captain Ward's standing. The excuse that the weather was too thick to enter the harbor would hardly be thought of.

With Capitalism results are considered first, causes afterwards. Captain Ward instinctively knew this. He realized that every minute spent off Mile Rock would increase the displeasure of his employer.

The fog lifted. He started in and then the mist dropped again. How far he is to blame if, as Pilot Jordan says, he said, "Keep on in. You'll make it without trouble."

The "economy" of "cheap" Chinese crews on the Pacific mail boats is another circumstance that bears the unmistakable earmark of capitalism and enters to a great degree into the speculation on the loss of life. The deck crew of the Rio de Janeiro, with the exception of four quarter-masters, was composed entirely of Chinese. It is the custom on board all ocean liners to drill the crew in fire and wreck possibilities.

In these drills it is said the Chinese acted like automata. They were at their posts with astounding speed and went through their work like machines.

At play they were perfect, but when it came to the ordeal which tested them they were lacking in every respect. At the first sign of alarm the Chinese became panic-stricken, and their first thought was for themselves. The Chinese passengers swarmed up from below and but for the effective work of the officers it is doubtful if a soul would have escaped from the sinking ship.

There was difficulty in lowering the lifeboats. They were stuck in the falls or dropped bow first into the water, and all had to be hoisted out before the passengers could get into them.

This bungling delay of the "economical" Chinese crew meant the loss of the precious time, and each minute meant the salvation or sacrifice of life.

Had there been a crew of skillful sailors, men who knew the value of time, who understood their business, who could be relied upon in an emergency, the loss of life would have been small, if the Ship Safety bill, passed, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be found clamoring for its share as a result of having none but "expensive" American crews manning its vessels.

The fact that the wreck occurred right at the entrance to the Golden Gate, where there was nothing to indicate to the captain of the ship that the vessel was out of her course, and in danger of being run onto the rocks, can be accounted for on no other grounds but that of criminal negligence.

Had there been an electric whistle on the Port Point ledge the Rio de Janeiro would have been safe at her dock, and death, misery and pain would have been spared to many a family and one crime less attributed to capitalism.

The dark and sinister clouds of capitalism envelope many a crime on both land and sea. E. B. MERCADIER.

## MORGAN FORMS COAL TRUST.

### Will Control the Enormous Output of the Pennsylvania Fields.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The North American to-day announces the process of formation by J. Pierpont Morgan of the Anthracite Coal Trust, which will control the enormous output of the Pennsylvania fields. The gigantic combination of interests was recently effected by the great financier. It includes the Philadelphia and Reading Company, the Lehigh Valley, the Erie, the Jersey Central, the Coxie Brothers Coal Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

Indirectly associated with the project are the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company.

These companies are not absolutely controlled by Mr. Morgan, but they are voluntary members of the community of interests established by him, and they are governed by the same considerations and motives that apply to the others.

Mr. Morgan's scheme contemplates the following far-reaching and important results:

First—The elimination of all small coal dealers in every city in the State and eventually throughout the country. In Philadelphia alone 570 small coal dealers will be forced out of business.

Second—The establishment of one central coal station in each city from which all coal will be supplied.

Third—The elimination of 10 per cent. of the number of employees in the anthracite coal mines and of the railroads carrying coal from them. No reduction in the present wage scale is planned.

Fourth—The elimination of high salaried mining officials. One superintendent for many adjacent mines, which formerly had one each.

Fifth—The elimination of railroad competition. The anthracite territory will be so apportioned that one road will serve a given district.

Sixth—The elimination of many collieries. Only the best paying ones will be kept in operation.

Seventh—The reduction of clerical forces in mining and transportation offices.

Eighth—The total elimination of sales agents.

Ninth—The substitution of improved mechanical devices for human labor for the purpose of cheapening the cost of production.

Tenth—More economical methods in well-paying properties which are now carelessly managed.

Eleventh—The promised ultimate result of all these things will be, according to the present plans, a final reduction of one dollar per ton in the price of coal to the consumer. This reduction will be made gradually.

The promoters of the enterprise declare that it will operate beneficially to the people by reason of its economies. Thus far the only economy in evidence acts solely to the advantage of the trust. It is that accomplished by the abolition of rate-cutting and of active competition between the anthracite producing companies and the railroads which transfer their produce and most important of all the reduction of and displacement of labor.

## AS TO THE WHIPPING POST.

### Offenses That in Delaware Are Punishable With the Lash.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 5.—As the Connecticut Legislature has under consideration a bill to establish the whipping-post in that State, for the punishment of petty offenders, it may be well to call attention to the scope of that form of punishment in this State. Economic conditions have much to do with the popularity of the whipping-post in Delaware. The chief industry of the State is raising of garden truck and fruit. The tax-paying small farmer favors only that method of punishment that will reduce his tax-bill to a minimum. Prison and workhouses for the confinement of petty offenders are too costly, but something must be done to discourage the petty offender against property. The offenders are usually driven by want to steal chickens and other farm products. The following items from the proceedings of the present session of the County Court will give an idea of the offenses for which the lash is considered the "punishment that fits the crime." In fact these offenses were considered so heinous that incarceration was also added to the flogging.

James Walton, stealing a pair of shoes, six months and fifteen lashes.

Frank Munson, stealing chickens, six months and ten lashes.

John H. Murray, stealing a coat, six months and fifteen lashes.

Charles Lewis, stealing overcoat, six months and ten lashes.

William Dutton, stealing nine cents worth of milk from doorstep, five months and ten lashes. (Had previously been in jail.)

Hal Nash, stealing coat, eight months and fifteen lashes.

Henry Macy, stealing butter tub, six months and ten lashes.

## A FLOATING EXPOSITION.

### NEW SCHEME FOR INTRODUCING AMERICAN GOODS ABROAD.

Uncle Sam to Act as Commercial Drummer—Government Transports and Sailors to Be Furnished Free—Expedition to Start Next Fall.

As is well known the American consular service serves as an adjunct to commercialism. The consul to-day is ever on the lookout for markets and he also keeps an eye on the market to see that other nations do not capture it.

It remained for O. P. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics to devise a new method for capturing foreign markets for American products. Mr. Austin has been in the city during the past week gathering statistics to prove that his scheme is feasible. In discussing his idea, he said:

"With our rapid increase in importance as an exporting nation it is absolutely essential to the welfare of our merchants that new markets be found. These markets exist, of that there is no question. They are in the Philippines, in China, in Japan and in other far Eastern countries.

"The trouble is to introduce our goods to the merchants and people of those countries. If our merchants set out to do it individually the total cost will be something stupendous and the results may not be at all satisfactory. If my plan is followed, the cost will be comparatively small and the results correspondingly great.

"My idea is simply a floating exposition to visit every port in the world. That is visit every port where a market is possible. These ports are in Asia, Oceania, Africa and South America, where the imports consist mainly of the very class of goods that we want to sell, foodstuffs, textiles, mineral oils, machinery and manufactures of all kinds. In spite of our having all these things in excessive quantities and superior qualities we have never sold more than \$200,000,000 worth in one year to the countries in question.

"The cause for this has been that the merchants of those countries have not had our goods properly introduced to them. The floating exposition will remedy this. We will take from four to six vessels, load them with exhibits of all kinds and then start on a cruise that will last from two to three years.

"In each port visited the merchants will be invited to visit the ships, inspect the goods, and then the people in general will be entertained. By this means foreign merchants will not only be shown what we have to sell, but we will be enabled to learn their desires in regard to packing, length of credit desired and other things that will enable us to meet their wants.

"The cost of the floating exposition would, as I have said, be comparatively slight. At present it costs the United States about \$25,000 to send a transport to Manila and back. That would represent the approximate cost of the floating exposition for vessel.

"The vessels themselves would not cost anything. The Army Department now has a number of transports, first-class vessels in every respect, that I am convinced could be easily secured. In fact, it might also be possible to secure Government sailors for the vessels so that the cost of the exposition to merchants would be reduced by just that much.

"During the past twenty-five years Congress has given more than \$10,000,000 to the exhibitions held in various parts of the country. These exhibitions have been admirable in every way, but they have only rebounded to the credit of the cities where they were held. The floating exposition will rebound to the credit and profit of the whole country and that is why I believe that Congress will treat it liberally and help reduce the cost to merchants.

"I would start the exposition from New York and in turn visit Porto Rico, Cuba, the principal cities on the eastern coast of Central and South America, then up the western coast of those countries to the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, Korea, Asiatic Russia, the coast cities of China and the Philippines, Siam, the Dutch East Indies, Australia, Arabia, and then through the Mediterranean and to the principal cities of Europe.

"Such a showing of American goods would result in the securing of billions of dollars' worth of orders and would, I am sure, increase our exports more than a hundred fold.

"I have already explained my plan to many merchants and mercantile bodies. It has been approved by every one, and I am sure that the exposition will make a start, probably next fall."

Protest Against Interference With Family Relations.

GRINNEL, Iowa, March 4.—A committee of six, appointed by the Sacs and Foxes, now located on the Tama Reservation, has started for Washington with a protest against the action of the Indian agent in forcibly interfering with the family relations resulting from polygamous marriages.

Their tribal laws allow polygamy and they demand exemption from interference by the agent.

## THE DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

### Enthusiastic Report Rendered by the Entertainment Committee.

The regular meeting of the entertainment committee of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, was held on Tuesday evening last at 24 New Reade street. Comrade George Abelson in the chair. The report of the various sub-committees on arrangements and especially of the committee on Vaudeville programme, was heard. According to all indications this entertainment will surpass all former affairs held under the auspices of the Party. The sub-committee on concert programme to be rendered by the New York Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Nathan Franko.

### PROGRAMME OF CONCERT.

1. Overture, "Freischuetz"—Weber.
2. Fantasia, "Faust"—Gounod.
3. Introduction, Act III, "Lohengrin"—Wagner.
4. Hungarian dances—Brahms.
5. Largo—Handel.
6. Violin Solo—Nathan Franko.
7. Overture, "William Tell"—Rossini.
8. Salut d'Amour—Elgar.
9. Prelude to "Meistersinger"—Wagner.
10. Waltz, "Hochzeits Klänge"—Strauss.
11. Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2—Liszt.
12. March, "Tannhauser"—Wagner.

A "tableau vivant," representing the Buzz-Saw of the fighting S. L. P., will be produced by the Workingmen's Dramatic Society. And for the first time in the history of the Buzz-Saw members of the Party and sympathizers will have the pleasure of seeing impersonated that terrible weapon that has created so much consternation among the political crooks and labor fakir throughout the land.

Not saying anything about the renditions of the New York Symphony Orchestra, the elaborateness of the vaudeville programme, nothing about the bazaar and fair at which the brawn and the brain of the Socialists of the land will be represented, nothing about the efforts of the comrades to make this festival a howling success—the Buzz-Saw will be worth coming a long way to see.

The gifts for the bazaar and fair are still coming in from all over the country. Costly presents accompanied by good wishes of success are pouring in. From away down Maine, and as far west as California; from Florida to Washington, members of the Party and readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE are responding to the call of the committee with donations such as were never in the past seen at a gathering of proletarians.

The out-of-town comrades are certainly doing their full duty. For the members of the Party in Greater New York it now remains to hustle the sale of tickets, to even a greater extent than they have been doing in the past, and we will certainly be able to astonish friend and foe. We must make this festival such a grand affair that it will put St. Patrick in the shade on his own day.

Remember the crimson banner, comrades! The Local of the S. L. & L. A. or sub-division of Section Greater New York, selling the highest number of tickets will be presented by the Women's Auxiliary with the banner that stands to-day throughout the world as the only hope and aspiration of the disinherited masses. All will hail the organization that will be able to capture it.

Comrades must also bear in mind the special edition of the DAILY PEOPLE on March 17. Advertisements at the rate of \$1 per inch, single column, should be gathered in large numbers, and sent at once to the business manager of the DAILY PEOPLE. Of the quality of the special edition on Festival day nothing need be said—both quality and quantity will be combined. Let every comrade do his best to make this affair a financial success. The comrades in charge of affairs at this end are doing their utmost to produce the best edition of the DAILY PEOPLE ever issued.

The proposition of the Entertainment Committee to celebrate the first anniversary of the DAILY PEOPLE on July 4th at Glendale's Schutzen Park was endorsed by the General Committee of Section New York, S. L. P. Friendly organizations please take notice.

The regular meetings of this committee will hereafter be held on Monday evenings, at 24 New Reade street, top floor.

ADOLPH ORANGE.

Sec'y Entertainment Committee.

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

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

Send all presents to the secretary of the Women's Auxiliary, Miss Kate Pryor, 24 New Reade street, New York City.

The Committee further calls upon the comrades and sympathizers to solicit advertisements at the rate of \$1 an inch single column for the special festival number of the DAILY PEOPLE to be issued on March 17. Send all such advertisements to the DAILY PEOPLE office, 24 New Reade street, New York.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE, A. ORANGE, Secretary.

## SHOEWORKERS SOLID.

### NO CHANGE IN STRIKE AT WICKERT & GARDINER'S FACTORY.

Philadelphia Men Withdraw and Let it Be Known That They Disapprove of the Acts of Organized Scabbery—Fakirs Refused to Debate.

The eighth day of the strike of the shoe workers in Wickert & Gardiner's shoe factory in Brooklyn opened with the strikers standing firm and the officers of the "Independent Union" very much worried.

During the meeting held in the morning, the delegation of shoe workers from Philadelphia called at the strikers' headquarters and requested to be admitted to hear the side of the strikers. They also requested that a committee of the "Independent Union" be allowed to listen to the explanation of the strikers, so that they could reply to any statements that were made. This was agreed to; and Mills, Duckfield, Griffen and Vogel represented the "Independent Union." The side of the strikers was then thoroughly explained by Secretary Brower, Asa Barrett and several of the shoe workers.

Griffen stated that the agreement had been read and translated at the various meetings held prior to the trouble.

Vogel said the same thing, but the strikers denied the statement and proved to the satisfaction of any fair-minded man that the committee of the Independent Union was not telling the truth.

The officers of the Independent Union had circulated a statement that there was a fight between two unions, but it was shown that the strikers were not members of any other union, except the Independent. The strikers' explanation to the delegation of shoeworkers from Philadelphia was so plain that it was easily seen that the Philadelphia shoeworkers would decide in favor of the strikers.

After the explanation had been completed the Philadelphia shoeworkers retired to talk over the matter, and decided by unanimous vote that the strikers were right, and that the thing had been misrepresented to them by the International Union officers before they left Philadelphia and explain the trouble to the rest of the trade in that city.

Cornorant Smith was much put out when he learned that his lieutenants had allowed the Philadelphia shoe workers to go to the strikers' headquarters to learn their side of the trouble, and told them that he thought that the jig was up. He afterward got hold of the Philadelphia shoe workers and prevailed on them to hold another meeting, and try and reconsider their vote.

The meeting was held but with the same results. Smith then left the hall saying:

"I left my work to come out here to see you people, but I will now go back and mind my own business."

A number of the men are being sent for by other shoe manufacturers, and if the strike last much longer, all the finest workmen will be employed by other manufacturers.

The Philadelphia shoe workers requested that the DAILY PEOPLE inform its readers that they appreciated the good work the officers of the General Council of Shoe Workers had done for them during their own strike last fall and that they would never have come to New York to go to work in Wickert & Gardiner's had they understood the true state of affairs; that the wage scale of the shoe workers was low enough now instead of being tied down by such a contemptible agreement as the one in question; and that they wanted it understood that they most thoroughly condemned the conduct of Smith & Company. The Philadelphia men may stay over for the mass meeting to-night, but will then return home.

Mr. Henley was asked why it was that the proposition to hold the public meeting, for which the Independent Union and the General Council were each to bear one-half the expense, was not accepted. His answer was that the Independents "thought that they had too short a time to make the necessary arrangements and consequently would have to decline the invitation." Comment superfluous.

### Brooklyn Judges Gowned.

For the first time in Brooklyn and Queen's County, the judges in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court appeared yesterday in their judicial gowns. The following judges wear the silk robes: Judge William J. Gaynor, Josiah Marau, Samuel T. Maddox, Wilmet M. Smith, William D. Dickey, G. J. Garretts, Martin J. Keogh and Alden Chester. The judges in the Supreme Court of this district have for some time worn the gowns.

## FEAR THE DELUGE.

### Small Capitalists See Their Doom as Combination Develops.

Recent events, notably the great combination of the transcontinental railways and the consolidation of the great iron and steel companies into the "Billion Dollar Trust," so-called, have set the business world to thinking, and in most cases with more or less misgiving as to the outcome indicated by these and other events.

Colonel E. C. Machen, president of the Brunswick & Birmingham Railway Company, engaged in constructing a line from Brunswick, Ga., to Birmingham, Ala., expressed himself on the situation as follows:

"The general tendency to railway consolidation and particularly the recent combination of the Pacific roads, if it means and proves anything, shows that the very highest leadership in investment circles has concluded that the railway is the foundation of the great domestic and foreign trade of the United States, and that values in railway securities have, practically speaking, the entire wealth of the country at their back as a bond for their success. Any line that will open up new and rich country will find work to do, as the world's demand for material and staple products has become insatiable.

"As to the combining of Carnegie and the Federal Steel Company and other great iron and steel properties and plants, it has a significance that as yet does not seem to be understood.

"It means the passing of the trusts, and the reason is not far to seek. And in this country of all nations it is too widely diffused to make trust business possible. That is to say, no trust combination can go to its logical result. Its power falls short.

"Here, what we have been looking at as a rapid growth of trusts has been simply a steady evolution of co-operation, so far confined mainly to capitalistic interests.

"The fact that such great concerns as these mentioned have been compelled to come together only makes it certain that the smaller concerns will all have to join in. It is impossible for the smaller concerns to live alone. And their remaining on the outside would be vastly to the disadvantage of the big ones. So nobody will be turned out.

"Is J. Pierpont Morgan, the new Moses, to lead the business of the country to high, firm land?"

"He has not been identified with trusts, but always with consolidations in the line of co-operation. Doubtless he has been long-headed enough to see that evolution was changing trusts over to co-operation. Hence his coming to the front as the new leader is natural.

"We have seen in the past year or two, since our war with Spain, events that at any former period would have set all the unions by the ears and brought on a general war big enough to employ the great standing armies of Europe. The Boer war and the trouble in China have been the chief incidents.

"And a much more serious crisis belli has been the development of American foreign trade and the pressure it has put upon the industry and commerce and financial power of other and particularly European countries. Any time up to within the last half decade one-tenth of this friction would have put the armies and fleets of the world in motion. But there is no war."

"Why? Well, every mill, shop, factory, mine and farm has been busy up to its eyes, and has had no time for war and no desire to permit any course that would paralyze trade and substitute hard times for good times.

"All this tendency is bound to go on. What we have seen in railroads and the iron trade we will see in the cotton, woolen, lumber, agricultural and other trades and interests.

"Cooperation is the natural, logical outgrowth of the situation that exists all over the world. It cannot be stopped any more than the trust scheme, which was unnatural and illogical—an attempt of the few to confiscate the property of the many—could be forced to ultimate success.

"But the capitalistic end is only one-half. The other half is labor. And labor is getting together year by year, and now rapidly, on lines of help rather than hindrance to capital.

"The next two or three years will about complete the capitalistic coming together in co-operation. And the first decade of the new century will find capital, stripped and organized down to the last analysis, and labor, equally united, brought together for such efforts as have never been known to the industries of the world.

"And the inevitable result of this will be a progress altogether out of proportion to anything heretofore known to history—larger, grander, more productive of results and with the wealth created more widely diffused than ever before.

"And this, of course, means permanency. When all share, all will be not only content but will insist on keeping things in the right channel.

"Ordinarily, conditions such as exist would cause the suspicion among people who look ahead that this country was just a little too well off for it to last. But we have a surplus of bread and meat, of material and of every thing that other countries are a little 'shy' of, and so our leadership is legitimate and will be acquiesced in.

"There is nothing to be made by any nation by fighting us, but everything by co-operating with us and nowadays nations work in unity as corporations did a few years back. The Confederate general, Forrest, said to one of his staff: 'Miller, if you can't whip 'em, you must live 'em.' And this philosophical proverb seems to be fit for world-wide application."

## ROLLER SKATE ECONOMICS.

### AS PRACTICED IN THE CORDAGE TRUST'S BROOKLYN FACTORY.

Exercise to Limber up the Girls—Keep Them in Good Condition for Work—The Factory Rink as a Moral Agency. Official's Frank Statement.

The "Workers Betterment" idea has struck Brooklyn—and they are both still there. The impact of Brooklyn with an idea is something awful to those who live elsewhere and believe they know that staid old borough. The "workers betterment" idea has struck it, though, with such force that crowds are standing around waiting for the reaction to begin its deadly work.

It, the idea, was introduced by the American Manufacturing Company, better known as the Cordage Trust. It is located on the fourth floor of the big factory building at the foot of Noble street, and when it is put in operation is said to mean a considerable delight. The idea embraces a merry-go-round, roller skates, skating rink, lunch room, dancing hall, library and bath, and is provided with a piano. Three or four hundred girls who are employed in the jute department of the mill are supposed to utilize the idea—or in other words, the roller skates, skating rink, dancing hall, and piano in order that they may, by the diversion afforded, recuperate strength enough to enable them to proceed with their day's work, and produce more jute and, incidentally, more profit for the Cordage Trust than formerly.

A Mr. Gratz, vice-president of the company, is the originator of the idea. This gentleman does not claim to be a philanthropist, nor, if we are to judge from his language, is he a cultured person, he is a plain, frank business man. Says he, regarding "this" idea: "We thought the roller skates because we think it will pay commercially. Three-quarters of an hour in such recreation during a ten-hour day lingers up the girls and keeps them in good condition for work. Besides, it keeps them off the street."

To many this frank confession is astounding. It shows that "workers betterment" is really "workers betterment" that there is something more than wages in the "idea," and that is increased production and profits for capital. Mr. Gratz is a philanthropist or not, does not concern the workers as he is interested in the idea, that in St. Louis, where his company has three more factories, he has obtained a farm twenty miles outside of the city, where fifty girls at a time are accommodated every Sunday.

Over in Brooklyn, those who are awaiting the reaction are discussing whether Mr. Gratz is a philanthropist or not, despite his language to the contrary. Those who have had an acquaintance with the idea before its impact with Brooklyn and who are not interested in watching the reaction see the significance of Mr. Gratz' actions and language, and are not a bit bewildered. They say if these "workers betterment" schemes keep on the workers' will be won. Their condition will sink to the level of that of slaves whose masters take care of them, even to their most insignificant amusements and comfort. Are the working class never to attain a position in which the paternalism of capitalism will be unnecessary to their physical or moral welfare? Are they always to remain gallingly dependent upon the interests of their masters for the means of their true betterment? Are they to be always without initiative or voice in these matters?

They believe there is only one way out of the matter; and that is the substitution for capitalist paternalism of Socialist fraternalism. Let the workers take hold of the powers of State and use them to secure control of the means of production and distribution. Then there will be a true betterment; a betterment in which the workers shall take the initiative and the products and enjoy fully the results.

### Deck Laborer's Strike.

MARSEILLES, March 4.—A large number of seamen and stokers, who joined the strike of dock laborers, marched to the docks this morning and endeavored to induce the crews to quit the steamers.

A number of ships which have arrived since the strike began have been compelled to proceed without discharging their cargoes. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Goldenrod from London, proceeded for India without discharging 200 tons of cargo consigned to Marseilles, and the same company's Himalaya, from Colombo, proceeded for London, unable to discharge 2,000 bales of silk.

The Government has ordered the Mediterranean Light Division, consisting of six cruisers, to coal at Toulon, with a view of taking over the mail services for Algeria and Corsica. In the event of the strikers interfering with the mail packets.

Several steamers managed to discharge perishable cargoes by the aid of the crews and the employees of the consignees. While this was being done the police and gendarmes drove them back and escorted the wagons to the warehouses. Two unescorted carts, laden with fish, were waylaid by strikers, who overturned them and then mounted on the boxes and sang the "Carmagnole." Again the strikers were dispersed by the gendarmes.



## DUPED CIGARMAKERS.

MORE REVELATIONS ON THE LATE  
FAKIR-LED AND "VOLKSZEITUNG"  
PUFFED STRIKE.

A Member of the Union Holds the Scales  
of the Organized Scabbery to the Grind  
Stone and Turns It Unflinchingly.  
Dan Harris Pilloripd.

In the "Volkszeitung" of February 13, one William Meyer has a communication entitled "Criticizing the Criticism," on the subject of Barnes and his Genossen. I imagined that on so important a matter, the members of the Union would have spoken up. It seems, though, that since the late fatal strike, the cigarmakers of New York have been stricken with apathy.

He who wishes to indulge in criticism should stick to the truth. At the meeting in Bohemian Hall, Dan Harris held a long speech, in the course of which he declared that Mr. Wertheim was disposed for some years back, to turn his shop into a union shop; but that his advances were rejected on the ground that he should first raise wages before negotiations would start. Mr. Wertheim declined to do so. Now, then, at the second conference during the strike, the manufacturers, Wertheim among them, made important concessions on wages. Why were they not accepted, and then followed up by organizing the shop?

It will be remembered that some time ago the Spanish workers issued a pamphlet, setting forth that the strike was being mismanaged, and that they, the Spanish workers, were willing to confer with a committee of the International Union, so as to come to an understanding. But what did the strike committee do? It acted in a high-handed way and declared: "We don't want to have anything to do with the Spanish workers." The undersigned, at the meeting of the second district, called attention to the danger of such a conduct, in that the Spanish workers would break the backbone of the strike.

When the voluntary contributions of the nonmembers ceased to flow in, I called attention to it, that the strike committee should hold shop and public meetings so as to keep the contributions going. Nothing was done. From that moment on the members had to bear the whole burden of that bloodletting assessment. It is a fact that members who earned only four or six dollars a week had to pay the one dollar assessment and thirty cents a week dues—all that out of such miserable earnings.

I ask any thinking man in what way can the strike committee explain such conduct?

Mr. Meyer criticizes "the Knight of Beckman street." To be frank and honest by the reading of that passage I said to myself, "Here is a nigger in the woodpile." The principal argument which Mr. Meyer makes is that the leaders of the machinists strike in England, as well as the longshoremen's strike in Hamburg, also knew, months ahead, that their strikes were lost. Where did Mr. Meyer get this theory from? Surely not from practical experience. If he had practical experience he would know that German workmen do not allow themselves to be treated by strike committees in the way that this strike committee dared to treat us, to wit, to make us pay and shut our mouths, and above all to believe in the infallibility of those gentlemen. German workmen would spurn such a committee with contempt and drive it out of its post if it dared to withhold from them information on the strike.

Mr. Meyer admits that hitherto all strikes that lasted more than two months were lost. I fully agree with him. But Mr. Meyer does not seem to realize that by this very admission he admits the unfitness of the strike committee. I would ask him if after two or three months he realized the failure of a measure, whether it would be sanity on his part to persist?

But, says he, once engaged in battle it is the duty of the leader to carry on the fight so long as injury can be inflicted on the enemy. I would be truly thankful to him if he would explain to me how injury can be inflicted on an enemy, who, like Kerbs and others, at the very start of a strike control two factories outside, and who at the end of the strike have six of them? These are facts that were withheld from us by the Strike Committee. How can under such circumstances any one prattle about "hurting the enemy?"

Mr. Meyer says that although the strike was lost, the victory cost the manufacturers dear. Every thinking man must roar at this. We the members have paid out \$24.75 in assessments and the workmen who were on strike have suffered still more severely. At the end of it all there was not the slightest raise in wages. This proves that we, the workmen, are the ones who suffered, while the losses of the manufacturers have been neutralized by their withdrawing the offers made by them of higher wages. The raise of wages which they offered would have run up to thousands of dollars at the end of the year. Who then dares talk about "injuring the enemy?"

Moreover, how sorry things stood with the strike from the very start appears from the statements of Mr. Strasser. At the said meeting in Bohemian Hall, he made an admission that surprised all the cigarmakers present. He admitted that he did not even dare to inform the Advisory Board how serious the situation was. I ask, "Can one conceive of any more disgraceful admission against the Advisory Board?"

If, moreover, we keep in mind that the President of the Strike Committee himself declared in the second district of Union 144 that members of the Strike Committee, who were suspected of treason, had been excluded from the sessions—a fact that he admitted, upon a question put him at the said meeting in Bohemian Hall—is it not a double crime to withhold the facts from the members

and thereby to afford an opportunity to that miserable crew to ply their trade? Or is it supposed, that a traitor would remain satisfied with a handful of peanut shells?

The seventh paragraph of the statement of Barnes and Genossen runs as follows: "The President and the Secretary said in a circular: 'On account of lack of funds during the first seven months, we would not take hold actively.'"

But this, notwithstanding the minutes of the Board meetings were read regularly to the members, and always there appeared a surplus of from six to thirteen thousand dollars. Now, then, if the circular of the President was based upon truth, he must have been kept in the dark on the situation, or the minutes were a miserable lie.

Both things cannot be true. An excellent illustration of what sort of treatment was vouchsafed to the rank and file may be gathered from the fact, that at the general meeting of Union 144, held on October 29, Dan Harris was shamelessly obliged to declare: "The strike stands today as well for the cigarmakers as for the manufacturers." Where did he get the courage from, to make such a laughing stock of workmen in the midst of their defeat? The incident may seem incredible enough for today.

Workmen, wake up! It is high time that you bestir yourselves, lest the organization is destroyed by an element that until now has betrayed its unfitness in every possible direction. Wake up and take active part in the election of your officers. Give your vote to those who intelligently represent your interests, and the heavy clouds that hang over our organization must vanish.

JOHN KRINGS,  
New York, March 3.

### THE RIGHT TO LIFE ETC.

Can Only Be Realized by the Ownership  
of the Means of Life.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—William S. Dalton delivered a very interesting address last night at S. L. P. headquarters. His subject was: "The Right to Life." He pointed out very lucidly to the audience that the theoretical rights of the working class were of no use to them, as long as they had not the means to enjoy those rights.

To illustrate: The worker had a "right" to quit his job at any time and go on a vacation to the sea shore or mountains, but not having the means that right could only be exercised by taking advantage of another "right," viz., the right to starve while on the trip.

The Declaration of Independence holds certain truths to be self-evident. Among other things that the people are endowed with, are the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The framers of that document thought that the right to own private property was a guarantee of such rights.

And so it was in those days in the crude and simple implements of production, and the comparative ease with which the average man could equip himself with the necessary tools to make himself an independent producer.

But with the development of the tools and implements of production to the present mammoth concerns, owned by a few, we had now reached a stage where the right to life, etc., could not be exercised, except by the owners of the tools, i. e., the capitalist class. The non-owners could only use these tools at terms dictated by the owners. And as the capitalist did not need to employ all the non-owners or working class, the competition between the latter forced down their "share," i. e., the wages of the wealth producers to just enough to keep them alive or in other words made slaves out of them. Slaves absolutely dependent on the capitalist class. While the wage slaves have no permanent master, (they have the "right" to change, still, if they leave one they must find another. The wage slave is not driven by the lash on his bare back. No: The wage masters have a more biting and stinging method, the lash of hunger.

The wage slave cannot be sold for one thousand or fifteen hundred dollars; no for now they can be bought in droves for one dollar and a half. No one can be free, who does not own the tools whereby his living is made. No one can enjoy the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, while he allows others to monopolize these tools and thereby make a slave of himself.

The speaker then showed how the working class must become owners of the machinery of production, by voting for a political party that stands for the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class, a party that declares that the few shall no longer own the means of production and make slaves of the rest. But that the means of production shall become the common property of all and operated for the benefit of the producer, such a political party is the Socialist Labor Party.

Only by electing this party to political power can the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness be made of practical benefit to the working class, instead of the hollow mockery of having these "rights," and being unable to utilize them.

Several questions were asked and answered in a very satisfactory manner.

### "Labor" Men Protest.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Senator Chandler to-day presented to the Senate a protest from Henry R. Knapp, of Helena, Mont., against the seating of W. A. Clark, of Montana.

Mr. Knapp claims to act in behalf of the labor party of Montana, which party united with the Democrats in the election of the Clark State ticket, and in the election of Mr. Clark by the Legislature. He says that Clark's managers made a compact to assist in securing State legislation in the interest of labor, but have failed to do so. He also charges that Clark expended to exceed two hundred thousand dollars in his campaign.

This same "labor" party which now protests so loudly, was set on foot by the Social Democrats in their endeavors to stop the growing Socialist Labor Party.

## CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS.

It Causes a Quondam Labor Misdemeanor to  
Act With His Fellow Workers.

Everybody has troubles of his own, and some people can't leave other people's troubles alone.

The above maxim, in this case, is vividly illustrated by the Dorpion Lodge 024 of the International Association of Machinists, and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of Schenectady, N. Y.

From data at hand it appears that the Dorpion Lodge had a secretary by the name of Henry Jackson, an old resident of Schenectady. He was at one time the proprietor of a one-horse machine shop, employing a few machinists, principally engaged in doing odd jobs, and incidentally building an engine, provided he received an order for one. Jackson was finally forced to abandon the business altogether on account of the concentration of production and improved machinery, which made it impossible for him to compete with other firms. From then on he has been engaged in divers other pursuits until he finally landed in the General Electric Company, employed in the capacity of a machinist and inspector of marine engines.

He always took an active part in local politics, i. e., doing the canine act for heels, and generally interested himself in minor public affairs. He is intelligent, well appearing and a good speaker, but for all that and all the good things that could be said about him, if one would take the time and judge the man by his actions, one would be forced to the conclusion that he isn't the man to be trusted with union men's interests, because he manifests all the remarkable propensities of a labor fakir, a man who (like a beast of prey) is constantly on the look-out for something that will materially benefit him. Consequently, it was but natural for him working in the shop as he was, to join the "rooyun" and also ran the union for himself. In order to do this, he had to hold an office.

So he managed to have himself elected as financial secretary. Everything went along all right until (like the traditional "Rip Van Winkle" of old, who was asleep for twenty years; the pure and simple go him one better, they wake up once every two years; some unions went to sleep sixty years ago and they haven't woken up yet), the pure and simple woke up. Everyone who is in anyway familiar with unions knows what that means; there is a great commotion when they inspect the secretary's books; somebody is sure to be forcibly ejected.

In this case it happened to be Brother Jackson. They found he was \$100 short in his accounts and he was requested to make restitution; and they threatened to take legal proceedings against him. To save himself he mortgaged his old machinery he had in storage and raised the amount, and by those means made good his standing in the union.

As rule employers of large concerns are always on the look-out for just such men, they always make willing tools.

In large factories where there is always a good deal of piece work done, it follows that the system accelerates production, that is to say, it means that by setting the price so low on each piece of work, men are forced to hustle to make a day's pay enough to keep them alive till next morning; consequently they must make more work, and that means increased production. And when the men, by applying themselves diligently to their work do some thinking on their own part and establish a little system of their own on some particular job, they by that means manage to increase their earnings. We all know that means simply a cut in prices, and where the men are organized on the "pure and simple" plan it generally precipitates a strike. And in just such instances as these, when an employer contemplates cutting the prices, such men as Mr. Jackson are the most useful tools in the whole establishment.

The manager, if he is shrewd, which Mr. Emmons undoubtedly is, will always have just such men on hand to stand between him and the men. Mr. Emmons, whenever there has been any labor troubles, has always used Mr. Jackson to adjust matters with the union men suitable to the company's interest, and the men could never arrive at any logical conclusion about their troubles.

But now things have changed. The union men hear the powerful blows of the Arm and Hammer, widdling and shaping their intellect to the true principles of unionism. They listen to the denunciations of the fakir's well-laid plans, and the effect on the men is remarkable.

Formerly it was the custom of Mr. Emmons to call Mr. Jackson to the office and instruct him how to settle all difficulties with the men. No. 20 is a shop where they build engines and breed union men. When a non-union man goes to work there he is requested to join the union, upon his refusal he is treated to some manifestations of the union men's brotherly love in the shape of flying missiles, criminalities, calumny, insult, abuse, backbiting and all manner of things not becoming a gentleman and fellow workman, until the man, (to terminate the prosecution of the union men,) is either forced to join the union or comply with the alternative, namely leave his job.

The other day the hawks of the company descended upon the (not the heads) but the wages of the poor unfortunate in shop 20 (it is not known if it was because they were hungry or thought the men were too well fed), but anyway, the men were mad and wanted to strike. Mr. Emmons was notified at once, and he, following his old tactics, of course, sent for Mr. Jackson to come to the office. But this time he refused to go.

What had happened? Mr. Jackson the invincible, the great I am! The great Jollier! refused to go. He stood on his dignity. His manly chest swelled. He, like the hero who stands upon the deck of a sinking ship with his arms folded, calmly facing death, he defied the great Emmons, and told him (Emmons) if he wanted to see him he must come to shop twenty. The Socialists, to quote the genial and versatile Comrade E. R.

Markley, saw the nigger in the fence. It seems Jackson has had incalculable into his plegmatic intellect a sort of semi-knowledge of Socialism, anyway, sufficient to make him feel like a traitor to his class, and for this reason he refused to go to the office and Mr. Emmons had to come and talk to the men, and what he had to say to Mr. Jackson, he said in the presence of all the men, and settled the matter right there, with all the men, not with one man or a tool, as in former instances. Workmen can accomplish a good deal that will rebound to their intrinsic benefit, if they will listen to the teaching of the S. T. & L. A., that knows what Unionism and solidarity mean.

In conclusion, we would deem it advisable to administer a little advice to Mr. Jackson and all his kind. If you want to be a potent factor and an exponent of manhood and working class interest, you must be true to your class.

### DOWN WITH ORGANIZED SCABBERY

A Pittsburg Worker Comes Out for  
Genuine Trade Unionism.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 1.—The following card, which is self-explaining, may be interesting to those attending the machinists' meeting, 318 Fifth ave., Saturday night. A reporter of the "Leader" was present at the meeting:

Wilkesburg, Pa., Feb. 24/1901.  
"Editor Leader.—In a news item headed 'Socialist Ruled Out' in the 'Leader' of this date, the statement is made that John O'Connell (meaning the undersigned) made an attempt to address the meeting on 'Socialism.' If a reporter was at the meeting and wrote the item he is mistaken.

"If the item was given by a member of Pittsburg Lodge No. 52, I. A. of M., it is a willful misstatement of facts, as Business Agent Shaw was the first to mention socialism or politics, and I called his attention to that fact. I made the statement that the International Association of Machinists was not a genuine, bona fide labor organization, and intended to challenge any member of the I. A. of M. from the national head of the organization, O'Connell, down to any member of No. 52 to debate in public the question of the genuineness of the I. A. of M. as a labor organization, but was denied the opportunity, as the I. A. of M. is afraid to meet a member of a genuine labor organization, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, in debate.

"Having an experience of eight years as a member of the I. A. of M. and kicked it overboard when master machinist of Lodge No. 52, I am in a position to know the rottenness of the I. A. of M., whose chief stick in trade is an immense amount of ignorance in regard to the labor problem.

"JAMES A. O'CONNELL,  
Wilkesburg, Pa."

The above from the Pittsburg Leader refers to a machinists meeting held at stated. Labor fakirs of every description were given the floor in order to throw the "dope" into the workmen there assembled.

James A. O'Connell was refused the floor because he wanted to address the workers on genuine trade unionism. The Kangaroos who are playing the jackal for the Organized Scabbery aided the fakirs in howling down O'Connell.

From this out the undersigned is done but not through with the Organized Scabbery.  
THOMAS MILLER.

### "COMRADE" CARNEGIE

Recognizes the Usefulness of the "Labor" Movement.

The Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association has been enriched by a donation of \$1,000 from a remarkable and entirely unexpected source. The donor is none other than Andrew Carnegie, the steel king and strike breaker.

The members of the association were greatly surprised when they received the millionaire's check, inasmuch as he is known to be greatly opposed to labor organizations and they to him since the big strike at Homestead, Pa. in 1892, a strike which lost the Republicans the Presidency for four years, and the lives of several workmen for ever. The Pinkertons did the work from an armored boat.

It is probable that the check was sent after the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, which is helping the association and which used to meet in the Labor Lyceum's building, had asked him to subscribe.

Other subscribers to the fund are: Comptroller Color, \$500; Robert Fulton Cutting, Bishop Potter, Robert C. Ogden, Mirabeau L. Towns, William R. Hearst, and Bridge Commissioner Shea. The fund now amounts to 20,000.

This money from "friend" Carnegie was given because he recognizes the nature of the organization to which he donated the money. It is not inimical to "capital," in fact it is one of the best friends "capital" has. Therefore the great giver can afford to be generous.

### Farming by Electricity.

ONEONTA, March 4.—Thomas Manze, a farmer in East Meredith, Delaware County, has recently installed a complete electric light plant on his land.

His residence and barns and even some of the lanes on his farm are brilliantly lighted with electricity.

He does his churning and feed-cutting with electricity, and next summer proposes to utilize it for threshing.

He contemplates purchasing in the spring an automobile adapted for farm trucking. Mr. Manze has plenty of means at his command to carry out his rather novel ideas of farming.

### Socialists Arrested in Hungary.

BUDAPEST, March 1.—Two well-known Socialists caused excitement in the lower house of the Diet to-day by showering from the gallery a number of pamphlets entitled "Bread and the Rights of the People." The Socialists were arrested.

## AS 'TIS IN ENGLAND.

A SPEECH FROM A LABOR MEMBER  
OF PARLIAMENT.

Keir Hardie's Irrelevant Oratory, That  
Betrays the Pointless Education Hierarchy Imparted to the Working Class of England.

As the PEOPLE has occasionally room in its columns for items which may serve to point the English Socialist movement to the necessity for becoming as straight in its political action as the Social Democratic Federation has all along been in economics, I send you the following "Scotsman" account of Mr. Keir Hardie's address in this town. It is by no means one of his best, i. e., his weakest deliverances, but it shines through with what has been the curse of the English Socialist movement on the political platform, namely, that we are more practical in widening the foot-walks, building bridges, and helping and serving the community generally than the practical politicians themselves. This is the report of the speech:

"MR. KEIR HARDIE, M. P., IN EDINBURGH."

"In connection with the Edinburgh branch of the Independent Labour party, Mr. J. Keir Hardie, M. P., addressed a crowded audience in the Free Gardeners' Hall, Picardy Place. Mr. Hugh Miller presided. Taking as his subject, 'The Political Situation,' Mr. Keir Hardie remarked at the outset that only men who were ignorant or who were blindly partisan cared to say that there was any principle whatever dividing the Liberal front bench from the Tory front bench. Contending that the working class was receiving a small proportion of the wealth that was being produced, and that life for the bulk of the people, instead of becoming easier, as it ought to be with growing wealth, was becoming more severe in its struggle for mere existence, it was fitting, he said, that the nation should at the commencement of a new century and a new reign set itself afresh to discover whether and how far Parliament could be used to make the conditions of life easier for the mass of the people. It seemed fitting to say that no change whatever in the condition of the people would be effected by changing the title of the figure head of the State from a King to a President. Speaking as a Republican, and as a man who did not believe in Kings or Thrones, holding these to be unworthy of a self-governing people and almost an insult to its intelligence—(applause)—he still believed that under existing circumstances a King was the least of two evils. The recent occupant of the Throne won and received the respect of all classes of the community for the way in which he performed the duties of her station. (Applause.) If at the passing away of the Queen the nation had been called upon to elect a successor by popular vote, the chances were a thousand against one that the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain would have been their President to-day, and with all the faults and weaknesses of the new King, he was less dangerous by far. (Laughter and applause.) After making a vigorous protest against the note of militarism which was present at the Queen's funeral, Mr. Keir Hardie asked if they had any reason to expect that the new King would exert whatever powers the Constitution gave him in order to rescue the country and the Em-

pire from the choking grasp of the millionaires who were doing it to death in South Africa. (Applause.) He for one could not indulge in any hope of that coming to pass. All the facts seemed to point the other way. Mr. Hardie here made some defamatory charges and insinuations, and then proceeded to say that both sides in the House of Commons would agree in seeking to hush up and prevent becoming known whatever the facts of the case might be. That being so, there was room and need for another party which would not be the servant of wealth, which would not be liable to have its lips sealed by any power or authority in the State, and which would speak out fearlessly and vigorously, let the consequences be what they might, and make the truth known at all costs and at all hazards. His point was that there were not two parties in the States, and there was need for a second. He wished it to be understood that, speaking as a man who had no axe to grind, no object to serve, and with one ambition and one desire in life, namely, to be of help and service to the class to which he belonged, there was no hope for reform movement in this country until the workers had combined their strength and said to Liberal and Tory alike: 'A plague on both your Houses. We shall win our own reforms by the strength of our own right arm.' (Applause.) The prospect of a new party, which would gather together all the scattered forces of a new democracy in a fighting whole would, however, only be possible after the war spirit had been killed out and trampled under foot. Discussing the war, its conduct, he said, from its inception down to the present time had been a disgrace to the Government. (Applause.) They said they wanted unconditional surrender from the Boers. That, he held they had no right to ask, and they had no right to back up the Government in asking. The one rule which should govern the relations between nations, as between individuals, was not seek to do anything to another that they would not like the other to do unto them. (Applause.) Answering questions, Mr. Keir Hardie said he could not honestly say that they would find more support or sympathy for social and labor reforms on the Liberal side than they would on the Tory side, and that that applied to the people of the country as well as to the members of the House of Commons. As much factory legislation could be placed at the credit of the Tory party as stood to the Liberal party. He did not admit that the Workmen's Compensation Act, for instance, was a worse measure than Mr. Asquith's bill. It contained a far bigger principle, which was capable of extension indefinitely, than Mr. Asquith's bill did. On matters of labor and social reform, however, each party went as far only as it was pushed and not as far further. (Laughter.) A resolution, protesting against the arming of Edinburgh mounted police with swords, was adopted.

S. L. P. members know through the columns of the daily and weekly PEOPLE of Keir Hardie's deep religious convictions, but they may not be aware that they only came to him after he became a man and a politician and had put away childish things. With him they were in no sense hereditary for his father, a staunch Freethinker, reading in the "National Reformer," which wrapped his lunch in the pit, and seeing Bradlaugh declare there that "there might be a God," rushed up home to stop his subscription to it forthwith.

Without the assistance of the Social Democratic Federation there could have been no Independent Labor Party; no English Workers' Parliamentary party; no Scottish Workers' Parliamentary party; no Workers' Municipal Committees; yet on all these the main endeavor seems always to be to cut off the Social Democratic Federation altogether, by emasculating the programmes of whatever elements of militant Socialism they may contain. And "Justice" is silent upon these acts of treachery because it was commanded to refrain from attacking what was bringing great grist to the working class mill in the shape of elected persons, and a big vote, because it was seen that the greatest reactionary candidate had always the heaviest poll.—Edinburgh reader of the PEOPLE.

## THE DAILY PEOPLE.

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

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

It is the property of the Socialist Labor Party, and is the organ of the militant working class of America. It is

OWNED BY WORKINGMEN.

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SUPPORTED BY WORKINGMEN.

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

### THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC,

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

### GO TO WORK OR STARVE.

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

### FINAL TEST OF STRENGTH,

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

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

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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888..... 2,068  
In 1892..... 21,157  
In 1896..... 36,564  
In 1900..... 34,191



Business means somebody's else property.  
Talleyrand.

## WELL DONE, CARNEGIE!

Andrew Carnegie has come in time to render valuable service to the Socialist Labor Party at the present critical period in the history of the Labor Movement in America.

The Labor Movement of America, with the Socialist Labor Party as the head of its column, has for some little time been in a fierce struggle to disengage itself from the obscene elements that, under various assumed names and various pretences, had fastened on its flanks, threatened to smother it, and bade fair to place upon it the stigma of their own disreputableness. These elements strutted over the stage under the false colors of "Labor," and the capitalist press helped them along. Thus every principle that is cardinal with and dear to the working class has been slimed over by principles, methods and aims diametrically opposed. The time came when the word "Labor" threatened to become a stench in the nostrils. Only the best informed could escape confusing Labor with the spurious article that masqueraded under its name, and that was essentially the ash-barrel refuse of the lowest strata of the middle-class. Such a condition of things could not last without setting back the Labor Movement for all time. The struggle of purification then commenced. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance began to tear the mask from the handits that had broken into the house of Labor, and were burglarizing it; and, reaching the hand out to the S. T. & L. A., the Socialist Labor Party blazed the way in a war to the knife against the impostors. Immeasurable has been the good results of this new departure. The line between Labor and Fakirism has been drawing sharper and sharper. Already it has become decidedly harder for the capitalist to rule undetected in the camp of the workmen via his lieutenants; and simultaneously, the close connection between Fakirism and Capitalism became gradually more obvious. While this struggle was going on and is at its hottest, Andrew Carnegie steps forward with a \$1,000 gift to the "Labor Organizations that are rebuilding the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum," and thereby "made his peace with organized labor." The blindest can now see that the difference between the Capitalist and the Fakir, between Capitalism and Organized Scabbery, is a difference in degree only, not a difference in kind. Both are vampires on the flanks of the Working Class.

LABOR can never "make its peace" with the Capitalist. No gift is there in the giving of a Carnegie to buy off the unflinching hostility for him in the camp of the Working Class. Labor will suspend hostilities against Carnegie only when he, together with his class, has been totally overthrown; when the instruments of production owned by them have been restored to the people; when he and his have gone to work and have ceased to pilfer their living from the toilers. LABOR takes no alms. LABOR is no scurvy dog that can be bought off with a son.

Carnegie's gift, together with its acceptance and the ensuing "peace," throws a flash-light on the situation. It helps to point out the connection between the goats.

Capitalism and Organized Scabbery are one. This fundamental truth becomes clearer; and proportionately, the work of the S. T. & L. P. becomes easier.

## NAME THEM!

Speaking in the Senate on the Anti-Trust bill, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts said that he had given hearings to labor organizations on the proposed act, and they had agreed with him that his points against the measure were sound.

It would be interesting to know the names of these "labor organizations," the men who represented them in the hearings with Senator Hoar, and the

means adopted to secure both them and their agreement with the Senator.

That the bill, now before the Senate and passed by the House, will give no relief to Labor, and that whatever relief it may offer will lie or hang like a rusty nail in monumental mockery in the annals of our capitalist legislation, every sane man, if he is honest, and every honest man, if he is sane, knows full well. The objections of Senator Hoar to the bill are not on the score of its fraudulency. His objections are to the provisions themselves, which he considers, if enacted into law, would be enforced. Now, what are these provisions?

It is well known that, after many years of struggle, the Middle Class, backed by its food-for-cannon, the gullible members of the Working Class, managed to get an Anti-Trust law enacted by Congress. Great was the joy thereat by the innocents. The law stood there like a ridiculous scare-crow in a cornfield, to which the birds, intended to be frightened away, become so attached that they roost and hop on its outstretched arms or head. The Trusts grew apace, law or no law; and, law or no law, the small trader or manufacturer continued to be ground down and out. Suddenly the law rose to life. And when was that? It was at the time of the Chicago railroad strike. The Anti-Trust Law, supposed to have been intended to curb the upper capitalist, now was made the basis for these identical capitalists to jump with both feet upon workmen and crush their strike. Upon this experience, a new Anti-Trust law began to be demanded by the class-unconscious workmen. They did not realize that the trouble with the law that smote them did not lie with the law itself, but that it lay with the class that administered the law. Accordingly, while leaving that class in power, they demanded an Anti-Trust law that should expressly provide that no labor organization should be punished under it. The House of Representatives, a good deal more politic than Senator Hoar, was perfectly willing to humor those class-unconscious workers. What did capitalist politicians in the House care what provisions the law contained, so long as these innocent workmen could be led by the fakirs into keeping the same Capitalist Class in charge of the law? Accordingly, the House passed the law with the desired provision.

What, under these circumstances, must not be the virulence of Senator Hoar's animosity toward the Working Class that he is driven to object to the politic and harmless concession of the House?

What, again, must not be the relations of Senator Hoar with the "labor organizations," whose representatives, taking the law serious, can be induced to agree with the Senator in his opposition to the bill?

Who would not like to hear the names of these dummies?

Let Senator Hoar name them!

## IS PALO ALTO SO FAR AWAY FROM NEW YORK?

The "Case of Prof. Ross" is taking unexpected development. From being a mere local affair, it has become national; from being purely personal, it has gathered body and grown into a fact that sheds light upon "the other side of contemporary history" and the makers thereof.

As is well known, Prof. Ross taught political economy at Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, Cal. During recent campaigns he uttered himself favorable to free silver, hostile to coolie immigration, and favorable to the Glasgow style of municipalization of street cars. The Dowager Stanford, sole proprietress of the University, did not share her employee's views. A member of the Upper Plutocracy herself, she liked no silver "in hers"; an importer of coolies herself, as being more pliable and cheaper than American Labor, she saw and took offense at the "slur at her patriotism" implied in the opposition to coolie immigration; a holder of stock in street car companies, she felt her interests, as a direct exploiter of Labor, endangered by the suggestion of even the Glasgow system of indirect exploitation. The upshot was that the lady put down her foot, and Prof. Ross was dismissed.

If left there, the incident would have nothing particular about it. What difference is there between the mistress of an establishment dismissing her cook, or her gardener, and her dismissing her professor? Indeed, in so far as the Plutocracy itself was concerned, the incident could, and did bid fair to be turned into its favor: Wrong, as a rule, lends shelter behind the deeds it commits, provided the deeds are assailed on purely sentimental grounds, and thereby the matter-of-fact groundwork of Wrong is kept dark. It was thus in this instance. The sentimentalists took up the "Case of Prof. Ross," and the more hysterically they howled, the safer were the Plutocratic interests that had blossomed in his dismissal. But all this has now come to an end by the bungling conduct of a committee of a body that calls itself "American Economists," backed by the New York "Evening Post."

The society of "American Economists" consists of professors of political economy and kindred topics in the Universities of the land; they are, accordingly, the professional police, that day and night, watches the interests of the Capitalist Class, or Plutocracy. They are picked men, guarding the matter-of-fact Wrong of modern society with "intellectual" night-sticks. Of all men, these should have been the last to throw upon the sentimental outcry against Prof. Ross the light that, by rendering it intelligible, rendered it practical, and, consequently, exposed to view the Wrong that they are the special guardians of. These "American Economists" met last December in Detroit; they were tactless enough to meddle with the "Case of Prof. Ross"; not satisfied with that, they put their foot into it still deeper by appointing a "committee to investigate the matter," and capped their tactlessness by placing at the head of the committee a professor of Columbia University; thereupon this committee, no doubt partaking of the giddy-headedness of school girls rendered dizzy by a trust conferred upon them, wholly lost their heads, investigated, and published their findings, condemning Mrs. Stanford and taking their stand by "academic freedom of speech."

over the signature of the Columbia University professor. And the New York "Evening Post" ties the knot of this bungling proceeding by editorially adopting as its own the declaration that "no graver charge can be made against a University than that it denies its professors freedom of speech." If the taking of such a stand by the "American Economists" would have been quite enough of a "give-away," the placing of a Columbia University professor and the New York "Evening Post" as conspicuous supporters of such a stand becomes a "dead give-away" for Plutocratic interests.

The Mayoralty campaign of 1886 in this city witnessed the first sign of intelligence in the discontent of the working class. Strikes had failed, and the workers turned their minds in a body, as a working class, towards the hustings. It was the first glimmer of class-consciousness. An instructor and member of faculty at Columbia University, in the plenary exercise, net of freedom of speech only, but of the freedom of political activity, joined that Labor Movement. Forthwith the authorities of that identical Columbia University acted as if seized with an attack of St. Vitus' Dance; the "culprit" was "hauled up," etc., etc. Had that institution been wholly private property, like the Leland Stanford University, dismissal would have been instantaneous; but the upshot was the same, in the end, and in the meanwhile, of all the capitalist papers in this city, which was the one that expressed itself positively scandalized at the idea of one connected with Columbia University daring to indulge in free speech and freedom of political conduct?—why, that identical "Evening Post!"

One is accustomed to the spectacle in New York of Irish landlords, anyone of whom dispossesses in one year more Irish tenants than a whole batch of English "absentee landlords" do in Ireland, appearing on the public platform and indignantly denouncing the English outrages committed in Ireland. Ireland is far away; the wrong done there may here be denounced with impunity. Is Palo Alto also so far away from New York? No! That is not it. And herein lies the deep significance of a Columbia University professor plus an "Evening Post" vying with each other in denunciation of the denial of free speech to Prof. Ross.

What if Prof. Ross advocated free silver? What if he opposed coolie immigration? What if he fancied municipalization on the Glasgow plan? What of it? The class-conscious capitalist of strong nerve is not upset by that; he knows that the free silver craze was the death-rattle of the dying Middle Class; he knows that the coolie can be got to supplant the American workmen, without fetching him here, by grabbing the Philippine Islands and "opening the door" in China, or annexing Hawaii, or better yet, doing all the three things; and as to Glasgow municipalization plans, the level-headed capitalist knows that there are few toys better calculated to humor "reform" with. Accordingly, free speech in behalf of these ideas should not only not be curbed, it should be encouraged. It acts as a safety valve, and never can put in jeopardy the social system founded on the fleecing of the toilers by the idlers.

Wholly different was the case with free speech during the Mayoralty campaign of 1886. The class-conscious capitalists discounted the Georgism of that movement. They rightly saw in the movement the first symptom of real danger to their dastardly rule. With its pen still quivering with the suggestion of wholesale murder, implied in the motto "the rifle diet for the working class," the "Evening Post" shook with rage, and the capitalist interests, that then, as they do now, ran Columbia University, felt instinctively the cold iron enter their supercilious souls when the working class of this city, uncowed by police clabbings and Barrett Court decisions, turned their thoughts, as a class, towards the hustings and thereby took the stand—never since abandoned, and to-day fully represented by the Socialist Labor Party,—that the Capitalist Class must, can, and shall be overthrown. That sort of free speech was intolerable,—and remains so.

The "Evening Post" and its Columbia University professor bungled badly when they took a stand, that can deceive only the idiots, and the only lasting service of which can but be to clarify the line that marks the boundaries between Tomfoolery and Seriousness, between safe and unsafe free speech.

This is the latest, certainly a valuable development in the "Case of Prof. Ross."

GRAPE NO. 3 (FAKIR LOGIC.)

From the raceme of scabby grapes, furnished by the document issued by a lot of "Borers from Within" in the International Cigar-makers' Union against their elder brothers, the Regular Fakirs, and from which several zappes have been culled in previous issues, there is a third that we propose to take down now.

The 10th paragraph of the document authenticates the fact that:

"At the start, there were less than 5,000 persons involved in the strike and lock-out; at the same time, the bosses' combine had from the start at least 3,000 employed elsewhere; up to the eighth week, the combine had employed at least 4,000 hands."

From these facts, just one intellectually honorable conclusion is possible, to wit:

"WHEREAS, The International Cigar-makers' Union has, for nearly a generation, had the field in our trade all to itself;

"WHEREAS, During this whole period, both the theory upon which it is constructed and the Labor policy that it has pursued have been dominated by the Strasser-Gompers principle of Old Style, or British, or Pure and Simple, Unionism; and

"WHEREAS, The unemployed in this cigar-makers' trade are now, at the end of this long period, found to be so numerous, and the wages in our trade so low, that within a short time of less than 5,000 of our fellow-craftsmen's being called out, the employer can secure 4,000 substitutes, and whelp us; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That the International Cigar-makers' Union has proved itself structurally and tactically worthless;

"RESOLVED, That none can favor its continuance without branding himself a Labor Lieutenant of our exploiters, bent upon keeping us, the rank and file, tied hand and foot at his mercy;

"RESOLVED, That the organization be, if possible, forthwith reconstituted into a bona fide, fighting Trade Union, intent on something more practical to the workers than the raising of the salaries of the officers, the furnishing of jobs to Strike Committees, or the deceitful promise of funerals and collins to the deceased;

"RESOLVED, That, if decomposition has already gone too far and reconstruction is hopeless, the existing organization be smashed by abandoning it to the rat-fakirs in control, who, deprived of the rank and file to traffic on, would soon be drowned in the wreck; and

"RESOLVED, That the rank and file be then called upon to organize themselves upon the only lines that do not render Trade Unionism infamous,—the lines of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance."

Did the "indignant purists," resentful of "the great wrong done to the cigar-makers," did the "Borers from Within," pretence of their class-conscious agitation within the Union, take that stand draw that conclusion, or anything remotely approaching to it? No. The 15th and 16th paragraphs, the closing ones in the document, indulge in the identical "banal" phraseology that the Organized Scabbery has held from time immemorial: "The dog was a dog, not because he was a dog, but because John Jones owned him"; the Union had acted stupidly, had practiced corruption and had sacrificed the men in the late strike, not because Pure and Simpledom is stupid, corrupt and unconscionable, in short, scabby, but because, well, because why?—because Mr. J. Mahlon Barnes and his set of disreputables are not the officers (read "beneficiaries").

The Regular, the Organized Scabbery, that outspoke fights for Capitalism and against Socialism, is the out-post of the Labor-fleeing Capitalist; the Irregular, the "Borer from Within," who puts on the mask of Socialism, is the out-post of the Regular or old-time Organized Scabbery. 'Tis six of the one, half a dozen of the other.

Wipe them out!

## Political and Economic.

In the Social Democratic party the expected happens with monotonous regularity. The expected is always something more ridiculous than the event that preceded it. Mr. Moses Harmon, the unsavory editor of the unsavory free-love sheet "Lucifer," ends the sermons of the Rev. Herron "broad" enough, and anarchistic enough for commendation. Harmon, under the pretext of freedom and equality, has been engaged for years in the circulation of books that are as slimy as the law allows. His following of degenerate boys and girls, and sewer-escape men and women, kept him alive. It is just that he should find in Herron and the Social Democracy something in common with himself. They are both hatched from the addled eggs of capitalism.

## ANCESTORS STATISTICALLY DEMOLISHED.

While the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was convened in Washington for the purpose of basking in the radiance and effulgence shed by the ancestors of its members, Mr. Carroll D. Wright ambled along at his well known statistical gait, and promptly poked them in the eye. The blow changed the surrounding tissue to a dark and sombre tinge. It blackened the eye of our "ancestors," our "sturdy, independent, self-reliant, American forefathers." It forever ended the theory that an ancestor is a useful article, either in art or commerce. The old supposition was that he was entitled to veneration because of superiority. He was a fit associate for us, in spirit, because he was our social equal, and we rejoiced in him, and did him homage, but now, in the language of the majority of the Daughters, Carroll D. Wright "done him dirt."

He cited figures to show that the condition of the working class has improved during the past half a century. He presented four sets of figures that the real value of wages is fifty per cent greater than it was fifty years ago.

Thus, according to Mr. Carroll D. Wright, our ancestor must have been a variable Yahoo. To-day the average workingman has employment for seven months in the year. Horrors! Crushed beneath "four sets of statistics" we find the quivering body of our ancestor, and in his pockets there must be fifty per cent less—\$5! Though he is poverty-stricken, we shall not desert him. Though poor, he is still our father, and with statistical acuteness, we shall watch him in his endeavor to live on the three dollars.

To-day, with a population of 76,000,000, we have over two million tramps. We have over 5,000,000 men out of work. We also have a few million Filipinos who can pluck the agile coconut from the vine, and rejoice in a full evening dress of a pair of cotton suspenders. While he is doing it, he incidentally enters into competition with the worker in the United States. Alas, our poor ancestor. He had a much smaller territory, and in a population of 25,000,000 that was "fifty per cent" worse off than ours, there must have been one grand, glorious procession of tramps and instead of suspenders-clad Filipinos, these must have been a race that felt the burden of its clothes when it had a pack thrown around its neck.

Our genealogical foresters have made a misallocation in their coats of arms. They should have a "Weary Willy" couchant upon a field vert, a haystack rampant upon a pale yellow, or some of the other insignia of vagabondage so dear to the hearts of "Luck," "Judge," the "Journal," or any of the other papers that make a specialty of dealing with the outcast.

Then 75,000 children are sold by the orphan asylums every year. As related in the DAILY PEOPLE there is a well organized traffic carried on in these unfortunate. Seeing that we are "fifty per cent" better off, were all our ancestors sold off to farmers in the west, or given over to the tender mercies of the eastern manufacturer? Were the little children corralled together and sent to the farms in cattle cars? Surely, if they were, they did well, considering their obstacles, to have such fine prosperous, wealthy descendants as we are.

Here in New York, and the same condition prevails in other large cities, the tenements districts are noted for their filth and squalor. Then fifty years ago they must have been "fifty per cent" more squalid and filthier. The landlords break every law in regard to sanitation, in regard to fire escapes, and in regard to construction. Fifty years ago they must have broken "fifty per cent" more laws.

The family of the average workingman lives in four small rooms. Then, statistically, fifty years ago it must have lived in two small rooms. Sometimes as high as ten persons are found living in one room. Then fifty years ago fifteen persons must have lived in one room. There are thousands of evictions each year for inability to pay rent, but we should rejoice at our increased good fortune, because our ancestors were "fifty per cent" worse off in that respect.

Infant mortality is appalling in our time, and most of the children die because of impure milk and improper food. But that is nothing as "fifty per cent" more babies died then than die now, so when we are told that this country has increased in population, we laugh in glee, because we understand that such a statement is only a little statistical humor. All our ancestors died in infancy, and before they died their mothers suffered "fifty per cent more in walking the streets with them at night, and in carrying them onto the roofs to get a little fresh air. The increase in population is a myth, because there is only one set of statistics in its favor, while there are four sets of statistics which prove that we are "fifty per cent," etc., etc.

Shoddy is a modern invention, and the goods, made of cheap cotton, that parade as wool, are an up-to-date invention. So, instead of falling apart in four weeks as at present, they fell apart in two weeks fifty years ago. The mother of the family, that died, statistically, in infancy, instead of darning and patching twenty-four hours a day, darned and patched thirty-six hours a day, and then saw all her work was vain. Instead of trousers that were one-half patch, they had trousers that were two-thirds patch. Instead of shoes that had paper soles, they wore shoes that had paper soles and uppers. Instead of having thousands of men sinking around public places to get warm, they had fifty per cent more, because the clothes let in "fifty per cent" more atmosphere, and that atmosphere was "fifty per cent" colder. And to-day, the out of work, shivering, starving, homeless wretch, who suffers because he is dissatisfied with the station to which nature assigned him, and has an imaginary grievance against the prosperous, fifty years ago was fifty per cent more numerous.

To-day the average workingman spends

\$1.50 a week for food. He had only 90 cents fifty years ago. There are sand in sugar, chalk in flour, zinc and water in molasses, embalming fluid in beef, copperas water on vegetables, fat and oil in butter, suet in cheese, preservatives in milk, disinfectant on fish, poisonous chemicals in candy for children, sweepings and sawdust in the darker colored breads, horse in sausages, goat in lamb, and shavings in oatmeal. Yet we have no cause for complaint as our ancestors were fifty per cent worse off, and could not obtain a single pure article of food or drink.

We have cheap matches, and we kill little children in the manufacture of them. We have cheap iron, and we kill men in making it. We have cheap coal, and we bury miners alive in obtaining it. We have cheap lumber, and we freeze men, we mangle men in preparing it. We have large buildings and we kill men through inadequate precautions in constructing them. But, after our ancestors—who died in infancy—had grown to manhood, we killed fifty per cent more in the same occupations.

The other day, as reported in the DAILY PEOPLE, 1,000 men applied for twenty jobs at twenty cents a night. But fifty years ago, things being "fifty per cent" worse, if a man advertised, 1,500 men applied, and the wages were only ten cents. In the State of Washington a woman, maddened by poverty, and irresponsible at the thought of the sufferings her children would be subjected to, threw them into a well and jumped in on top of them. Things were "fifty per cent" worse in the middle of last century, and all mothers were accustomed to drown their offspring.

Our despondent out-of-work have often hung themselves in the parks, but fifty years ago every workingman was accustomed to go out before breakfast and hang himself.

We have indeed made giant strides, and we may our preachers hold up their hands at the depravity of the human heart. Statistically, and from four sets at that, we have proved that everybody died fifty years ago. We have gone forward, but we were forced to start the race anew.

We repudiate those ancestors of ours, we blush at their poverty, and their suffering. They are not fit to be the progenitors of such prosperous persons as we, statistically, are. When they obtained the job of ancestor, we little thought they would get it statistically, in any such manner. Rejoicing in our fifty per cent betterment, but sorrowing deeply at the conditions in which our ancestors lived, we assert that something must be done to restore those sturdy sons of the soil to their old-time glory, or else they must be wiped off the slate. They are not fit for decent "Sons" and "Daughters" to associate with.

The idea of free lunch, and sermons at Plymouth Church is a good one. We hope that the sandwiches, however, will be more meaty than the sermons which are preached in the church by the Rev. Dr. Hillis. We also hope that the coffee will not be as cold as Christian charity, nor the rolls as stale as the platitudes that pass for sound sense and reason. The feeding of the multitude has something Christ-like about it, and it may have a still further likeness when the Rev. Dr. tries to make seven loaves serve for the hungry thousands that will come. Bread is not elastic in our day, no matter what conscience may be, and the public would resent any attempt to make it so. Still, sandwiches and sermons may be more palatable than the sermons alone. For all this, we trust that Dr. Hillis is not giving them away in order to draw men nearer to God.

Since Mrs. Nation started her crusade and succeeded in closing a number of towns, the practice of drinking from bottles has grown to an alarming extent in Chicago. Everybody has his own private tap, and sees a new rotation in crops each time he applies it to his lips. Bottle-drinking is the worst form of drinking. It is more productive of drunkenness than is imbibing at the bar. It leads to selfishness, and it is productive of crime. The lone drinker, the bottle drinker, is a hypocrite. He tries to hide from the world the fact that he takes liquor. Then he tries to deceive himself in that respect. The result is that he soon breaks down morally, and ultimately he breaks down physically. Better let a thousand confirmed and unblinking drunkards loose in a town than one "solitary."

Mr. David B. Hill, in a communication to the legislature of Alabama, says that the Democratic party should place itself on record as "the great conservative force." He also urges a union against all "elements of radicalism." The Democratic party has already done all that, and consequently it failed. It is conservative to the point of absolute reaction. The radical things, in its estimation, are the growth of industry, and the evolution of society. It hopped with all its little might in the way, and it was crushed into the ground. It may unite, and it may oppose; it may be conservative, and it may fight radicalism; none the less surely will it be exterminated. There is no place for the Democratic party. It is dead, and needs only the application of a proper burial.

Our friend Percy Triangle, the true delineator of the meddlesome, pattering "reformer," given a few weeks ago in these columns, is shown to be true to life by the actions of the vice crusaders who were arrested for extortion.

They were after vice for the very same reason that other persons are in it. They were fighting vice for a living, and those who are protecting vice for a living fought back, and won.

The spirit moves the reformer to lift the curtains of his neighbor's house. It moves him to a deep desire to force his neighbor to live according to reform methods. But as it happens that reform is only one of the hypnotizing passes of the capitalist hand, the reformer's method is just as corrupt as the unreformed method.

The reformer is worse than the unreformed, in fact, because he not only wishes to be paid for pry-ing into his neighbor's business, but he also demands payment for not doing it.



## Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN (looking aways as cockish as he did last week)—Will you take up again that matter about Director of the Mint Roberts?

UNCLE SAM—With pleasure. Only, I shall demand of you that you again read the whole passage.

B. J. (takes out of his pocket the St. Louis paper in which the squib occurred and reads):

"Director of the Mint Roberts made a good point in an address delivered last week. 'It is the common error of those who attack the existing order of society,' he said, 'to treat of distribution as of more importance than production. But the real problem is to get more from nature. Careful statisticians have estimated that the total production of wealth for even so efficient a population as that of the United States including the yield of the soil, the output of the mines and all the earnings of capital scarcely exceeds \$2 a day for every person engaged in gainful occupations.' An equal division all around at the close of each day would greatly disappoint the socialistic theorists. Mr. Roberts points out that the amelioration of conditions must come from increased production."

U. S.—So; that's a good target. Last week, I fired a shot clean through the Malthusian inhumanity that underlay this Robertsonism.

B. J.—You did that!

U. S.—I did. Now hold up the target steady, and see me drive another hole through it.

R. J. holds up the squib.

U. S.—It states there that "the amelioration of conditions must come from increased production."

R. J. (passes finger over the squib)—Yes, here is the passage.

U. S.—That means that all that is now wanted is a greater amount of wealth, eh?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And that, in the measure that that greater amount of wealth is produced, you and I and the rest of us workingmen would enjoy a larger per capita of wealth?

B. J.—Yes. Isn't that so? It sounds true?

U. S.—Don't trot so fast. I'll let you answer your questions yourself, and that way I shall, so to speak, help you to hold the gun yourself and yourself fire the shot that will put hole No. 2 into the precious Roberts. Now listen: Are there produced to-day more trousers in the country than fifty years ago, or fewer?

B. J.—Infinitely more.

U. S.—Do you enjoy to-day a larger per capita of trousers?

B. J.—No, I don't!

U. S.—What you "enjoy" is a larger per capita of patches on the seats of trousers, eh?

B. J. (superciliously passing his hands under his coat-tails over the patches on the seat of his trousers)—By George, that's the size of it!

U. S.—And as to shoes, do the workers produce more or fewer of them to-day?

B. J.—Incredibly more; I should say 300 per cent more than 50 years ago.

U. S.—Just so. And have you now more shoes than formerly?

B. J.—The fence! I have a dog-gone bigger lot of holes in my shoes. I actually have got to get along with fewer shoes than 25 years ago.

U. S.—And do you eat better to-day?

B. J.—Not by a long shot!

U. S.—And yet the production of food has increased immensely. Do you occupy more spacious quarters so as to enjoy the privacies that decency requires?

B. J.—More crowded quarters, you mean. We are being herded closer and closer!

U. S.—And yet the production of houses and building material is phenomenal. Do you save up larger rolls of gold and silver coin?

B. J.—Save up! I'm getting more and more in debt!

U. S.—And yet the production of gold and silver in our mines is to-day fabulous. Now, Jonathan, take aim. The production of wealth has increased enormously; that notwithstanding, we got none of the increase; the increase fell to others, to us fell an increase of poverty. That is the experience in the past—

B. J.—That Roberts is a confounded liar!

U. S.—Bull's-eye!

B. J.—He holds out a snare and a delusion!

U. S.—Bull's-eye again!

B. J.—An the St. Louis paper that puffs his "good points" is no better than he.

U. S.—Jonathan, you have become a crack shot. You are right. It matters not so long as the capitalist system prevails, how much production increases, as far as we workingmen are concerned. The fecers of our class get all the increase; we don't get any of it on the contrary, our share, absolute and relative, becomes ever smaller. He who, like this Roberts, says "increase production" and at the same time plants himself on this







## OFFICIAL

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
HARRY KAHN, Secretary, 2-6 New Road street, New York.  
**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.**  
F. J. DUCH, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.  
**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.**  
2-6 New Road street, (The Party's literary agency).  
Notice: For technical reasons, no Party announcements can be made in this office on Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

## National Executive Committee.

Meeting of March 1st held at DAILY PEOPLE Building, 2-6 New Road street, New York, with Peter Kiehlger in the chair.

Adolph Klein absent and excused.  
Receipts for week ending February 23rd, \$47; expenditures, \$15.15.

Communications: From Labor News Company reporting that a sufficient number of orders were received for copies of "Proceedings of National Convention of 1900 of the Socialist Labor Party" to warrant its publication. Labor News Company was thereupon ordered to proceed with its publication.

From Section New York notifying of following expulsions and suspensions:  
L. B. Schwartz expelled for withholding party funds and conduct unbecoming a member; L. Rabinovitch, expelled for accepting a bribe for his vote from a politician of a capitalist party; L. Wize, suspended for six months for withholding notices from sale of DAILY PEOPLE stamps.

From Section Seattle, Wash., reporting expulsion for abetting treason and trying to disrupt Section Seattle of the following: Wm. David, John Waldron, John McMillan, Frank Nicely, Guy Williams and W. H. Harte.

From National Organizer, W. S. Dalton, at Gloucester, N. Y., and J. R. Deppin, at Logansport, Ind., interesting reports about their agitation work.

From Section Springfield, Ill., stating that a ticket will be put up for the coming Spring election.

From Section Milwaukee, Wis., in reference to circuit agitation plan, J. R. Deppin will include Waukegan in his agitation tour of the State.

From San Francisco, Cal., charging Section with improper application form for new members. National Secretary asked Section for report on the matter.

From Section New Haven, Conn., reporting expulsion of H. H. Lane, and Section St. Louis, Mo., reporting expulsion of John Danneberg, for accepting office in a pure and simple union.

From Seattle, Wash., informing of the election of Frank Crossman to Washington State Committee in place of Kingsley.

From Section Richmond County, N. Y., financial report.

From Section Rockville reporting election of officers.

From Section Syracuse, N. Y., stating that a German Branch will be started and including semi-annual report.

From "Il Proletario," the Party's organ in the Italian language, reporting the referendum vote of 221 in favor of Socialist Labor Party and 31 in favor of "neutrality." National Secretary instructed to request the compliance with the constitutional provision for control by the National Executive Committee.

**JULIUS HAMMER,**  
Recording Secretary.

## New York State Committee.

At the last meeting of the above committee all members were present. Comrade Murphy presided. Several requests for speakers were attended to. The secretary reported that the State Committees of New Jersey and Pennsylvania had agreed to join with New York in the formation of an agitation and organization group and that in both States circulars had been sent out to bring about this active co-operation of all sections.

The financial secretary reported the receipt of the following contributions for the organizing fund from sections in New York State up to February 8:

Richmond County.....\$1.00  
Albany.....1.75  
Utica.....1.00  
Schenectady.....3.35  
Troy.....2.60  
Buffalo.....10.00  
Collected by the organizer:

Section Buffalo.....10.00  
Buffalo Labor Lyceum Assn. 8.00  
Section Monroe County.....5.00  
Section Onondaga County.....15.00  
Section Auburn.....5.35  
The financial secretary submitted a detailed financial report. It was resolved to publish a synopsis and send the report in circular form to the Sections of the State. The report shows the receipts and expenditures to have been as follows for the year 1900:

Receipts.....\$207.30  
Expenses.....\$227.48  
January.....115.33  
February.....194.45  
March.....99.00  
April.....102.88  
May.....83.10  
June.....52.35  
July.....110.00  
August.....81.10  
September.....58.83  
October.....204.08  
November.....117.09  
December.....170.38  
Total.....\$1,106.34

Classification of Receipts:  
By dues stamps.....\$80.52  
By Campaign Fund.....142.79  
By Loans.....206.00  
By Donations.....5.00  
By Amounts returned by Speakers.....10.49

Total.....\$1,106.34  
Classification of Expenditures:  
To dues stamps.....\$50.00  
To Agitation speakers.....200.97  
To Legal expenses emblem.....131.63  
To Printing.....30.00  
To Repaid loans.....386.00  
To Sunday Expenses (postage, telegrams, stationery, etc.).....27.74

Total.....\$1,106.34  
The report was accepted. Adjournment.

**L. VOGT, Secretary.**

## New Jersey State Committee.

Regular meeting of New Jersey State Executive Committee was held at 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J., Feb. 14 at 8 p. m.

Present—Hoffman, Wilson, Wittel, Duggan, Cohen.

Absent—Mattick.  
Wilson elected chairman.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence—From organizer Camden county that Section was getting together for active work.

Letters from Hossack and Carless regarding Paris assessment and DAILY PEOPLE stamps.

Letter from Section Passaic county, reporting election of officers and acceptance of M. Maguire's resignation from the party.

Organizer Section Essex county reported that comrades Walker, Ott and Håkanson were nominees to fill vacancy on State Committee and that vote would be in March 3rd.

Twelve campaign lists received from Section Essex County with \$2.45.

Twenty-two campaign lists received from Section Hudson County \$12.38 due on same to be sent later.

Corresponding secretary reported no practical response to appeal for organizer fund and no return of financial reports sent to sections in blank.

Sections are urged to at once send available funds for the purpose of having Organizer Dalton tour the State. Small amounts will be thankfully received and large ones proportionately.

It is very important to carry on this work as without doubt several points are ripe for organization.

The State Committee does not feel that the sections have been as attentive to this matter as they should be.

Receipts, \$37.05; expenditures, \$14. \$1 was received from Union Hill branch on account for festival.

All outstanding lists of campaign of 1900, should be returned promptly accompanied by cash.

**LOUIS COHEN, Secretary.**

**Improvement Fund for the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung."**

Previously acknowledged.....\$57.25  
G. P. Milwaukee, Wis.....5.00  
28th Assembly District, N. Y., per A. Rosenberg.....1.50

G. Ikenpreis, Los Angeles, Cal.....1.00  
G. Andersen, Los Angeles, Cal......50  
Nils G. Madsen, Los Angeles, Cal......50  
Branch San Pedro, Section Los Angeles, per B. Jensen.....4.25

Per L. Fleisher, Louisville, Ky.....1.50  
Aug. Schneider.....1.00  
Henry Child.....1.00  
H. Fisher.....1.00  
Alb. Schmutz.....1.00

A. Pecklen......50  
Aug. Giese......25  
R. Ducknall......25  
Jas. Doyle......15  
Jas. O'Hearn......25

R. Van Kerkvoorde, Sloan, N.Y.....2.00  
Per H. Hamann, San Jose, Cal.....1.00  
F. Hanelson.....1.00  
H. Daniels......25  
L. Z......50  
Cigarmaker.....1.00  
H. Hamann......50

Branch 13th Ward, Allegheny, Section Allegheny County, S. L. P.....5.00  
G. Gustafson, Everett, Wash......25  
G. Schultz, Ashville, S. C.....1.00  
H. Brinkman, Boston, Mass.....2.00

Total.....\$90.40  
**RICHARD KOEPEL.**

**The Rubach Fund.**

Previously acknowledged.....\$28.95  
Section Somerville, Mass.....2.00  
James Matthews, Collinwood, O.....1.00  
Wm. E. Kern, New Orleans, La......50  
H. Ehrenpreis, New York......25  
N. Van Kerkvoorde, Sloan, N. Y.....1.00  
Mary Van Kerkvoorde, Sloan, N. Y......25  
Eitel Van Kerkvoorde, Sloan, N. Y......25

Total.....\$34.20  
L. ABELSON, Organizer,  
Section New York, S. L. P.,  
2 to 6 New Road street, Manhattan.

**Plainfield, N. J., Lecture Course.**

The following course of lectures have been arranged by Branch Plainfield, S. L. P., to be held at Red Man's Hall, 212 W. Front street:

March 10, Mr. W. Walker—"Socialism or Slavery—Which?"

March 17, Mr. C. S. Vander Porten—"What is Socialism?"

March 24, Mr. E. W. Wilson—"Emancipation from Wage Slavery."

Time, 3 p. m. Good Music. Good Speakers.

**Philadelphia, Pa., Agitation.**

The Labor Question under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, Fairhill Hall, Fifth street, above Dauphin, Sunday afternoons at 2:30 o'clock:

March 10, LEONARD FISH, Subject: "The Trusts."

March 17, SAMUEL CLARK, Subject: "What is Progress?"

March 20, HERMAN DEUTCH, Subject: "Trade Unionism."

These meetings are open for discussion. Being held for the interest of the Working Class, all Workingmen should attend.

**Battle, Mont.**

Section Battle, Mont., reports election of officers as follows:  
Organizer—P. J. Dwyer.  
Financial Secretary—J. P. Cunningham.

Recording Secretary—John Meagher.  
Treasurer—Philip Connors.  
Literary Agent—John Meagher.

**Baltimore, Md.**

Section Baltimore, S. L. P., will hold an agitation meeting on Sunday, March 17th at 8 p. m., at 1011 East Baltimore street. Speeches in German and English.

## PLATFORM AND TICKET

Of the S. L. P. for the Campaign in Denver, Colorado.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 18.—The Socialist Labor party of this city held their city convention at Labor Lyceum, 1820 Champa street, yesterday afternoon, at which the following candidates were placed in nomination:

For Mayor—J. W. Martin.  
City Attorney—Ben Hurwitz.  
Auditor—Carl Starkenberg.  
Treasurer—Abraham Judovitz.  
City Clerk—Wm. Fowler.  
Engineer—Ernest Romary.  
Board of Supervisors—Charles Mullein, president; Edward Wernet, Albert Gunilo, John Martensen, Howard Trajon.

The national platform as adopted in New York, June, 1900, was endorsed, and a warning given to the workers to beware of the municipal ownership as advocated by the middle class as being but a scheme to again use the workers to fight their battles against the large capitalists.

It was also resolved that while we realize the economic condition of the working class cannot be permanently bettered so long as the means of production are the hands of the capitalists, and that the capitalist class cannot be dispossessed until the workers capture the stronghold of capitalism—namely the capital at Washington—nevertheless much can be done by the municipalities to better the social condition of the workers, therefore, we offer the following for your careful consideration to be put into effect immediately:

1. The city to acquire electric plants, gas and water works, telephones and street railways, the same to be operated for the benefit of the employees.

2. Free medical attendance to be furnished at the homes of the applicants when necessary.

3. Abolition of all contract labor.

4. School education of all children under sixteen years of age to be compulsory, the city to furnish food and clothing when necessary.

5. The city to employ the unemployed, the minimum wages to be not less than \$2 for a day of eight hours.

6. The city to financially aid striking workmen and women by appropriation of monies from the city treasury.

7. Rigid enforcement of the sanitary laws.

The city administration at present is Democratic and the whole time of the police is taken up in devising schemes to bleed the demi-monde, and during a farcical investigation of the police force by the police board, despite the efforts of the police board to hush matters up, it was clearly shown that the police are harboring and protecting a band of criminals in this city, and it was also shown that the habits of the slums were made to contribute heavily to the Democratic campaign fund; and while the police board itself should have been dismissed the poor dupes of this board were the ones to suffer—seven officers were dismissed.

From the present outlook the city campaign will be a hot one, and by constant hard work we will gain a substantial increase in our vote in this city.

**CHARLES MULLEIN,**  
ORGANIZER.

**PITTSBURG, PA., ATTENTION!**

Schedule of Agitation Meetings Arranged by the Section.

The agitation committee has arranged for this series of lectures to be delivered at our headquarters, 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Sunday, March 10.—James McConnell, Subject: "The Socialist Republic."

Sunday, March 17.—John R. Root, Subject: "Socialism from Utopia to Science."

Sunday, March 24.—D. E. Gilchrist, Subject: "The Pure and Simple Trades Union."

Sunday, March 31.—Wm. J. Eberle, Subject: "The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance."

Sunday, April 7.—Geo. A. Brown, Subject: "Methods and Tactics."

Sunday, April 14.—H. A. Goff Sr., Subject: "The Corruption of the Capitalist Parties."

Sunday, April 21.—John F. Taylor, Subject: "The Socialist Labor Party."

**JAS. MCCONNELL,**  
**JOHN F. TAYLOR,**  
**S. SCHULBERG,**  
Agitation Committee.

**Section Milwaukee, Wis.**

The regular monthly meeting of Section Milwaukee will be held Saturday evening, March 9, at Kaiser's Hall, 300 Fourth street. Every comrade should be present as important business is to be transacted among which are matters pertaining to Party organs.

**FRANK R. WILKE, Organizer,**  
1084 Tenth Street.

**Section Chicago, Ill.**

Section Chicago, S. L. P., will hold a Commune Festival Saturday evening, March 16, in Newman's Hall, 48 West Randolph street. The programme includes musical entertainment, dancing, and a short speech setting forth the facts of the Commune, and pointing out the object lessons taught by that historic episode. Admission is free. Section Chicago cordially invites all wage-working friends to attend.

**S. L. P. Supplies.**

Constitutions, a neat 16-page booklet with stiff red cover, vest pocket size.....70c. per 100  
Application cards.....40c. per 100  
Dues cards.....40c. per 100  
Rubber stamp seals, regular size, with emblem (to order only).....67c. each

Address all orders with cash to Henry Kahn, 2 to 6 New Road street, New York city, Box 1576. Avoid credit orders for they involve useless expense and trouble.

## DETROIT CONVENTION.

S. L. P. Ticket Nominated for the Spring Election.

DETROIT, Feb. 26.—The Socialist Labor Party of Michigan held a mass convention in Detroit on the eve of Feb. 25.

The state ticket nominated for the spring election follows:

Shepard Cowles, of Trufant, was nominated for Judge of Supreme Court, and Willis F. King, of Holland, and Henry Markwardt, Sr., of Grand Rapids, were nominated as the two candidates for Regents of the University.

The State Committee was authorized to fill vacancies, and a committee of three was elected to prepare a manifesto or leaflet which is to be submitted to, and if approved, is to be published by the State Committee. As no proper representation of the different sections was present, the State Committee was instructed to refer to the different sections the question of the place for seat of State Committee, and then to proceed to get a new committee elected.

**M. MEYER.**

**Agitation Meeting in Troy, N. Y.**

During the past week Section Troy has been holding a series of agitation putting a stop to the evil. Presidents S. that we have decided to go on with the good work. Section Troy and its members recognize the necessity of expounding to the wage workers of the city the truths of Socialism, and to point out to the workers the class struggle that exists in society, and make it clear that if the workers wish to better their condition they must act in a clear-cut, class-conscious manner, and organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party.

With the above facts in mind we held our first of the series of meetings Feb. 12, at our headquarters, 351 River street, with Comrade Markley as speaker. He spoke on the "Disfranchisement of the Working Class." Comrade Markley pointed out that under Capitalism, the working class, who has only its labor power to sell, is continually being ground down by this same capitalist class, which possesses and holds all the means of production, transportation and distribution. This parasitical class, by taking more and more of the product of labor is crushing and destroying the workers, and hundreds, nay, thousands, of the workers give up their lives in the mines and factories of the capitalist leeches, so that more profit may be wrung from the toilers.

The speaker pointed out clearly the absolute necessity of the working class organizing to overthrow this system, that is presided over and enforced by this do-nothing capitalist class, and to take into our own hands the power we have delegated to this same idle class.

There were men in the audience who heard for the first time the truths of Socialism, and many went away determined to enter into the fight of their class.

Many questions were asked the speaker, which shows that the working class is thinking and thinking hard.

We are going to continue with our meetings all this week, as Section Troy, like all other Sections of the Socialist Labor Party, does not know what the word halt means, as it has been eliminated from our vocabulary. We know only the watchword forward, up and at them! Smash the Organized Snobbery and on with the Workers Republic.

**PRESS COMMITTEE.**

**A Letter of Acceptance.**

WINONA, Minn., Feb. 15, 1901.  
Section Winona, S. L. P.:

Dear Comrades: I accept the nomination as your candidate for Alderman-at-Large of this municipality, and thank you one and all for the honor you have bestowed upon me in selecting me to represent you in the political field as your standard bearer. I promise that I will, to the best of my ability, carry on an active agitation among the wage-working class of this city. I will at all times, in public and private, show to the wage workers of this city that there is in existence a laborer's class struggle, which cannot be ended until the Socialist Republic has been established. That there is but one party that represents this class, whose objects and aims it is to return to the producing class all the wealth which it alone produces, and which it is today withheld by the capitalist class, by virtue of the ownership of the means of production and distribution.

That the wage-worker today is but a wage-slave that must sell himself at whatever price the capitalist will pay. The party which teaches this is the Socialist Labor Party; the party of the wage-working class. Comrades—on to the Socialist Republic. Long live the S. L. P.

**MARTIN CARLSON.**

**S. L. P. Nominations in Peoria, Ill.**

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 26.—The Socialist Labor Party on February 23 nominated the following ticket for the spring election:

Town Clerk—Thos. B. Allen.  
Town Collector—George Hauck.  
Town Assessor—H. W. Clark.

Justice of Peace—Peter Pohl, Franc A. Nae, John D. Heinen, Jos. Magnusen, Adin Lang.

Highway Commissioner—John Busch.  
Supervisors—Fritz Lichtsune, Joe Kolker, Chas. Kirk, Geo. Sallgar, Frank Hauss, Henry Jungheim, George Osborn, Charles Schneider, Henry Kick, Fred Herzig, Jr., Aug. Setzer, John J. Becker and Carl Koehlin.

The S. L. P. is an official Party in the township.

**Milwaukee, Wis.**

Section Milwaukee, S. L. P. will celebrate the anniversary of the Paris Commune, by a festival, entertainment and ball to be held on Sunday, March 17th at Frei Giminde Hall. Friends and sympathizers welcome.

## NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

During the past week in the Field of Labor, the doings of the Labor Fakir occupied a very prominent place. Some of their alleged victories and powers were unmercifully exposed. Two of their favorite laws—the prevailing rate of wages law in New York city and the municipal ordinance in favor of union printing of municipal stationery, etc., in Paterson, N. J.—received knock-out blows. In the iron trade defeat was theirs also. It was announced, with a great blare of trumpets recently, that President Schaefer, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron Workers would endeavor to cause the billion dollar steel combine to re-establish the relations that existed in the various mills composing the combine, especially the Carnegie plant, prior to 1894, when the Amalgamated Association was generally recognized and its wage scale paid. A few days afterwards, Mr. Schaefer's association declared all non-union mills open to union men. It was then revealed that most of the non-union mills were the mills of the steel combine; that is, the largest mills in the iron industry had been non-union since 1894. Yet Mr. Schaefer and his ilk, with characteristic impudence, are strutting about and blustering about the willingness of the Amalgamated Association to work in harmony with the steel combine, if it (the combine) treats the Association members fairly, implying thereby that the Association possesses enough strength to mar the perfection of the trust. This is ridiculous, in view of the facts already stated. But it is still more ridiculous in the light of a little happening of the week: It was reported that "the American Steel Company, a part of the steel combine, will adopt a continuous wage scale." And it was added, "unless the steel workers agree to it, the mills will be thrown open to non-union men." The workers in such associations are powerless, and Mr. Schaefer's "blowing" will not strengthen them anyway.

A still more characteristic bit of fakir impudence was the announcement that the Brotherhood of Tailors had determined to make another fight against the sweating system on May 1st. This "fight" will be led, it is hoped by the fakir, by Bishop Potter, Felix Adler, and other headboners of labor, including Gompers and Harry White. It was announced years ago that "through the efforts of organized labor the sweating system had been regulated by law so effectively as to result in its entire abolition." Despite this fact, however, the working class, is treated periodically to another "abolition of the sweating system." This time "the abolition" will also involve the cities of Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, Rochester, Cincinnati, Syracuse, St. Louis and Utica; heretofore the "abolition" process was confined to New York City mainly. The method of "abolition" will give an insight into the reasons of the necessity of repealing the "abolition" so often. "The Legislature will be asked to pass amendments to the Factory Inspection Law, which will bring about the complete abolition of the system in this city" (New York). Amendments mean more factory inspectors for the "labor fakirs." Potter, Adler and the others will gladly lead any movement that will run true abolition into the ground. A few offices, carefully bestowed, is cheaper than a revolution. Then reason the men who think that the revolution can be stayed by petty things.

Next we have the useless report of the "Labor Committee," appointed by the Legislature of Colorado to investigate the coal strike in that State. They say: "It is not fair for them (the coal corporations) to deny their employees the same rights of organization which they have themselves exercised." Were this committee other than a body of labor misrepresentatives, it would realize that the matter at issue is not one of "fairness" but of conflicting material interests. Recognizing it to be such, they would not plead for useless eight hour days and anti-pooling laws, but they would go to the core of the matter and remove the cause of these conflicting interests: the capitalist system of expropriation, production and distribution. Other fakir-led organizations like the machinists, the molders and others also merit criticism and condemnation, but space forbids.

In other respects the Field of Labor was much as usual. The big strike of silk workers at Scranton and other places in the Lackawanna Valley is still unsettled. The threatened general strike of the silk workers at Paterson, has, after one or two strikes in mills there, been averted by the advance asked for being granted. The Barnes strike in Jersey City continues. New strikes of electric linemen, cigarette makers, actors, shoe workers, sewermen, auto-drivers, miners, wood carvers, and silkworkers, at Newton, L. L. New York, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Winton and Shamokin, Pa., Cumberland, Md., Allentown, Wilkesbarre and Scranton, Pa., respectively. They were instituted for various causes, including increase of wages and reduced hours against offensive and compulsory agreements, enforcement of wage scale, etc. There was a strike of 300 railroad employees on the Chicago and Alton, at Bloomington, Ill. One thousand switchmen on the Lake Shore, between Cleveland and Chicago, were an advance in wages; while the engineers at Scranton, Pa., are still in on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad. The cotton operatives in Connecticut mills have been reduced in wages. In Holioke, Mass., many of the paper mills belonging to the paper trust, and thread mills belonging to the thread trust have curtailed time or closed down, making conditions in the paper city very bad. The steel combine has stopped the building of a plant on Neville Island, Pa., rendering hundreds idle. Twelve thou-

sand five hundred laborers were not em- ployed regarding advance of wages played as usual by the Ice Trust on the Kennebec River, Maine. Labor was displaced and rendered idle in other ways also. The week closed with the impending anthracite coal strike rising on the horizon. This strike will most likely be perpetrated on April 1, so that, for the next few weeks if not months, it is likely to fill the working class eye and mind.

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WESTCHESTER PARK & HOTEL  
BOOKS OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENTS.

Near West Farms, N. Y. New York. Directions to the Park—Take West Farms or Southern Boulevard Trolley Cars at 129th street and Third avenue, which goes direct to the Park in twenty minutes, also 135th street and Eighth Avenue Trolley Cars, and transfer to West Farms Cars, also from City Hall or South Ferry "L" road to 177th street and Third (Tremont) Avenue, and then with Trolley Car to Park.

Dancing every Sunday afternoon and evening.

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**WILDFEUEBROS.**  
ONE PRICE  
BOOTS AND SHOES  
89 AVENUE B,  
Bet. 5th and 6th Sts., NEW YORK

**W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Shoes.**

**IT'S A GREAT BOOK**  
The  
**Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance**  
versus the  
**"Pure and Simple" Trade Union**

A debate between Daniel De Leon, representing the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party, and Job Harriman, representing the "Pure and Simple" Trade Union and the Social Democratic Party.

Mr. De Leon's part of this debate gives a complete exposition of the principles of the S. T. & L. A., as well as a thorough analysis of the corruption of the "Pure and Simple," while Mr. Harriman's statement of the case for the "Pure and Simple" is as weak as their cause is weak.

This pamphlet is a magnificent document to put into the hands of a workingman. It will set him to thinking, and when a workman once gets to thinking about the Trade Union, the irresistible logic of S. T. & L. A. reasoning will force him to recognize the legitimacy of the Alliance. Following is a summary of the topics treated by De Leon.

Trade Union policy of the Socialist Labor Party.