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THE RIO JANEIRO WRECK

ANOTHER BLOTCH ON THE BLOOD BE-

One of the Twenty Vessels Wrecked Since the Incorporation of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. - Result of the 'Economie" Policy of the Capitalist Class.

BAN 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 soul blooch 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 grueseme record of both is sufficient evidence of the fact.

The Itio 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 fecon omie"-policy of the insatiable capitalist

When the steamer Colima was wrecked in a hurricane off Manzanillo in 1895 and only a few, on board ever reached shere, the uncuestionable cause of the disaster was due to the fact that the steamer was rendered top heavy by having its deck leaded 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 attempt ug to enter the Gate before the for 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 prop ety. Captains who take stermers in and out are consured if they are late. They are allowed only a certain amount

of coal and if this allowance is exceeded the captain fulls in the estimation of his employer. In fact, the captains consider it no light affair if they come into port e or four days late or after having barned more than the amount which the company officials consider suf-

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

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 for lifted. He started in and then' the mist dropped again. How far is he to blame if, as Pilot Jordan says, he said, "Reep on in. You'll make it with-out trouble."

The "economy" of "cheap" Chinese

rees on the l'acific mail boats is another circumstance that bears the unmistaliable carmark of capitalism and enters to a great degree into the speculation on the loss of life. The deck crew of the Ilio de Janeiro, with the exception of four quarter-masters, was composed labor. hoard all ocean liners to drill the crew in fire and wreck possibilities. In these drills it is said the Chinese

acted like automatons. 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

officers it is doubtful if a soul would have There was difficulty in lowering the the popularity of the whilpping-post in

Ors, men who knew the value of time, petty offender against property. The understood their business, who could offenders are usually driven by w of life would have been small at the

creas manning its vessels. The fact that the wreck occurred right the entrance to the Golden Gate, where there was nothing to indicate to the exptain of the ship that the vessel was tor on no other grounds but that of Griminal neglig nee.

Had there been an electric whistle at the Fort Point ledge the Rio de Jantin would now be safe at large at the William - Dutton, stealing nine continue. of her course, and in danger of be-

the Fort Point ledge the Rio de Jan-m would now be safe at her dock, and worth of milk from doorstep, five months ath, misery and pain would have been are to make a family and have been

pered to many a family and one crime in jail.)
Hal Nash, stealing coat, eight months

SPATTERED RECORD OF CAPITALISM.

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

MORGAN FORMS COAL TRUST.

Will Control the Enormous Output of the

Pennsylvania Fields.

the Philadelphia and Reading Company the Lehigh Valley, the Erie, the Jersey Central, the Coxe Brothers Coal Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Com-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 tin has been in the city during the past Company.

These companies are not absolutely controlled by Mr. Morgan, but they are | idea, he said: voluntary members of the community of interests established by him, and they and motives that apply to the others.

Mr. Morgan's scheme contemplates the sults:

First-The elimination of all coal dealers in every city in the State and eventually throughout the country. In Philadelphia alone 576 small coal dealers will be forced out of business.

Second-The establishment of one cer tral coal station in each city from which all coal will be supplied.

Third-The climination of 10 per cent. of the number of employees in the thracite 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 com

peition. 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

se kept in operation.

Seventh — The reduction of clerical forces in mining and transportation of-

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 promters of the enterprise de-

clare 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 th 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

AS TO THE WHIPPING POST.

Offences That in Delaware Are Punishable With the Lash.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 3 - As the Connecticut Legislature has under they were lacking in every respect. At the first sign of alarm the Chinese became panic stricken, and their first whipping-post in that State, for the thoughts was for themselves. The Chiness passengers swarmed up from below well to call attention to the scope of that and but for the effective work of the form of punishment in this State. Economic conditions have much to do with Rieberts. They were stack in the falls Delaware. The chief industry of the or dropped how first into the water, and all had to be builted out before the pas-The tax-paying small farmer favors only This lengths delay of the "economic that method of punishment that will eal' Chinese crew meant the loss of the precious time, and each manute meant the salvation or sacrifice of life.

Had there been a crew of skillful sailsomething must be done to discourage the something must be done to discourage the offenders are usually directly offenders are usually directly steal chickens and other farm products. The following items from the proceedings of the present session of the County dip Scheidy bill passes, the Pacific Court will give an idea of the offenses worst. Yet in the face of all this, if the Ship Scheidy bill passes, the Pacific Court will give an idea of the offense Mail Steamship Company will be found clamoring for its share as a result of "punishment that fits the crime." I having none but "expensive" American for which the lash is considered the 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.

The dark and sinister clouds of capi-laism envelope many a crime on both Henry Macy, stealing butter tub, six and and sea. E. B. MERCADIER. months and ten lashes.

A FLOATING EXPOSITION.

NEW SCHEME FOR INTRODUCING AMER-ICAN 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 concommercialism. The consul to-day is ev- the Party. The sub-committee on conalso 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. Ausweek gathering statistics to prove that his scheme is feasible. In discussing his

"With our rapid increase in importance as an exporting nation it is absolutely are governed by the same considerations essential to the welfare of our merchants that new markets be found. These markets exist; of that there is not quesfollowing far-reaching and important re- tion. They are in the Philippines, in China, in Japan and in other far Eastern

"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 every port where a market is possible. These ports are in Asia, Oceanica Africa and South America, where the imports consist mainly of the very foodtsuffs, 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 ben 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 al 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 gen-eral will be entertained. By this means foreign merchants will not only 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 \$85,000 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 con vinced could be easily secured. In fact, it might also be possible to secure Gov ernment 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 year

Congress has given more than \$10,000,-000 to the expositions held in various parts of the country. These expositions have been admirable in every away, but they have only redounded to the credit of the cities where they were held. The floating exposition will redound 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 Hawailan Ilsands, Japan, Korea, Asiatic Russia, the coast cities of China and the Philippines, Siam, the Dutch East Indies, Australia, Arabia, Duch East Indies, Australia, Arabia, the 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 "I have already explained my plan to

nany merchants and mercantile bodies It has been approved by every one, and I am sure that the exposition will make

Protest Against Interference With Family Relations. GRINNEL, Iowa, March 4 .- A con

mittee of six, appointed by the Sacs and Foxes, now located on the Tama Reserration, has started for Washington with a protest against the action of the In lian agent in forcibly interfering with the family relations resulting from polyg-

amous marriages.

Their tribal laws allow polygamy and they demand exement ence by the arent. demand exemption from interfer-

THE DAILY PEOPLE FÉSTIVAL.

Enthusiastic Report Rendered by the Entertainment Committee.

The regular meeting of the entertainment committee of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, was held on Tues day evening last at 2-6 New Reade street. Comrade George Abelson in the chair.

The report of the various sub-com mittees on arrangements and especially of the committee or Vaudeville program me, was heard. According to all indications this entertainment will surpass all sular service serves as an adjunct to former affairs held under the auspices of er on the lookout for markets and he cert submitted the following completed programme to be rendered by the New York Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Nahan Franko.

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT. 1. Overture, "Freischnetz"-Weber, 2. Fantasie, "Faust"-Gouned,

3. Introduction, Act III. "Lohengrin' Wagner. 4. Hungarian dances-Brahms.

 Largo—Handel. Violin Solo—Nahan Franko. 6. Overture, "William Tell"-Rossini. 7. Salut d'Amont-Elgar. 8. Prelude to "Meistersinger"-Wag-

9. Waltz, "Hochzeits Klaenge"

10. Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2-11. March. "Tannhaeuser"-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 ferrible weapon that has created so much consternation among the political crooks and labor fakirs througout the land. Not saying anything about the rendi-tions 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 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 Plorida 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 prole-

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

Remember the crimson banner.

rodes! The Local of the S.T. & 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 so 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 comfinancial success. The comrades in charge of affairs at this end are doing their atmost to produce the best edition of the DAHA PEOPLE ever issued.

The proposition of the Entertainment Committee to celebrata the first anniversary of the DAILY PEOPLE on July 4th at Glendale's Schutzen Park was en-dorsed 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 2-6 New Reads 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,
2-6 New Reade street, New York City.
The Committees further calls upon the comrades and sympathizers to solicit advertisements at the rate of \$1 an inch single column for the special festival anumber of the PAILY PEOPLE to be

Mice, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE, A. Orange Secretary.

issued on March 17. Send all such advertisements to the DAILY PEOPLE

SHOEWORKERS SOLID.

NO CHANGE IN STRIKE AT WICHERT & GARDINER'S FACTORY.

Philadelphia Men Withdraw and Let it the Acts of Organized Scabbery-Fakirs Refused .. Debate.

The eighth day of the strike of the shoe workers in Wichert & Gardner'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 morn ing, 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 sevof the slice workers eral 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 be represented, nothing about the efforts | Philadelphia was so plain that it was

> After the explanation had been completed the Philadelphia shoeworkers retired to talk over the matter, and decided by unanimous vate that the strikers were right, and that the thing had been misrepresented to them by the International Union officers before they left Philadelphia. They agreed to return to great standing armies of Europe. Philadelphia and explain the trouble to the rest of the trade in that city.

strikers.

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

"I left my work to come out here to see you people, but I will pow 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 equested that the DAILY PEO-PLE, inform its readers that appreciated the good work the officers of the General Coucoils of Shoe Workers had done for them during their own strike last fall and that they would never have come to New York to they understood the true state of affairs; that the wage scale of the shoe ers was low enough now instead of being tied down by such a contemptible agree ment as the one in question; an dthat they wanted it understood that they thoroughly condemned the conduc of Smith & Company. The Philadelphia men may stay over for the mass meeting to-night, but will then return home

Mr. Healey 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 Indepenents answer was 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 Ap-pellate Division of the Supreme Court appeared yesterday in their judicial gowns. The following judges wear the silk robes: Judge William J. Gaynor, Josiah Manau, Samuel T. Maddox, Wil mot M. Smith, William D. Dickey, G. J Garrettson, Martin J. Keogh and Alden Chester. The judges in the Supreme Court of the district have for some time worn the gowns.

FEAR THE DELUGE.

Small Capitalists See Their Doom a Combination Develops.

Recent events, notably the great com-bination of the transcontinental railways and the consolliation of the great iron and steel companies into the Dollar Trust," so-ca'led, have, so-called, have set the business world to thinking, and in most cases with more or less misriving as to Be Known That They Disapprove of the outcome indicated by these and other

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 fol-

The general fendency to railway con solidation and particularly the recent combination of the Pacific roads, if it neans and proves anything, shows that' the very highest leadership in investment circles have 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 mat will open up new and ric' country will find work to do, as the world's demand for material and staple products has become "As to the combining of Carnerie 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.

binatio can go to its legical result. Its more jute, and, incidentally, more profit, power alls short. for the Cordage Trust than formerly, power alls short. "Here, what we have been looking at

"Howe, what we have been looking at a rapid read of trusts has been company, is the originator of the "idea." simply a steady evolution of co-operation, simply a steady evolution of co-operation. This gentlerarn does not claim to be a so far confined mainly to capitalistic in philanthropist, nor, if we are to judge terests

these mentioned have been compelled to Says he regarding "bis" idea: come together cals makes it certain that the smaller concerns will all have to join in. It is impossible for quarters of an hour in such recreation the smaller concerns to live atone. And their remaining on the outside would be vastly to the disadvantage of the big ones. for work. Besides, it keeps them off the So nobody will be berred out.

"Is J. Pierpon, Mergan, the new Moses, to lead the business of the country to easily seen that the Philadelpairs who high, firm land?

workers would decide in favor of the but clways with consolidations in the line of co-operation. Doubtiess 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 nations by the ears and brought on a general war big enough to employ the Boer war and the trouble in China have been the chief incidents.

And a much more serious casus belli when he learned that his lieutenants had foreign trade and the pressure it has put upon the industry and commerce and inport the industry and commerce and the reaction see the significance of Mr. financial power of other and particularly Gratz actions and language, and are not European countries. Any time up to within the last half decade one-tenth of "workers betterment" schemes keep on this friction would have put the armies the workers will be worsted. Their and fleets of the world in metion. 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 of their masters for the means of their iron frade we will see in the cotton, true betterment? Are they to be always woollen, lumber, agricultural and other without initiative or voice, in these mattrades and interests. "Co-operation is the natural, logical

out growth of the situation that exists all over the world. It cannot be stopped any more than the trust scheme, which was un-natural and illogical-an attempt of the few to confiscate the property of the many-could be forced to ultimate

"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 togethe a 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 to gether 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 result and with the wealth created more widely diffused than ever before.

"And this, of course, means perman ency. 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 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 'sby' 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 jine 'em.' And this philosophical proverb seems to be fit for world-wide applica-tion."

ROLLER SKATE ECONOMICS

AS PRACTICED IN THE CORDAGE TRUST'S BROOKLYN FACTORY.

Exercise to Limber up the Girls - Keeps 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 fored that crowds are standing around wating for the reaction to begin its dead work.
It, the idea, was introduced by the

American Manufacturing Company, bother known as the Cordage Trust. It is factory beliating at the foot of Noble street, and when it is put in operation is said to occasion considerable delight The idea emeraces a merry percound, roller skates, skating rink, lench room, dancing halt, library and baths, 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 and the reason is not far to seek. And in this country of all nations it is too wide diffused to make trust business possible. That is to say, no trust combination can go to its least of the many by the country of all nations it is too wide diffused to make trust business possible. That is to say, no trust combination can go to its least combination. coed with their day's work, and produce

from his language, is no a sources man, son, he is a plata, frank business man, son, he is a plata, "We during a toutone day limbers up the girls and keets them to good condition

street." To many this frank confession is as-tounding. It shows that "workers' ber trace as a result "applement a result ment" that there is something more than wages in the "idea," and that is increase ed production and profits for 'capital. Mr. Gratz is a philanthropist or not des that the workers are betweed by his disinterested scheme, that in St. Louis, where his company has three more fac-

tories, he has obtained a farm twenty miles outside of the city, where fifty girls at a time are accompdated every Sunday. Over in Brooklyn, those who are awalt-The ing the reaction are discussing whether have Mr. Grazt is a philanthropist or not, despite his language to the contrary. Those who have had an acquaintance with the Cormorant Smith was much put out has been the developeque, of American idea declore its impact with Brooking the reaction see the significance of Mr

condition will sink to the level of that them, even to their most insignificant amusements and comfort. Are the working class never to attain a position to be unnecessary to their physical or mosal weifare? Are they always to remain gallingly dependent upon the int sests

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

Dock Laborer's Strike.

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

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

The Government has ordered the Med-iterranean 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 pack-

ets.
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 strikers gathered threateningly, but the police and gendarmes drove them back and escorted the wagons to the ware-houses. 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 gendarmas.

Markley, saw the nigger in the fence,

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

In the "Volkszeitung" of February 13, one William Meyer has a communication entitled "Criticising the Criticism," on the subject of Barnes and his Genos sen. 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 include in criticism should stick to the truth. At the meet ing in Bohemian Hall, Dan Harris held a long speech, in the course of which he declared that Mr. Wortheim was disposed for some years back, to turn his shop into a union shop; but that his ad-vances were rejected on the ground that he should first raise wages before nego tiations would dart. Mr. Wertheim de elined 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 that followed up by organizing the shop?

It will be remembered that some time ago the Spanish workers issued a pamph let, setting forth that the strike was be log mismanaged, and that they, the Span ish 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? I acted in a high-handed way and de clared: "We don't want to have any thing to do with the Spanish workers." second district, called attention to the danger of such a conduct, in that the Spanish workers, would break the back

When the voluntary contributions of the normalities ceased to flow in, I called attention to it, that the strike committee should hold shop and public meetings so as to keep the contribution 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 member who carned only four or six dollars a week had to pay the one dollar assess ment and thirty cents a week dues, at that out of such miserable carnings.

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

Mr. Meyer criticises "the Knight of

seekman street." To be frank and I said to myself, "Here is a nigger in the wood-pile." The principal argument which Mr. Meyer makes is that the eaders of the machinists strike in End land, as well as the longshoremen strike in Hamburg, also knew, month shead, that their strikes were Where did Mr. Meyer get this theor, from? Surely not from practical ex-perience. If he had are tical experience he would know that German working men do not allow themselves to be treat ed by strike committees in the way this strike committee dared to treat us to wir, to unbe us pay and shut ou mouths, and above all to believe in the infallability of those g atlemen. German workmen would spurn such a committee with contempt and drive it out of its post if it dazed 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 unask him if after two or three menths he realized the failure of a measure, whether it would be sanity on his part to persist?

it is the duty of the leader to carry on the fight so long as injury can be indict. be free who does not own the tools whereby his living is made. No one can ed on the chemy. 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 has 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. Meyers 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 \$21.75 in assessments and the workingan 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 workingmen, are the ones who suffered, while the losses of the manufacturers have been neutralized by their withdrawing the offers made by their witheracing the one's made by them of higher wages. The raise of wages which they off-red would have run up to thousands of dollars at the end of the year. Who then dares talk about "in-juring 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 Bohomian Hall, he made ans 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 conceives and 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 Finion 144 that members of the Strike Committee, who were suspected of trea-son, had been excluded from the sessions —a fact that he admitted, upon a question put his at the said meeting in Bohemian Hall—is it not a double crime to withhold the facts from the members Party,

and thereby to afford an or portunity to that miserable crew to ply their trade? Or is it supposed, that a traitor would remain satisfied with a handful of pea-

nut shells? The seventh paragraph of the state ment 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 not rule to the control of th

this, notwithstanding the minutes of the Board meeting, were read regular ly 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 skuation, or the

ninutes were a miserable trick. Both things cannot be true. cellent illustration of what sort of treatment was vone'ssafed to the rank and file be gathered from the fact, that, may be gathered from the fact, that, at the general meeting of Union 144, held on October 29, Dan Harris was shameless enough to declare: "The strike stands to-day as well for the cigarmakers, as for the manufacturers. did he get the courage from to make such a laughing stock of workingmen in the midst of their defeat? The incident may seem incredible enough for to-day Workingmen, wake up! It is high time that you bestir yourselves, lest the organization is destroyed by an element hat 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 inter-ests, and the heavy clouds that hang

over jour 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 lacidly 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 mean that right could only be exercised by advantage of another taking viz., the right to starve while on the

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 fram ers of that document thought that the to own private property was a guarantee of such rights.

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

But with the development of the tools and implements of production to present mammoth concerns, owned by a the right bife, 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 ition between the latter forced down their "share," i. c., 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 auother. 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; nor for now they can be bought in droves But, says he, once engaged in battle for one dollar and a half. No one can enjoy the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, while he allows others to monopolize these tools and thereby makes 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 capital-ist 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 produc-er, 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, in-stead of the hollow mockers of having these "rights," and being unable to util-

Several questions were asked and ans-

"Labor" Men Protest.

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

A. Clark, of Monaton.

Mr. Knapp elaims to act in behalf of the labor party of Montana, which party united with the Democrats in the election of the Clark State sicket, and in the election of Mr. Clark by the Legislature. He says that Clark's manag ers made a compact to assist in securing State legislation in the intrest 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 new protests so loudly, was set on foot by the Social Democrats in their endeavors to stop the growing Socialist Labor

CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS.

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

Everybody has troubles of his own. plae's troubles alone.

The above maxim, in this case, i vividly illustrated by the Dorpin Lodge 024 of the International Association of Machinists and the Socialist Trade, Labor Alliance of Scheneerady, N. Y.

Dorpin 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 muchine shop employing a few machinists, principal engaged in doing odd jobs, and incidentally beliding an engine, provided he received an order for one. Jackson was finally forced to abandon the business altogether on account of the concentraery, 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 cauine act for hoelers) and generally into evice himse f in minor public affairs. He is intelligent. well appearing and a goo; speaker, bu 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, be cause 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 soniething that will mater-ially benefit him. Consequently, it was but natural for him working in the skop also run the union for himself. In order to do this, he had to hold an office. So he managed to have him to

as financial secretary.

Everything went along all right until flike the traditional "Rip Van Winkle" of old, who was asleep for twenty years; the pure and simplers go him one better, they wake up once every two years; some unions went to sleep sixty years they ago and they haven't woke up yet), the pure and simplers woke up. 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 foreibly evicted.

In this case it happened to be Brother Jackson. They found he was \$100 short to the labor problem. 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 a 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 form men are forced to hustle to make a day's pay (enough to keep them aliye till next morning), consequently they must make more work, and that means increased production. And when the men, by applying themselves diligent ly 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 in crease their earnings. We all know that means simply a cut in prices, and where the mea are organized on the "pute and simple" plan it generally precipitates a strike. And in just such instances as these when an employer contemplates other than Andrew Carrenting the prices, such men as Mr. king and strike breaker. Jackon 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 be-

ween him and the men.

Mr. Emmons, whenever there has been any labor troubles, has always used Mr. Jackson to adjust matters with the any logical conclusion about their troubles.

But now things have changed. The union men hear the powerful blows of the Arm and Hammer, wielding and shaping their intellect to the true principles of unionism. They listen to the denuciations 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 re-fusal he is treated to some manifestations of the union men's, brotherly love in the shape of flying missiles, criminations, calumny, insult, abuse, backbiting and all manner of things not becoming a gentleman and fellow workingman until the man, (to terminate the prosecution of the union men.) is either forced to join the union or comply with the alter-

native, namely leave his job, The other day the hawks of the com-pany descended upon the (not the heads) but the wages of the poor unfor-tunates in shed 20 (it is not known if it was because they were hungry or thought the men were too well feel,) but anyway; the men were mad and wanted to strike. Mr. Emmens was notified at once, and, he, folowing 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 diguity. 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 pamphlets on to shop twenty. The Socialists, to quote the genial and versatile Comrade E. R. were arrested.

It seems Jackson has had inculcated into his plegmatic intellect a sort of mi-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. Emmon had to come and talk to the men, and what he had to say to Mr. Jackson he

and some people can't leave other peothe men, not with one nan or a tool, as in former instances. Workingmen can accomplish a good that will redound to their intrinsic benefit, if they will listen to the teaching of the S. T. &L. A., that knows what Union sm and solidar-

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

DOWN WITH ORGANIZED SCABBERY

A Pittsburg Workman Comes Out for Genuine Trad . 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;

Wilkinsburg, Pa., Feb. 24,1901. "Editor Leader-In a news item headed Socalist Ruled Out" in the 'Leader' of this date, the statement is made that John O'Connell (menning the undersigned) made an attempt to address the meeting on 'Socialism.' It' a reporter was at the meeting and wrote the item be

"If the item was given by a membe 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 Associa tion of Machinists was not a genuine, bona fide labor organization, and inten ded to challenge any member of the L eganization. O'Connell, down to any ember of No. 52 to debate in public the question of the genuineness of the L. A. of M. as a labor organization, but was denied the opportunity, as the L A of M, is afraid to meet a member of a genuine labor organization, the Socalist Trade and Labor Alliance, in debate. edlaving an experience of eight years as a member of the I. A. of M. and kicked it overboard when master machinst of Lodge No. 52, I am in a position o know the rottenness of the I. A. of M., whose chief stock in trade is an immense amount of thorance in regard

"JAMES A. O'CONNELL,
"Wilkinsburg, Pa." The above from the Pittsburg Leader refers to a machinists meeting held as stated. Labor fakirs of every descrip ion were given the floor in order to throw the "dope" into the workingmen

there assembled. James A. O'Connell was refused the floor because he wanted to address the workers on genuine trades unionism. The Kangaroos who are playing the jarkal or 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

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, strike which lost the Republicans the union men suitable to the company's in-terest, and the men could never arrive at any logical conclusion about their

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 Lycoum's building, had asked him to sub-

Other subscribers to the fund are: Comptroller Coler, \$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.

find 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 som of the lanes on his farm are brilliantly lighted with electricity.

He does his churning and feed-cutting with electricity, and next summer pro-poses 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.

Solalists Arrested in Hungary.

BUDAPEST, March 1.-Two well known Socialists caused excitement in showering from the callery a number of pamphlets entitled "Bread and the Rights of the People." The Socialists

AS 'TIS IN ENGLAND.

A SPEECH FROM A LABOR MEMBER · OF PARLIAMENT.

Keir Hardle's Irrelevant Oratory. That Betrays the Pointless Education Hifherto 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 ben in economies, I send you the following "Scotsman" account of Mr. Keir Hardie's address in this town. It ramely, to be of help and service to the 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 footwalks, 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 ED-INBURGH."

"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 she 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 or-der to rescue the country and the Em-

pire from the choking graps of the milpire from the cheking graps of the mil-lionaires who were doing it to death in South Africa. (Applause) He for one could not include it any hope of that coming to pass. Al the facts seemed to point the other vay. Mr. Hardie here made some defanatory charges and insinuations, and thet proceeded to say that both sides in the House of Com-rates would agree in eaching to bush up. mons would agree in steking to hush up and prevent becoming known whatever he 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 lable to have its lips scaled by any pow-er or authority in the State, and which would speak out fearlessly and vigor-ously, let the consequences be what they onsly, let the consequences be what they might, and make the truth known at all cests 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 one ambition and one desire in life, class to which he belonged, there was no bope 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 scat tered 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 presen time had been a disgrace to the Govern-ment. (Applause.) They said they wanted unconditional surrender from the Boers. That, he held they had no right e ask, and they had no right to back the Government in asking. The on rule which should govern the relations between nations, as between individuals, was not seek to do anything to an other that they would not like the other to do noto 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 than they would on the Tory side, and 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' 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 each party went as far only as it was pushed and not one step further. (Laughter.) A resolution, protesting

S. L. P. members know through the columns of the daily and weekly PEO-PLE of Keir Hardie's deep religious convictions, but they may not be aware that they only came to him after he be-came 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 subcription to it forthwith.
Without the asistance 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

against the arming of Edinburgh mount-

ed police with swords, was adopted."

always to be to cut off the Social Dem ocratic Federation altogether, by culating the programmes of whatever elements of militant Socialism they may contain. And "Justice" is silent upor 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 beaviest poll.
-Edinburgh reader of the PEOPLE.

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Henry Stasius, W Columbia street.
RICHMOND, VA.

J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Holitas
RIVERSIDE, CAL.:
A. F. Seward, 25 St. Josephs avenue.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.

Herman Miller, 35 Vernon avenue. Frank Leitner, 226 Wyoming St.
SAN FRANCISCO. CAL.;
Jos. H. Alfonso. 1021 Nutral

Jos. H. Alfonso, 1021 Sutter street.

E. W. Carpenter, 51 trd street.

SAN PERIOD, CAL.

Christian Petersen.

SAN JOSE, CAL.:

Fred. Haman, 22 North 1st street.

BT. LOUIS. MO:

John J. Ernst, 1823 S., 13th St.

SALEM, MASS.:

John White, American House,

Church street. Geo. F. Petersen, 54 So. West Tempi SCHENECTADY. N. Y.: P. Jepsen, 12 South Ferry street. Wm. Watkins, 224 N. Bremley avenue.

Walter Walker, 1514 First avenue.

SLOAN, N. 7.:

N. Van Kerkvoorde.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.:

BOMERVILLE, MASS.;
Jacob Loven. Somerville avenue.
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.;
Louis Hain, 20 Burbank street.
SPRINGPIELD, MASS.
P. A. Nagier, 141 Highland street.
SIOCKTON, CAL.
J. B. Ferginson, 442 East Market street.
SUTERSVILLE, PA.

Cyril Sistek. SYRACUSE, N. T.

E. Harris,
Room 14, Myers Block.
TAUNTON, MASS.
Max Boewe, 72 Wittenton street.
Arthur Spenser, Post Office.
TROY, N. T.:
F. E. Passonno, 1004 Jacob street.
UNION HILL, N. J.:
Otto Becker, 348 Broadway.
John Rapp. 23 Ningara avenue.
VANCOUVER, B. 7.
R. Baker, 811 Seymour St.

TANCOUVER. B. C.

R. Baker, Sil Neymour St

WATERBURY. CONN.

John Neubert, 25 Charles street.
WEST HAVEN, CONN.

Charles W. Peckham, Box 373.
WILKINSBURG, PA.;

Jas. A. McConnell.
WOBURN, MASS.

N. Peter Neison, 25 Garfield avenue.
WOONSOUKET, 2, L. WOONSOCKET, R. L.: Frank L. Fogarty, 25 Front sire WORCESTER, MASS.:

Keep an eye on your wrapper. see your subscription expires. Renew in the

will prevent interruption in the mailing of paper and facilitate work at the effec

T'IE DAILY PEOPLE The attention of all workingmen is called to the Daily People. It

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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 Social

THE DAILY PEOPLE IS THE ONLY ENGLISH SOCIALIST DAILY PAPER IN THE WORLD. • • • It is the property of the Socialist Labor Party, and is the organ of the

militant working class of America. It is OWNED BY WORKINGMEN EDITED BY WORKINGMEN.

SUPPORTED BY WORKINGMEN. The mission of the Daily People is to educate the working class in the principles of Socialism to that point where they will march to the

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 ontic

GO TO WORK OR STARVE. Every workingman 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, working class must be educated, organized, and disciplined. Educated,

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THE DAILY PEOPLE, Nos. 2 to 6 New Reade Street, & S New York City **************************************

THE CHICAGO MOLDERS.

GREANIZED SCABBERY CUTS THE THROATS OF ITS OWN MEN.

Bartin J. Fox Assists the Boss in Getting Seabs - Men Find That Their "Leaders" Are Their Worst Eremies- The Men Completely Demoralized.

An intelligent person now-a-days smiles when he sees and hears a Democrat, Jeffersonian or otherwise, shouting short "Democracy." Also will be lough sing the peakers of his "Republic," or by Organized Scablery upon the past or his his to be present and by Organized Scablery upon the past or his natives, but they are in doubt "Republic nature," Certainly, they assume and file become an ACCESSCHY TO as to his coming. these terms needs, if you do not take

any stock in our savings." But the dictionary definition, unforfunntely, does not jibe exactly with the words and actions of Republicans and

The principles which expressed themselves in those two terms in days gone by, are no longer embodied in them now at least not when they come from the Dem. or Rep.; they are merely a meaningless phrase and only used to banco

"Trades" Un'onism," when used by a pure and simple trades unionist, is, in recent years, equally as shallow and meaningless, as the two terms mentioned above. However, there was a time when "Tradge Unionism", meant an organization which gave battle to the boss; there was a time, when it was aggressive; there was a time when it stood up for the workers but that time is no more.

Capitalism grew in power, as the tools of production developed, and concentrated in the hands of fewer and fewer people. To be an the easy side, it barrieaded and encenebed itself behind the gaverament, and all the agencies, i.e., the policeman's with, the militiaman's rifle, the gathing gun of the Federal troops, and the infamous injunction.

. The working penss, held back by its own innorance, which the labor leaders (2) carefully nourished, because ignor ant people are unally "worked" you know did not keep step with the advance of time; that is to say, the proletariat did not make use of that powerful, modern weapon-the bullet. Hence the on-slaught of the workers was repulsed. men clubbed into submission, and the strikes were lost. This left but two ways: either the workers keep pace with the evolution and stand a chance of winning, or change their policy. The latter, through the influence of the lead ers, was adopted; and thus AGGRE SION GAVE WAY TO DEFENSE.

From this time on capitalism was master of the situation: it had knocked the main principle of trade unionism sky-high-the aggressiveness.

What neuters it to Capitalism, if the workers defend to their hearts content? Can they defend their property? No! They have none. Can they defend their rights? No! They practically have but a slave, a right to vegetate along, a the capitals knye but little desire to grab this curat for themselves. 'Oh, what from is therefore the follow of Distance of the Workers' now!

And now we witness again within the No! Once started oh n lanche, not stop till the lowest depth has

Capitalish rests on wage-slavery, hence it forestalls all attempts on the part of the werders to emancipate themselves. To leaders, and it does all in its power-to encourage and develop the labor misleader—the labor fakir. And when the fakir gets finally corrupt and rotten he is considered a fit man, and is given a work at once, as it was now convinced.

The S.L.P. lost no time; it went to Section Chinga. Socialist Labor I work at once, as it was now convinced. oh as "labor commission alone that the labor fakir kent-down the oppressions of Capitalism incessantly goes on and on, the moment will and must come when the employes will rebel-will employer. But since the labor leaders, or, as Mark Hanna justly calls them. or, as Mark Hanna justry cans labor lieujenants, are always on hand wherever there is trouble (the capitalists keep them out to "settle" disputes be-tween Brother Capital and Labor) these unenlightened workers become willing prey to the fahirated gang-ORGAN-IZED SCABBERY-once more. The workers are told that there is a charter "ready for use," and if they should de-ready for use." fakirated gang-ORGANthe to use it, then millions of organized workers would stand behind them, and back, them up. (Particularly was this swindle cry raised when the steelworkers preferred to fight their battle under the

Socialist Unions the S. T. & L. A.) Being pressed hard, the innocent work ers fall into the trap set. Organized Scatbery now puts in its real work. They shout: "Keep rolities out of the union the

must respect!"

If there is any sign of intelligence

among the workers, he steps a little daims to be a Socialist, to come to be front, and when the workers see side by side the Socialst (?) and the labor laders of the old stripe, they will be led to think that all is all right. This, and more equally as important facts but some aumierous to mention, prompted the

clear sighted fraces unionists to organize the Socialist Trade and Labor Alizane. But often has the wislom been do had by many an inongst worker. If they are went to the trade of telegraphing for still many, let him study carefuly wint. Is shour to know to fire he L. M. U. of N. A., and on which is proving its necessity of existence; it is the workings of the pure and received in reply the letter published and simple trades unionism that talks, in the daily papers without, inquiry or and talks forcibly in favor of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alizane.

Here in Chicago the following points were residily forcefully brought with the New York argument as an excess the New York argument as an excess. The Application of the Probing Knife Reveals That This Organization is No Long pulse of the workers.

TYPOGRAPHIA NO. 7

INDECTION.

THE LD UP SOME MORE FOR INSPECTION which is proving its necessary of existing the decision of the probing Knife in the daily papers without, inquiry or regard as to the nearly givennes, using the New York argument as an excess That This Organization is No Long pulse of the workers.

The Application of the Probing Knife Reveals That This Organization? Than the many pulse of the workers.

The application of Slave Drivers Would clear sighted trades unionists to organize preson, and on asking to reinstate these

tionary pulse of the workers.

2. Ornandeed Scathers legerallizes to resemble the letter, the fundamental principles of Trades. They spill think to win out on account Unionism by compelling the rank and of the methanical sail required. They feel very one sail say that Fox lile "to keep the plane" so that capital. ism can rule squiene.
3. The "Borers from Within," through

THE CRIME.

and simple trades union is left moves the rank and file.
5. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is the only hope for the working class in its industrial strugges.

After January 11 those' advertisements appeared daily in the capitalistic newspapers:

MOLDERS WANTED GRONI-APPLY TO FRANKR & CHAIM-ERS' foundry. W. 12th st. and. Washtenaw-av.; steady work to competent men. All union iron molners' attention is directed to the following letter from President Fox of the Iron Molders' Union of North Amer

of North America, Cialifasti, Jac. 21, 1991-Messes, Freser & Chalip-ers, Chicago, III-Geatlemes: The strike in your foundry is an assum: tion of authority which has no off-cial recognition from the IRON MOLDERS' UNION of North America, or local ngion No. 233 of Chiengo, Ill., of which they are meni-Said action was idecal and a violation of our rules and lews, and the members of the IRON MOLD-ERS' UNION are authorized to accept employment in your pending investigation of the alleged committee, as provided in the New York agreement. To all members of our union who so to work we will support of our organization. Respectfully yours, MARTIN FOX. "President."

MOLDERS WANTED MACH-INCRY)-The National Founders' Association and the Iron Moders' Enion of North America are anxions to fill the foundry of Fraser & Chalasers, at Chicago, with first class machinery molders as rap dly as possible; steady work and permanent employment guaranteed to competent men. Address PHASER & CHALM-ERS, or nealy in person at works, 12-st. and Washtenaw-av., Chicago.

. . . MOLDERS WANTED-H. ROSS FOUNDRY CO., 985 Kimball ave.

Immediately Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party, ordered its pressurem-mittee to take up the matter, since Ory and facely its dury kand. The comTo fight for your emancipation means
mittee waited until the two selectrical necessarily a fight against the capitalist "sell out," for they generally have a facilities to fight the same howeless leattle good ere and ear. They see "monster meetings" when everyingly else takes the guthering for a committee meeting, occase, the Thembert to his DemiYes, the "handsome Kangroo candidate to the Republican to his Republic SLP. meeting, and being pressed, he, cialist Democracy is no Democracy, too, admitted that Organical Southern A Republic without being a Soc was "doing" the worker. But true to the characteristics of the policy of "Boring from Within," they kept silent, as they must if they want to get the labeled scapears of Organized Scapbery and upon that the control of Organized Scapbery are control of Organized Scapbery and upon the control of Organized Scapberg and upon the control of Organized Scapberg and Organized Scapberg an

er," etc. Not of the dirty dealing going on in the camp of the so-called but misnamed On organized workers by frustrating any ganized labor. Letters were written to and all attempts of the rank and file to the firm, the President M. Fox, and the ganized Labor. Letters were written to go into labor politics, i. e. to support the strong a rough of questions. Specialist Labor Party at the ballot-box. Although postage was enclosed for related the uprising of the piles, up till this writing no region unorganized workers. On the walls of the labor headquarters are hanging as possible (Organized Scattery care charters galore. The falsir pays per fully covers its tracks in such cares, a matter. capita tax occasionally on seven member of this conneities went our in-bers and thus keeps them. And as the terriewing the strikers quickers. men were afruit to take sight of brother Capital Licking brother Labor. Moreover they were more than positive that they had organized to stay by each other in case of a "femily dispute" (between brothers Capital and Labor, you know.) They had paid dues and assessments for years and years to perfect their local as well as national organization, and now-THEIR OWN UNION SCABBED ON THEM.

The whole world seemed exainst them! Whom could they trust when the very ones who lay on their becom and sucked like leeches their bleed times furned out to be Benedict Arnelds! After an exhaustire explanation on the past of the member of this committee, in substance the following was chizined.

STATEMENT OF THE STRIKERS.

John C. McGuire, 725 S. Parkwell street, and William H. Norten, 508 S. Fairfield arenue, Chicago, members of "Keep rolities out of the union; the local 233 I. M. I. of N. A. and en strike capitalists have rights which the workers in Fraser & Chalmers Fennder, Chalmers local 283 I. M. U. of N. A., and en strike made the following statement: That they made the following statement: Last they were compelled to strike against the oppression and tyranny of their superistendent. John Shanley, who received this position as a reward for services rendered to the above concern in a previous strike of their machinists, and that they

f the mechanical skill required. They feel very core and ear that Pox old out. Locate 232 and 222 of Chicauge will meet in being session; and they

4. The object lessons of the economic cut of town, seeing the Cad' in the conflicts are lost as long as the pure papers, series to get their jobs, but were equisiances, they refused to take their

he cut of sympathy.

Most of these men are married and-

their employees, the same thing hap-pened. The legal union went THREE. FIMES ON STRIKE and three times the national officers Organized Scab-bery connelled them to return, pending a settlement between the officers of the National Union and the Boss Association. Has there exist been a more sweep-ing injunction, isdued by a capitalist index than the ulfireatum of Organized Scallery to be save and file? The derefrest effect of both is the same, namely: To break the back-bone of the power of

sistance of the working class! The jower of pure and simple trades down and now comes Organized Scal-hery and prostitutes altogether these us. And still there are some people and coast of all they claim to be Socialist and enstor all they rain to be succeed too, who, say, "you must not be them, you must affiliate with them, not work against them," which in other worls menn, YOU MUST ALSO WASTE YOUR ENERGY.

Fellow workers, in this case most particularly the members of the L. M. U., ise like men, kiek down and out the be your protectors and friends, grown fat from the blood which they sucked while comforting on your bosom. De-throne Organized Scabbery! And in order that no new set of Judas Iscariots will ally into the Socialist Trade & Labor THE WORKERS ARE ALWAYS RIGHT, and can never be wrong.

Organized Scabbery justilled into your friendly relations between the capitalists and yourselves (you see they fall back on that agreement); Organized Scabbery has systematically injected into you the honeht that the capitalists have rights which the workers must respect. In other words, they conceded the right of Capitalism to exist, which again means the right for wage-slavery to continue.

New Trades Unionism, the S. T. & L. A., says: Wage-slavery must go, and if n want to abolish the slavery you must abolish the master-class, for a slave out a master is limpossible, and vice

Remember that you will in future again

A Republic without being a Socialist

PRESS COMMITTEE, Labor Party.

Capitalists Fooled.

PARIS, March 2 .- Senator Conteaux. in yesterday's session, asserted that the proposed French bounties for wheat exports would expite foreign reprisals in countervailing duties. This cannot apply 10 America directly, but only to the English market, as giving the French Afferican countries over Russian and Afferican countries titlen. Bounties were voted by the Deputies

They were ! Bountes were speculators, expecting an abouth, blast July, and speculators, expecting an thought that Capital and I abor were brothers and special artification by the Senate, beers and now were dembloomed at the immediate ratification by the Senate, because the senate of t

came seriondy overstocked.

The Scaute's delay forces liquidation upon them, and has lawere, the prices of wheat in Paris two francs per quintal. Prance has a much larger than is required rgainst the possible, but not probable, ceficir in the present anything, he enjoys now greater faci-

ELEMENTARY BOOKS ON SOCIALISM. The following books are endorsed by the The following tooks are enoursed by the National Executive Comittee of the Socialist Labor Party, and cover the whole Solid of Modern Scientific Socialism:

What Means This Strike? Reform or The National Laboratory of the Social Section of th

Revolution, The Bull Pen, Socialism, The Working Class, The Capitalist Class. The Class Struggle The So-cialist (Republic, Development of Social-ism From Utopia to Science, Territorial Expansion, The New Trusts, Taxation. Tire cents rach. Catalogue free.

New York Labor News Company, Lio 6 New Reade St., New York

Go'dmann's Printing Office, Cor. New Chambers & William Sta.

Sich" Type feitig Mubige

Organization of Slave Drivers Would Be One - Run as a Close Corporation for the Beneat of a Few and the Shame of Trade Unionism.

Last Sun lay's meeting of Typographical Union No. 7 began under a depressed spirit. Out of the 270 members only 40 his sentiments are characted by the whole The emeletic was the charges brought the report of the Committee. It turned out that the eggs, used by the said President for the promised omelette, had reached the stage of maledorousness. The accused was charged with having the fundamental principles of patented Unjonism. It was alleged that in a cer- at the Turn Hall. The meeting was as tain and supposititious letter he had "de- exciting as had been expected. The do-But it was got at through "witnesses," and their lose, confused and unsupported "tertimony" was turned into an in-"testimony" was turned into an in-

THE CASE OF WARNECKE. This stuff turned the stomachs of even Fakirs. The fellow who got up this dis graceful thing is a good type of the were to overtake him, he is sure to take "scab." It is a chesp virtue to condemn the "scab" when a fellow has a living assured. This fellow, Hamesfahr by name, could have emidded his time to better purpose if he had tried to give italist an explanation of how it cames about tung. that no new set of Judus Iscariots will that one Warnecke, employed as fore-rise, you must turn your face towards man in the German "Herold" was let off with a mere reprimand, notwith-standing that "Unionist of purent ray serene" was convicted of a serious fence. Our No. 7 "Authorities" had phia. "Democrat," which was under the ban of a boycott. Here was a clear case of "violating the Union principles." But circumstances change cases. It is the right thing to persecute a poor fellow who is our of work; but to insist upon Union orthodoles with a well-paid fore man, who moreover is "dear brother-in law," is clean out of all sense, -- says the clique of our Organized Scabbery.

> THE HUNT FOR "SPIES." During the debate on the charge aforementioned, there went up a whine and then a declaration of war against "traitors in No. 7.". The Librarian "traitors in No. 7." The Libra (God help the mark!) Klevansky, clared that such people as "Junius" hould be found out and destoyed. It is did to notice that, hastend of removing the the erils mentioned by "Junius," and known to be acute by the whole gang, these "imputent opposition," and to that end have constituted theniscives into a Spying or Smelling Confinittee." the meantime "Jurius" continues to enjoy life, and wishes the spics no worse luck than to find him.

About four months ago, the German the large number of unemployed, the clique which needs a certain number of members." Even to-day there is to be found the name of many a member of No. 7 on the "proscription list" that was gotten up at that time. A member of many a member of taken place there. gotten up at that time. A member named Kapper the courage to throw off the fetters of this patent Union. He went stringent regulations governing the adto Philadelphia. For three years he mittance of the public to the building had been kept tied down to the bench of will be made necessary, and there may the out of work for the benefit of the bave to be extra caretakers and attendclique whichne eds a certain number of ants. when they want a night off, He had silver spoon were taken. The value of noticed many a filing during that time. He had seen the overseer of the bureau of unemplose). A. Juedel, getting per-manent jobs for one crony after anoth-ed. He last patients. The once willing and dirty tool of "President" Baumann and Deile the leader of the boycott against Voelker Bros., the Vict-president (second president) of No. 7, became a Great indignation on the par

these who had enjoyed steady for years. At the outbreak of the strike, our Union's jackanape, the last secretary of the German International Ty pegraphical Union, Hugo Miller, had to jump in heels over head. Our "well drilled," army can't more a log without the presence of its "General." A plan of campaign was arranged. After many glasses of heer had been emptied both in New York and Philadelphia, the ingenious plan was failen upon to "induche strike breaker Kapper, by means of friendly enasion and promises, to give up the place." The next Sunday Kapper was expelled from the Union despite the promised amnesty.

"INIONIST" WEINSCHENK.

As a ferther protection, the Union sent a "picket" to Philadelphia to watch and find out who applied for work at the "Demokrat." The min they picked out was one Weinschenk-Who is this individual? A constitutional hater of Unions, who could not be in-duced to join No. 7 until peace was concluded with that cosmopolitan journal the "Badische Landeszeitung," where Weinschenk worked, and from where No. 17 took him along as part of the laventory.

Such a jewel enjoys the confidence of our Executive. Old and trusty members, in need of such a job were ignored.

THE FIVE-DAY SYSTEM.

Unless the members of No. 7 care not low their unemployed fare, and want to drive them to become scabs, they should insist upon the enforcement of what has been again and again decided,—the estab ent of the 5-days system. But our Organized Scabbery won't have

it. It rosts less to spy upon the unemiployed than to yield to them part of the enjoyed by the clique. of time to the unemplayed is equivalent a requetion in the revenue of the clique. To earn only \$19.50 a week with five days' work is too little for the clique. Rather commit suicide, then cremate them, and keep their ashes, as an example worthy of emulation, in the cabinet of No. 7. So argues the "spy-smeller" Klevansky and of Bruno Reinsdorf does not hurt the "good cause." This tune would, course, change if some of the "fraternity were to lose their jobs. Favoritism is the order of the day in No. 7. Therefore, -Down with all Organized Scabbery! JUNIUS.

New York, Feb. 27.

BRIBERY JUSTIFIED.

Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Kangaroos Uphold "Gifts" From Capitalists.

The Labor Lyceum Ass'n of Brooklyn held a meeting yesterday afternoon nations to the Association, that claims to be a workingman's affair, from capitalists, Carnegie among them, had shocked many a decent German workingman of the few who still remain there. The Kangaroo, or "Volkszeitung" Germans, knew that protests would be raised, and turned up in strength to defend such palpable act of corruption. Just as soon as the Committee, now called the Begging Committee, made its report, Poehland, one of the few decent German workingmen left in the concern, entered a vehement protest against such prostitution of Labo while begging aid from Carnegies, Hearsts, capitalist politicians, and capitalist papers such as the "Staats-Zei-The Kangaroos jumped up. The first

to speak was one Delle, a "Volkszeitung" employee. He said he saw no harm in taking money from capitalists and their politicians; it is the same as if a workingman were offered \$5 on election day; he would be justified to take it, he could vote as he pleased any-

Kulkmann, another Kangaroo, said the German Social Democracy had often taken money from capitalists in Ger-many, from Lasker, among others, who was one of the fathers of the Anti-Socialist laws. The German Social Dem cracy were good enough Socialists for him. Only a faction of "intolerants" op-

posed taking these gifts.

Cantius, another "Volkszeitung" man declared it was folly to refuse such money; he ran over the list of contributors to the fund and said: "Hardly any workingman; we must not depend upon the workingmen.

Koenen, a Kangaroo storekeeper went Cantius one better. He defended Car-negie. He said: "What of it if we accept money from Carnegie! I like birt a good deal better than I do many a Union, Carnegie is charged v., h the Homestead outrage. He was innocent. It was not his fault. He was not even in the counsympathy, with the Homestead strikers Pochland insisted that his pro-

test be entered on the minutes, and he protest be entered on the minutes, and he pushed his point through, and immediately after; by a strict "Volkszeitung"iters on the Philadelphia "Dem-went out on strike. Owing to ging Committee" was accepted.

sociations, but the topaz was a valuable stone of high quality. It is not known exactly when the articles were stolen, as they were not missed until the museum was being closed for the night.

A fire that d'd \$5,000 worth of dam age occurred at 4 p. m., yesterday, a S4-S6 West Broadway.

The building is occupied by Bernstein

& Company, hot water heater manufacturers. The cause and insurance in

Sun Strike Fizzle. At a meeting of Typographical Union

No. 6, held yesterday afternoon a Maennercher Hall, 207 East Fifty-sixtl street, the President of the union made a report on the "Sun." He stated that he had been in communication with Mr. Laffan, the business manager, who represented the "Sin" throughout the entire strike. Mr. Laffan, actuated, no doubt, by the mutual interests existing between Capital and Labor," wrote to the President of the union a "very friend ly, courteous and gentlemanly" letter in forming him that he was going to Cubs on a vacation, and, upon his return, he would give the matter his sincere con-sideration. To many of the typos pres-ent it appeared as if Mr. Laffan's lan-guage was more kindly than the outlook The outlook was one of rubbing in the defeat with a suubbing. Such are results of pure and simpledom, and of strikes run by the principles that underlie "Secret Committeeship" with \$5 a day-

TEXAS UNIONISTS.

They Pull Out of A. F. of L, and Run Up Up the S. L. P. and the S. T. and L. A. Flag.

The following letter which is self-explanatory, is from the Dallas, Texas, "Labor Journal" of February 15: Editor Labor Journal:

The recent labor troubles in Dallas and Forth Worth indicate how impracti-Rather cal is the antiquated pure and simple drive the unemployed of the Union to trade union method towards achieving results permanently beneficial to the working class.

The methods of the A. F. of I. un ions may have operated beneficially to the workingmen in times past when commodities for use and exchange were produced by the manual labor of skilled workmen, but in this age of improved labor saving machinery and women's and child labor conditions have become radically different. The combinations of capital and ma-

terial concentration which finds expression in the form of vast monopolies whose function is solely industrial organization and elimination of all unnecesary "bonds," and the ownership of the means of production and distribution of all things necessary to human subsistence, have worked vast and far-reaching changes in economic affairs.

Therefore changes equally radical are required in the methods by which organized workingmen may othain per manent relief.

The introduction of steam and electric

driven machinery, and the products of inventive genius in every department of human injustry has created an army of unemployed who have been set adrift in the world to compete with their fellows for the poor privilege of an opcapital enabled to dictate the economi condition of the working class of not only this country, but of the "civilized world, for capital has become internationalized; and wherever the exploitatrial oppression stalks.

Modern capitalism not only deprives

the wage-worker in the field of actual production of the privilege of earning wages, but by its inexorable system of xpropriation reduces the small trades man and manufacturer to the ranks of carners, thus accentuating the economic dependence of that class.

The concentration of material forces calls for the centralization of the moral force of the producing class, and the adjustment of its tactics of resistance to the developing conditions.

Capital is proceeding on economic lines eliminating uscless expenses and fortifying its position behind organic laws in he name of vested rights.

Trades union organization, failing to

recognize the changed and changing conditions, and being dominated by unserupulous men acturted largely by motives of self-interest, has put the brake on development, and unless a speedy change in its tactles occurs, must disintegrate. The more entrest and unselfish among

our union labor organizations who hav made some study of the issues involvthe labor movement cannot be made dis tinct from a co-ordinately political one, that in order to obtain permanent bene fit from organization we must act unitconsciousness of the environing conditions, in the political field.

We have seen the futility of strikes: we have experienced that where we ask of the capitalist parties in power a bare bone in the shape of legislative relief, we are given a stone. In short we have come to appreciate the fact that the in-terests of the class in power-the captalist class-are not the interests of the exploited and dispossesed workingman who produce weath and which he is not permitted to enjoy.

It has dawned upon us that if the

workers want relief they must get it through a solidarity of political action

This I believe can be achieved only by adopting the methods and tactics of the revolutionary Socialist Labor party and its co-ordinate economic organiza-

The sooner the wage-earner lays aside his capitalist partisan prejudices and divests himself of affiliation with his economic enemies politically, and studies the conditions and does not permit the capitalist lieutenants of the organized scabbery to do his thinking for sooner he will liberate himself from the enthrallment of capitalist exploitation and oppression. F. W. ABEL. and oppression.

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WHAT MEANS THIS STRIKE?

(IN ITALIAN.) "What Means This Strike?" has been

translated into Italian by Camillo Cian-

During the last two years fifty thous-and copies of the English edition of "What Means This Strike?" have been sold. The pamphlet is the test one for agitation. Sections should see to it that the Italian workingmen obtain copies of

"Il Significato d'uno Sciopero

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Trades' & Societies' Directory.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., MEET INGS at Headquarters, No.431 Smith-field stret, Pitt sburg, Pa. Free lectures every Sum lay at S p. m., and every Tuesday and Friday at S p. m. Speakers' Club every Thursday at 8 p. m.
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No. 15, S. T., & L. A. meets second
Sunnay of every nonth at 11 a. m. Ma-Sunday of every month at 11 a. m. Ma-chinists' Local, No. 190, S. T. & L. A. every second and fourth Saturday at 8 p. m. Mixed Local No. 191, S. T. & L. A. and Branch 13th Ward Aliegheny, meet every see ond and fourth Sunday, 8 p. m., at Yey street, Alle-

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307 Bartyes at. THE NEW JERSEY STATE COM-MITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, S p. m., at 78 Spring-field ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orango, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Pes-chine ave., Newark, N. J.

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2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hail, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. OCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB

14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue, Pool parlor open every evening. SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 2.35 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantows aven.ie. BRANCH No. 1 meets every

Tuesday evening same place. LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets eve ery second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitas Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteeuth street, Newark N. J.

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ings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Fores Temple, 129% W. First street, et SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets. every second Sunday of the month as 2.30 p. m., at its headquarters, 1314 Germantown avenue. Branch Mo. 1 meets on every Tuesday evening at the

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.



Business means somebody's else property

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 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 stirma 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 middleclass. Such a condition of things could ot 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 bandits 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 workingmen via his lieutenants; and simultaneously, the close connection between Fakirdom 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 bety sen the Capitalist and ganized Scabbery, is a difference in degree

with the Capitalist. No gift is there in the giving of a Carnegie to buy off the unflagging hostility for him in the camp of the Working Class. - Labor will suspend hostilities against Carnegic 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 tollers. LABOR takes no alms. LABOR is no scurvy dog that can be bought off

only, not a difference in kind. Both are

vampires on the flanks of the Working

sarnegie's gift, together with its no ceptance and the ensuing "peace," throws a flash-light on the situation. It helps to point out the connection between the

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

NAME THEM!

Speaking in the Senate on the Anti-Trust bill, Senator Hoar of Massachuentre 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 th names of these "labor organizations," the men who represented them in the hearings with Senator Hour, 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 armory 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 provi-It is well known that, after many

years of struggle, the Middle Class, backed by its food-for-cannon, the gul lible members of the Working Class. managed to get an Anti-Trust law enacted by Congress. Great was the joy therent-by the Innocents. The law stood there like a ridiculous scare-crow in a cornfield, to which the birds, in tended to be frightened away, become so attached that they roost and hop on its out-stretched 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 fee upon workingmen and crush their strike. Upon this experience, a new Anti-Trust the Socialist Labor Party as the head of lan began to be demanded by the class unconscious workingmen. 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 dea more politic than Senator Hoar, was per feetly willing to humor those class-un conscious workers. What did captalist politicians in the House care what provisions the law contained, so long as these innocent workingmen 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, mus 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 Honr with the "labor or ganizations," 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 mational; from being purely personal, it has gather ed body and grown into a fact that sheds light upon "the other side of contemporaneous history" and the makers there

As is well known, Prof. Ross taught

political economy at Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, Cal. During rec ent campaigns he uttered himself favorable to free silver, hostile to coolie imstyle of municipalization of street cars. The Dowager Stanford, sole proprietres of the University, did not share her em plovee's views. A member of the Unper 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 offence at the "slur at her patriotism" implied in the opposition to coolie im migration; a holder of stock in street car companies, she felt her interests, as a direct exploiter of Lator, endangered by the suggestion of even the Glasgow system of indirect exploitation. The up shot 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 differ ence is there between the mistress of ar establishment dismissing her cook, or her gardener, and her dismissing her profes sor? Indeed, in so far as the Pluto cracy itself was concerned, the incident could, and did bid fair to be turned into its favor: Wrong, as a rule, finds shelter behind the deeds it commits, provided the deeds are assailed on purely sentimental grounds, and thereby the matterof-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, all 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 it-

the New York "Evening Post." The society of "American Econ

consists of professors of political economy and kindred topics in the Universities of the land; they are, accordingly, the professorial police, that, day and night, watches the interests of the Capitalist Class, or Plutocracy, They are picked men, guarding the matter-of-fact tual" night-sticks. Of all men, these should have been the last to throw upon the sentimental outcry anent Prof. Ross the light that, by rendering it infelligent, rendered it practical, and, consequently, exposed to view the Wrong that they are the special guardians of. These enough to meddle with the "Case of Prof. Ross": not satisfied with that, they put their foot into it still deeper by appointling 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 con demning 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 Econonfists" 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 in-

The Mayorality 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 only, but of the fredom 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. property, like the Leland Stanford University, dismissal would have been instantaneous; but the upshot was the while, of all the capitalist papers in this city, which was the one that expressed of one connected with Columbia Univerfreedom of political conduct?-why, that

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 end indignantly denouncing the English outrages committed in Ireland. Ireland is far away: the wrong done there may here Alto also so far away from New York?

identical "Evening Post!"

No! That is not it. And herein lies versity professor plus an "Evening Post" Ross.

strong nerve is not upset by that: He sacrificed he knows that the coolie can be got to out 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 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 so cial system founded on the fleecing of the toilers by the idlers.

Wholly different was the case with free speech during the Mayorality campaign of 1886. The class-conscious capitalists discounted the Georgeism 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 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 working class of this city, uncowed by police clubbings and Barrett Court de-

cisions, 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, running along the Wrong of modern society with "intellec- lines of social evolution and drawing its sap from the fountain head of science, was a "horse of a different color;" that sort of free speech was intolerable,-and remains so.

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

> This is the latest, certainly a valuable levelopment 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 Cigarmakers' Union against their elder brothers, the Regular Fakirs, and from which several grapes have been culled in previous issues, there is a third that we propose to take down now.

The 10th paragraph of the document

uthenticates the fact that; "At the start, there were less that 1,000 persons involved in the strike and combine had from the start at least 3,000 mployed elsewhere; up to the eighth yeek, the combine had employed at least 4,000 hands."

From these facts, just one intellectu illy honorable conclusion is possible, to

"WHEREAS. The International Cigarmakers' 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 con structed and the Labor policy that it has pursued have been dominated by the r-tiompers principle of Old Style. or British, or Pure and Simple, Union

"WHEREAS. The unemployed in this cigarmakers 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 5.00 plenary exercise, not of freedom of speech of our fellow-craftsmen's being called ut, the employer can secure 4,000 substitutes, and whip us; therefore be it

"RESOLVED. That the Internations Cigarmakers' Union has proved itself eneturally and tactically worthless:

its continuance without branding himself Had that institution been wholly private bent upon keeping us, the rank and file,

"RESOLVED, That the organization he, if possible, forthwith reconstructed into a liona fide, fighting Trade-Union, same, in the end. And in the mean-intent on something more practical to while, of all the capitalist papers in this the workers than the raising of the salaries of the officers, the furnishing of jobs to Strike Committees, itself positively scandalized at the idea deceitful promise of funerals and coains

> has already gone too far and reconstruction is hopeless, the existing organizarat-Fakirs in control, who, deprived of rank and file to trame on, would soon be drowned in the wreck; and

"RESOLVED, That the rank and file be then called upon to organize them selves upon the only lines that do no render Trade lines of the Socialist Trade & Labor

Did the "indignant purists," resentful of "the great wrong done to the cigarbe denounced with impunity. Is Palo makers"; did the "Borers from Within," pretenceful of their class-conscious agita tion within the Union, take that stand the deep significance of a Columbia Uni- draw that conclusion, or anything remotely approaching to it? No. The 15th vying with each other in denunciation and 16th paragraphs, the closing ones in of the denial of free speech to Prof. the document, indulge in the identical "banale" phraseology that the Organized What if Prof. Ross s'ivocated free Scabbery has held from time imme silver? What if he opposed coolie im- morial: "The dog was a dog, not because migration? What if he fancied muni- he was a dog, but because John Jones cipalizations on the Glasgow plan? What owned him": the Union had acted stupidof it? The class-conscious capitalist of ly, had practiced corruption and had knows that the free silver craze was the not because Pure and Simpledom is death-rattle of the dying Middle Class; stupid, corrupt and unconscionable, in short, scabby, but because, well, because supplant the American workingmen, with. why?-because Mr. J. Mahlon Barnes and his set of disreputables are not the officers (read "beneficiaries").

The Regular, the Organized Scabbery, that outspokenly fights for Capitalism to Glasgow municipalization plans, the and against Socialism, is the out-post of the Labor-Seecing 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 reglarity. The expected is always some thing more ridiculous than the event that preceded it. Mr. Moses Harmon, the unsavory editor of the unsavory free-love sheet "Lucifer," finds the sermons of the Rev. Herron "broad" enough, and "broad" enough, and anarchistic enough for commendation Harmon, under the pretext of freedom motto "the rifle diet for the working 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 esque 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 capital-

ANCESTORS STATISTICALLY \$1.50 a week for food. He had only DEMOLISHED.

While the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was convened in Washington for the purpose of shed by the ancestors of its members, at his well known statistical gait, and promptly poked them in the eye. The changed the surrounding tissue to a dark and sombre tinge. It blackened the eye of our "ancestors," oni "sturdy, independent, self-reliant, American forefathers." It forever ended the theory that an ancestor is a use-ful article, either in art or commerce. rican forefathers. The old supposition was that he was entitled to veneration because of iority. 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, Car-

roll 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 proved from 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 Wright, our ancestor must have been a werkingman has employment for seven receives \$6 a week. 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-\$3! Though he is poverty stricken, we shall not desert him Paough poor, he is still our father, and with satisfical acuteness, we 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. have over 5,000,000 men out We work. We also have a few million Filipinos who can pluck the agile coco nut from the vine, and rejoice in a full evening dress of a pair of cotton sus-penders. 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 territory, and in a population of 25,000,000 that was "fifty per cent" worse off than ours, there must have one grand, glorious procession of tramps there must have been a race that felt the burden of its clothes when it had pack thread around its neck.

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

with the out st.

Then 75,000 children are sold by the orphan asylums ever year. As related in the DAILY PEOPLE there is a well organized traffic carried on in these unfortunates. Seeing that we are "fifty per cent" hetter off, were all our west, or given over to the tender merthe little children corralled together and

ing their obstacles, to have such fine prosperous, wealthy descendants as we 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 equalid and filthy. The landlords break every law in regard to sanitation, in regard to fire escapes, and in regard

to construction. Fifty years ago they

ly, if they were, they did well, consider-

must have broken "fifty per cent" more The family of the average workingman lives in four small rooms. Then, statistically, fifty years ago it must have lived in two small rooms. times as high as ten persons are found living in one room. Then fifty years ago fifteen persons must have lived in There are thousands of evicone room. each year for inability, to pay rent, but we should rejoice at our in-creased good fortune, because our an-cestors were "fifty per cent" worse off Better let a thousand confirmed and in that respect.

Infant mertality is appalling in our

time, and most of the children die be cause of impure milk and improper food. But that is nothing as "fifty more babies died then than die now, so when we are told that this country increased in population, we laugh in elee, because we understand that such statement is only a little statistical humor. All our ancestors died in infancy, and before they died their mothers suffe ed fifty per cent more in walking the rving them onto the roofs to get a little a myth, because there is only one set f 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 sclee, they wor shoes that had paper soles and uppers. Instead of having thousands of men slinking around public places to get warm, they had fifty per cent more, bemore atmosphere, and that atmosphere r 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

perous," fifty years ago was fifty per cent more numerous. To-day the average workingman spends

100 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 offul in butter, suet in cheese, preserva-tives 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,

We have cheap matches, and we kill little children in the manufacture of them. We have cheap iron, and we kill mer 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 prepar-ing it. We have large buildings and we kill men through inadequate precautions in constructing them. But, after our an centurs-who died in infancy-had grown to manhood, we killed fifty per cent more

and could not obtain a single pure article

of food or drink.

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 sub jected to, threw them into a well and jumped in on top of them. Things "fifty per cent" worse in the middle of customed to drown their offspring.

despondent out-of-works often hung themselves in the parks, but fifty years ago every workingman accustomed to go out before breakfast

We have indeed made giant strides, and well may our preachers hold up their bands at the deprayity 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 person as we, statistically, are. tained the job of ancestor, we little thought they would act statistically, in any such manner. Rejoicing in our fifty ly at the conditions in which our an 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.

at Plymouth Church is a good one. We hope that the sandwiches, however, 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 char tity, 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 loave serve for the hungry thousands that will come. Bread is not elastic in our matter what conscience may be, and the public would resent any at and sermons may be more palatable than the sermons aione. For all this, we trust that Dr. Hillis is not giving them way in order to draw men nearer to

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 rops 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 produc-tive 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 unblushing drunkards loose in a town than one "solitary."

Mr. David B. Hill, in a communica tion 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, 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 'reformer," given a few weeks ago in ife by the actions of the vice crusaders 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 liv-ing 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 hypoteising passes of the cavialist hand the reformer. 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 nu into his neighbor's business, but he also demands payment for not doing it.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan BROTHER JONATHAN (looking to

ways 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 &

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 the of the United States including the yield of the soil, the output of the mines and all the earnings of capital scarcely agceeds \$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."

week, I fired a shot clean through the Malthusian inhumanity that underlay this Robertsianism B. J.—You did that! U. S.—So I did. Now hold up the tar-get steady, and see me drive another hole through it.

U. S .- So; that's a good target, Last

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 its workingmen would enjoy a larger per capital of wealth? R. J.-Yes. Isn't that so? It sounds

true?

U. S.—Don't trot so fast. I'll let manswer your questions yourself, and that way I shall, so to speak, help me 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 treusers in the country than fifty years ago, or fewer?

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. (surreptitiously 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 week.

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

day?

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

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

B. J.—The deuce! I have a dog-game 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 oscupy more spacious quarters so as the state of the state of

cupy more spacious quarters so as to enjoy the privacies that decency requires.

B. J.-More crowded querters, you mean. We are being herded closer and closer.

closer!

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

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

B. J.—Save np: 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-cye! B. J.—He holds out a snare and a de-

U. S.—Bull's-eye again!.
B. J.—An the St. Louis paper that puffs his "good points" is no better than he.

puffs his "good points" is no better than he.

U. S.—Jorathan, 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 fleecers of our class get all the increase; we don't gt 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 capitalist system, is trying the saw-dust game on us. The thing now, is not to increase production, but to throw off our backs the capitalist leeches, who along grow fatter by our increased production. The thing to do now is to smash the Capitalist System with the S.L.P. Mallet, and rear the Socialist Republic. Increased production will then be to a purpose.

-That fellow Roberts is the vest est biinco-steerer!
U. S.—Next week I'll rip hole No. I into that bunco-steerer. Now put the

your target.

B. J. carefully folds up the St. Less
newspaper slip and departs sayles
things.

CORRESPONDENCE.

he print under an assumed name, will attack such name to their communications, besides their own signature and

The Rev. Bigelow Trying to Queer Canada.

The Rev. Bigelow Irjing to queer "Socialism a our time" is now an assured fact. The great and only Rev. Geo. E. Bigelow, travelling evangelist of the "Christian Socialis" league of Chicago, booster for the "Citizen and Country" tofficial argan of the Organized Scabbery of Canadai, spokesman for "Gene" Deles and the travellential election, companied to the organized Scabbery of Canadai, spokesman for "Gene" Deles and the travelential election, comthe state of Nebraska, delivered two feetures" in Hangliton on last Thurs-day and Friday nights. He was boomed by all the capitalist dulles as a great feetures" on social equomics and eth-ics of Socialism identical with Chris-

iscuss the question of old and new lest Unionism, but to call Appleton pthing. After he got through Appen proved him to be a har and a f, for he had to admit to the steal-of a letter which some of the coms had sent to be published in the or of which he is "labor" editor. I Landers at once scented danger he reasoned thus: The Socialist Laparty is making headway organism.

He replied: "Oh, not necessarily:" then

manner: "Ladies and gentlemen, rs and sisters in Jesus; my sub-onight will be the mission of Je-He tried hard to show that Jesus

workingman asked if it was nee

He replied: "Oh, not necessarily;" then before anything nore could be said. Landers, observing his "companion" in trouble, ran over to ligelow and said: "Come, come, you will be late," and they departed on their way.

On Friday night, in Association Hall.
"Georgie Dear" lectured agaid. A few stale jokes, were handed to the audience which was compassed mostly of pure and oved a vote of thanks; it was secondary after and put and the farce was ended. After a vote of thanks; it was seconded the meeting a son of Mr. Wriggles of "Citizen and Country" fame, tried to erganize a "league", but met with very little success. The following dialogue-took place between Wriggles and a S. L.P. member.

"What do you know about 8.L.P.: "I am a member of the only tona fide Socialist organization in Amer-ca."

writing the socialist organization in America."

Wriggles: "Oh, they had a split."

&L.P.: "No; they had no split; they that had a puke and got rid of a lot of sunf that was waking them sick; such as you and the gang of freaks you associate with."

Wriggles flew for the door. All this has nerved the courades for harder work along clear cut S.L.P. lines, and with the proceeds of a successful concert, which they have just held they intend to hold propaganda meetings—procuring speakers from Londom—and to keep up a good agitation; swinging the arm and hammer upon the head of every take and quack that happens to come along, until the working class are awaka good agitation; swinging the arm and hammer upon the head of every fakir and quack that happens to come along, until the working class are awakmed from their sleep, and organized into the S.L. A. and the S.L. They will then, and then only know that the manipation of the working class must be accomplished by the working class, and not by such quacks as Higelow, Landers, etc.

On to the Social Parabelia.

On to the Social Revolution!
R. ROADHOUSE.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 24.

Buzz-Sew Ripping up Social Democratic Eco

To the DAILY PEOPLE .- Section Burnkee has made one of the great coveries of the times, in that we have touch the person who knows more about scialism than the entire Section. The lividual is no one else than the great ividual is no one else than the great ividual is no one else than the great ividual is no one that it will no doubt be linerest to the egurades of the S.L.P. know whom to go to when in search information. As we were informed information when the storehouse the "Key to the Storehouse Knowledge."

knowledge."

A strange feature about this case is at, in spite of all the knowledge he the Social Democrats are compelled to to some labor skinner and have give a lecture on the Cooperative site and this same gentleman informs that this is what the S.D.P. wantamembers of the Young Men's Some

are sorely in need of a full course in Economics, as presented by Karl Marx: We will let the comrades draw their own conclusions as to the ability of these gentlemen to handle his all-important question from the following information received at the lectures. A few instances will suffice to show their ignorance on the subject.

We were told that "Money is the root of all evil"; that if, you elect a Socialist Mayor, that alone, regardless of State or Federal governments, would win every strike; that "the value of a commodity was regulated by the time it

every strike; that "the value of a commodity was regulated by the time it took to produce the same"; and many more such chunks of wisdom, which prove that the prominent Social Denaocrats are not able to give any one the least enlightenment upon the Economics of Socialism.

To say that the buzz saw of the Fighting S.L.P. was heard is putting it very gently. We have decided to let these misleaders know, that they may be able to get a large following by keeping the

are going to expose them every time one tries to display his knowledge (a la Ber-

A Member of the Y.M.S.C. Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 24.

Go Ahead We Are Read Fo You. SCHNECTADY TRADES ASSEMBLY,

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.,

To the DAILY PEOPLE. In the issue of the DAILY PEOPLE of Thursday, January 31, 1961, page two, fifth and part of the sixth column, under the caption of "Class Conscionsness," you publish a malicious libel and a tissue

falschools entirely in the abstract.

Will you kindly inform me as to the author of the article in question so the responsibility for the same may be propbecause some

Yours very truly.

Mr. Jackson need not be exercised about finding a responsible party, for the article he refers to. The DAILY PEOPLE assumes full responsibility therefor. It so happens that the said article in the DAILY PEOPLE of last January 31, was crowded out of the WEEKLY of that week by matter considered more important. So as to assume the said of the sidered more important. So as to sist Mr. Jackson in "placing the resp billty," also for the information of readers, the said article "Class" issue of the WEEKLY, literally reproduced. We stand by every word. Now let Mr. Jackson go ahead; we are ready for him.—Ed. To Alexandra we are ready for him.-Ed. DAILY PEOPLE.

Incidents in the Struggle.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-It is just

foremen John Rose and George Bril', were informed that their services were

increased wage of \$2.75, and is now teaching four new men to operate the turret lathes of the other four men.

This is only a starter, there is more to come. The local capitalist newspapers tell us that the men in the shop are well organized, but add that "no trouble is expected, because president Baldwin and Mr Otis are friends of the workingmen." This is also the opinion of the I. A M. Local, By the time next election comes around. I hope the work election comes around, I hope the work-ingmen of the Otis Elevator Works will know better than to parade, shout and vote for Mr. Otis.

PETER JACOBSON.

Yonkers, N. Y., March 1

Tid Bits From Dayton, Ohio,

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE-Just a few stray bits of information from

ganized scabbery" in Dayton.

Tob n's fakirated Boot and Shoe Work-Union has a local here, they "organized" some time they "organized the Harshman Shoe ago ers have no scale, working for what they can get, but a suitable person has been selected to withhold from the men' wages every pay day, the dues of the international for these workers are not members of the local union of B. and S. workers—they being members-at-large; but Tobin and his pals used the dues, and the company gets the label.

The Team Drivers' local union No. 52, has called a meeting to organize the dateymen either into their local or into a new one; of course these bourgeois Dairymen need protection, which is pos sible to them only through "labor organization" styled A. F. of L.

Tantamount in selfishness is the story of the local union of Musicians, who after they organize all string instrument players into the union and set the schedule for their rates for playing on the same line as orchestral of band players. ule for their rates for playing on the same line as orchestral of band players.

Of course that was done to freeze the string instrument players out as it would be impossible for a group of mandolin and guitar players to expect as much as an orchestra; but even at that the you to unite with them and waive all the formulation of the DAILY PEOPLE live long to back up pany announced that the employes of the works would be given a half holiday on Saturday with half pay.

This hailed by the unthinking Brocklyn. Feb. 26.

nell & Co's plant are out on strike, whereupon the company got out an injunction on them, and at once advertised in the papers for men to fill the strikers' News" (a paper very "friendly" to organ-ized labor). Dayton is a very strong "union town" and yet not one word of "labor editor" of the dumpay is A P. McDonough, who, in addition to being the aforementioned one of the frauds-in-chief of the Social Debauchery here.

'union" atmosphere in Dayton. INTOLERANT. Dayton, ' Feb. 26, 1901.

. He is Bather Too-

To the DAILY PEOPLE -I have no ticed last week's article entitled, "Hush Money," in which occurs a wilful and ed himself "Jamius." In that article a certain "fine gentleman", by the name

zeitung, a 'line gentleman,' named Flu-grath, was dismissed by the paper. Tyto sing a solo when the accompaniment is played in cash. Moreover, Mr. Flugrath is also the financial secretary of the union; a salaried post, Accordingly the side income of this genuine unionist amounted to at least four times ployed member receives. Such a thor work, Accordingly, Mr. Flugrath was

also officiates as a barber on San la ten cents a shave, bay rum fifteen

"After a good and "gentlemanly" talk with his "Collegen" on Saturday night; they could get a nice non-unine shave-ten cents; bay rum, fifteen cents -from patent unionist Flugrath, and then their delegate to the Central Faktowards the Barbers' Union by indignantly protesting against "non-union shaves." BARBER.

New York, Feb. 28.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Immediately after being organized by the National organizer Pepin, as reported in my dast letter, the Section went to work.

of the Socialist Labor Party here for the purpose of educating the workers, in their class interests and getting control of the State and Country, beginning with City Government, so we can give fun began. More next time.

J. A. L police protection to the workers when on strike, and use the fends in the interest of the workers by establishing coal yards, bakeries, drug stores, city doctors, and a handred and one other things; and whereas we are financially weak; and whereas we pay 10c. in the home treasury of this same local, and whereas we, the members, contribute to pay the rent of said hall we, the Section of the Socialist Labor Party, ask to be permitted to meet in said hall free of charge."

There was a motion to that effect with two seconders; it was carried with only two against all. The leading fakirs refrained from voting. Their faces turned lice protection to the workers when on

rained from voting. Their faces turned red, but they sat still, for they knew the Buzz-Saw was behind the resolution.

I think if the comrades thoughout the country will work the same game where they are week it will work; for the fak-

irs are a coward'y lot.

We miners here are forced to belong to the United Mine Workers of Amer-

to get work, JNO, M. PRANCIS, Organizer of Section Du Quoin. Du Quoin, Ili., Feb. 25.

Tossing Them on Our Horns In Arizona-

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-The fighting S. L. P. in Arizona is having a new experience lately. The Social Demo-crats here have got through incubating and started to hold "public in ettings,"

We are having a high old time with them. I attended their first meeting. They had no arrangements made for public discussion although their notice said "Public Invited." One of the incubated, a Kangaroo, wanted to know which executive boars they acknowledged, Chicago or Springfield, and stated that for his part he would not acknowledge any board that was flot in for "unity of all the Socialist parties."
The comrades throughout the country know, I am satisfied by experience, that

principles that are binding to the mill- wage-slave with delight. The clear

do their own falking. At last one of needed. They have just finished two the S. D. called on "Brother Leach" to large additions to their factories and will make a talk. Of course, I accepted the need 2,000 more girls to operate the ing and successful, unity had to be apisin; without that unity would be reac-tionary, detrimental and disastrous. I The store-keepers got up a petition which stated that I was a "De Leonite" of was signed by all the "Best Citizens" convinced from historical evidence that Carpet Company stop the tactics of the S. L. P. were right. and the sactics of the S. L. P. were right. and work their slaves all day Saturday. The S. D. gave me some little applause. as it "hurt their business," seeing that a I suppose because I kicked the Kang-great many of the girls went to New

by unity, and the power of numbers." A professor was also there. He is a luminary in the S. D. P. He talked upon the employment of the unemployed ques-tion. His talk was just about as much tion of grammar. When the pro-fessor got through silence pre-vailed in the meeting. He had spoken they thought unto themselves in their treverie; "If we only had a few more professors in the Social Democratic Party we would have Socialism immethey met, the speaker talked about the a critical mind it was bosh of the most driveling kind, but as I was called upon a speak I toof the opportunity to make prepaganda for the Socialist Labor Party. I stated that I under good, according to announcement that the subjection be discussed was "Socialism, What is it?" I prefaced my talk by stating that I am an S. L. P. man through and through, from the sole of my feet to the crown of my head, and that the blood within my veins flowed in unison with the life giving doctrine of the S. L. P. Then I launched out by giving two definitions of Socialism; first, Webster's definition, which I stated was very indefinite, and while it satisfies the Utopian Socialist mind or would answer the Kangaroo It wanted something more thorough and definition of Socialism; took the sub-ject of my talk from it showing that contradistinction to the present state of and, having the means of employment, he is their master and they his slaves; and that in order to attain the Socialist and become collective self-employers. In order to be free men and women and enjoy freedom the workers' every intertheir interest with their fellow-workers in order that they may enjoy the fruits of their labor at the least expense of energy. The tools of production are

"how are you going to do this?"
I answered: "By the ballot." "But," he said, "that would be confi-

onomic conditions demand that the shall possess themselves of them. When

they do then Socialism will be realized." says a lawyer in the audience

cation."
I answered: "You call it so; we call it restitution; this is a constitutional right we fiave; and furthermore, Franklin said that property is the creature of society and that society has a right to demand its return even to the last far-

They gave me considerable applause

Phoenix, Arizona, Feb. 20.

Skin Game Gambling Shown Up.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-In a ran To the DAILY PEOPLE—In a ramble on lower Broadway, near Canal street, I ran into a reform racket that fairly took my breath. I saw crowds of men standing in front of the windows looking in, and the doorway jammed full of others, with a sea of heads in front, all intently listening to a man talking from a platform. There were all kinds of gaming devices in the windows, and all kinds of pictures on the walls. There was an inner sanctum, and the push all kinds of pictures on the walls. There was an inner sanctum, and the push scenned to be seager to get inside, but to do so a lady cashier had to be consulted to the tune of ten cents. I followed the crowd and kept in the swim. Inside, a stout, gray-haired man sat behind a high table. He was shaking dice with a policeman. The officer threw seven aces, in three throws, while the smiling man with the same dice threw all in the box at one, and did it three times in succession. He then showed how "skin games" were worked with cards: then he exposed "policy" to the satisfaction of everybody. Then an expert assistant took the crowd around the room and showed them all the crooked games practiced at the race tracks, and everybody looked satisfied, and gave way to another crowd just as eager to see an honest crowd just as eager to see an hones skin game in gambling. I. A. L. skin game in gambling. New York, Feb. 25.

Observe and Reverse.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-How the petite bourgeoisie, or small middle class, love the workers was shown in two instances that occurred here in Yonkers this week. And it lets the cat out of the bag so that the most stupid English trade unionist, muddlehead, or honest pure and simple dupe can't help but understand.

taut Socialist, and through which alone, headed S. L. P. men looked on it will unity that will be lasting can be ef-I sat quietly in my seat and let them sas many people to apply for work as they

> Girls do most of the work in Yorkers York city on their Saturday half-holiday

meeting again. There was but little life department stores, in it, though the Kangaroo was there. The other instance Albany giving all the appointment of heads of He is a lum- confirmed by the Aldermen, but "no chattering that office. The mayor is one of William on a ques-f. Cochran's labor lieutenants, a brick and the pro-layer by reals, a labor fakir by profession, Republican decoy duck in politics, elected by workingmen's rotes. He now so much wisdom that deep medita-tion absorbed their minds. Doubtless to have binself appointed by Tom Platt to have himself appointed by Tom Platt

Yonkers, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1901.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-I notice

societies as evidences of it.

In a published announcement it is stated that

"Mr. Eltweed Pomeroy is now in Eng. "Mr. Eliweca Fomeroy is now in raig land, and willing to deliver lectures up to March 1st on 'The Progress of Dem-ceracy in America,' 'Mirect Legislation, 'American Political Parties,' 'Some Am-crican Reforms.' The Methods of So-cialism,' 'Miss, Willard's Christian So-cialism,' Miss, Willard's Christian Soglad to lecture for railway fare, enter-tainment for self and wife, and a guinea

17 Bedford Place, London, W.C.,

The railway fare and the entertainment is not so bad, but the guinea, oh,
the guinea! Our freaks are bad enough,
Lord knows, but I understand that when

strely Mr. Tomeroy does not want the guineas for himself, as I am told he is a wealthy ink manufacturer, who has or did have the prefit-sharing scheme in his factory. Can you enlighten us as to the guinea? CURIOUS. London, Eng., Feb. 17.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-It is not time for me, a \$15-a-week shoemaker (when I have work), and now out on strike against Wichert & Gardner's shop, to speak my little piece. I hope the dearly leved DAILY PEOPLE will grant me space.
The DAILY PEOPLE has from day

Jews who stand by Smith are all Social Democrats. At least they say they are. Duckfield and his fellow Social Democrats in the Union are all "Borers from Within." They always told us that the way to convert the Union men was to "bore from within," and they denounced the S. L. P. men as Union wreckers. I guess they did "bore." Most of us took their talk for truth. Now the men have found out how true it is, as stated in the New Haven debate, that "Boring from within" is another name for "Organized Scabbery," for standing in with the Labbor Fakirs, the Labor Lieutenants of the employers. Without a single excepthe employers. Without a single exception, all these Social Democrats are "Borers from Within," and all are on the side of the employer, and all are trying to fill our places with scabs.

Without the aid of the DAILY PEC

LETTER BOX.

anonymous letters, All letters must carry n bona fide signature and address.]

J. J. E. ST LOUIS, MO.—1. Pingree of Michigan was not elected on a piatform that demanded the "municipal ownership of public utilities. He was elected as a representative of "private enterprise."

L. Pingree's political career extends over so many years, that it would take h very lengthy examination of public documents to ascertain the nature of the platforms to ascertain the nature of the platforms.

Councilmen were elected.

3. The two laws enacted at Lansing, enabling the city of Dutout to operate its own street railways, were both knocked out by the Supreme Court of the State. Pingree is suspected of himself having set in motion the proceedings that terminated with the knocking cut of the second bill, when he discovered that "business men" were organizing against it.

H. S. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—It is the reverse of certain that Tammany Hall will be beaten this Fall. Remember what a tremendous effort it took in '91 to perform the feat. The half of the makes had actually to be set up and by Tahmany attractions

foo strong a draft on our credulity when you expect us to believe that your Rev. linown is "thoroughly versed in the philoso-phy of Marx." We must let that draft go to protest.

J. S. Y., CLEVELAND, O. - The the Social Democratic for by the Social Democratic professor of necromancy Kharas and the Social Democratic believed the crock Ricker. The whole thing was republished in these columns.

"Z." ST. LOUIS, MO.—The very best of

cigar factory is to day an open shep. The International Union tried and falled to get in by scabbing on the Alliance. To day the shep is as open as it was when the Alliance organized it.

F. K., SCHENECTADY, N. Y .- Half was not told in that "linsh Money" article. There is more to come. A feature of the "donation" was that the men of Typographia No. 7, who pressed hardest for it, were employees of the "Volkszeitung," whose weges remained unpaid, and who in that way were paying themselves.

J. D. C. CLEVELAND, O.-The

amply explained how Wichert & Gardner tried to squeeze more wealth out of
the "trustee" of 5 per cent. of our miserable weekly wage, and how he was
helped along by a lot of Lahor Fakirs,
who tried to cheat us and bully us into
submission. I am not going to enlarge
on any of these points. The little pieceI want to speak is on another tack of
this same story; it is on two tacks.
The enemies of the DAILY PEOPLIinvertied their best to make the paper
out to be an organ of scahs. I have
heard that said so often that I kept
out to be an organ of scahs. I have
heard that said so often that I kept
out to be an organ of scahs. I have
heard that said so often that I kept
out to be an organ of scahs. I have
heard that said so often that I kept
imp were open upon these accusers, every
one of whom I knew was a scoundrel,
but could not yet prove it. I knew the
time has come. I am now ready to
prove that Arlington Smith, who has run
this Union, is a scab procurer, and that
the Social Democrats and "Borers front
Within" are no better than he.

Wichert & Gardner have sent out to
Philadelphia for men to take our places,
and the man who went out there to do
the work is ARLINGTON SMITH,
this same man who has repeated every
lie he could get hold of ands who investagainst the Alliance and the SLP.
The other, point I want to speak or
is that all the lieutenants of this Smith
are Social Democrats. Philip Duckfield is one of them, then also the few
Jews who stand by Smith are all Social
Democrats. At least they say they an:
Duckfield and his fellow Social Democrats in the Union gree all "Borers from
Within." They always told
were
the followed to the the fight of the matter of the say
of the work is ARLINGTON SMITH,
the same man who has repeated every
lie he could get hold of and who investing
the fight of the mation to the individuals
or native b

resided six months in the State.

M. R., NEW YORK—Of course, if you proceed from the principle that the just social rule must be so established as to accommodate people who will not be provident, then you must not expect "justice" from the Socialist Republic. All that Socialism can do for the race is to secure ample opportunity for work to all, and such opportunity as will enable man to produce the large quantity of wealth that the modern technique of production makes possible, and finally the enjoyment of his full social share. If you want more than your share you can't be helped.

D. M. L. BRIDGEPORT CONN—When

D. M. L., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Where on earth do you come from? Where have you been all this time? Don't you yet know that the S. L. P. is in search of men, and not of flies? No molasses will do

Stick to the question, the it miy break

E. B. M. SAN JOSE, CAL.—The S. L. P. umbers 250 Sections, with a membership a good standing of 4,000.

The other questions next time.

of a Socialist? to be unqualified ing you by this

O. W., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Was schwieten Sie! Thre Volkszeitungsipp-schaft ist gang verplagt und verkraenkeit (lies verkrankenkasier). Sie wird, sammt ihrer "Volkszeitung," bald auf aschenbrue derlichen Wege mit pfaeillschem Segen ge-schmort werden.

of Emrland is of the Hanneverian dynas and it twes the reins of power to revolutions that suspiemented the Cr wellian revolution in England. H. M., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

fried and stewed cysters; employs no labor outside of his own hands; is his revenue wages or profits. He receives both wages and profits. In so far as he labora and that his labor goe into the value of the goods he sells, part of the returns is wages which he pays to himself. In 80 far as his revenue is conditioned upon his investment of some capital, and upon his transforming his product back into capital part of the

A. A. ALHANY, N. Y.—The thing is called the "Socialist Review." That, however, is a messoner, it should be called the "Penny catcher," or the "Make Hay While the Sun Sitnes." Except new and then a clipped article, it is twaddle by twaddlers, from beginning to end.

THE COST OF CRIME.

Capitalists Try to Evade Paying for That Which They Have Created.

EAST HAMPTON, Mass., March 1,ding. Secretary of the M sachusetts. Prison Association, gave an address to the Payson Bible class on "Prison Reform Methods." The Increase of crime under capitalism and the cost of caring for criminals is bothering

the taxpayers of this State.

The lecturer processed to give "solutions" of the problem. Needless to say he never touched upon the cause of crime. He said there were 90,000 arrests in this State last year, and 25,000 criminals ness through criminals pass through our prisons every year. The total cost for the arrest, con-viction and care of criminals is \$5,000year. The total cost for the arrest, conviction and care of criminals is \$5,000-000; and one tenth of all our taxes. State, county and municipal, is because of crime. As to what shall we do, or for or with the criminal, he said: sixty per cent now of all arcests are for drums, eness. Massachusetts is held up as the wickedest state in the country, hecause it has more arrests in percentage to the population; because many offences here are not considered crimes anywhere else. Our legislature every year adds to the list of offenses six to twenty more. Thus now a common railer or brawler is by law a criminal. The Prison Association was formed in 1870. The Reformatory prison for women at Sherburne was built in 1871; and the Reformatory for men in 1884 at Concord. The same things that keep a good into good, will make a bad man good. He and she is taught a trade; and is if uneducated, compelled to attend a day or night school. The indeterminate sentence aids immensely.

indeterminate sentences aids immensely. As the reformed and not allowed to come out into the community until they come out into the community until they are fit to come out, be it one year or five years. They must have five mouths of perfect conduct. These Reformatories now contain 600 treen and 300 women. Laws now aim to keep first and minor offenders from being put to prison. This is the probation plan, of being put on his or her rotal behavior in the case of some individual. Some 5,000 persons were thus saved from min.

R. T., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Do you know "D. M. L." just answered? You two seem to be tarred with one stick. You don't know how matifying it is to the S. L. P. to notice how all those who want to arrue it into the wrong are constrained to start with a begging of the question. No one discusses the question whether Socialists; should fight. The question is whether Armarr builders in this case, are Socialists?

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL' EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade

street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA -F. J. Durch, Secretary, 119 Pundas street, Market square, Loudon, Ontario. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 26 New Reade street. (The Party's liter

2 6 New Reade street. (The case of party agency :
Nortee, For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office y Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee

Meeting of March 1st hold at DAILY PEOPLE Building, 2-to 6 New Reade street. New York, with Peter Fieliger

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

Communications-From Labor News of orders were received for copies Proceedings of National Convention of 1900 of the Socialist Labor Party warrant its publication. Labor New Congging was thereupon ordered to proel with its publication. From Section New York notifying of

following expedsions on a suspension: L. B. Schwarz expelled for withholding of party funds and conduct unbe coming a member; I. Rabinovitch, expelled for accepting a bribe for his vote from a politician of a capitalist party; L. Wize, suspended for six months for with-holding monies from sale of DAILY

PEOPLE stamps.

From Section Scattle, Wash., reporting expulsion for abetting treason and trying to disrupt Section Scattle of the following: Wm. Down, John Waldron. following: Wm. Dowd, John Waldrop, John McMallen, Frank Nicely, Guy Wil-

liams and W. Harrje. From National Organizer, W. S. Dalton, at Gloversville, N. Y., and J. R. Pepin, at Logansport, Ind., interesting reports about their agitation work. From Section Springfield, Ill., stating

that a ticket will be put up for the com-

From Section Milwaukee, Wis., in ref erence to circuit agritation plan. J. R. Pepla will include Wansau in his agitation four 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., re-porting expulsion of H. H. Lane, and Section St. Louis, Mo., reporting expulsion of John Dammkoeler, for accept ng office in a pure and simple union. From Senttle, Wash., informing of the

election of Frank Crossman to Washington State Committee in place of ington State Committee in place of Kingsler. From Section Richmond County, N.

report, From Section Rockville reporting elec tion of officers. . . From Section Syracuse, N. Y., stating that a German Branch will be started

and inclosing s mi-annual report.

From "Il Proletario," the Party's or gan in the Italian language, reporting the referendum vote of 221 in favor of Socialist I abor Party and 31 in favor of National Secretary structed to request the compliance with the constitutional provision for control by the National Executive Committee.

JULIUS HAMMER.

New York State Committee.

At the last meeting of the above con mittee all members were present. Comrade Murphy presided. Several requests mittees of New Jersey and Pennsylvan in had agreed to join with New York in the formation of an agitation and organization, elecult and that in both bring about the active -co-op-

eration of all sections.

The Financial secretary reported the receift of the following contributions for the organizing faul from sections in New York State up to February 8: Richmond County \$1.00

Albany 1.75

detailed financial topout. It was re-solved to publish a synopsis and send the report in circular form to the Sections of the State. The report & the receipts and expenditures to have

been as follows for the year 1900:

Receipts	Expenses.	
January	\$207.30	\$227.48
February	115.43	194.45
March	\$10.88	102.42
April	\$10.88	102.42
 March
 36,00

 April
 162,88

 May
 85,10

 June
 52,35

 July
 110,00

 August
 81,10

 September
 28,83

 October
 201,08

 November
 117,00

 December
 170,28

 To 28
 170,28
 53,63 1.58 102.42 306.28 December 170.38 Classification of Receipts.

By Campaign Fund 142.70 Speakers

o Sundry Expenses, Stationery, 27.74

The report was

Total\$1,106.34
The report was accepted. Adjournment U. 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 Cam dem county that Section was getting ogether for active work.

Letters from Hossack and Carless re garding Paris assessment and DAILY PEOPLE stamps. Letter from Section Passaic county

reporting election of officers and ac ceptance of M. Maguire's resignation from the party. Organizer Section Essex County re-

organizer Section Essex County re-ported that comrades Walker. Ott and Hokanson were nominees to fill vacan-cy 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

on same to be sent later.

Corresponding secretary reported n practical response to appeal for organ izer fund and no return of financial re-ports sent to sections in blank.

Sections are urged to at once send available funds for the purpose of hav ing 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 ranch on account for festival. All outstanding lists of campaign of 1900; should be returned promptly ac-

companied by cash.
LOUIS COHEN Secretary.

Improvement Fund for the "Socialistiche Arbeiter Zeltung."

Previously acknowledged \$57.23 G. P., Milwaukee, Wis....... 28th Assembly District, N. Y., per G. Andersen, Los Angeles, Cal. . Nils G. Madsen, Los Angeles, Cal. Branch San Pedro, Section Los Augeles, per B. Jensen...... Per L. Fleisher, Louisville, Ky.: Henry Child Alb. Schmutz A. Pecklenk R. Ducknall Jas. Doyle er H. Hamann, San Jose, Cal.: G. Schultz, Ashville, N. C. 1.00 H. Brinkman, Boston, Mass..... 2.00

RICHARD KOEPPEL.

The Rubach Fund.

Previously acknowledged\$28.05 Mary Van Kerkvoorde, Sloan N.Y. Ethel Van Kerkvoorde, Sloan N.Y.

al\$34.20 L. ABELSON, Organizer, Section New York, S. L. P., 2 to 6 New Reade 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. F. W. Wilson. Emancipation from Wage Slavery." Time, 3 p. m. Good Music. Goo

Philadelphia, Pa., Agitation,

The Labor Question under the ausple the Socialist Labor Party, Fairhill Hall, Fifth street, above Dauphin, Sun afternoons at 2:30 o'clock;

March 10-LEONARD FISH, Subject: Subject: "The Trusts."
March 17—SAMUEL CLARK. March 20-HERMAN DEUTCH, Subject: "Trade Unionism."

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

Butle, Mont.

Section Butte, Mont., reports election of officers as follows; Organizer-P. J. Dwyer. Financial Secretary-J. P. Cunning

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

Ba't'more, Mil.

Section Baltimore, S. 1. P., will hold

. 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 it Labor Lyceum, 1820 Champa screet, yesterday after-noon, at which the following candidates placed in nomination:

For Mayor-J. W. Martin. City Attorney-Ben Hurwitz. Auditor-Carl Starkenberg. Treasurer-Abraham Judle ovitz. City Clerk-Wm. Fowler.

Engineer-Ernest Romary Board of Successions - Charles Mul-lein, president; Edward Wernet, Albert Gunlin, John Martensen, Howard Tra-

The national platform as adopted in 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 cabitalists.

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 producare the hands of the capitalists. and that the capitalist class cannot be dispossessed until the workers capture the stronghold of capitalism the capitol 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 further applicants. nished at the homes of the applicants when necessary.

3. Abolition of all contract labor.
4. School education of all children un der sixteen years of age to be compulsory, the city to furnish food and clothng 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 financiany aid striking

workingmen and women by appropria-tion 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 and during a farcial investigation of the police force

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 habitues 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

From the present outlook the city campaign will be a hot one, and by con-stant 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 hendquarters, 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa.:

Sunday, March 10 .- James McConnell, Subject: "The Socialist Republic." Sunday, March 17 .- John R. Root. Subject: "Socialists from Utopia to Sci-

ence." Sunday, March 24 .- D. E. Gilchrist

Subject: "The Pure and Simple Trades 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 Corruptica 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 March 9, at Kaiser's Hall, 300 Fourth street. Every commade should be present as important business is to be transacted among which are matters pertaining to Party organs.

FRANK R. WILKE, Or, nizer, 1084 Tenth Street.

Section Chicago, Ill.

Section Chicago, S. L. P., will hold a Commune Festival Saturday evening. Randelph street. The programme in-cludes musical entertainment, dancing, and a short speech setting forth the faof 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.

Address all orders with cash to Heary Kuhn, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New an agitation meeting on Sanday, March 17th at 8 p. m., at 1011 East Baltimore ders for they involve useles expense and street. Speeches in German and English. 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 cardidates for Rengents of the University. The State Committee was authorize fill , vacancies, and a committee of

three was elected to prepare a manifesto New York, June, 1900, was endorsed, or leadet which is to be submitted to, and a warning given to the workers to the State Committee. As no proper representation of the different sections was present, the State Committee was instructed to refer to the different section e 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 butting a stop to the cvil. Presidents S that we have decided to go on with the bers recognize the necessity of expounding to the wage workers of this city the truths of Socialism, and to Labor Party. With the above facts in meetings Feb. 12, at our headquerters, ley as speaker. He spoke on the "Derade Markley pointed out that under only its labor power to sell, is concapitalist class, which possesses and holds all the means of production, transportation and distribution. parasitical class, by taking and more of the product of crushing and destroying the worker, and hundreds, buy, thousands, of the workers give up their lives in by the police board despite the efforts of the mines and factories of the capitalist of the police board to hush matters up. leaches, so that more profit may be wrong from the tollers.

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

heard for the first time the truths, of Socialism, and many went away mined to enter into the fight of their

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

We are going to continue with our meetings all this week, as Setion Troy, like all other Sections of the Socialist Labor Party, does not know what he word halt means, as it has been eliminated from our vocabulary, we know only the watchword forward. I'p and at them! Sulash the Organized abbery and on with the Workers

PRESS COMMITTEE.

A Letter of Accentance.

Winona, Minn., Feb. 15, 1901. Section Winons, S. L. P.: Dear Commules: I accept the nomi-nation as your candidate for Aldermanat-Large of this punicipality, and thank you one and all los the honor you have bestowed upon me in selecting me to represent you in the political field as you standard bearer. I promise that I will, to the best of my ability, under your direction and with your abt, varry on an wherevers of this city that there is in decognizing it to be such, they would existence a barbarous class struggle, and antipooling laws, but they would Republic has been established. That go to the core of the matter and remove there is but one party that represents the cause of these conflicting interests; this class, whose clients and ning it is in public and private, show to the wagethis class, whose objects and nims it is i this case, wasse abjects and arms it is to return to the producing class all the wealth which it clone produces, and which it is to-day polybel of by the capi-talist class, by virtue of the ownership of the means of projection and distribu-tion. That the wage-worker to-day is but a wage-slave that most sell himself at whatever price the capitalist will pay. The party which teaches this is 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. Nomir ations in Peorla, Ill. PEORIA, Ills., Feb. 26,-The Socialist Labor Party on February 23 nominated

the following ticket for the spring elec-Town Clerk-Thos B Allen

Town Collector — George Hauck.
Town Assessor—H. W. Clark.
Justice of Peace—Peter Pehl, Franc
A. Nace, John D. Heinen, Jos. Magnusen,
aJhn Lang. Highway Commissioner-John Busch

Supervisors—Fritz Lichtsum, Joe Koller, Chas. Kirk, Geo., Sshlag, Frank Haub, Henry Jungheim, George Osborn. Charles Schneffler, Henry Rick, Fred Hering, gr., Aug. Setzer, John J. Becker and Carl Koechlin. The S. L. P. is an official Party in the

township.

Milwaukee, Wis. Section Milwaukee, S. L. P. will cele-

mune, by a festival, entertainment and ball to be held on Sun 729, March 17th at Frei Geminde Hall. Friend and sympathizers welcome.

* NEWS FROM * THE FIELD OF LABOR.

During the rast 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 statonery, etc., in Patersen, N. J .- received knock-out blows. In the iron trade defeat was theirs also. It was announced, with a great blare of trurapets recently, that President Schaefer, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron Workers would endeaver 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 1834, when the Amalgamated Association was generally recognized and ts wage scale prid. afterwards, Mr. · Schaefer's association declared all non-union mills open to union men. It was then revealed that most of the nonunion mills were the mills of the steel combine; that is, the largest mills in the iren industry had been non-union since Mr. Schnefer and his with characteristic impudence, are strutwillingness of the Amalgamated Associacombine, if it (the combine) treats the thereby that the Association possesse the trust. This is ridiculous, in veiw of more ridiculous in the light of a little 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-tinion men." The workers in such associations are powerless, and Mr. Schaefer's "blowing, will not strengthen them dayway.

A still more chara teristic bit of fakir

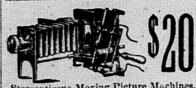
the Brotherhood, of tailors had determined to make another fight against th swenting system on May 1st. This "fight" will be led, it is hoped by the fakirs by Bishop Potter, Felix Adler, and other bamboozlers of labor, including Gompers and Harry White. It was innounced years ago that "through the efforts of organized labor the sweating system had been regulated by law so effectually as to result in its entire abolishment." Despite this fact, however, the working class, is treated periodically to another "abolition of the sweat-ing system." This time "the abolition" will also involve the cities of Philadel-phia, 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 essity of resenting the "abolition" often. "The Legislature will be asked to pass amendments to the Factory Inspection Law, which will bring about the emplete abolition of the system in this (New York) Amendments mean factory may inspectorships for irs. Potter, Adler and the others will gladly lead may movement that will run true abelition into the ground. A few of-

t revolution, Thus reason the men who hink that the revolution can be stayed by petry things. Next we have the useless report of the "Labor Committee," appointed by the Legislature of Colorado to investi-gate the coal strike in that State. They

say: "It is not fair for them (the coal corporations) to deay their employees the same rights of organization which they committee other than a body of labor the matter at issue is not one of "fairthe capitalist system of exprepriation, production and distribution. Other fakis led organizations like the machinists the molders and others also merit criticism and condemnation, but space for-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 el-ectric linemen, cigarette makers, actors, shoe workers, sewermen, auto-drivers, miners, wood carvers, and silkworkers, at Newton. L. I., New York, N. Y., Chicago, Ill, Winton and Shamokin, Pa., Curaberland, N. Y., Chicago, Ill, Winton and Shamokin, Pa., Curaberland, Md., Allentown, Wilkesharre and Scranton, Pa., respectively. They were instituted for various causes, including in-crease of wages and reduced hours against offensive and compulsory agreements, en-forcements 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, want an advance in wages; while the en gineers at Scranton. Pa., are still in se-on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad. The cotton operatives in Connecticut mills have been reduced in wages. In Holyoke, Mass., many of the paper miles belonging to the paper trust, and thread 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 emcret session regarding advence of wages ployed 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 imperd-ing anthracite coal strike rising on the horizon. This strike will most likely be percipitated on April 1, so that, for the next fow weeks if not months, it is likely to fill the working class eye and mind.



Stereopticons, Moving Picture Machines, Searchlights, etc., at Jess than half-price. Slides for the Socialist Labor Party at 25e, plain and 50e, colored. Im-prove your meetings by the greatest drawing card.

CHAS. I. NEWTON. 344 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK Cheapest and best place on earth.

ERNEST SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK & HOTEL BOOKS OPEN FOR ENGAGE-MENTS.

Near West Farms, - - New York,
Directions to the Park—Take West
Farms or Southern Boulevard Trolley Cars at 129th street and Third avenuwhich goes direct to the Park in twenty minutes, also 133th 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

WHY NOT DEAL WITH YOUR NEIGHBOR? WILDFEUER BROS. ONE PRICE BOOTSANDSHOES

89 AVENUE B. Ret. 5th and 6th Sts...

W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Shoes.

IT'S A GREAT BOOK

Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance

"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 th "Pure and Simplers," while Mr. Harriman's statement of the case for the "Pure and Simplers" 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 workingman 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 La-

bor Party.

Permanent improvement of the working class impossible unless the Socialist Republic is declared.

Temporary improvement can be accomplished by the cight kind of a Trade Union.

The Trade Union must recognize the Class struggle.

Union.
The Trade Union must recognize the Class struggle.
Sketch of "Pure and Simple" Unions.
Madern strikes engineered by the capitalist class for the capitalist class.
Capitalist class uses the labor fakir to run into the ground the revolutionary spirit of the Working Class.
Fallacy of "giving up" the Trade Union.
Fallacy of "boring from within."
Cigarmakers' Progressive Union No. 90 run by capitalist heelers.
Capitalist McMillan of Wisconsin has a striker killed.'
Naticnal Secretary of the murdered man's

National Secretary of the murdered man's Union says "McMillan is a good em-

Union says McAllian is a polyer."

A. F of L. has an eight-hour bill introduced in Congress. Senator Elkins defeats the bill, and the Boilermakers afficiated with the A. F. of L. make speeca's for Elkins.

International Cigarmakers' Union tries to lower wages of cigarmakers in Florida.

Florida.

Principles upon which the Socialists organized the S. T. & L. A.

Methods of the S. T. & L. A.

Three theories with regard to the Trade
Union:—Theory of those who oppose Socialism—Theory of the "borers
from within"—Theory of the S. T. &
L. A. De Leon covered the above points in

his first thirty minutes. Having the vantage ground of such a position, we will leave the reader to find out from the debate itself what he did with Harrimer- curing his second thirty minutes. Five cents per copy. Three dollars per hundred.

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MEWS FROM A THE FIELD OF CAPITAL

The news from the Field of Capits during the week is important in me ways than one. It is especially impor

ant in that it shows that concentration is becoming more powerful and strong or than ever, giving no support to the onomic fallacy that concentration will lestroy itself by the "competition is reates." It shows that the reverse i true; that as concentration develops t nances: by which concentration is my possible, becomes impregnable, extending their power and sinfluence and causing the concentration of those who op-

According to the news of the week, the

pose them.

immense consolidation of trust compa ies that was formed the previous we and is now known as the North American can Trust Company, has absorbed more trust companies—the folland and the Century. Right upon this bit of news came another to the effect that Frank A. Vanderlip, resigned Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, would abroad in order to perfect the foreign abroad in order to perfect the fereing banking facilities of the National Cir. Bank, a Standard Oil Company bank, a which he was to become vice president Still another bit informed by that New York capitalists had formed an international bank, with branches in Gentral and South America. Thus we see that the financiers, who lead in the concentration of industry are augmenting their power by additional absorptions and the extension of the necessary institutions. These capitalists have united with these of Mexico and are preparing to concentrate the industries there. Brewing interests will be consolidated, with \$10. 000,000 capital. The principal cotton mills, numbering about four hundred of large capacity, will be united in one corporation... It is also contemplated to put the principal cigarette and soap fas

tories into one corporation

agent of American capital.

Flint, the trust organizer, will act as the

in vogue in this country and the im surplus wealth which it accumulates is form of profits and which it continual stores in the banks, from which it is sen for re-investment abroad, these interior ble. These concentrations abroad the give evidence to the power of concerning at home; and of the consequ impotence of competition here. In the steel and iron industries, the Steel co bine has already driven three mine companies—the Pennsylvania, the Beth lehem and the Cambria-into consolidation, with a capital of \$50,000,000 while it is reported that the Cr Steel Company, with a capital of 000,000 will be added to the list of companies already in the steel combine Further prost of this contential may be had in the fact that the File Trust, not content with the size of its corporation has absorbed the Kenney and Force File Works at the Kearney and Foote File Works at Paterson, New Jersey, while the Goolds will go into the steamship line, operaing a route between New Origina an

New York, in connection with the Texas and Pacific. The Paper Trust, too, has absorbed two pulp mills at Bangor, Ma The American Tobacco Co., which now concentrating the cigar making dustry, is reported to have purchased Cuba all Havana fillers. This repo if true, will give it a corner on his grade cigars. The Baltimore and Oh absorbed by purchase the Cleveland, Lap ain' and Wheeling Railroad, paying, is is understood, \$5,000,000. The Northern Pacific absorbed the Scattle and Inter national Railway, and will make it part of the main system A sait trust was formed at Montreal, composed of American and Canadian capitalists to control the salt output of Canada. The street car lines of San Francisco were inerged by the sale of the Oakland Railroad, to the Oakland Transit Co. \$1,500,000 were paid, \$5,000,000 are alstreet car lines of San Francisco by combining and extending the electric by combining and light companies of San Jose and adjacent towns. An Anglos Brazilian Steamship Combine, of She

tion at York, Pa., involving \$27,000.00ds and a cor consolidation at Piushage Pa., involving the Piushage Pa., involving the Piushage and the Monengahela coal companies and a companies. bined capital of \$104,000,000. New incorporations for February show a great addition to the cancentra-tion that is continually going on, especially when the capitalization of the steel combine is added. The figures at given by a well known agency are as

Brazilian Steamship Combine, of 000,000 capital, a telephone cens

The total capitalization of companies chartered in the Eastern States with a capital of \$1,000,000 or over during February was about \$79,000,000 as compared with approximately \$105,000. in January and \$124,000,000 in February, 1900. These figures do not include

the United States Steel Corporation.

The amount of dividends that concentrated capitalism exterts from the workers quarterly yearly is partly given as

follows:

The "Journal of Commerce" computes the amount of industrial dividends for March as \$24.211.970, of which \$20.000,000 is contributed by the Standard Oil Company. The New York Commercial computes March payments as follows:

follows:
Interest on railroad bonds, \$10,354, 920; interest on miscellaneous bonds, \$2,359,395; dividends on railroad stocks \$12,006,829; dividends on miscellaneous stocks, \$20,415,296; total, \$51,196,446, or a combined total of \$75,408,410.

"PRIVATE PROPERTY" WILL BE THE SUBJECT ON WHICH ALVA! S. BROWN OF BROOKLYN, WELL LECTURE, TUESDAY, MARCH J S P. M., AT SOCIALIST LABORATY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH WEST CORNER OF ELEVENING NO WORKINGMAN SHOULD

10th &14th Assembly Districts.