VOL. X. NO. 48.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 23, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE STEEL COMBINE.

GGANTIC CONCERN SUCH AS THE WORLD HAS NEVER BEFORE SEEN.

Tremendous Capitalization of the New First Tim . Interests Involved-Touch on Every Department of Industry,

There is read authority for the report that the Consciously plant is an area that the Consciously plant is an area to high the most important conditions upon which it was portant conditions upon which it was affected have not at locate to light. It is a factor have not at locate to light. It is a condition which is the conditions through the or acceptable securities. He will more realizing at last the necessity of corr, presented his bonds, which are equal posing to capitalist concentration a clani magnit to his stock; so that the wealth conscious Socialist organization, joined as represented by the rack and bonds in a body the S. T. & L. A. volved in this operation, fosts up \$216, 000,000, leaving with all his other pospessions, which to do not represent also quite a number of collitons.

The distribution of the stock of the

Carnegie Governor at the time this company was organized dust spring, was given

Andrew Carnegie	\$86,379,000
Henry Philippe	17,226,000
Henry C. Prick	15,484,000
Charles M. Selevale	18,020,000
Francis T. J. Lovejoy	7.021,000
William M. S. gg	2,829,080
Lawrence C. Philips	* 2,053,000
Thomas Marison	881.000
D. M. Cim or	884,000
James Gash	SSTIMM
Andrew M. Moreland	\$10,000
John Waller	703,000
And 23 others whose Jude-	
ings, varying from \$71	
(WHI to Sectional makes a tree	

Total \$10000000 The \$160,000 000 of bonds of the company were oweld by the above parties, respectively, in the same amounts as the

The immediate object of Pierpont Mor gan in buying out Tartegie was to con clidate in fact—though not in name for the present the ten great trusts whose list was given yesterda, in our news col-mans. Taken together, these ten great concerns have a capital of \$204,585,100 in preferred stock and \$447,474,000 in common stock, making in the aggregate a capital stock of \$712,000, 200. Rgt to this must be added the capital represented by bonds already issued, as follows:

But the ultimate purpose of the great trustiner is evident to consolidate the whole steel industry of the United States, and with this end in view he is said to be engaged in negotiations with a number of other companies, which, if they remained in their present state of isola-tion, would seen had themselves unable combination. In the following table we give the names of those companies with their respective amounts of preferred

Proferred.	Common.	
Pa. Steel Co. S. 1,500,000	\$ 5,000,000	
Colo, Fuel Co. 2,000,000	23,000,060	
Lac. 1 & S.Co	. 25 October	
Beth Steel Co	15,000,000	
Cam Steel Co	16,000,000	
Phese lightes	20,000,000	
Crucibles 11to, 13.180.000)	25,000,000	
Rep.L.S. Conc. 25 080,080	30,000,090	
Am.L. S. Co., 5,000,000	17.000,000	
Ang. C. & P. Co Construction	20,000,000	
E. S. C. I. P 15 tantitud	Later than the state of the sta	
Tat. Laltit	22,000,000	
Glass S. & I . TO GREEKED	10,000,0000	
Emp.L& S.Co. 2,500,000	22,5000,000	

Total 8111.000,030 8256500,000

PLAYED BY MR. MORGAN AL-READY POOTS UP, THEREFORE, A.

GRAND TOTAL, IN STOCK AND BONDS, OF SLIESTED COOR. It may now be of interest to cast a look upon the following table, which shows the present capacity of problection of the various concerns which Mr.

Morgan expects to analgama	te:
Morran, Compaties:	Tons.
Carnegie Ca	3,000,000
Federal Steel Co	1.250 (0.4)
National Tale Co	1.1683,6681
Am. Bridge Co	S SHADE
Am. Steel and Was Co	1.500 tags
Pressed Steel Car Co	
National Steel Co	1.7000.0000
Am. Sp. d 11000 Co	1887 (35)
Am. Tin Place Co	450,600
Am! Sheet Steel Co	
	inneres er er in 191
Total Mergen Companies	12,575,000
Miscellabesus Companies:	

Grand Total 24 companies. 21,000,000 Cigarmakers' Alliance, Local 249, S. T. & L. A.

It may be right here observed that while the capacity of production of the twenty-four coing anics above named is twenty-one million tons, the total production of steel in the world last year was about twenty-cight million tons, of which America was already turning our nearly one-half.

Considering the relations of Pierpont Morgan with the capitalists of England and the well-known internationalism of

and the well-known internationalism of his associate trustifier. Rockefeller, it Concern Figure : Now Given for the may be conceived that if these two great men fully succeed in their scheme on this continent, they will, according to the law of expansion, extend it to the

stated that Cornecte will receive \$1,500 eral manager of the Steel Octopus. He for each \$1,000 share of his stock and is unquestionably a man who can deal that minority bolders who desire to sell will American labor in its present state will be bought out at the same rate. From this it may be inferred that Carries is paring with his whole stock. negle is parting with his whole stock, amountion to see a figure and will receive makers and iron workers might put it if, therefor the sum of \$129,568,000 in cash casting away their fake leaders and realizing at last the necessity of op-

GREEN GOODS LITERATURE.

Southern Capital's & Luring "Come Ons" With Roseate Pictures,

There are so many new mills being built in the Southern States that the owners cannot find snough men to fill the vacancies as superintendents. The de-mand for superintendents of cotton mills in the South is so trent that overseers ing that will abolish the capitalist system are taken in their place and promoted to tem by voting for themselves. This the this responsible position; generally an, capitalist class fears. So, whenever there overseer of spinning from the North is selected as sur relatent; one who has evidence shown of a desire to hant out had at least one year's experience handling Southern help. Mill owners down here are red hot after, withern men-and the wind is blowing this way, so to speak, and the Northern overseers who are looking for something better in the future are going South as fast an the trains can carry them. In regard to the climate, I have traveled all through "the land of the sky," this winter, and found roses blooming in my path all the way, and nearly every house in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Mississippi has its ciolet garden in full bloom at the present writing. There is not a heating stove in all the beautiful South, but the houses use fireplaces for about one month in the year. This is truly "the land of the sky" and the place for the poor to live as well as the rich. The air is laden with the breath of violets, while in the north you are shivering beside the fire. All I have to say to spinningroom over-seers of the North is "Go South!" You are at this moment standing at the gate-way that leads to the South. The wealth that there is hidden no longer to human smell the roses of new hope that fill the air. You can stretch forth your hand and almost clutch the gold that the sun rains down with its beams as he takes daily journey between the cotton fields and the coal mine the highlands of wood and iron, of marble and granite; the lowlands of sugar and rice, of corn and cane, of windulls and honey. When I was in the North I noticed that the overseers were of a sallow complexion and worried. This, I think, is due partly to the climate and partly to the drudgery they have been subjected to for all these years and there is no place like the invigorating. glorious, fine scented breezes of the Southland to bring them, wealth and virover. Correspondence in Fibre and Faan bric.

THE ABSURD BLUE LABEL.

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 16 .- The pure and simple cigarmakers Local 278 ordered a strike in the Locadon Cigar Factory two weeks ago, "This is the way it came about. Six months ago the proprietors of It wast be noted, furthermore, that the bonds issued by the above companies Label, get it, and rat a union shop; then THE TOTAL COMBINE CONTEM- with the other factory, or at least they said so. So they notified the union that hatel. These so-called union men did not weeks or thereabout, and then, behold, the Great and only great, organized scabbery the steel company which will combine Gompers. Perkins, and Strasser let their the leading steel making concerns of the dance go on strike in said factory. Now United States are now so far advanced longs go on strike in said factory. Now this great organization of intellects permit in every other cigar factory in the city for company less wages than the London Cigar Fac- the exact amount could not be positively tory was willing to pay them. They learned yesterday. It is likely that the were going to comtel the said factory to use the blue label or put them out of business; just think of a pure and simple union putting their Brother Capital out of business. How unjust, when this so-called union upholds this present ome of the apprentices to go out with them, giving them to understand that would give them \$3 a week, but Microsof when the week ended, there was no money for the apprentices, so they re-turned to work with a good lesson taught them that the pure and simple union is rotten. Now, as things are at present, you may put one more disaster to the pure and simplers' record, as there are 251 or 40 working there now, and great many more anxious to get work there, as they get a better price than at

most of the cigar fuctories here.
PRESS COMMITTEE.

MEANING OF REFORM.

SCHEME TO LEAD DISSATISFIED LABOR INTO BLIND ALLEYS.

The Reformer and His Reforms a Neces-Interests -- A Case in Point.

At Linnen Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyne last Sunday afternoon, the Scandinavian Socialist Club held a well attended meeting.

The meeting was for agitation purposes and the speaker was Arthur Keep, who spoke on "Reform and Labor Polities "

The audience paid close attention to the speaker and gave him an ovation at

The speaker started out by stating that the reformer and his reforms were a necessary adjunct to the capitalist eye.

tem. Under this system the working man is a slave. It is only slaves that are bought and sold. Merchandise is some thing that can be bought and sold: No free man can be bought or sold.

The capitalist class only keeps its supremacy by keeping the workers ignor-ant. That is the first duty of the capitalist class. Once the working class be come intelligent they will know what it is that keeps them in slavery, and knoware signs of unrest among the workers, the capitalist class needs the reformer for the purpose of heading off real effort and leading it into blind alleys.

The reformer is one who is eternally telling us what we already know, eteraally telling us we haven't enough fresh air, enough parks, enough freedom from vice, and never telling us we haven' enough freedom from the cause of vicecapitalism. Tammany is, in their estimation, the only thing to be killed, it, and it alone, is the cause of all crime; it. and it alone, encourages vice, poverty, and crime; it, and it alone, gets wealthy the slame of women the misery of chil-dren, and the poverty of men. Yet take the beau-ideal reformer,

Bishop Potter, what is true of Tammany is true of him. His salary is paid out of the money wrung from prostitutes in the shape of rent paid to Trinity Church His salary salary is paid out of the money robbed from children and men by J. Pierpont Morgan, the chief support of St. George's Church, Vice, crime and poverty support Potter, they are

breath of his nostrils, he exades vice crime and poverty at every pore-he is THE reformer. All reformers are either visionaries or hypocrites—mostly hypocrites. Too long have we of the working class been the spert and prey of the visionaire. Let us

bring down on the head of Capitalism the Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party, and thus abolish slavery with its reformers, vice, crime and pov

Imprisoned in a Barning Mine.

CANAL DOVER, Ohio, Feb. 17 .-News reached here yesterday of the terrible experience of forty miners, who were imprisoned for four hours last evening in a burning mine at Lindentree, nine miles north of here. The fire was started by the explosion of a barrel of easolene, which set fire to the timbers in the mouth of the mine. The miners were in terror when they found egress from the mine cut off and the mine about extinguishing the flames, however, and for four hours the forty men carried water in their tin buckets and threw it on the flames. In the meantime a res-cuing party had been organized in the village and fought the flawes from the outside. None of the imprisoned miners were injured, but all showed the effects of the terrible ordeal.

The New Steel Company.

Arrangements for the organization of that the incorporation papers are being drawn up. The capitalization of the company will be \$800,000,000, although company will be called the United States Steel Company; The companies that are to go into the

combination with the amount of their capital stock outstanding so far as known, are the following:

Carnegie Steel Company ... \$160,000,000 Federal Steel Company..... 99,745,000 Am. Steel and Wice Co..... 90,000,000 National Tube Company 70,000,000 National Steel Company Am. Sheet Steel Company . . 49,000,000 Am. Tin Plate Company ... Am, Steel Hoop Company .. 33.600,000

Total.....\$687,070,000

Capital Takes All the Risk!

The great majority of artificial eye re used by workmen, especially by those are used by workmen, especially by those in iron founderies, where many eyes are put out by sparks. It is seldom that a woman has a glass eye. "SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME.".

Kangaroos Helpless at Home, Look for a Cuban Plantation to Buck Sugar Trust.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 19.-Western Massachusetts Social Democrats, including National Secretary William Butscher, have formed a stock company to buy 3,000 acres of land in Cuba for sary Adjunct to Capitalism - Object is a sugar plantation. The capital stock to Keep Labor in Ignorance of Its True is to be \$50,000, which is nearly all pledged, \$10,000 being subscribed at a meeting in Cooley's hotel last night.

DAILY PROPLE FESTIVAL

Report of the Entertainment Committee.

A regular meeting of the Entertainment Committee of Section New Fork, Socialist Labor Party, was held on Tuesday evening last at 2-6 New Reade

street, Comrade Mahland presiding. Further arrangements were being made by the committee for the Entertainment and Ball on Sunday afternoon and evening, March 17, at Grand Central Palace, for the benefit of . the DAILY PEOPLE. On account of the elaborateness with which the programme is being brought out, it was impossible for the various sub-committees to give a full and detailed report of their doings. Suffice to say that this festival will surpass all former festivals given under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party T. Zaveleff, violinist, a member of the Damrosch Orchestra, who was main-ly instrumental in securing the New York Symphony Orchestra for our next entertainment, is aiding the committee greatly in arranging the musical programme, Those who know Mr. Zaveleff will readily realize the value of the musical programme at our next enter-tainment; same will be published in the DAILY PEOPLE in the next few days. The vandeville part of our entertainment will also be better than ever before, the sub-committees are busily engaged in securing the best talent obtainable for the occasion; last Aut not least the bazaar and fair to take place after the concerand vaudeville performance, promises to be richer than ever, and the donations that are already pouring in, costlier than anything formerly seen at a workingmen's gathering. All donations will in the very near fature be sicknowledged in the columns of the DAILY PEOPLE. Mem-bers of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. are again reminded that a beatiful crim on banner will be given by the Women' Auxiliary to the district of the S. L. P. or the local of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance selling the highest num-ber of tickets. The organizations who

tricts and sympathizing organizations of the Socialist Labor Party will now go into this contest for all it is worth, for besides having the distinction of winning a banner emblematic of the class onscious workingmen throughout world, fley will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have done all that could be done to promote and insure the material well-being of the daily mouth-piece of the S. L. P. that so valiantly is fighting the battles of the downtrodden workingmen in the English speaking world; Comrades and friends should also bear in mind the gathering of "ads" at one dollar per one inch, single column for the special edition of March 17. Over 100,000 copies of the "uncom promising foe of labor's oppressors" will be spread in a systematic manner among he workingmen of Greater New York, which is surely certain to be beneficial ordinary large issue of the DAILY PEOPLE will appear brighter and larger than ever. Sixteen pages of reading matter, every word of which will mean a dagger in the heart of the labor fakir. Sixteen pages, every word of which will be a torch lighting the way toward the emancipation of our class from wage-slavery. To work! ye grave diggers of the capitalist system. Sell all the tickets you can gather advertise-ments for the special edition of the DAHA PEOPLE, and send in your donations for the bazaar and fair of the

have enptured the prize on former occa-

It is to be hoped that the various dis

ions will be barred from this contest.

Women's Auxiliary.
A. ORANGE,
Secretary Entertainment Committee.

Death of the Historian of the Paris Com-

mune. Prosper Ollivier Lissagaray, the his

torian of the Paris Commune, die Paris on the 23rd of January, 1901.

The telegraphic bureaus that go into spasms over the death of every insignifiant statesman, did not deem Lissagaray's death of sufficient importance to aunounce it to the world, so we are only informed of it through the European papers which have just arrived. Lissagaray was born in 1838. As a journalist and author his pen was always at the service of those oppressed people. His energetic and ag early days, resulted in various fines and imprisonments. During the seige of Paris by German troops, he advocated, in fiery eloquence, the Commune. He escaped the Commune butchers, by fleeing to England: from whence he returned through the amnesty of 1880. He also later, earned the bitter hatred of the Powers that be, but he remained true to his communistic convictions to the end. Lissagaray's fame will live in the memory of those who love and fight for the working class.

"WORSE THAN SLAVERY."

IN ANDERSON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ignorant Negroes, and Even Women and Children Are Imprishued on a Labor Contract - Horrible Disclosures the Outcome of a Murder Trial,

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 16 .- A trial in a murder case in Anderson has ceveloped a sensation that has startled the State. Judge Bennett has called an extra session of the court to meet on March 7, at which the Grand Jury has been ordered to report. In charging the cierk it such papers are on record in this Grand Jury the judge said:

"I wish to bring to your attention the stockade scandal to which I called your attention on Monday. At that time it was only a matter of rumor. Since then the case of the State against Newell. charged with murder, has been tried, and during the progress of the trial it was developed from the testimony that the deceased, Will Hull, had been killed while in Newell's stockade. To the a-tonishment of the court it was shown that he was not there as a convict, but was there under a so-called contract to labor on the farm. It seems that he was charged by Newell with violation of a labor contract, that Newell swore out a warrant for his arrest before Magistrate James J. Gillmer; that the magistrate issued the warrant, placed it in the handof Newell as a deputy, and that Newell thus deputized and accompanied by a sheriff's constable, Dillingham, went to the home of Will Hull and arrested him. It appears that they did not take him to jail and so far as the testimoney shows, that was the end of the process of the law.

"Instead of being taken to the jail, as he ought to have been under the warrant of arrest, by some strange procedure he was taken to Newell's stockade, where it seems that Newell had some eighteen convicts at work on his farm So, gentlemen here was a poor negre taken from his wife and children under a pretext of arrest. The machinery of the law was used to seize him, take him from his home and put him in a convict's stockade and work him like a convict without process of the law. He was under no sentence of the court. He had not been tried. The testimony showed that he was guarded like a convict, made to labor like a convict and treated in all respects like a convict. And, indeed, the manner of his death would seem to indiente that it was in an effort to leave this convict camp that he was shot, as a fedon might be shot in endeavoring to escape the sentence of the law.

"This is a serious matter and I charge you it is your duty o make a thorough investigation of this case. You will bring before you the magistrate that issued the warant and the constables that executed it. You have the power to send for persons and papers and you will only be doing your duty in making a thorough investigation and re-upon this treatment of Will Hull,

"I hold in my hand a printed form of contract entitled, State of South Carofina, county of Anderson; contract and agreement for labor on farm. Listen to some of the terms of this contract: "I agree at all times to be subject to

the orders and commands of said land lord or his agents. He shall have a right to use such force as he or his agents may deem necessary to require me to remain on his farm and perform good and satisfactory services.

"It is currently reported that the lash is freely aplied under this provision of

"Listen again: 'He shall have the right to lock me up for safe keeping."
"Here the poor laborer gives the land-

lord the power to imprison him, "Again: 'He shall have the right to work me under the rules and regulations of his farm.'
"Again: 'And if I should leave his

farm or run away he shall have the right to offer and pay a reward of not exceeding \$25 for my opture and return, together with the expense of same which amount so advanced, together with any indebtedness I may owe at the expiration of above time, I agree to work out under all the rules and regulations of his contract at same wages as above.

the capture and return of runaway slaves or escaped felons it would not be difficult to understand. But this is one of the terms and conditions in a so-called con-tract and agreement to labor on farms in Anderson county. By such terms and conditions it is manifest that poor ignorant negroes are subjected to a state that is worse than slavery. I doubt if there ever was such a contract framed or devised or conceived before in any civilized or Christian community.

"No court would attempt to enforce it. It is contra bonos mores, against the public good and utterly null and void.

No free man in this commonwealth can
be permitted, even if he desired to do so,
to barter away his liberty and make
himself a mere chattel. And that is what this contract attempts to do, for the last stipulation in it reads: "The said landlord shall have the

right to transfer his interest in this con-tract to any other party and I agree to continue work for said assignee, same

as for the original party of the first part.'
"So, you see this stigulation attempts

SUCH ARE THE CONDITIONS EXISTING
IN ANDERSON, SOUTH CAROLINA. tion worse than slavery and to subject him to treatment worthy only of Siberian prisons. It is currently reported that not only are men confined in stockades in this country under such contracts, but that EVEN WOMEN AND LITTLE BABES ARE ALSO IMPRISONED THERE. I call it imprisonment, gentle-men, and without a doubt it is imprisonment. And whenever a landlord hold in confinement laborers by such a con-tract as this he is guilty of the offence

of false imprisonment and should be summarily and severely punished. I would be interesting to know if any such contracts are on record in the clerk's office. You should ascertain from the

county, "As white men living in a State where so large a portion of our population is composed of negroes it is our duty, as re-presenting the law-abiding element of our population, to see that justice is done to that inferior race. There is no doubt that the negro race is inferior to ours it intelligence, in civilization, in moral have deprived them practically of politi-cal power, and it is best for them that it is so, but we are all he more bound to treat them kindly, fairly and justly. They are, in fact, our wards, and we as their guardians must see to it that they are not made the victims of deceit and

"You will, therefore, spare no pains ! make a thorough investigation of the stockade scandal. You will bring this betaeful practice to the light of day. Such disgraceful conduct cannot stand daylight, but like those fungus growths that flourish only in darkened corners, it will perish when exposed to the light It is understood that the wealthiest

men in Anderson county and at least one legislater are implicated.

VELVET STRIKE IN MYSTIC, CONN-

MYSTIC, Conn., Feb. 16 .- All the strikers of the velvet mills stand solid. They are determined not to return to work until the list of fines is retracted.

During the last week a scene took place which deserves to be given broad pub-

Farmer Williams is a landlord who has a few thousand dollars mortgage on the factory building and owns two private houses next to the velvet mill. As early as last September he promised one the strikers the occupancy of one of the houses. Saturday last he brought the leys to the striker because the rooms had been vacated Friday. Owing to the great cold snap Farmer Williams demanded the return of the keys so that he could turn off the water. who intended to occupy the rooms sent his daughter for the keys or the follow ing Monday, out she we sen told to inform her father that he would first have to see the Superintendent of the velvet mills, that he would have to go to work, because the list of fines would

never be retracted.

It seems Farmer Williams thinks that his horses shall be occupied by scabs only. It is to be hoped that no workers will allow themselves to be deluded by such dirty measures.

It only shows to what extent the cap-

italist class will go to drive the workers into their straight jackets and make them

willing slaves.

But Farmer Williams can rest assured that the velvet mill strikers will be able to get residences without following his

The strikers present a solid front des pite the attempt of one Keef from Derby, who, as organizer of the A. F. L., spoke here and bled the men under false pre-

tences. The class conscious workers of the land are urged to assist them in their struggle. Subscription lists can be had by addresing the Strike Committee, Mystic, Conn.

PRODDING CHINA.

Emperor Given Eight Days in Which to Issue Edicts. PARIS, Feb. 19.-A Havas Agency lispatch from Pekin says Li Hung Chang

and Prince Ching have informed the leflict the punishments demanded. PEKIN, Feb. 19.-The foreign envoys

have given the Chinese authorities eight days in which to issue satisfactory edicts. In the meantime, the military continua In the meantime, the mintary continue preparations for the expedition, the intention being to send out six columns of troops, two columns leaving Pekin, Tien-Tsin and Pao-Ting-Fu, respectively.

Count von Waldersee believes that eight days' rations will be ample for the columns to take with them, as the lines

of communication will be open and fresh supplies will be obtainable. It is reported that if the present nego-

tiations prove unsuccessful the warships of some of the powers will seize Chefoo. Canton and other places, as soon as the winter is over.

All the troops are being put through

All the troops are being put through a severe course of drill, especially the Germans, from daylight until dark. SHANGHAI, Feb. 19.—A dispatch from Pekin says Count von Waldersee's expedition to Sinn-Fu will total 15,000 men—British, German, French and Italian. ian. It is understood that if the expedi-

tion starts it will act as a guard of honor

o the Emperor on his way back to

Pekin. It is rumored that the allies will simultaneously operate in the Yang-tse Kiang Valley.

MAUD CONNE SPEAKS

TO A SMALL AUDIENCE IN THE ACAD. EMY OF MUSIC.

Major McBride Also Speaks and Acvocates Forcible Rebellion -- Miss Gon. " Speech a Middle Class Spatter, Filled With Bombastic Parases.

At the Academy of Music last Sunday night an audience, which half filled the house, gathered to disten to Major John McBride, late of the Irish Brigade in the Transyanl, and Miss Maud Gonne speak.

The meeting did not begin until twenty minutes to nine and the chairman, Daniel F. Colohan, took up over fifteen minutes with "remarks." The chairman was a good speaker and

early struck the note of the evening, forcible resistance to English power and a total severance of Ireland as a nation from England, Major McBride's forte seems to be

anything but hodesty, as he dilated upon his hair-breadth escapes from death during the war in the Transvast. His speech was a tiresome reiteration of details and was saved only by his peroration, which breathed defiance to England, He also struck the note of force and specied at parliamentarianism. In fact. the whole meeting seemd to be an attempt to revivity the Fenian Brotherhood. Ireland could only be freed by resorting to actual physical conflict-with

her hereditary foc. . . Sented on the stage were several Irish skinners of the working class Irish, but the "main guys," such as Recorder Goff, City Attorney Whalen and the other leading lights were noticeable by their absence.

Miss Gonne began by stating that the hour of Ireland's destiny had arrived. and that she had come here again to arouse the spirit of love for Ireland and the Irish at home, who were living in misery and sorrow, weighed down by the op-pression of England, in the Irisk Berr, who lived comfortably and happily in

this free land.

Then she paid her respects to the parliamentarians, who had said: "Give us your votes; elect us to parliament and we will free you." A century of parliamentarianism had shown that it was a humbug and a sham. Since the accession of Victoria Ipeland had lost over a third of her population and the taxes had been raised 83 per head. All the calking of England's power had

led insensibly to the Irish accepting it as a settled fact that England's power was too strong to be overcome and Ire land was settling down to an acceptance

of slavery.

As an instance of what parliamentarianism had done, or had not done, Miss Gonne said that while Ireland was a cattle raising country, the English soldiers, located there as a gar-rison, were fed on beef imported from England.

Miss Gonne confounded forcible rebels lion with revoction and said that the Irish could only free themselves by revo-lutionary action, meaning armed rebel-

She drew a harrowing picture of conditions existing in Ireland, and then went on to state what she advocated as a remedy or remedies for the removal

When she struck that point she went to pieces and showed how little she knew, or what a clever fakir she is. She said the first great necessity was to check emigration; the second was to spread a knowledge of the Irish lan-guage among the people; the third thing to do was to boycott English goods. This last Miss Gonne admitted was difficult, but could perhaps be done.

The rest of her speech was mere mid-dle class drivel, interspersed with ap-peals to Irish patriotism, and a call to

Not once did she make any distinction Not once did she make any distinction between the working class of Ireland and the shop-keeping would be plutocrat-ic class of Irish who shout "Ireland for the Irish," meaning that they want to have free scope to skin the Irish worker in Ireland, as the Irish capitalist in this country skins the Irish worker. In fact, in all her remarks she showed that she understood as much about the Irish workingman as does the Irish Inctory owner and contractor in this country. That much and no more, Her cry for a united Ireland is the cry of the wolf to be left alone with its prey. Got save Ireland from its Joans of Arc, should be the cry of the Irish proletariat, if she is a specimen of them.

A peculiar example of Miss Gonne's thrift and business acumen was the self-

ing of her photographs by men at the doors of the theatre.

N. J. Central Wages,

Brakemen in the employ of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company stated yesterday that the efforts to formulate a wage scale satisfactory to both the company and the employes had been suspended because of failure to agree.

The brakemen have sent for Grand Master P. H. Morrissey of Peoria, Ill., who is to come to Jersey City and try to adjust the difficulties.

LIGHT INTO DARKNESS.

MAX - FORKER REDEEMS "VOLKIZEIT-SUNG" DUPE.

Des; lie All Kangaroo Social Democratic Intimidation, a Meeting of the S: L. P. Is Held in Hoboken Which Results in a Complete Smash-up of the "Volkszeitung" Scab Crew-S. L. P. and S. T & L. A. Come Out With Flying Colors.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 17.-A remarkable meeting was beld this afternoon at the Labor Lyceum, the trysting place of the Kangaroes, or "Volkszeitung" tellowers. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, with Max Forker as the speaker, and was conducted in German,

Just as soon as the Kangaroo organization learned that the hall had been hired by the S. L. P., and, worst of all, that Max Forker was to speak to the Germans, measures were set on foot to prevent the meeting from taking place. A series of attempts were made to intimidete the hall keaper. Falling in this, the "Yolksh living" agenta sought to circulation of rumors that there "would be trouble" if the S. T. & L. A. was nientioned, or the "Volkszeitung" attacked. They failed in this too. Over 100 German workingmen, exclusive of filling the half fully; and no trouble occurred, except for the Kangaroos, who got a moral thrashing such as they will

Forker spoke with the virility and straight-forwardness that is characteristic of the S. L. P. speaker. He started by saying that the S. L. P. needed MEN, MILITANTS, not hail fellows well met to merely sing and play cards. He outlined the development of 'capital on the one hand, the downward slide of the pure and simple Trade Union on the other. He exemplified the development of pure and simpledom together with its seamp crew of Labor Fakir leaders, giving scores of illustrations, and he renched the clunex on this line of argument, by citing the traitorous, corrupt and scabby conduct of the "Volkszeitung" during the late eigarmakers strike which the Fakirs were keeping up to feather their nests. He read the document, known to our readers, which was recently issued by the "borers from within" giving away in detail the whole swindle and published by the "Volkszeitung," and he compared that conduct with the conduct adopted upon the sub ject by the DAHA PEOPLE: At the time it was important to strike the note file of the union and other workingmen its Kangaroo "borers from within," all of whom were well informed of what was coin on, not only kept silence, but whosped it up for the Organized Scabbery that led the strike, and only now, when it was a question of promoting a "berer from within" to a job in the Union, did they and their "Volkszeitung" out with the truth. The DAILY on the contrary, backed by L. P. and the Socialist Trade & scal by swindle from the start, and stood

Sonn after Forker had started, ripples Some after Focker had started, ripples of appliance broke out sporgalically from the appliance broke out sporgalically from the appliance continued increasing in frequency and loudness. When the passage was reached of the contrast between the "Velkiszetung" and the DAILY PEOPLE the appliance was tegrific. The audience, consisting mainly simpler out and out, an eutspoken ensured to the contrast of the passage read was this: or workingmen who derived their whole lurornation from the "Volkszeitung," was deeply stirred. Forker had substantiated every point with printed does

He proceeded to prove that the hostility of the Labor Fakirs for the S. L. P. autolated the founding of the Alliance, and he proceeded to show how the "Volk-zeftung" recognized what his-chief those Fakirs and their organiza-tions are in the Labor Movement. He did this by a latte number of citations that nailed upon the heads of the "Volksze tung" and all the "boring from with-in" tuck the fact that they were now knowingly betraying the Working Class I have no time to translate, or even cite all he passages read from the "Volks relificated with its present utterances. A

w will give an iden. from an article by the late Dr. Donai, obsticae editor of the "Volkszeitung," published in the Party's German organ

The organizations which have long in Existence, have for their only in their own narrow circle, and care for nothing class. The system under which they togetate does no longer fit present whom the general welfare does not lie as love to their hearts as the desire to male themselves safe and to influence the organizations. SUCH PEOPLE CONSIDER IT THEIR DUTY TO LEADERS IN THEIR OR-GANIZATIONS. ALL PROGRES-SIVE ELEMENTS, THAT ARISE IN

HALF OF THEIR CLASS, ARE HAMPERED.

"That under such circumstances no powerful organization can arise is easily understood. The result is that those who have a clear understanding of the modern labor movement take the initiative to establish organizations abreast of the times.

Some Kongaroos here began to slip out of the hall. Dr. Donai, known to all the Germans; was felt to have here photographed the present calamnious and corrapt attitude of the "Volkszeitung" to perfection.

Forker went on quoting articles from the columns of the "Volkszeitung" itself. He quoted the following editorial of the Volkszeitung" of December 22, 1895:

"What hope do the pure and simple trade unloaists hold out, with their pure and simple unionism, to the working-fuan? Only the continuation, for an indefinite period, of the system of wage slavery... But relief cannot be brought to this system by exclusive trade union acrender that ever more hopeless.

"With so comfortless a programme neither can the masses of the workingmen, who, for years have been sunk in apathy, be shaken up; nor can those individuals who are still in the ed against a like demoralization.

He then quoted the following signed article on the C. L. U., by Julius Grunzig, who now is a barker for that same, body, the article having appeared in the 'Sozialist" of July 5, 1890

"The old Central Labor Union, lamed by the boodling tendencies of some of its members, by the reactionary backwardness of others, and, in general by the mutually conflicting and heterogeonous elements, held together by a clamsy der of business, has done NOTHING for the workingman. Indeed, it could do the "Voll seiting" agents turned up, nothing. It was playted on the wholly ulling the hall fully; and no trouble ocall other fields stand hostile toward each purely trade union field. The common nic interests are certainly of power ful influence, but they are incapable of oming such opposition. Hence, the stagnation to which the actionless Central Labor Union is condemned."

> out of the "Volkszeitung" was the speech made by Fred Long, now a "borer from within," at the S. L. P. convention, It

> 'It seems that the pure and simplers want to make us believe that what old style trades unionism has done is something wonderful. What, however, is the actual fact as to the result of ten years of hard labor? Barely eight per cent. of the wage workers of the land are organized, and no organization is able to control its own trade, we were told all along, we are told yet: 'wait,' wait,' and after we waited year in and year out, we see every year the spokesmen of pure and simpledom, diving into the swamp recommend to us to be patient and to wait, they seek to render harmless, these who stand in their way in their organiand their power, and the power of their organization, at a time when an ever larger per centage of the membership of their organizations starve, and vainly wear out the soles of their shoes, in search of work. If they mean it honest-ly by their organizations, why do they et inquire into the results of the de velopment of machinery? emn the red banner of our Party, but hey accept the Anarchists as allies in their struggle with the Socialists. The speaker e-osed with a powerful appeal the contrade sto accept the resolution endorsing the Socialist Trade & Labor

Alliance last portion of Forker's speech was taken up with a demonstration of the fact that the Labor Fakirs hate the Socialists, have always hated them, and kirs are, as Dr. Donai described them, tem of capitalism, as the only one capor Alliance speakers, exposed the by swindle from the start, and stood on their dirty little dunghills. Forker clinched this point by reading from the "Volkszeitung" of as far back as March

> simpler out and out, an outspoken en-emy of the Socialists, whom he, like all others of his kidney, charges with 6e-ery, secured the return to office of their servants, they nevertheless helped the stroying the unions. How intense his lastred against Socialists is, appears from the rawness of the expressions with the rawness of the expressions with down and discourage those in the fight and said, among other things: 'If ever I have to choose between a Socialist and a dog, I shall always prefer the dog.'

After Mr. Strasser had scelded a good deal, about the Socialists, the reporter assured him that neither he nor his friends would check the triumphant march of Socialism in this country.
"Oho," said he, "we shall see about

that; we will brand you as traitors. "But you have already done that," the reporter observed, "and yet our numbers rerease daily."
"We shall then brand you still more.

By this time there were but two "Volks-zeitung" agents left in the Hall. The two seemed unable to rise from then sents. They and their paper and their bogus party stood convicted out of their own mouths. Forker received an ova-

The German workingmen who had come stuffed full of "Volkszeitung" and Kangaroo calumnies had felt a breath of fresh air. In vain did the chairman, Comrade Zimmerman, ask the oppon-ents present to deny the truth of what

they had heard. They sat nailed.
It was long after the meeting that Forker could get away. A large crowd sarrounded him. They thanked him for having calightened them. They took the address of the General Secretary of the S. T. & L. A., to communicate with him for organizing Alliances, and they were unanimous in their condemnation of the "Volkszeltung." One of those SUCH SORGANIZATIONS ARE Present went even so far as to say to the chairman: "What a donks I have been all this time. Henceforth I'll AND THEIR ENDEAVORS IN BE-take the DAILY PEOPLE."

THE DULUTH ELECTION.

FIRST FIGHT OF THE NEW CENTURY SHOWS BIG GAINS.

The City a Seething Mass of Political Corruption - Efforts Made Against the Socialists - Attempts to Bribe the Candidates-Increase in Vote-

Inspired by the glorious movement of the projetariat, and animated by a desire to make the DAILY PEOPLE truly the champion of labor and the enemy of its foes, thus "the only English daily fit for decent workingmen to read;" and with a hope that other comrades, who are soon to unfurl the panner of political revolt, may perchance, profit by our experiences, the Press Committee of Section Dulute desires to carry its mes- CIPLE WAS INSISTED UPON. sage to the comrades throughout the 1901, the Socialist Labor Party, with ism. Although we failed to elect our standard bearers, the blows we struck still resound, more determined than ever; wiser, because more experienced; withat better groomed for the Social Revolution, we shall still carry on the work, As has been reported in these columns, follows: the vote was r

McCornaick, Rep. and Dem. . . 3,586 L. F. Dworshack, S. L. P. 997 The vote for Alderman totals 356 in 6 wards, with two, chiefly workingmen wards omitted where no candidates ran. From these figures it will be seen that the revolutionary forces in this city have gained both in vote and popularity, comvoted, that being the highest number of votes cast for any candidate. While, in the election of a President, the lines are naturally tightly drawn by the workingmen who feelishly imagine there are "paramount issues," the S. L. P. vote in an off election, nevertheless the aldermanic vote this year can safely be approached as nearer our actual strength, because in each ward, exelusive of the Fifth, the fight raged hotly. Interesting, as well as peculiar, was the For obvious reasons, the two ties. parties this year threw all antagonisms aside, and long before their conventions, luth-they pooled their interests gracefully dividing the offices. This facilited matters greatly for the office-holds ers, shutting out to a great extent, the hungry horde of dirty, contemptible the S. L. P. breeds and in due justificapromise of political pie, will betray themselves and their class.

These ward heelers are invariably of

the stupid, ignorant type of men, who, being class-unconscious, live like those whom Swedenborg found in the under world, "living yet dead" to the class struggle, that for them rages in vain, for

they see not. The Demogratic party has in one Voss, Republicans, and for this reason is a show the party's disintegration, and can party, likewise having a similar incumbent, the city Comptroller, gave ear; result, one party endorses the other; thus showing that both old parties represent one and the same principle-capifice, when it come to preventing the working class from seizing possession of the public powers.

saw without having your fingers clipred."

How stupid these S. L. P. men are!

The position they take proves the conclusions of the immortal Marx, who said: "THE EMANCIPATION OF While by this mutual ranks who are foremost in the fight; and to cover up and hide their own duplicity, oneness, and raseality, immediately AL parties, Republican and Democratic the edict was sent forth "that city elections had nothing to do with National politics What was needed was a good clean, business

administration, regardless of politics To this end, a circular headed "AN EXPERIMENT," bearing no signature was mailed to every registered syster. advising he selection of the "best man. But, significantly enough, it bore but the mutual ticket and never a word about the Socialist Labor Party, which proposes to smash this "non-partisin" humbug by seizing the public powers in the interest of labor alone. With firm manliness, the fighting S. L. P. stuck close to the class struggle throughout the catapaign. Never, for one monment, allowing itself to be drawn into the vortex of capitalist politics, but pointing out that POLITI-CAL PARTIES ARE BUT THE RE FLECTION OF ECONOMIC INTER-EST IN SOCIETY; showing the class-straggle, i. e., the contest raging between the capitalist possessing class, living on what it plundered from the working class, and the working dispossessed class, that lives but from day to day, selling its labor power for the price of an existence; and that class rule manifested itself not here and there but wherever capitalism exxists: therefore THAT CLASS INTEREST DICTATED POLITICS, NOT "GOOD

and end with the national citadel of capitalism, and the S. L. P. preached the doctrine of national revolt, while treating the municipality as a skirmish ground and outpost of capitalism that must be captured, as a preparetory drilling ground for the revolutionary army of emancipation of labor, never for a moment losing sight of the Social Revolu-

The election is not without its lessons.

freak, who wants to bring into the move "men of popularity." strength," "men of large influence," etc such vainglorious ideas and they shall as "nevermore, nevermore." The Socialist Labor Party puts principle before personal popolarity. This was exemplid in the nomination of comrade Dworschak, for Comptroller S. L. P. Had it been popularity and its kindred qualities, that were alone necessary to elect, the S. L. P. candidate would have won out, but the working class refused to elect a man upminated by the S. L. P., popularity, wide ac-

In a normal election with three can-idates the S. L. P. would have this time polled 400 votes, therefore all above that figure is concluded to have been drawn from the old parties, which is significant, as well as encouraging, since it foreshadows the nearby break in the ranks outline the driving together of these twins while the revolutionary spirit will be absorbed by the S. L. P. that whirl through space until, purified of ters of gravitation, building and strength breaking loose from the hallucination "that capitalists we must have" hence capitalist parties, AND AT ONCE DEM ONSTRATES THE POWER WIELD-ED BY THE S. L. P. IN THE LAND EVEN WHILE IT IS APPARENTLY SMALL. THE S. L. P., WITH ITS RIGID DISCIPLINE AND UNCOM-PROMISING TACTICS, IS PLOUGHpared with 1900, when for mayor we polled 213 votes, with a registration 180 to 6,500, of which only 4,774 ING MOMENTUM, THE FRUIT ING MOMENTUM, THE FRUIT WILL SOON RIPEN.

The vote, although large, would please us more had it been 400, since at the next election this weak-kneed element will again be aliured by false "issues,"

Nevertheless, the capitalist politicians will always be smaller, but firmer, than are becoming alarmed by the growth of revolutionary sentiment, so much so, that the "Herald" in commenting upon the "experiment" non-partisan effort, could not refrain from exclaiming, "it is estischak were drawn from the old par-

Socialism is becoming a household aside, and long before their conventions. word in Duluth, and when we review the agreed to establish a precedent in Pa-activity of Section Duluth, we are reby minded of comrade Kuhn's closing lines when sending our charter: "You will soon be a power in your city." To show the sterling quality of men

wretches, who for a paltry dollar, or a tion of our comrades, it is well to note few of such trying moments. In the proached by Democratic politicians, "friends of the workingmen," of course, they having no candidate in the field, who promised him the Democratic vote, provided, if elected, he would vote in favor of certain contractors who propose a shady promises. They were told the S. the present city trensurer, a partial crip- L. P. is not in the g afting business, ple, a man who has held his position like the S. D. P., and would promise ple, a man who has held his position like the S. D. P., and would promise twelve years. He drew votes from the nothing but strict allegiance to the S. L. P. One Aski, who fished for the permanent fixture. He did not wish to approached Dworschak, also with prom-whined about a "non-partisan," "good ises to "swing his following to him" in business administration." The Republiciansideration of a job if elected. He was also sadder but wiser when he departed, evidently muttering: "This d-S. L. P., it seems it knows what it wants and how to get it; neither can it be run by one man for personal interest; talism. Neither has anything to sacri- neither can you monkey with its buzz-

Why don't they wallow in graft like the Kangaroo-Debsites, also Chase, Carey,

Brown, Kharas, etc."

In the Sixth Ward we had fine prospect THE WORKING CLASS MUST BE THE WORKING CLASS TISELF. HE WHO WOULD BE FREE MUST HIMSELF STRIKE the campaign he was approached by a committee from the Democratic party must be proposed to the campaign be seen as approached by a committee from the Democratic party must be compared to the campaign be seen as approached by a committee from the Democratic party must be compared to the campaign be seen as a committee from the Democratic party must be compared to the campaign be seen as a committee from the Democratic party must be compared to the campaign be seen as a committee from the campaign be committeed to the campaign be committeed to the campaign be committeed to the campaign be compared to the campaign because of th and asked "if there were not some pos able way of managing it, so that he would withdraw," with many a sly and knowing look, which plainly said: "how much is your price?

But they struck a stone wall. Later on he was again tackled. Every-thing pointed to his election, but capitalist corruption was too much. Among the Catholics he was called an A. P. A., among the Swedish templars he was called a habitual drunkard, etc. Need-less to say, it was foully false. Money was spent in this Ward by the hundreds of dollars. To prevent a Socialist vic-tory, an avowed traitor to the Republican party was nominated by that party. which assured a Democratic victory. In spite of the combination they were spite of the combination they were alarined. On election day one Hayden, a saloonkeeper, whose license had been revoked, placed \$200 in Kriz's hand saying: "if elected ye must see that I gits anudder license, promise me dis, and de dough is yours! Say de word! Quick."

He was spurned with scorn by on trusty comrade Kriz who justled him out of the door P. D. Q.! How's that for a stalwart? His brain, not "his heart." cleared of its bourgeois rubbish thoughts by the clear cut logic of S. L. P. working class politics, a fighter of true blue, he would not accept the money It meant betraying himself, family, com rades, and the international proletariat to be spat and hissed at the rest of his days. Money, the filthy lucre, the poison used by capitalism to buy its lackies, labor fakirs, and bellweathers, which degrades and bestializes humanity, had no power over class-conscious workingmen, know the party watches its members, holding itself responsible for their ne-tion. To tolerate corruption is to be a

GOVERNMENT." THE NATION IS corrupt party.

THE BATTLEFEID NOW AND The "boss," "intolerant," "bigoted," in THE FUTURE. Politics begin "too strict" opposition that springs from

WORKING TOGETHER."

CAPITAL AND LABOR TO LIE COWN SIDE BY SIDE IN PEACE.

The Plan Meets With a Slight Obstacle. Capital Will Not "Lie Down," So the Fakirs Make Labor Do it-A Scheme That Did Not Work.

The labor skates who make up the organized scabbery of the labor movement have long ago been pilloried as PORT. Fraternally yours.

Judases in character, and ignoramuses LEWIS W. FAVIDSON. in their mental make up. Herewith we present from some of these gentlemen's own documents the most convincing proof of the above statement.

In the closing months of 1900 some of the gentry of organized scabbery in the building trades decided to start an organization called "The Work Together Club," In the preamble of this remarkable club the founders declare that the object of the club is:

"To bring together employers and employed in one organization on a basis of mutual interests."

That the lion and the lamb can be brought together seems perfectly feasible after this; that the sandbagger and his victim, the robber and the robbed can meet on a "basis of mutual interests" is self-evident if we are to believe these guileless young gentlemen' who presided over the birth of "The Work Together Club."

As our eyes wander over the preamble we come to that portion that tells us what the raethod of the organization is supposed to be. Here are the fateful

"To bring together employee and employer to secure such an interchange of views and unity of interests as may avert strikes and further the well being of all concened

The above is really touching its glorious simplicity.. The men who wrote that ought to have a curfew law passed for their benefit; to allow such in-nocents loose in a wicked city like New York is shameful to say the least.

There are some more beauty spots in this preamble but the above excerpts will-give a key to the whole document. Having perpetrated this beautiful preamble and myded it by the thousand at the heads of hungry building frades employees who would so materially benefit their conditions if they had a "unity of interests" with their employers, the "Work Together Club" proceeded to "work" everything in sight by inviting the employers to a meeting that was to be held on December 7, 1900. To the employers they sain: (we quote from their card of invitation) -

"You are cordially invited to a meet-ing of the above association on Friday,

December 7, 1900," We don't know what occurred at this meeting. Let us hope a record of it was kept for the benefit of generations as yet unborn. History was indeed writ-ten that night; that is, if the hall rent was paid and any employers showed up, but we hope for the worst.

It is this document that inspires our fears:

Greeting-I have been instructed to notify you and all Locals within a radius of 25 miles of New York City, at the regular meeting held on this this District Council has decided to resist by all honorable means THE PRO-POSED REDUCTION IN WAGES AND INCREASE IN THE HOURS OF LABOR BY THE EMPLOYERS OF THIS CITY, and you are requested to notify all members of the craft, in your locality, to keep 'away, and we hope to receive your moral support and, if necessity requires it, your financial

fied the union, but at a meeting of these employers, held recently, THEY DE-CIDED TO MAKE A DISTURBANCE IN THE FIELD OF LABOR BY CUTTING THE WAGES AND IN-IN THE FIELD OF LABOR BY CUTTING THE WAGES AND INCREASING THE HOURS OF LABOR FOR THE COMING SEASON, when those engaged in the building trade were looking hopefully forward for a revival of business in the building industry (which it will be well to state, has been very dull for the past season). There have been no demands made by the carbana strikes engineered by the capitalist class uses the labor fakir to run into the ground the revolutionary spirit of the Working Class. Fallacy of "ziving up" the Trade Unión, Eallacy of "bering from within," (Cigarmakers' Progressive Union No. 90 run by capitalist heelers, Capitalist McMillan of Wisconsin has a strike engineered by the capitalist class is class for the capitalist class. have been no demands made by the car-penters since September 1859, and now that these employers who style them-selves the Master Carpenters, have allowed the report to be printed in the daily papers without any contradiction from them, that their edict would go several large shops are now on strike against the reduction of wages and in-crease in the hours of labor, WE HAVE NO REASON TO LOSE ANY TIME IN PREPARING FOR THE CON-FLICT, WHICH IF PERSISTED IN BY THESE SELF-TERMED MAS-TERS, IS LIABLE TO DISRUPT THE WHOLE BUILDING INDUSTRY, WITH WHOM WE ARE 'men" who wished to use the party for

their criminal purposes, but found them-selves dumped into the S. D. P. ashbar-rel, typifies the S. L. P. of that firmness that always wins the day!

"Carry the news to Mary."

In conclusion, Section Duluth sense greetings to the comrades in the fight for the emancipation of labor; let us hope that soon we may stand up like nien, freed from our clanking chains of wage slavery, and enjoying the glorious crili-zation of the Socialist Republic, with an eye and brain cleared by enjoyment equality and liberty, which we fought for, when in that fight of the good fights our hearts throbbed impatiently, and our souls thrilled as we battled to SPEED THE REVOLUTION!

PRESS COMMITTEE. Section Duluth, S. L. P. Duluth. Minn., Feb. 8, 1901.

CLOSELY AFFILIATED IN CENTRAL BODIES.

The journeymen carpenters wages in this city for men on buildings are \$4.00 this city for men on buildings are \$4.50 per day of 8 hours for 5 days in the week, 4½ day on Saturdays, \$22 per week, 4½ day on Saturdays, \$22 per included street, Pittsburg, Pa. Free isomorphisms of the second street, Pittsburg, Pa. MEET.

THE EMPLOYERS WANT TO CUT TO 44 CENTS PER HOUR AND TO WORK ON EVERY SATURDAY AF-TERNOON.

In the cabinet shops and mills the minimum wages are \$17-per week for 49 hours. Several shops are trying to increase the hours from 49 to 53-55 and in some cases to 55 hours per week and

WE INTEND TO MAKE A STUB-BORN RESISTANCE AND HOPE TO RECEIVE YOUR HEARTY SUP-

NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1901.

Local Union No. 32, U. B. C. J. A. Alas! how the plans of great rain is and great men come to naught. Before the ink is well dry on the invitation cards the work-together gentlemen are work ing separate sides of the street. The "unity of interests" turns out to be a reduction in wages and an increase of hours for the workers.

The lion had refused to lie down with the lamb and the ignorant, corrupt and basely cowardly labor fakirs had their coarse bodies kicked and their bloated fages spewed into by the exphoters who leathed them for being the currish eattle that they were.

Mr. Lewis W. Davislson whose name is signed to the last document is the in dividual who sent the wonderful pre-C. & J. in this vicinity.

Let us suggest to these labor fakirs that they bring together the slaughtered miners of Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Idalio; the murdered iron and steel workers of the iron and steel producing the West and the She towns of the East; have them bring together the families of the members of the building trades of poor house, to shame, and to death by building trade capitalists in Chica; within the past year. When Mr. Davidson and his fellow members of the work-together club perform these miracles they will then unite the employer and the employee on a basis of unity of in-

IT'S A GREAT BOOK

Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance "Pure and Simple"

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.

Trade Union

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

is weak.

This pamphlet is a magnificent does

The bands of a working This paniphlet is a magnifectal deciment to puf into the hands of a workingman. It will set him to thirking, 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 iopics treated by De Leon.
Trade Union policy of the Socialist Labor Party.
Permanent improvement of the working

class impossible unless the Socialist Republic is declared. Temporary approvement can be accom-plished by the right kind of a Trade

plished by the right kind of a Trade Union.

The Trade Union must recognize the Class struckle.

Sketch of "Pure and Simple" Unions, Modern strikes engineered by the cr

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

Union says "McMillan is a good employer."

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

International Cigarmakers' Union tries to lower wages of cigarmakers in 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 "beres from within"—Theory of the S. T. & L. A.

De Leon towered the above points in

L. A.

De Leon towered 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 Harrimar; during his second thirty minutes.

Five cents per copy.

Three dollars per hundred.

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"ARBETAREN"

Swedish Party organ, published weekly, at 2-6 New Reade street, DAILY PEOPLE Building, New York,

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thics every Sunday at 3 p. m. and every Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m. Spaakers' Club every Thursday at 8 p. m. State Committee every first and third Sunday at 9, a. m. County Committee the last Sunday of each anouth at 10.20 a. m. Philipper District Allians. tures every Sunday at 3 p. m., and 10.20 a. in. Pritishing District Alliance 10.10 a. in. Pritishing District Alliance No. 15, S. T. & L. A. meets second Sunday of every month at 11 a. m. Ma-chinists' Local, No. 150, S. T. & L. A. every second and fourth Saturday at 8 p. m. Mixed Local No. 191, S. T. L. L. A. and Branch 13th Ward Alls. giveny, meet every second and fourth Sunday, S p. m., at Yey street, Alle-

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE mets every Monday evening S p. m., at Dilly People Bailding, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delecates from L. Abelson, assistant organizer, 177 First at nue; iz, Siff, financial secretary, 302 Canal street; Julius Hammer, record-

SECTION BUFFALO, S. L. P. BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., nearMichigan st., upst. Public lectures and dis-cussion on questions pertaining to 80cidlism, every Monday, S p. m., except 4th Monday of month, which is re-., except served for lasiness meeting. served for business meeting. Every, body welcome, Bring friends along, 401

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section ricets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Fisca County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 485

SCETION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 n. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 & Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COM-MITTLE, 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 Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Pes-chine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB,

headquarters of the 23d Assembly Dis-trict, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting. 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open S to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors wel-NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL

274, S. T. & L. A., meets every is and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m. at 235 E. 38th street. Secretary, S.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEAD quarters of Boston, No. 45 Elliet street, Rooms 4 and 5. Freet reading room open every evening. Wage-work-ers welcove.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Tucsony, S p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 802 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 207, meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PAR-ty, Headquarters, No. 45 Elliot street, rooms 4 and 5, Free reading room, Open every evening. Wage-workers SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P.

Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 "Sth street. taken for the Scand, Socialist weekly,

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2. meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at S p. m., af Linnen Hall, 319 Atlan tie avenue, Brooklyn, 45

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB. 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Clab rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 230 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantova avenue. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tuesday evening same place.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets ev-ery second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Headquarters and free reading room, 2051, South Main street, Public meet-ings every Sunday, S.p. m., Foresters Temple, 12012 W. First street, corner Spring.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets 65 every second Sunday of the month at 2.30 p. m., at its headquarters, 1304 Germantown avenue. Bratch No. 1 meets on every Tuesday evening at the

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARPY meets every second and fourth Friday, §8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, S53 Grand avenue, West-ville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcoms.

TAILORS PROGRESSIVE UNION

INT'L CIGARMAKERS

THEIR ORGANIZED SCABBERY IN EACH OTHER'S HAIR.

L. Mahlon Barnes & Companions of the New Brigade of Organized Scabbery Known as "Borers. From Within." Fulminate the Below Document Against Their Colleagues, the Old Guard of Or. ganized Scabs-A Document Worth

"Facts on the New York strike, as established in the discussion in Bohemian Hall, New York, last Sunday, with the participation of members of Union 100, Philadelphia."

"1. The continuance of the strike after the third mouth was absolutely unjusti-

*2. The lockout immediately placed the strikers at a serious economic dis-advantage. Of this the Executive Committee of the Joint Advisory Board was well aware.

"3. The hope for success in the economic battle rosts wholly upon being able to prevent the capitalists from acquiring merchandise which secures to them

"4. If the acquiring of the merchandise can not be made impossible to the capitalist in a sufficient degree, then the strike is lost, l'eople, who know that an enormous quantity of the respective merchandise is being turned out, also know that the strike is lost.

"5. It was regularly reported that 6,000 people were on strike; 4,000 would have been correcter; and at no time did more than 3,000 obtain strike support in any one week.

"6. The strike was not lost for lack of strike funds. Out-lying Local Unions, to the number of 281, contributed an aggregate of \$53,662.04, while the aggregate contributions of the District York ran up to \$82,613,25, and the inincluding the outlays of the General Fund for beneficial member and exclusive of the contribution of the A. F. of L. Altegether, there were \$184,036.93 disbursed, and, when the strike was ended, there was still \$23,000 in the strike treasury. Union No. 100 contributed, besides the international assessment of \$1, altogether \$2,887.70. Only the two completely organized cities of Boston and St. Louis contributed

"7. The President and the Secretary said in a circular: "On account of lack of funds during the first seven months we could not take hold netively." From From the first to the fifth week, April 21, they had every week from \$3,000 to \$6,000 more than all their expenses amounted to; from the sixth to the thirteenth week. June 16 inclusive, they had a surplus of from \$8,000 to \$13,000. This covers the first three months.

"S. On May 14, during the ninth week of the New York strike, 271 girls in Harburger & Thomas' factory quit work, while 535 stayed in. For this strike and the suits therewith connected the Unions of Philadelphia expended during first four weeks \$4,250. The New York Executive Committee refused ob stinately to render assistance, although it had every week a surplus of from \$9,000 to \$13,000, and at the same time agents from New York in Philadelphia presented the situation falsely to both sides.

"9. On May 15 a conference was held in New York by the International President Perkins, A. Strasser and members of On May 16 A.Marouchek said in Philadelphia that the conference had realized that the crists was at hand; and they had resolved to allow the strikers to work upon fine work in the Annex Shops of the bosses' combination. This declara-tion is signed by R. Modest.

"10, A. Strasser declared that at firs there were less than 5,000 persons in the strike and lockout, and that, at the same time, the bosses' combine had from the May 12, the combine had employed at least 4,000, and he held the situation to be so grave that he did not even wish to comunicate the fact to the Advisory

"11. We now know that, on May 12 the situation was about this: In several factories—old and newly opened ones— the combine had in Ponghkeepsie, Kings ton, Newburg, Lancaster, Bohemiaville, New Brunswick, Harrisburg, Passaic, Elizabeth, Philadelphia, Camden, Kerbs shop in New York and other places at least 5,000 seahs at work, while, on th other hand, there were at the same time less than 3,000 strikers in New York on the pay-list; and we know that the conference knew on May 15 that the strik was lost. The members in general had no suspicion of this; and the New York members, who paid weekly a \$1 assess Even from the laymen and the working members of the Advisory Board this fact was withheld. And we now all know what were the sad consequences that. "12. We now ask: Was it sensible to allow such a strike to run five months

"13. The strike was lost; it, neverthe less, was continued by the members of the conference, not with standing they knew that it was lost. They had reasons for

"First-Moral cowardice. The members would have taken them to be bad leaders had they admitted

"Second-Funds were flowing in in generous sums. Third-If the struggle was con-

tianed as long as moneys were coming in, an opportunity might per-haps present itself to shift the blame of the defeat upon the shoulders-of

"For these reasons, and with such an object, or a still more dishen-erable one-for the sake of what "there was in it"-ir view, the strike

was continued.
"14. About \$120,000 has been wrong. fully taken from the members International Union; worst of all were the members in New York forced to suf-fer. Each of these paid \$26 in local assessments. We cal this as infamous and criminal conduct, and prove it docunentarily.

15. But these revelations are no eviof Trade Unionism, or that the Union should be given up, or that the organizaon of our craft car be destroyed by the bosses or by the temporary warmness of the workingmen. Co conditions demand the existence of the Union and its constant growth, despite defents whatever their cause. C. M. I. U. of A. is to-day numerically stronger than ever.

"16. It is the fault of the members if. after they have made these experiences, they ever again allew such a fiasco. The dearly-paid-for lesson in this unqual economic struggle is this: The equal econ against the capitalist class, in the political struggle as well. No let-up for Capitalism or its defenders

CHARLES DREES, "M. C. KRECK, "H. C. PARKER, "P. S. MONTIS, "J. MAHEON BARNES." "Philadelphia, Feb. 7, 1901,

SOUTHERN CAPITAL.

Recent Phases of Its Rapid Development,

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14 .- During the past week a party of Cincinnati capitalists and business men made a flying visit to a number o' industrial centers in the two Carolinas, Georgia, Alahama-and Tennessee. They have been greated hospitably at Knoxville, Charlotte,-Charleston, Augusta and other cities, and before their return to Ohio will go to Birmingham, Mobile, Atlanta, and Chattanooga. Members of the party who have not before had

an opportunity to become acquainted with recent phases of southern development-and the rapid survey from a car window, with brief stops at typical centers, is not the least unattractive way of gaining an excellent impresion of the country-have been surprised at the evidences of progress in many lines on every hand. Aside from the agreeable social incidents connected with the trip and the strictly practical results in the way of new business connections made, the trip cannot fail to be of great advantage to the south as a revealer of its great possibilities and of the progresive work of southerners for their development. Though confined to half a dozen states, it gave an opportunity to the visitors to gain a general knowledge of what is going on all over the South, in cotton manufacturing, iron making, wood working and many alied industries.

While the greater undertakings are

maintaining their gait," with here and there a new furnace of an iron company in, additional ore lands or coats brought into working and deposits spindles and looms added to cotton factories, the number of smaller industries is steadily increasing. For example, one might have imagined that High Point, C., which has gained past fame as a furniture manufacturing center, had reached the limit of its industrial ability. with one factory for every one hundred and forty of its forty-five hundred population, the majority of factories making furniture or dealing with wood for house hold purposes. But among the reports of new enterprises during the week to the "Manufacturers' Record" is that of the incorporation of another factory at High Point to make sashes, doors and blinds, and the selection of a site at the same place for a chair factory. At Hickory, in the same state, plans are making for establishment of a plant to make bobbins, shuttles, spools, and at Bura \$50,000 company has been formed to manufacture furniture. A

company has been organized a Birmingham, 'Ala., as has also one at Manchester, Tex. At Fayetteville, Ten., at Gorman and Crossville in the same He admitted that, up to the eighth week, a variety woodworking factory.

Within a week a party of more than 100 persons from the middle west arrived in the rice- growing section of Louisiana with adjacent territory in Texas, has, with n the past two years, become the scene of a flourishing industry-rice growing by irrigation. The progress made in that direction and the promise of further development are described in special cor-respondence in the "Manufacturers' respondence in the As acres for rice culture in crease with the extension of canals rice mills are rising, the latest project of the kind being the incorporation of the wonaldsonville Rice Mill Company, with a capital stock of \$60,000, for the erection of a mill with a daily capacity of from 1,500 to 1,600 sacks. Other undertakings in different parts of the south announ during the week are ice factories at Elk ton, Md.; Jackson, Tenn., Ruston, La. canneries at Charlottesville, Va.; Rossville, Ga.; rice mill at Southport, N. C. brick works at Decatur, Ala .: fertilizer factory at Charleston, S. C.; oil mills at Boston, Tex., and Dawson, Ga.; tobacco factory at Louisville, Ky.; development of gold mines at Dahlonega, Ga.; the formation of a company at Winston, N. C., to develop water power and to transmit it to manufacturing plants; the working of manganese and iron mines at Stuarts Draft, Va., and the organizing of more companies to seek for oil in the new Texan fields.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES New and Second Hand.

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F. Brunner & Sen, 671-673 Communipaw Av JERSEY CITY, N. J.

TARIFFS AND TRUSTS.

REPEAL OF SCHEDULES CANNOT DIS-SOLVE DOMESTIC COMBINATIONS.

Free-Trade England and Trusts-Their Large Capitalization and International Character-Successful Foreign Competition of American Industries Abroad

During the past week, it was proposed that the Dingley tariff schedules on steel products be repealed. Such action, it was alleged, would bring foreigh competition to bear on the billion dollar steel combine and cause its dissolution.

The bill embodying this proposition has since been withdrawn, showing that it was mererly introduced for effect; and not with the serious intention of making it law.

Though the bill has been withdrawn and there is no likelihood of its enactment, it is worthy of notice, as the idea underlying the bill-the idea that the repeal of tariff schedules will destroy trusts-has many exponents and believers among the working class.

According to this idea, it would be no more than logical to expect that a country without a tariff would also be a country without a trust. How fallacions this idea is may be gathered from the perusal of 'a list of trusts at present existing in Free Trade England.

In England there are not only trusts conducting a large domestic business: but there are also trusts which, like the Standard Oil Company of this country, are incorporated and transact business in foreign countries; that are, in other words, international in scope and

In order that this fact may be fully grasped, we herewith present a list of English trusts, giving the first places to those of an international nature.

The International Thread Trust (J. P. Coates Thread Sompany and allied thread companies), capital \$66,000,000. The Portland Cement Trust, formed with a capital of \$40,000,000.

The Bleachers Trust, an amalgamaticu of fifty-three firms, capital \$41,000,000 The Worsted Spinners, representing 128 firms, capital \$90,000,000.

The Bradford Dyers Association, capital \$22,500,000. Telephone Company, The National capital \$35,000,000.

Borax Me opoly, capital \$16,-000,000

The Flax Machinery monopoly, cap-ital \$6,000,000. The United Collieries, formed in 1879,

capital not given. The Calico Printers Combine, originally sixty firms, capital \$10,500,000.

The Fine Cotton Spinners Corbine originally sixty firms, capital, \$30, 000,000 So they go. Despite these great con

centrations of capital, England, betion, especially American competition, is compelled to consider more methods of strengthening and financing its great enterprises; and it has with this object in view been giving considerable study to American trusts; so that in course of time, it is likely that we shall see-English trusts patterned still more i those of

Aside from the fact that even in free trade England there are trusts, and that, consequently, there is no cellef from trusts to be found in tariff repeals, there is another phase of the question whose consideration will show that the time for making tariff repeals effectual in this country has come and cone

Protection, or the prohibitive tariff, as is well known, is simply a hot-house method of developing capitalism. In means of manufacturing manufacturers of of expropriatine independent laborers, of capitalizing the natural means of pro duction and subsistence, and of forcibly abbreviating the transition from the medieval to the modern mode of produc-

In this country capitalist industries are no longer "infant" ones. They have passed rapidly from the stage in they were manufactured by protection to a stage in which they are well concentrat ed, and very successful in the competiswift development they have expropriated the individual laborer, and capitalized the means of production and subsistence, in the hands of the capitalist class, so effectually, as to make them more truly than the industries of other nations, "the modern mode of protection.

That this is so, is easily proven by the conquest of foreign markets so effectually accomplished by the industries of this

The industries of this country have surpassed in competition the industries of Great Britain, Germany and Russia. They have done this within the geographical boundries of these countries, in their colonies, and in other countries, where Great Britain, Germany and Russia have heretofore predominated commercially. They have, despite the thousands upon thousands of miles to be traversed their agents and products been, within recent years, uniformly successful in this

From this it surely follows that it would be a still easier matter for the capi-talist industries of America to meet forreign competition at home than it is for them to meet it some 15,000 miles away; in China, for instance.

Of what value then are tariff repeals? How can trusts be destroyed by such The fact is, as already shown, that

acted, the other has already outlived its

The question now before the workers is the question of ownership, not the destruction of the trust.

Free trade and protection, alike, are of no avail so the worker. Even were they not antiquated, they are merely questions effecting importers and manu-facturers: the wages of the workers ever sinking under both, amid the class struggle the wages system engenders.

To turn back industrial evolution, to ce back to the conditions of past generations is impossible, so we must go for

WE, THE WORKING CLASS, MUST OWN THE TRUST. . We must own it in accordance with the principles of Sowe must own it in accordance with the tactics of Socialism

All workingmen should therefore, array tuemselves with the members of their in the ranks of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party.

SOUTHERN LABOR.

It Will Soon Be an Important Factor in the Cotton Industry.

BIRMINGHAM, Ma., Feb. 14.-Owners of Southern cotton mills now claim the time is rapidly approaching when they will have no advantage over their northern competitors in the matter of labor employed, its supply, price or docility.

The scale of wages in the Southern mills is much less than what is paid in New England, but the cheaper style of living, it is asserted, more than compensates the worker for the difference. That this is not so has been proved by the numerous articles which have appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE pertaining to Southern cotton mills.

Unionism is making considerable headway in the Southern cotton mills, but so far lacks cohesiyeness and comprehensire organization. Nearly every em-playe of a mill is a member of a union, but in each mill many labor organiza tions are represented. In brief, the labor question is just beginning to present itself in tangible form for Southern mill owners to reflect upon. They are dealing with it effectively so far, but are still coaxing the situation along, so to speak. The wage earner, generally from he rural districts where unionism is un known, is absorbing the pure and simple ideas, acquiring a sense of power in negative strength and otherwise becoming a counterpart of his brother in arm in the great industrial centres of the North. The result of an increasing cost of production, greater competition and a less flexible and docile labor supply is having the effect of compelling the manufacturers to look into the problem, and it will not be very long before they re-cruit a labor fakir brigade to hold the

workers in check. It is to be hoped that ere they accom plish their purpose, the light of class con sciousness cast by the S. T. & L. A. will to the workers the true path which they must follow in order achieve their emancipation.

During 1900 the number of spindle increased in the United States by about 1,500,000. Of this increase only 197, 000 new spindles are credited to all the states ontside the south. In brief, the ing business in the United States in 1900 was practically all due to the progress made by the Southern states, will not be such an increase in 1901, nor will the increase, as it does appear, show such proportionate gain by the South over the North. There will be as many new spindles in the South this year and several large mills are being built in New England whose spindles will the growth of the industry in the North in 1901.

The cotton crop of the current year will bring to the farmers of the South over \$500,000,000, and still not third of the available cotton-land, is under cultivation.

The agricultural class, which has more or less representation in the legis-lation of the South, is working hand and glove with the Southern capitalists the words of Karl Marx "Discourse on and glore with the Southern capitalists Free Trade"): Protection is "an artificial in preventing all legislation affecting labor The principal measures thus far introduced have been those placing an age limit on child labor. The average imit being twelve years.

Improved machinery has so widened the field for cotton goods that the re cent consumption of cotton is believed by many experts to be but a small part of what will be demanded by the people of the world within a few years, and the farming class sees a great prosperity ahead for it. Their dreams will soon b knocked into a cocked hat, as capita is entering the field of cotton production and with improved machinery and bet ter facilities will soon knock out the small farmer. Fifty years ago the factories of the world used two millions five hundred thousand bales of cotton Last year they used nearly eighteen millions of bales thus acreasing the con sumption in fifty years over seven h dred per cent. The cotton fields of the south furnish seventy per cent of the

In 1880 there were 180 cotton factor ies in the south; in 1890, 264, and in 1900, 633. The percentage of increase of spindles and looms largely exceeded that of the number of factories. The number of factories increased in the last year 113, an amount almost equal to the number existing in 1880, and 135 factories are now in process of construc-tion. The number of spindles have doub led in the last five years. This devel-opment is rapidly drawing the population f the rural districts into the towns. The mill owners fear that all the available labor in sight will have been absorbed.

To overcome this difficulty the capitalist press of the North is being used to boom the South by giving flowery accounts of the conditions that await the worker who will migrate here. As the DAILY PEOPLE has time and time again shown labor conditions are worse both free-trade and protection are anti-quated. The one would be futile if en-North.

PROGRESSIVE PITTSBURG.

1,500 "PEOPLE HEAR SOCIALIST DOC-TRINES EXPLAINED.

Comrade DeLeon Addresses Three Meetings There-Shows Why "Pure-and-Simpledom" Must Fall and the Hope for the Workers in the S. T. & L. A.

PITTSBURG, Feb.14-The three meetings held under the auspices of Section Allegheny County of the Socialist Labor Party, at which Daniel De Leon, of New York spoke, were grand successes in every way. The attendence averaged and luxuries of life.

500 at the three meetings. Instead of At the close of the meeting followed. the meetings being an extra load on the Section our load was lightened as the Section cleared at last \$75.00.

The fakirs and Kangaroos, after indulging in a lot of bluffs about what they would do to De Leon, were conspicuous by their absence, and those that did muster up sufficient courage to attend were as meek as lambs; not one word did they utter. They know what it means to run up against the buzz-saw.

The three speeches delivered by com-rade De Leon made a good impression. The most intelligent workers of Allegheny County were present, and they showed their approval by their enthusi astic applause. Friday night Mr. De Leon spoke on the South Side, Pittsburg. at Old Fellows Hall. This is the stronghold of the fakirs in this county,

The subject was "Old and New Trade Unionism." De Leen showed that the workers who belong to the Pure and Simple Trade Unions could not bette their condition, for the organizations were in the control of corrupt men. The speaker said these Labor Leaders (2) might have been honest at one time but building a house on one corner, as the Pure and Simple Unions are built, it was natural that this house should topple over. Instead of the Labor Leaders (?) building up a house on a solid foundation, the "Labor Lieutenants of Capital," seeing the house crumble every time they had a conflict with the Capitalists, started to blame the workers, and gave up hope in the working class. The Fakirs proceeded to make deals with the Capitalists and the result is that the "Labor Lieutenants" corrupt to the core. The offly hope for working class is for them to cut loose from the Pure and Simple Trade Unions and join the Secialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The speaker further showed how the

ignorant Labor Fakirs agree that Labor s a commodity. Being a commodity, it. like all other commodities, is regulated by supply and demand, like muslin, chairs, "Egyptian Onions" or Burmuda , Potatoes." Would it ook queer to see a yard of muslin get up on its hind legs and say, "I d want to be sold for ten cents!" Yet that is what the commodity Labor does. It kicks against the boss; it wants to regulate the price at which it is bought. Labor organized on the principle of the class-struggle objects to being a commodity. It rises to the dignity of a man. As long as workers are rocked to tune of the Labor Fakirs, just so long will they slumber. The speaker showed that the commodity Labor was at the same disadvantage as is the commodity Rananas are perishable and the owner must sell them or they rot in a little while. Labor MUST be employed or the owner of the Labor power (the wage slave) will starve to death.

quent appeal to workingmen to organize into the only bona fide Trade Union, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, so that we can parry the blows of our Capitalist antagonist. the weakest in the economic field, but let us stand up like men and demand our strongest on election day, and when the workers, through the Socialist Labor Party, get control of the government, we. the Socialist Republic will be a fact, and justice; love and peace will prevail. At the Carnegie Music Hall in Alle gheny the subject was "Socialist vs. Capitalist Politics."

Mr. De Leon showed up the conduct of the Capitalists' lackeys in the Congress of the United States, he quoted laws that were pased in the house and senate at this session, showing clearly that all the laws enacted in the Con gress are enacted by the Capitalists in the interest of the Capitalist class. Neither Democrats nor Republicans will enact laws that will benefit the workers will be passed that tends to slightly loosen the chains of wage-slavery, then a corrupt capitalist judge will de clare that law unconstitutional.

The Socialist Labor Party is the only

Party in America to-day that represents the working class. It demands that al its members be clean determined men, who can and will lift our class out of the mire of poverty and ignorance The speaker further showed that the

Social Democratic Party is nothing more than a spurious "Socialist (?) Party," and if c e fake Socialist Party is not sufficient to hoodwink the workers the Capitalists would see to it that other counterfeit Socialist (?) Parties would be established.

The audience that greeted Mr. De Leon Sunday at the Bijou Theatre was some thing marvelous, and members of the working class, both men and women were there, from all parts of the State, the following towns being notably repri sented: East Liverpool, Ohio, and from Pennsylvania, McKeesport, Altoona Homestead, Wilmerding, Sharon, Du Bois, Walker Mills, Buena Vista. Blythedale, Greenock, Moon Run, Jeannette Woodville, Bannington, East Pittsburg

Turtle Creek and Essen Mr. De Leon started by saying that if there was any one topic more important to dwell moon then mother it was the "Class Struggle," From the early dawn of known history there was a

ruling and a rule to days. In all struggles of the producers to better their condition Utoplans appeared whose hearts ruled their minds, instead of the mind rolling the heart.

The speaker then quoted from Aristotle. Atistotle said that slavery would ilways exist, for the reason that if all the pea-ple were laboring all the time in freefom (practically) it would consume se duction then in use, that there would be

This from the mouth of Aristotle two thousand years ago was a very wis-statement; but to-day when the bulk of the wealth is produced by machinery, four hours a day working one handred days in the year would be all that would

the answering of questions. Quite a few were asked on paper, mainly single tax to the satisfaction of the large audience A man took exception from the way Comrade De Leon quoted from the Bible, and said we should have Christ at the hend of the Party. The speaker answer ed by showing up the quacks that styled themselves "Christian Socialists." He took the Rev. W. D. P., etc., Bliss, D. D.

these "Christian Socialists" really were One lone Kang question was sent up on paper in the interest of "Unity." To-day, when a man goes to vote he finds two Socialist tickets on the bal-lot; for which should he vote, the S. L. P. or S. D. P.?"

as a horrible example, and showed what

The answer was: "If a man goes to vote and does not know the difference between the S. L. P. and the other parties, we don't want him to vote for the S. L. P. A man should know what he is voting for when he votes the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party." Among the bunch of single tax ques-tions, this was the most intelligent, "Suppose two men want to live on the same spot of land under Socialism, and in the same house, what would the Socialist government do?"

Answer - The Socialist Republic is not lunatic asylum. If two such lunatics were to turn up, guess 'coffee and pistols' will have to seitle it between them."

Another single tax question was: "Suppose the Single Tax were in opctation, and the workers were getting \$10 a day, what effect would it have on Social. agitation?" The answer was: "Supposing a move

men, calling itself the 'Green Movement' were started, which proposed a scheme by which a man could hoist himself by the hair and suspend himself from a born in the moon, what effect would it have on the man's eyesight?" The audience appreciatel fully this elucidation of the felly of such a ques-

Taken all in all the meetings were grand successes. The impression made upon the minds of the listeners will not be crased. We, in the near future, hope to have another series of lectures delivered by Lucien Sanial. The movement here is gaining strength every day and it will not be long before the sledge hummer blows struck by the Socialist Labor Party in this country will make the capitalist class of the nation tremble in their boots.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Nine Chapters Karl Marx's

"Capital."

CAPITAL.

The "First Nine Chapters From Marx's Capital" contain the funamental principles on which he builds his entire book, and on which the modern Socialthe working class, will own the wealth book, and on which the modern Social-that our Labor has created, and then ist Movement is founded. It consists of three parts, the general heads of which are as follows:

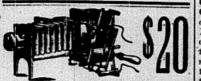
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PART III .- The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.

Paper. 212 pages. 80 cents.

This book should not be purchased u less the purchaser contemplates STUDY-ING it. Socialism is a science, and Socialism is a science, and Marx is its leading scientist. A science must be studied to be understood; and this part of "Capital" is not intended for casual reading, but for study.

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PARIS & COMMUNE

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The Paris Commune is a landmark as being the first administration manned by the Working Class. Consequently the Socialist should be familiar with the history of the Commune-

ITS BIRTH,

ITS GROWTH, *

ITS DEATH.

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NOTICE.-Until now we have had an arrangement with the publisher of this book whereby we obtained it in quantities at a reduced price, and were thus enabled to retail it at 70 cents a volume. arrangement has expired, the publisher declines to renew it, and consequently the retail price of Lissegaray's History of the Commune has been fixed at \$1. Literary agents will please take notice.

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s a compact little book of 132 pages, giving in an interesting style a running account of the Commune from its inception to the murderous orgies of the capitalist troops the last week in May. The chapter heatings will a fair idea of the scope of the book:

Introduction—Prologue—The 18th of March, 1871—The Central Committee and the Reaction-The Election of the Commune-The War Begins with Disaster for the Commune-Concerning Various Matters-The Internal Admin-istration and Policy of the Communethe Commune-Conce The Free Masons, the Committee of Public Safety, and Rossel—The Last Days of Paris—The Entry of the Versaillese—The Barricades—The "Commune or Death"—The Commune is Dead!—The Civilized World and Its "Thrill of Horror"—The Hoston Thrill of Horror'-The Host; ges-The

Lessons of the Commune. Paper, 135 pages. Price, 25 cents. NOTE.—Our stock of this book in short, and we do not guirantee the fil-ing of orders promptly. New invoice in on the way from England, and the custom officials have their hands full at this time of the year. Orders will be filled promptly as long as present stock lasts, and then you will have to wait a ouple of weeks.

KARL MARX'S CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE

is the masterly manifesto on the Commune of Paris issued by the Inter-national Workingmen's Association the "International."

On May 26 the Versaillese drove #16

remnant of the communards to Belleville, and as an example of what they could do for "law and order" they experimented on Varlin, Varlin was perimented on Variin. Variin was a young workingman who had devoted all his leisure time to study, a clever or-ganizer, and one of the best and most active members of the Commune. On May 26 he was seized by the Versailless and dragged through the streets as an "object lesson." For block after block he was prodded with bayenets, and one of his eyes was torn out and left hanging on his face. When Varlin was unable to proceed further his murderers beat out his brains with the butt ends of their muskets. This was on May 26. The Commune was in the throes of death. On May 30 the International issued its celebrated manifesto. In this manifesto Marx exhibits again that marvellous gift of apprehending clearly the character, the significance, and the necessary consequence of great historical events at a time when these events are actually

taking place, or are only just completed. The introduction by Engels is an in-structive resume of the work of the Commune.

This review of the Commune is an

excellent follower for Lissagaray's History. Paper. 60 pages. Price, 10 cents.

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SOCIALIST	VOTE IN	THE	UNITED	STATES.
In 1888.				. 2,068
In 1892				.21,157
In 1896.		.,		.86,564
In 1900 .				
JE 1000				



If you know how to persist, you come at the fete-days of morality and intelligence, when worthy thoughts triumph naturally, FALZAC. almost without effort. .

RIGHT FOR ONCE!

It is not a common thing for a cap-Italist to be right. When, however, besides being a capitalist, he is a politi cian, the feat of making a correct state ment, especially on the political outlook, is still rarer. This rarity was achieved last Tuesday night by the Hon. Marcus A. Hanna.

On that night Republican notabilities to the number of five hundred sat down at a banquet in the Waldorf Astoria. Mr. Hanna was one of the speakers: be uttered much nonsense; but in the midst of the torrent of rubbish that dropped from his lips, there was one pearl. He foretold that the great issue which was approaching was the issue between Republicanism and "dangerous Socialism."

Mr. Hanna is right for once; and he is more than right; he reveals a remark able degree of menta, acumen, and frankness withal in uttering what his mental

actimen, perceives. The specimen "Capital'st Vulgaris" knows of but one "Socialism; to him Blatherskitism is Socialism; Single Tax vaporings is Socialism: Free Coinage is Socialism; Mrs. Nation is a Socialist; Cheap Gas is Socialism; and Socialism is the blows in the air given by the Blind Samson of Fakir-led Labor when it smashes a new labor-saving machine as a means to stop the decline of wages, or administers paragoric to scabs as a means to bring the capitalist to terms. The Hanna specimen of capitalist knows better. Not only does he know better than to consider tomfoolery Socialism, but he is able to discriminate between genuine and counterfeit Socialism. He knows that the counterfeit ar ticle is not "dancerous:" he knows that the counterfeit article is a safety valve that gives him and his class a chance be knows that danger threatens his sys tem of exploitation, of piracy and rapine only from the quarter of the genuine article. In short, he know's that the drift of the situation is eventually the event ful pitched battle between the Republi can party and the Socialist Labor Party.

The term "dangerous Socialism," which Implies the existence of another kind of a "harmless Socialism," used by Mr. a marks the gentleman a clear headed politico-capitalist; and his recognition of the fact that he and his will inevitably have to measure themselves with the former, is a frank admission for which he deserves credit, that all the influence and all the boodle he invested theing the late Presidential campaign to set upon its feet and advertise the countarfeit and harmless article in the hope of killing off the Socialist Labor Party. in this State in particular, was just so much influence and boodle thrown away. The Hon, Marcus A. Hanna was right,

"BORING FROM WITHIN" SELF EXHIBITED.

absolutely right for once.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a document of singular value to help understand the essential identity there be between the Organized Scabbery that runs the "pure and simple" unions, and the "boring from within" squad.

The document refers to the situation in the late ill-starred great strike of the eigarmakers in this city. Upon the perverse, ignorant and corrupt nature of the officers of the International Cegarmakers' Union, who gave birth to, engineered, and all along exploited the strike, the document throws but little real light additional to the light thrown by the DAILY PEOPLE upon those gentlemen during and, more recently, after the .trike. The instructiveness of the document lies in the source from which it emanates.

Since the middle of the spring, and all through the summer, the DAILY PEO-PLE cilled ettention to the fact that

perpetrated upon the rank and file of the cigarmakers in this city, and also showed that the strike was hopelessly 000), or 430 PER CENT ON THE CAPlost: that it was continued merely as ITAL EMPLOYED. a source of revenue for and by the carrion crows of Fakirs who had strike jobs, and who were living in clover (while the strikers' places were put in jeopardy), upon the moneys extorted from the union and other workers under the false pretence that "the strike was prospering."

While, true to the duty of a bona fide Labor paper, the DAILY PEOPLE was, unterrifiedly, daily making these exposures, it encountered no more malevolent opposition than that which proceeded from,-where? From the very source that now issues the document corroborative in detail of all that the DAILY PEO-PLE had announced -- from the "Borers from Within," With the obscene "New Yorker Volkszeitung" as their mouthpiece, this element repeated every swindle pretence that the Fakirs in charge were setting affoat; they whooped up the strike as a "certain success;" they encouraged the sending of "strike" moneys; jast to those days which are, so to speak, they out-Heroded Herod in their ribaldry. vituperation and balderdash against the

> The first question that arises is, Were the "Borers from Within" themselves duped by the Fakirs? The answer is found in the document: Emphatically, No, they knew all about it."

DAILY PEOPLE. They outdid the

Fakirs.

The next question that therefore arise is, What moves the "Borers from Within" to now come out with the truth Can it be that they have got a new heart? Is it a case of confession and repentance? "No!" And this is the instructive point.

The "Borers from Within" are as corrupt and infamous as the regular Fakirs: both see in the Union only a source of revenue at the expense of the rank and file. The only difference between the two is a difference in favor of the "Regulars." The regular Fakir makes no bones of his capitalist political affiliations, the "Borer from Within" seeks to exploit both the rank and file and the Socialist Movement, with whose feathers he seeks to deck himself. The "Regular" has the Union jobs; the Borer from Within" hankers after them. Thus it happens that, every time when the issue is the bona fide Labor Movement, i. e., the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, both "Regulars" and "Borers" are as united as Democratic and Republican capitalists are found to be when the issue is the working class. Thus it happened that when the DAILY PEOPLE and the spokesmen of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. rang the signal of alarm at the trating, the "Borers" joined the "Regu lars" and outdid them in the vain en deavor to drown the voice of sense while now when the issue is the job of President of the International Union, and the "Borers" have their own candidate, the malodorous Barnes, running against Perkins, the candidate of the "Regulars," the two fall out just as Democratic outs fall out with Repub lican ins, or vice versa. The reason for the "revelations" now made by Mr. Barnes, is the fact of his being a candidate for a job. An accomplice through silence in the crime of the strike, he now turns' against his pals.

"Boring' from Within" spells heaping infamy upon infamy. Smash them both, both "Regulars" and "Irregulars!"

"CHEAPNESS" VIA CAPITALIST MUNICIPALIZATION.

Of Glasgow plans, State railways "Socialist" office holders in "bourgeois" or capitalist Governments, and all such "first steps in Socialism," the class-conscious wage workers now knows chough to instantly gauge and classify their advocates, He knows that under capitalism any industry monopolized by the government must be conducted on capitalist "principles," for the benefit of the capitalist class. He knows that the so-called cocialist who "participates" in a capitalist government becomes necessarily an agent of the capitalist class and therefore a traiter to Socialism. Lastly he knows that the true Socialist who may be "elected" to an office of any sort by his fellow men of the working class, is not senf there to participate in capitalist government, but to oppose it with all his might and in all possible ways, whether in so doing he succeeds or not in forcing his opponents to make concessions and to devise palliatives. He knows all that and much of facts and figures which may prove handy to the militant in his daily fight against all manner of bunco-steerers, the

counterfeit Socialists especially. In France, the manufacture of matche is a government monopoly, employing 676 men and 1,444 women in seven factories, with a capital of 6,248,000 france

(or, in round figures, about \$1,240,000.) The average wages of the men ar fifty-three centimes per hour, or one dollar and six cents per day of ten hours; accordingly. The tramp is caught, fre- the "Regulars."

times per hour, or seventy cents a day.

The net profits in 1898, on sales upon the eigarmakers outside of the city amounting to 30,000,000 frances (\$6,000,and other labor organizations. We 000), were 21,602,000 francis (\$5,320-Again, in France, the manufacture

of tobacco is a government monopoly. whose products must be recalled at a stated price, by persons officially appointed as tobacconists. There are employed in the twenty actories 1.445 men and 13,674 women, with a total capital of 129,072,000 francs (or, in round figures, \$25,814,000.)

The average wages of the men are fifty centimes (ten cents), per hour, or one dollar a day of ten hours; to se of the women are 32 centimes an hour, or sixty-four cents a day.

The net profits, in 1898, on sales amounting to 404,602,000 francs (\$80,-920,000), were 325,591,000 francs (\$65,-120,000), OR 252 PER CENT ON THE CAPITAL EMPLOYED.

Taken together, these two industries employing 17.240 persons of both sexes with an aggregate capital of about \$27,-000,000, vielded to the French capitalist government a net profit during the year of \$86,722,000 OR 320 PER CENT ON THE CAPITAL EMPLOYED. - and profits spell "fleecings from the Working Class."

Yet, when the delegates of these workers called upon the so-called "Socialist Minister." Millerand, who, "in order to save the (capitalist) republic," had accepted the portfolio of Commerce in the Waldeen-Rousseau-Gallifet Cabinet, he replied that "the necessities of the budget did not warrant him in acceding to their demand for an increase of wages!"

BEHIND THE TIMES.

In the Connecticut Legislature a bill is now pending to introduce the whipping-post. It has been observed that the barometer of a country's civilization is its criminal code. The more barbarous a country, the more babarous its punishments. Corporal punishment is of the nature of barbarism. Originally it took in the rack, the thumb-screw, etc. By degrees corporal punishment has been abolished. The only leading remnant of it is the death penalty, which, however, is sought to be freed from pain as much as possible. The whipping-post is also a vestige of the days of barbarism. In our country only Delaware has been identified with the whipping-post, New comes Connecticut. The bare fact would seem enough of a comment on the law of motion, obedient to which the ruling class of the Nutmeg State is sliding down. But there is much more in the appearance of this bill in Connecticut than a mere record of sliding back from civilization to barbarism. The bill patentizes the fact that the Connecticut capitalist class is behind the times as a capitalist class in the advantages to be derived from the workingmen whom it throws into trampdom by its private ownership of labor-displacing machinery,

grants," against the tramp. Naughty boys, rude husbands, obstreperous men, -all of these are also listed for the whipping-post; but they are all blinds; the fellow that the capitalists, who back hoycott-exclusively. the bill, are after, is the workingman, of submitting without further ade to the starvation wages that he may get in the place that he has left. In other words, the nurpose of the hill is to check even that semblance of "freedom" that suit him. The workingman caught ping-post, accordingly, is intended to shop that he was impudent enough, un-American enough, inflammatory enough, riotous enough, disorderly enough to turn his back on:-a shocking confession of being behind the times by the Connecticut capitalists.

The bill is really directed against "xa-

It is to be behind the times not to know that the tramping army of the unemployed is recruited mainly, not out of men with a job, and who left it in search of a better, but out of men who are thrown out of their jobs by the privately owned labor-saving machines of the capitalist class. Consequently, it is to be shockingly behind the times to imagine that any amount of whipping As far as this feature of the proposed bill is concerned and its purposes, it is comically Malapropish.

But the bill has still another and more marked feature that betrays the backwardness of the Connecticut capitalist mind. In other States, where the capmore. Here is, however, another brick italist mind is abreast of the mischief it breeds, the source of the tramp is understood. As the tramp springs from the capitalist displacement of labor, no attempt at the impossible is made to reand rathlessly executed schemes are resorted to in order to exploit him. Thus it is that in Pennsylvania, New York. and many another industrial State, the

the strike was a gigantic crime being those of the women are thirty-five cen-quently ensuared, and is sentenced to work for the petty Magistrates who have little cockroach factories, and whose salaries are small.

The tramp receives no pay; he must "work out" his sentence; in jail he gets but the poorest board at the expense of the county. In this way the upper capitalist class-the labor-displacing and tramp-producing capitalist class-exploits the tramp; the salaries of these Magistrates need not be "living salaries." they may be very small, even nominal, sometimes they are paid none at all. Like waiters, who, in some hotels are expected to make their wages out of "tips," these Magistrates are expected to make their "salaries" out of the wages which they are saved the necessity of paying to their hands,-and thus the upper capitalist saves taxes.

The Connecticut capialists are decided-Av behind the times.

GRAPE NO. 1. (FAKIR ECONOM. ICS.)

We have before this, during the week commented upon that wonderful document, issued by the New Brigade of Organized Scabbery, otherwise known as the "Borers from Within," in the International Cigarmakers Union against the Old Brigade; a fulmination by the "Irregulars" against the "Regulars." We then simply took a bird's-eye view of the performance, pointing out in general the identity of the two sets of scamps, together with their scamp papers, in the Eabor Movement, as exemplified by the document itself, in that both were simply after the jobs at the expense of the rank and file.

The document, however, is a regular ounch of grapes. We propose here to tart the culling of grapes from the bunch, one by one. Each grape will serve the double purpose of elucidating the bona fide Labor Organization, and by contrast, to pillory pure and simpledom together with its carrion crow leaders: the Labor Fakirs -- the "Irregular" along with the "Regular."

The third paragraph of the document sets ont:

mic struggle rests WHOLLY upon being able to prevent the capitalists from acquiring the merchandise which secures

This is substantially the language of he Old Brigade of Organized Scabbery. Directly and by indirection, the passage asserts the false and denies the sound principles of Unionism.

It is false to imply that the strike and boycott, unaided by the class-conscious cannonade of an uncompromising classconscious political party of Labor, can bring on success; it is false to imply that such a cannonade can possibly be effected through a form of organization, such a the International Cigarmakers Union. which denies the class-struggle, which denies the fact that wages and politics are inseparably connected, which brands as a "scab" the member who would lower wages in the shop and yet glorifies with offices and otherwise the member who scuttles wages by supporting political principles of the capitalist class; finally it is false to say that there is any posibility of success worth mentioning vir the economic struggle-the strike and

"Not so" says the brigade of the who tramps the State for a job, instead Organized Scabbery. To hold such language would be to cut the ground from under themselves. It is the gold brick they deal in to hold out pure and simple economic organization as self-sufficient and to hold out merely economic measthe workingman is said to enjoy in being ures of offence and defence as possible "free" to drop the job that does not and effective. The paragraph quoted above is a chip of the Organized Scab tramping is to be whipped. The whip- bery block, it is an echo of the some times ignorant, other times corrupt whip the workingman back into the Labor Fakir, Success in the economic struggle does not, to-day, any longer de pend WHOLLY upon manoeuvres on the economic field alone, or of economic character only.

To-day, success in the economic struggle of the Working Class depends ENTIRELY upon the soundness of its organization. If the Trade Union is sound, success is certain; if unsound, failure is inevitable. As a tub is not sound, however hale its hoops and staves may be, if it is bottomless, so a Trade Union is a bottomless tub if it is not planted on the principle that, how the members vote is of as much importance as how they work. The Solidarity of can re-instate the displaced workingmen. Labor means the moving as one man at the hustings, as well as in the shop; and such unity of action is impossible except exclusively along class-conscious lines.

Such an organization can have suc cess, but its success comes partly from the circumstance that it affords no justification for the capitalist to imagine that it can be sold out; it has no standingroom for any officer whom the keen scent of the capitalist can suspect of being a fit subject for bribery; in short, instate him; instead of that well planned | it structure leaves no air for moral and intellectual lepers, such as the "Regulars" or "Irregulars" to breath in.

No wonder that the "Borers from Within" hold at all critical moments tramp is as greedily looked for as language that is as false and as mispartridges by hunters, and is hunted leading as that of their elder brothers,

The capitalists who grabbed the oil lands in Texas are up against a snag of their own creation. It has been known for years that there were valu able wells there, and companies secured possession of them. At about the same time a law was passed that any State lands on which oil should be discovered should still be owned by the State. cause of that law was that some men who had secured State grants wished for a while to restrict the producing area. When they were ready they would tally into their possession all the other lands. They acted too quickly, and some When they were ready they would of the largest producers themselves come under that law. There will be a big fight in the Texas courts, but it is im probable that the well-owners will be defeated, as some of them come very close to being the courts.

Political and Economic.

Down in Wilmington, Del., those persons who believe themselves to be single taxers bring o t with regular irregularity a small paper called "Justice." Its chief work is to print large lists of the advances that the Single Tax movement is making. It finds some indication of the single tax idea in everything that comes clong. It found it in the Democratic poor, palsied, old Lyman Abbott. Seeing har, since the day when Single Tax and Rand mires stock-holding Thos. A. Shearman declared against the Boers in favor of England's armed bandits, on the ground that "England was introducing the Single Tax in South Africa." Single Tax has made no progress except as a mental disease in the case of its advocates, the cautious man-hesitates to ac cept the conclusions of "Justice" as reliable. If it can show a Single Taxer who has not died, intellectually, years ago, one may listen to what it thinks it has to

The "Utica Advocate" occasionally beby mouthing a few phrases on the subject of public owner It has no conception of what such a thing means, but it-has heard people talk about it, so not to be behind the times it tries to talk about it too. It "favors public ownership." It knows that it would be a good thing; but it consis-ently opposes all attempts to obtain it. It does so because it has backing tha does not believe in public ownership, and their support is just as good as that of Therefore, it advocates and opposes, so that all may be pleased, and it may profit by their, pleasure. By doing so it shows that it knows just as much about public ownership as it does about trades unionism.

The Populists were ever strange creatures, and they have grown stranger as they decreased in numbers. Everything untoward, trite, and frenkish that the former large body possessed has been concentrated in the small handful of men left. The "Representative," edited by E. A. Twitchell, makes a strong plea for no less a thing than "Socialist unity." What the editor will do with it when he gets it is a mystery, as he still claims to be a Populist. It may be that this is one method of fighting against Socialism. is looking for a place in which to dump his superior economic knowledge. "United" Socialism would be just the will have to hustle if he wishes to find it while it is still united

The "Brauer-Zeitung" has a front page in such English as its editors are able to muster. Sometimes there is a meaning to it, but that is only when an accident occurs. Be it abown that the "Brauer-Zeitung" has economies, but they are us ually as badly twisted as the language in which they are dressed. It took up the much abused subject of the Initiative and Referendem, and it started to do it with the following deep-chested observation: "Not only in trade union circles, but still more on the stage of political economy a discussion has ensued lately, pro and con, literally and yet more verbally, in relation with the significance and practicability of law-making by initiative and referendum, and the lessons thught by the practical use of them." That is the message that the writer would bring. . He solves his problem by giving you another known to fame as Yawkop Franz, was they miscalculated because Porto Rico But ne is not. It seems that that devoted paper has an inexhaustible supply of Yawkops. As fast as one of them rolls off its editorial chair-either through being top-heavy with the fumes of too much scab beer, or by being kicked outanother, fully his match, stands ready to be set up.

How thoroughly thrashed the "Citizen and Country," official organ of the Organized Scabbery of Canada, feels itself P. of this country. by the S. L. by the Socialist Labor Party of Canada and by the organ of both the DAILY and the WEEKLY PEOPLE, and how deep the wounds are that we have inflicted upon its careass, may be gathered from the following agonizing cry, which it is a positive pleasure to reproduce from its columns: "The Socialist Labor Party is the mis

lending name chosen by Anarchists. It is used for a two-fold purpose—to blind the people as to its evil intentions and discredit on Christian Socialism. This is the party to which Woodley, the candidate who polled 221 vot s in the late Mayorality election, belonged. I say the party is misnamed. It does not favor It opposes labor. It does not favor Socialism. It opposes Socialism. The issue of February 2 of the WEEKLY truthful review of the private and official life of Victoria of England, though her body had not yet been laid in the tomb. It is replete with vileness, not one sentence of which I would attempt to reproduce here. These people-Labor Socialists they call themselves-fairly revel in filthi-Let them stew in their own nasti-Post-office department prohibits circulation of indecent literature in Canada. So it should. Will it not prevent the circulation in our country

PEOPLE?

PORTO RICO BECOMES ACCLI-MATED TO US.

Little Porto Rico, which men judged to be of no account excepting as an item on the credit side of some Company's ledger, smuggled into the bed of this great pation, and during the winter season, in most unseemly fashion, it planted its cold feet in the small of our back. We had judged it as a thing to be transferred from one to another: a trifle that would be quoted on the Stock Exchange: a mere bouble that a rich man might give to his daughter for a wedding gift. But it held itself otherwise. It semed to consider itself as one of the family. It entered into the family larder, and attempted to remove the jam-pot from the highest shelf where it had been placed for the benefit of those whose strong individuality qualified them to live wholly at the family's expense.

Silence reigned supreme in the Senate Chamter, and it was unbroken save by the distant echo of Chauncey Depew, as with characteristic thoroughness, he went to the bottom of another case. The last case had touched with reseate fingers the Senator's magnificent proboscial sun-burst. His companions slumbered on in the discharge of their onerous duties, and in the ante-rooms their secretaries were busy interviewing Manifest Destiny as to where she would point at next. Maps littered the tables, and there were lists of the weaker nations that needed to be restrained in their attempts to insult us.

The Senators slumbered on. In the innocence and goodness of their hearts they were all unconscious of danger, as they had placed guards at all the exits from the National Treasury. Suddenly, and as unexpectedly as a word of sense from a Senator, there came from ungrateful Porto Rico the most unkindest cut of all. After all we had promised. after all we had agreed to do, after all we had left undone, it makes demands of us! It attempts to hold us to our prom-After we had agreed to pla on an equal footing with ourselves, it deliberately takes that footing, and demands that we open the purse that they had was no less than request that the River and Harbor bill be amended by a clause granting a good round sum to "improve" the harbor of San Juan.

The Senate woke up. There was a for in its midst, and the foe had just as large a maw as those who made their way in the world-through their unaided efforts in being assisted to help them-selves. Porto Rico, the island that they had warmed in their bosom, jauntily steps forward and wants some too.

of the Senate, such a thing had never occurred before. Men had wandered in Vermont and demanded appropriations for Long Rock Swimming Pool: men had come from the Dakotas to ask that a sea-wall be built around the Howling Dog Ranch: delegates Mississippi had asked for appropriations ous: frequently money had been given to plant shade trees of the West-but that our new posses sion should take advantage of us, that it should manifest either sense or astute ness, that it should reach out its handto take hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the mouths of our own profession ally starving millionaires, was unheard of. The Senate wept. It could not but weep as it had made a mistake in its calculations. Where it had figured on a crowd of people which did not know enough to carry a government appropria tion to its mouth, it found a people which could not only convey it, but which could

also hustle around for one to convey, Mr. Teller arose, and his free-silvery ccents rung true as a lead half-dollar. He talked for hours without saying any thing, and then he sat down amid tremendous sighs of relief. Others followto find out what he said. One would imsat down in return, and under it was another demand for our hard-carned money. It increased its request, and wished for harbor appropriations, with all the skill of a politician of long standing. It put in its bills just like the community that had cast the deciding votes in a tight contest.

> to centinue, how long would it be be-fore Porto Ricc would send for a warship to prevent the encroachments of country that was trying to pre vent it from stealing the wealth of that country? Porto Rico has a mission to perform. It can supply lucrative positions to sons, nephews, brothers and eousins. It can be the primitive accumulation of a disinterested development company. It can even supply themes pot-roast oratory. But should presume to ask for anything in return is monstrous! A harbor appro-priation! Money to deepen its channel, when there are towns which have no channels and want them deeper Money to improve its shore front, when the Senator from Utah had hard worl to make the post-office at Pig End a first class office, because there are four letters a month delivered there. The Senate caught its breath, and experienced a feeling of doubt. Some of the men looked thoughtful

Where could a committee of investiga-tion come in on such a deal? Where was there a job in it for favored con-tractors? Who was going to pay for that appropriation? Others saw in it the hands of the discontented classes who are always trying to impoverish wealth. They saw that a scheme was on foot to loot the treasury of their be loved country, before they could get at it. They considered, and then as one it. They considered, and then as one man and a third they arose and said that Porto Rico was unfitted for self-government. It was too, well able to take charge of its own affairs, for that. indscent print the New York WEEKLY



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN -As things lock to me, rather than running down we are on the highway to unthinkable happiness. Just think of it, how cheap things are getting!

UNCLE SAM-You are right of wrong, according as you mean the right or wrong thing by what you say. You are right if you mean that this general cheapness will urge on the clash that must precede the leap forward to happiness; but you are wrong if you mean that chempness is in itself a good thing.

B. J. (taking four 25-cent pieces out of his pocket)-How unpractical you So. cialists are! Here I have i quarters. When things were dear I' needed all four to buy me a hat; now I can get a hat for only two of them; I am two quarters richer. If hats become still cheaper I ret me a hat for only one quarter, and then I am in three quarters. This goes right straight along; prices go down and I keep more and more money for riyself. Isn't that prancing at the double quick towards prosperity?

U. S .- Your mathematics of political economy are all in a "pi." (Taking the four quarters out of B. J.'s hands and spreading them in his left hand). I have here four quarters; hats are dear; they cost, \$1; I buy me one (throws the quarters back into his right hand); have I any left?

R. J.—No: I said so.

U. S. (p as three out of the four quarters into his left hand)—I have three quarters; hat's are cheaper; they only cost 75 cents: I buy me one (throws the three quarters back also his right hand) 1 have 1 cny left?

R. s.—No.

B. a.—No. U. S.—I'm no better off than when hats

B. J.—Yes; but— U. S.—Shut up.

U. S.—Shut up. (Puts one out of the four quarters into his left hand). I have one quarter; hats are cheaper yet, cost only 25 cents; I huy me one (throws the quarter back into his right hand); have In the memory of the oldest inhabitants

I any left?
B. J.—No.
U. S.—I am no better off than when hats cost \$1 or 75 cents.
B. J.—Yes, but—
U. S.—Shut up, I say. (Spreads all the four quarters again in his left hand) I have four quarters, hats are dear, they cost \$1: I buy me one: (throws the quarters into his right hand) have I may left ore into his right hand) have I may left. ers into his right hand) have I any left!

ers into his right hand) have I my left!

II. J.—Why, no.

U. S.—Puis two quarters in his left hand)—I have two quarters, hats are cheaper; they cost only 75 cents; I would like to buy one; can I buy with 50 cents a cheaper hat that costs 75 cents?

B. J.—No, but—

U. S.—No "buts." The moral of the story is here for Whig and Tory; For the wage-carner, and you are a wage entrer, to judge of his chances of prosperity, it is not chough for him to consider the decline in the price of things he needs, he must also consider ster by step the wages he reveives to buy things with. Cheap goods and cheap wages leave you with your nose to the grindstone; cheap goods and cheaper wages, grind your nose worse. And thereby hangs the important law of And thereby hangs the important law of

B. J.—The "Law of Wages!" I have

heard that mentioned; what is it?

U. S.—In the capitalist system labor is a merchandise, just like thats. The price of hats depends upon the supply thereof and the demand therefor. If the supply of hats is larger than the demand, the price will go down. So with labor. The price will go down.

arger the supply and the lower the demand, the lower also is the price of labor,
or the wages of the worker. I nder the capor the wages of the worker, I nder the capor the wages of the relative demand for or the wages of the worker. I night the capitalist system, the relative demand for labor steadily goes down. Machinery displaces the workers, and the concentration of capitalist concerns throws wage-earners out of work. Nor. is this all. Middle class men, unable to compete with larger capitalists drop into the class of the proletariat and by so much increase the supply of those who seek work above the demand. Consequently, the wages of the working class steadily go down. That's the same as saying that the money they receive, and with which they must make their purchases, is steadily less. In yiew of this, it matters not how cheap goods become. The workers cannot profit thereby, because their wages keep pace and even outrun other goods in chenpters. Goods are becoming cheaper and cheaper because machinery produces them more inlentifully: but hand in hand with that because machinery produces them more plentifully; but hand in hand with that

pleatifully; but hand in hand with that labor becomes still cheaper and cheaper. B. J. looks petrified. B. J. looks petrified. B. J. looks petrified of goods, so far from denoting that the workers "are prancing at the double-quick towards prosperity," denotes that we are galloping at the double-quick towards the social erash. Get from under!

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 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 Committee further calls upon the comrades and sympathizers to solicit advertisements at the rate of \$1 an inch single column for the special festival number of the DAILY PEOPLE to be issued on March 17. Send all such adissued on March 17. Send all such advertisements to the DAILY PEOPLE office, 2-6 New Reads street, New York.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE,

A. Orange, Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

fat utder an assumed name, will atta-ter mane to 'bely estimminications, besid-er own signaruse and address. No ner own signaruse and address. No ner will be recognized.)

Unityphobia.

TO HE DAILY PEOPLE-Anyone need to observation has noticed the evil effects of the non-days that manifest themesters on some persons either phy-dealty or mentalize that inagenich as we dealty or mentalize.

ants they apply to themselves, asple reason that within its

c lodger with any "socialist whatsoever, for it will be a waste of time and money without any effect. PELLERMANN Hartforl, Conn. Peb. 5,1801.

Pure and Simple Unity.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-That there conception of what unity—the true arity of Labor—means among work-nen who are outside the Socialist tion they belong to, is in eviously, their acts all over the country. The Prople has reached many of the Union then sending on Philon me workingment the addresses the property of the country of the property of the country of the co or down other workingmen, etc. etc-ided in their conneils, and while on of advocates certain measures anothe

Printer, who is elected by the bescitizens. A bill has been to make the State Printer an

same purpose, in fact they are at

has passed resolutions callcause in the bill which would make the State Printer an appointed office but, to pass the section that calls for the \$60,600 rearrogation. Thereupon, lo and behold, the Cigarmakers' Union. and resolves against the resolu-of the Typographical Union, name-F. of L. and are supposed

have a Labor Council and Council.

San Francisco, Cal. Feb. 2, 1901.

Petering Pete and His Likes Held Up for Inspection To the DAILY PROPLE.—I see in London "Justice" of February 2 on interview on Socialist affairs in the United States with that I desired to the Control of th strices on Socialist afters in the United States, with that ridiculous gentleman, Petering Pete Curran, so called by our mainants here because he and his meetings kept peter ag out from the time he larged natil be disappeared from these process. The interview is signed by the chief of "Justice," and is a lie out of the who, eithir from beginning to end, in America we do not care much whether Mr.Curran lied or Mr. Quelch, or, for that watter, heft of them, but for the benefit Mr.Curran field or Mr. Quelch, or, for that matter, both of, them, but for the benefit of the Socialists of England, who are struggling into the light, weighed down by the incubus of "Lustice," its intellectuals and labor fakirs, I wish to quote passage of the inter iew, and with the branding iron of facts stamp the Curran interview as a clumsy piece of bing.

This is the passage:

is is the passage: Queich—"I notice a report, in the wity edition of the DAHAY PEOPLE, as inherview a representative of that there is expressed to have had with you at the meeting in Arliagton Hall. New Law, The reporter does not appear to be favorably impressed. He describes not as a 'bullet-headed gentleman with the shifty deceitful eye of the typical latter faxir'. How did the gentleman impress yon?"

Ourran—"I WAS NEVER INTER-VIEWED AT THAT MEETING.

EITHER BEFORE OR AFTER, Some as in the audience, who I was told was your going on the platform

the the andience, who I was told was likely of the DAILY PEOPLE, asked to our two questions at the close of address, but beyond replying to his meetions from the platform I had no contrastion with him, and never met him at al.

parefaced, stupid lying this state-

viewing Mr. Curran; As I had never viewing Mr. Curran; As I had never seen him, I asked one Isadore Phillips, the leader of the Bront Kangaroos, if he would point Mr. Curran out to me. He at once went for Mr. Leonard D. Abbott (another Kang leader, who was slated to occupy the chair at the meeting), and he introduced me to Curran. After shaking hands with Curran, I presented him with my card, which he read and placed in his pocket. I then proceeded to question him in the presence of Albott. Phillips and twenty-tive other Kangaroos, Curran answered all my questions exactly as written in the DAILY PEOPLE. Repeatedly he had his arm and coat pulled by his ten in the DATH

ly he had his arm and cont pulled by his
friends and requested to come away from
we when the questions were getting too
hot for him. This conduct of Curran's Kangaroos present will never forget Curran's wild-eyed denia' of this matter that is known to every one in the American labor movement. After twenty-five minutes of questions and answers, Absilly a lie as the other, for the reason that the interview had been written up by me and was on the DALLY PEOPLE machines, two miles away, when he was questioned by one of our comrades, named Winnuer.

As to having 800 people in the hall, as

As to having 800 people in the hall, as Mr. Curran states in another part of his wonderful interview, instead of 103, as stated in the DAILY PEOPLE, we are forced to conclude that Mr. Curran counted the audience as he counts his pure and simple Trade Union followers—the hall helds only 350 people; 800 people cân no more be packed into Arlington Hall than a callonger.

a gallon can be put into a pint measure.

Mr. Curran is not an artistic liar; he is
one of the common, or garden variety. r. A. HICKEY,

New York, Feb. 15.

armor and lay down his arms. This act recalls a conversation that took place between the writer and this Mr. Pierson in the late spring of 1800, just after the city election of that year. A few weeks after the elec-tion, he had resigned from the S. L. P. I was unable to be present at that meet-ing of the Section of the S. L. P., but was informed of the above fact, and met

1-"Hello, Al; I hear that you have quit us."
He—"Yes, I decided to do so some

I—"What was the matter:
He impsteriously, this is very characteristic of the man)—"Something is going to drop. I made up my mind when the Section put up the ticket, that I would get out as soon as the election was

Here the subject was changed, and after a few minutes talk he drew from his pocket a letter addressed to the Mayor asking for a job, and read a few lines from it which assured the Mayor that he (1 terson) considered him a fair-minded man, and not such a political bigot as to deny ais application a fair consideration, tuided by this worthy's past actions, does it not look as though he is taking the consequence of the populace of Pasco time by the foresteek and recently the community. Of course, such a question has never come before the populace of Pasco the forelock and grooming him-

time by the forelock and groemin self for that before-seeked job? WALTER J. LA Jacksonville, Ill., Feb. 12, 1901.

To the DAILY PEOPLE - I in the January "Carpenter" a tabulated statement of the referendum Constitution that was passed at the last convention of the United Broterhood of

To the intense astonishment and disgust le deligion that they would have to pay it. The A. F. of L. is hydra headed and it hies churks out of itself. It will not be long hefors there will be no hody for the heads be internal suck. ... OHIN ROYERTSON.

San Francisco, Cal. Feb. 2, 1901.

San Francisco, Cal. Feb. 2, 1901.

convention; this election was put to the referendum, and although carried by over two thousand votes in the recent referendum, the general officers have declared be was not elected. That checks for \$3,000 that had no date on it must be indeed a dangerous document when the gang in control will go to such lengths to keep the books themselves.

The membership, generally, has been looking up the constitution and there they found that section 40 says that whenever a majority of votes is cast for any proposi tion that proposition should be carried; accordingly they marvel at this outrageous conduct of P. J. McGuire & Co.

To make matters worse, the amendment carried at the late convention, declaring for the referendum, has not been sub-mitted to the membership at all. Local 32. Brooklyn, has sent in a protest against this latter proceeding, but although this occurred seven weeks ago no reply has been received yet. It would look as if the whole crowd of general officers were slap-ping the faces of the rank and file by dumping the communications of the rank and file in the waste basket.

The situation in Brooklyn is becoming worse from week to week, and every new development shows greater rascality on the part of the fakirs.

Rusiness Agent Beauty told a number of strikers in Brooklyn last week the following story that can be easily verified;

A contractor named Egan inquired of one Business Agent Thompson if he could tell him where there was a union shop as he wanted some work done and wished it to be done by union men. Business Agent Thompson said he did not know, and then referred him to a scab shop, although the fakirs got up a list of Date takes first prize.

On the night in question, I went to last state list of labor fakir expenses. This state list of labor fakir expenses. This state list of labor fakir expenses. This state list of labor fakir expenses. When those outside of the ring saw the

men will testify to the accuracy of it.

To what depth of stupidity and corrup-tion the fakirs have sunk can be seen from this incident: One of the business agents told the strikers that the bosses who had locked out their men could not be reached, and then said, "Let us organize the bosses and representatives from our organization into The representatives from our body to be by the bosses and ourselves joint-What a beautiful scheme to secure paid by jobs for the fakirs, and throw over the

It is also well-known that the presi-dent of the New York District Council friends was particular y noticeable when dent of the New York District Council I asked him what he thought of a Union that had Mark Hanna for cashier. The Company introduced a motion that Ful-Company introduced a motion that Fuller be not interfered with, although that firm is putting up scab work for a firm whose men are striking members of the

class struggle' permanently at the same

It has also leaked out that in the agreement inade with the bosses inst May, the machine hands were not mentioned. This state of affairs has so disgusted

the men that a large number of the strikers in Young and Girards have kicked the Organized Scabbery over-

beard, and gone back to work.

We hope that these men will not be discharged and that they will recognize that there is an organization in the field dismay to the ranks of the labor fakir, who, when the final day of reckoning comes, in the near future, they will hold can no decent workingman in the action

E. C. WOLFE. 360 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Obituary."

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The below clipping from the "Daily Illinois Courier," a capitalist paper, concerns one Al Pierson, ex-member of the Socialist Labor Party, and late candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the "Social Democratic," "Socialist Unity" party ticket.

"Al Pierson wishes to inform the "Daily Illinois Courier," and late candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the "Social Democratic," "Socialist Unity" party ticket.

"Al Pierson wishes to inform the Courier of the Market Party of the Workers Republic."

tenant Governor on the "Social Democratic," "Socialist Unity" party ticket.

"Al Pierson wishes to inform his many friends and few foes that he does not intend to take any getive part in 'party politics' during the approaching city campaign. Dame Rumor and gossip will please make a note of the fact and—hush."

Tais "valiant war horse" that was fitted out with a horse and rig to go out in to the Fural districts of this county and round up 500 votes for Debs—Debs received only .4 votes in the county, 12 less than the S. L. P.—will now pull off his armor and lay down his arms. This act

letter. What I want is some information; and perchance some contrade somewhere will be kind enough to furnish the same. It comes about this way. A fellow who flunkies around a head here for a measly subsistence, wears crepe on his coat sleeve. Some say he mourning the death of an-old woman Pasco is located so far town of importance the suppose there is a workingman in the United States that is foolish enough to mourn the death of one of his worst enemies? Especially when it comes to a "royal" family five thousand miles away? Some of us t link it must be a disease or mania or some kind. May be it is a violent phobia. At any rate we are careful about contaminating ourselves for, if it is contaminating ourselves for the down so no had results would accure from his being at suppose there is a workingman in the

are fullifeld with dangerous minus should be carefully attended to by the community. Of course, such a question has never come before the populace of Pasco in an official capacity, but suffice to say that something should be done. What can it be? I wome that a good suggestion in the capacity of the course of the capacity of the capa

can it be? I young that a good suggestion will be offered from someone who has had more experience with inempables. Is there a comrade who is accustomed to howiful or asylum work?

Now, in conclusion, I want to know why a wage-slave is always thiaking about his (or her) master's business? Carpenters and Joiners, held at Scranton, phatically, no! Through my glasses I Pa., September 17-27, 1900.

Pa. September 17-27, 1900. STS and they will never learn unb they either talk with Socialists or read Socialist literature. Read the daily and weekly PEOPLE. Learn to work for the revolution. In other words, wake up and see what is going on in the field of

On to Emancipation! Pasco, Wash., Feb. 7, 1901.

. And Merrity They "Unite."

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-The so-called Socialist howlers for unity, who are still shouting their songs of unity, throughout the country, and in which each shout seems to send them further from their goal, still cling to that fond delusion that they will unite all the "Socialist forces" in one solid body, and capture the country-or a job forthwith, having entirely lost sight of the fact of that most difficult undertaking,

the uniting among themselves.

At their State convention, they soon discovered a "ring," which was called the "Benham-King gang" who had fixed the convention. A good part was compos-ed of "Appeal to Nonsense" Socialists. Among their nominees was J. R. Dagae, an ex-Republican State Senator, author of that infamous tramp act that classi-fied the unemployed into "honorable," and "dishonorable," the first class to reand "dishonorable, the hist class to ceive thirty-five cents per day, the second class ten cents per day to work on county roads. This "champion of labor" ran for Congress on the "United Soran for Congress on the "United So-cialist" ticket. Several other beauties were elected for State Committeemen. The Rev. Dr. Scott whom they had all put down as a fraud and, who repeatedly said class-consciousness was class-non-sense, was one of them. As the camsense, was one of them, paigh was coming on it became necessary paigh was coming on it became necessary for them to sink their differences; "we for and bury the S. must pell a large vote and bury the L. P." was their slogan. A strong p L. P." was their slogan. A strong plea was made for money and they gathered some \$1,400 from their dupes.

bills commencing to roll in, they conclud- has ever said one word about labor or comrade Keinard for such. The Kang set of by-laws with a provision against any one on a committee having claims against the party. The program was carried through. The parifiers were overjoyed at their success in knocking the stuffing out of the Benham Ring, and quist ones more reigned.

At about this time a boom started in

trades unions. Pearce, the organizer of vention was called; some sixteen or eight-een Social Democrats and Kangs took part. They were "united" in that style so peculiar to them. During the time that I was present, several motions of importance were put to vote and the "United Socialists" were each time evealy united against each the speech-making the only one who used the word "Socialism" was a pure and simple fakir. The Kangs had not the

coarage.

The time having arrived to organize ev erything in sight, those whom I know to be opposed to trade organizations now took an active part in them. This Bers-ford and a few others managed to get themselves elected to paving jobs in fore we will be able to put in our gallery

a large sized crop of a cheap variety.

While these were busy working the unions, Benham was busy working both, He had got elected to a seat on the Com-teities. Then they discovered that he held a morfrage of \$400 against the tution just adopted, was not entitled to cent. But Benham claims that transferred the mortgage. He is charged with having doctored up the books in fine shape. While the rumblings are yet

low, they are gathering.

When Wilkins was editing the paper, it ran into debt, and the "Tageblatt' was asking for cent due. Benham, the business Socialist, came "to the rescue, William wanted to retire. Benliam offer ed to put up \$50 if four others would do the same to pay the debt and he promised he would place the paper on a sound business basis. By a vote of ave to three Benham controlled the paper. else. He ran the paper on "business it of \$400; then he turned the paper over to his party, who are now having it printed by "Town Talk."

The F. L. P. looks serenely at the can bese freaks and crooks who are about tenly divided, uniting-into each other's hair.

GEORGE SPEED. San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 3.

The "Ripper" Bill in Pennsylvania.

To the DAILY PEOPLE: - The Muchlbronner charter bill appears en the stage at Harrisburg, great is the utery and counter charge thereat. The bill is one to give a new charter

the cities of Pittsburg, Allegheny and Scranton.

The feature that attracts the shrilless

comment is the "ripper" feature that ousts the present officials of these three cities, and appoints in their stead a different set, presumably more agreeable to the appointees—the Quay Republican State administration. From the deep roar of the heavy city

dailies to the shrill squenk of the backwoods organs, on either side, there asnatual exposure and vilification. gang that is in .- Magee's-discourses on the intentions of the founders of Republic, and the heinousness of dis franchisement, neglecting tothemselves of the charge of all kinds of rascality piled at their door.

The gang that by the State's power

act of pulling the mote out of their neighbor's eye, neglecting the beam that is in their own, and no small beam at

that either.
No one short of the State geologist could ascertain the size of these mountains of fraud, crime and rascality, or the age and rottenness of the different stratus. Of course, the whole matter lies outside the labor question and the class conscious wage worker is not ex-He can note and call attention to these facts that both sides have given prominence to:

2. That the Magecites are desperately corrupt. 3. That any legislation (in a city full

of un-class conscious dunderheads), will fail to "reform" Pittsburg, if it leaves the present "ring" in control, or if it leaves their onsting to a popular election

4. That under the same conditions, any other set of office-holders put there by the State will have the same power to defy being oused at the polis.

5. That "The United States Labor

League" is a set of old wooden-headed crooks to take up the issue as a labor issue and pass a string of amendments to the bill, in hopes of opening the hearts of the new on-coming "reform" Harris-burg-made administration. No doubt there was a great internal

friction in this no-politics-within-theunion-gang; since they, being such advo-cates of "something now" had "in their midst" many, attached to the government-that-is-in, and who were naturally against the proposed change. Besides this, since Bradbury is very likely to be Allegheny's appointed mayor, there may be sad memories lingering from that unpleasant, unfair divide of boodle from Bradbury to certain delegates, that was brought out the time that Bradbury did not get the nomination. O. I. C. NOW, Greenville, Pa., Feb. 10.

* The Vice Problem.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-The principal topic before the public for some time is the vice of this city, the social evil and how to stop it. Committees have been appointed, ministers have preached from their pulpits about it. The church-people and the clergymen have given their remedy: namely, convert and change all these poor unfortunates and establish missions where they dwell. Of course, the church has this one cure for all the troubles in the country. But, not a committee, not a minister, priest or bishop

ed they had to do some "purifying," and put a stop to the workings of the ring.

They hit upon the plan of drafting a new makes the poor unfortunate prostitute ent. not one of them consenting to the makes the poor unfortunate prostitute lead this kind of life? In nine cases out of ten it is because she has been starved al-most to death working for some large establishment for four or five dollars a week, or in some factory for little or nothing; and not having any friends to they could plagiarize successfully, and at assist her, she has been forced into leading this herrible life. The question has live on ave dollars per week, if she has no parents nor friends to help her along? She doesn't live very well, she exists. She doesn't board. Oh, no. She hires a little hall-bed-room in some plain part | the minutes of all the meetings on paper of the city for a dollar a week and lives on ten cent meals. Most all places where several women are employed have a rest-aurant where a cup of ten or coffee may be had for two cents and a roll for a penny. This quantity of food for breakfast and supper hundreds of women live upon in this city. In fact they have to starve themselves almost to death to be able to get some clothing to make an ap-

Ever since the department stores began in the United States the social evil has in-creased very much. Let me tell you the following story that was told the writer by a woman:

A young woman, twenty years old, applied for a position as saleswomen in a large department store in this city; the man in charge of the department asked her what salary she expected. She said that over in New Jersey in the small store where she was employed she had received seven dollars per week. "Oh," said he, "seven dollars! We can not pay you that, I have several girls here as old as you for four dollars and fifty. But I'll tell you the best I can do; I'll give you five dollars per week."
"Oh," said the young woman, "I could

not live on that and pay my board." He looked at her with a smile on his face and said: "liaven't you a gentleman friend?" which has become a common

question put to many girls seeking employment in stores and offices. Hence is it a wonder we have the social evil? fifteen dollars a week, are being dis-He took more pains to advertise his own charged every day, and young women put printing establishment than anything in their places on a salary of five and six charged every day, and young women put dollars per week!

Oh, one need not be astonished that there are so many poor unfortunate women who wander the streets all night Hundreds of young women in this city are forced to do one of three things: jump into the river and end life, work and slowly starve to death, or i. ... a life of shame. So long as our present indus-frial system begets so many of these poor unfortunate women, there calling upon the police to stop the social The only way to lessen the social evil is to change our socio-industrial sys-

Let all those committees of men and women, also the church-people and clergymen go to the large establishments and factories where thousands of women are employed and see the salary they get! Thousands of good honest women are out of work in this city; help to get them employment. It is action we want and not so much talk. In this city men who are worth millions, from Wanamaker down, employ hundreds of poor women on starvation wages: yet these gentlemen attend fashionable churches; call themselves Christians, and send money to foreign lands to convert the heathen.

Every time we make a millionaire in the United States, five hundred men and women go to the almshouse and several hundred poor women are forced to go on the town, and this is the way we growing rich.

So long as this state of affairs exists the social evil will be here, and it will make no difference what capitalist political party is in power. But allow me to say in conclusion that I am not favor of Tammany Hall; no, no; the social evil goes deeper than any change New York, Feb. 12. of capitalist political parties

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-1 have been a "pare and simpler" for some time. Have held office in both the Fakration and the Boodle Fakirs' Court. Have come to the conclusion that the pure and simple trade unionist is like the man up a tree, during high water. He found safety, at first, on the lower limbs; but only for a short while, for the water rising he had to confront the same danger; until finally he reached the top and was feeling upward for more limbs; whea the life boat reached him. Life Boat, S. L. P. H. R. COOK.

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 8.

Mr. Butscher Has a Mail at Last.

To the DAILY PEOPLE .- There was a time in this city of Springfield when Mr. William Butscher, "Provisional Secretary of the Social Democratic Party," wandered forth from the Post Office with his hands empty. Letters were seldom forth-coming. Now things have changed. Mr "Provisional Butscher" is now overburdened with mail, but it brings no joy to his inwards. Each trip he can be seen carrying many letters but they are only such as he formerly paid the freight on himself. All of them are copies of his "unity" request, sent by him to, and now flung back at him without answer by the Socialist Labor Party Sections. These returns are flocking back upon "Provisional Butscher" from all parts of the country.

As soon as the mails from the more distant Sections arrive, Mr. William "Pro-visional" Butscher will again be a mailless man. Springfield, Mass., February 12.

Another Three-Card Mente Game of His Uncovere To the DAHLY PEOPLE-The Kang's "Harriman" version of the debate which took place in New Hayen, Conn., which took place in New Haven. Conn., Nov. 25, 1900, in which he states that "we proposed to have an official steno-grapher, chosen by joint consent, whose report should be authoritative; but they refused, knowing that such an arrange-ment would prevent them from garbling the report," is a deliberate lie, and savors of everything Kangarooish.

In the first place, one of the members of the S. L. P. proposed that we should have a stenographer and mentioned ent, not one of them consenting to the proposition. We had not taken any action to make it authoritative. It was the Kang committee that refused to have anything to do with the arrangement for and hoping that no stenographer

Knowing full well the character and traits of the crowd we were dealing with, we took pains to have a copy of which the joint committee held, knowing that the minutes would be useful for future teference. The minutes were signed by W. E. White, Kang State Secretary, S. D. P.(b) and myself. Any one who wishes to look at the minutes of the meetings held by the joint committee, can do so by applying at S. L. P. Headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, New Haven, Conn. M. J. BOMSTEAD.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 9.

. Allegheny Co.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-A well-attended special meeting was held by Section Pittsburg, S. L. P., on Sunday, February 10th, in the interest of the DAILY and WEEKLY, PEOPLE.

Comrade H. A. Goff was elected chairman and Comrade S. Schulberg vice-

town on a three days' agitation tour, was present. In a few words he showed the necessity of all party members located beyond reach of the DAHLY PEO-PLE warking with might and main for the WEEKLY PEOPLE. Not only because the large circulation of the WEEKLY would strengthen the DAI-LY, but wherever the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE was the largest,

there the party membership was most intrepid, being best grounded on scientific, class-conscious Socialism.

After a good deal of earnest discussion by the comrades, a motion prevailed which pledged all the members of the Socialism. of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance in Alsiegheny county to do their utmost in getting new subscribers for the WEEK-LY PEOPLE.

A general meeting of all the members of the Party and the Alliance will be held on the fourth Sunday, at 8 p. m., of every other month at the county head-quarters to compare notes, and find out which courade and Branch got the most subscribers.

subscribers.

The second general meeting will be held March 24th. Besides discussing the welfare of our official organs other basiness of importance will be trans-A Press committee was elected.

posed of Phonas Lawrey, John R. Rost and S. Schulberg. This committee is to gather news for the DAILY PEOPLE in Alleghedy county.

The meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Socialist Labor Party and its DAILY PEOPLE.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-If an or-

Pittsburg, Pa., February 13.

As to Organizing Stenographers

ganization of stenographers is necessary in Cincinnati, how much more so here, in New York city? It is almost needless to say that stenographers constitute a very large part of the wage workers. At present the market is overcrowded there are no prospects of a future better condition. The poor must live; the capcondition. The poor must live; the cap italist cannot do the work himself; there italist cannot do the work himself; therefore, "charitable institutions" are provided which turn out 100 "perfect stemographere" a month. As a result the supply is greater than the demand and labor is cheap. The stemographers follow in exactly the same economic line as every other wage slave, and yet they are the slowest to realize this truth. From year to year, as "OUR" country grows richer and richer, and "WE" become more "civilizes and PROSPER-OUS," the wages of the stemographer, as well as the wages of every other kind of worker, decreases.

worker, decreases.

Taking into consideration the above facts, the question arises: Why don't the stenographers organize? The reason is simple. They do not consider them-selves as "common laborers," and look with contempt at their brothers with the believe themselves to be on an equal with their employers, not stopping to take into account the wages and washes their middy brains in some

of its logical waters,
N. BERKOWITZ, 80 Monroe st., New York City. New York, February 6.

A Timely Warning.

A timely Warning,

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Upon go; ing to my newsdealer the other day for my copy of the DAILY PEOPLE, he informed me that he had not received any copies that day. The next day he repeated the same story and added that he understood the paper had ceased publication. I told him that the paper had not suspended, and as I purchase considerable from him in the way of magazines, etc.. I gave him to understand that if he did not get the paper for me he would lose my patronage. He had the paper the next day. He would not tell where he got his information that the paper had ceased publication. I write this to warn DAILY PEOPLE readers not to be put off by any such yarns as were tried upon me.

New York, February 9.

(This as not the first report that has

(This is not the first report that has reached this office of instances such as the above. Readers of the DAILY PEOPLE should take timely warning and see that their demand for the DAILY PEOPLE is complied with. The Labor Fakir brigade, crookdom in general, feeis the teeth of the buzz-saw, and seeks to arrest it. All in vain-Editor DAILY PEOPLE.)

Improvement Fund for the "Socialitsische Arbeiter Zeitung."

Previously acknowledged.....\$19.00

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Cor spandents.

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

O.F., COLLMBUS, O.—The matter is acceptable. Will appear in the correspondence column rext week. It may be a question whether such matter is not taking 100 mset potice of that alleged Socialist body, the Social Democracy. Not necessarily so, Each communication has to be considered on its own merits. Moreover it is well worth the while to give the news, so as to contrast the steadheest of the S.L.P. with the shifting sand qualities of its imitators.

J.G. BROOKLYN N.Y.—There is no book

the shifting sand qualities of its lmitators.

J.G., BROOKLYN, N.Y.—There is no book on the subject. The files of this paper would have to be consulted to get an approximately full list. Speaking from numbers, the following great strikes were broken by the military: The Brooklyn trolleymen's strike; the Huffalo switchmen's strike, in '92; the Idaho miners' sprike, in '91 and in '90; the Chicago radironders' strike in '94; the miners' strike at Hazleton, Pa.; the miners' and radironders' strike of 1877, in Pennsylvania; the Ironworkers' strike of Homestead, 'Pa., in '92. These should do.

A.S.R., COLUMBUS, O.—Take no heed of

AS B., COLUMBUS, O.—Take no heed of that gentry. The college professor is the devoted policeman of economic orthodoxy. GAT. NEW YORK.—You may now ex-pect any day to see in the London. Eng., "Justice" a notice like this: "Next week we shall have a letter from Conrade Mrs. Nation of Topeka, Kaussa". Fresk, like ash-barrel refuse, gather readily in the same depository.

depository.

1. D., SOMERVILLE, MASS.—We know of no new glass house going up in Brooklys.

O.T. CAMDEN, N.J.—The matter was received. It is, 'towyer, so voluminous that time has not yet been found to pass upon

it.

O.W., TRENTON, N.J.—You, as a German, would now enjoy reading the reports of the cigarmakers' strike that appeared in the "Volkszeitung." It was a foul-mouthed organ of the Organized Scanbery that was keeping the men out and scooping in strike contributious, after the strike was known to be hopelessly lest. Any day you are in town, drop in and we shall show you the "Volkszeitung" file. But that is nothing new. The paper is a "pessiness" labor paper.

"TED." TRO), N.1.—The capture is substantially chase-conscious. Occasionally you find a sentimentalist whose language and action are not in the interest of capitalism, but whenever the issue affects the working-class, all such sentimentality drops.

W. W. EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, -- For kind words thanks. It must be self-evident up also matters concerning tactics, scores of kindred and live topics arise; and then the paper and movement become a live affair, Hence it is that the S.L.P. and the organ are the live entities that you see, and hence also their freedom from being a roosting place for freaks.

L.R., ST. LOUIS, MO:—Quite a number of last year's Social Democrats are now on the stool of repentance. All the sensible ones will join the S.L.P.

ones will Join the S.L.P.

F.E.S., NofkWICH, ONT.—You cannot make us be leve that your condemnation of this paper's attitude with regard to your laise Queen is prompted by anything but habit of thought. You are not exerting your thinking powers. There is nothing to prevent "a good. Christian and kindhearted" severeign from resigning, if that sovereign's office is such that its surrounding magnates have the power to outrage humanity under the sovereign's name, and promoting their inhumanity by the prestige of the sovereign.

F.H., SHERWOODSVILLE, O.—There is no provision in law, either Federal or State, on the suddect. If elected, the candidate can take bis office.

J.F., YONKERS, N.Y.—There is no chance whatever for the Comrade to get away in March.

F.S., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Notices of raffles and the like expose a paper to being detained in the Post Office. For this reason this paper excludes all such notices.

this paper excludes all such notices.

C.S., CHELSEA, MASS.—To argue, it is essential that the cogs of a man's thinking machinery be sfrong, so as to enable him to reason. Yes, indeed, Socialism is against the interests of the capitalists, and so is anti-immigration. You would be right in calling us "stupid" if, after we declare that anti-immigration is against the interests of capitalists, and that, therefore, it is folly to expect capitalist parties to stop lumnigration, we were then to turn around and expect capitalist parties to introduce Socialism. That would be stupid. But it so happens that we don't do that. Just because capitalist interests are hostile to Socialism, the Socialists do not expect in stupid from capitalist parties, any more than they expect capitalist parties, any more than they expect capitalist parties, any more than they expect capitalist parties to stop lumnigration, and the Socialists have set up the Socialist labor Party. Don't be so quick in stinging about the word "stupid." You

E.C., ST. PAUL, MINN.—The Union is an organization against the exploiter, the capitalist. All Vinion regulations are against the exploiter. The DAILY PROPLE members engaged in bringing out the paper. But it does not pay such wages. It cannot. If it were to, the paper, a colossal undertaking, would die. That is known to the Party members, who work on the paper; and consequently, they do not propose to exact from their own, the DAILY PEO-PILE, a paper against the exploiter, the terms they would exact against an exploiter. For the same reason that to work for a capitalist below Union rates is a senb-trick, it would be a scal's trick for Party members to demand wages that would kill the Party press. engaged in bringing out the

F.W., COLLEGE POINT, N.Y.—There are lots of Instances of the "Volkszeltung" having been bribed by the Labor Fakirs, apart from its taking money for capitalist political advertisements. An instance in point is the "Bine Label" of the Cigar Makers' International Union. For the sake of the money which that advertisement brings in the "Volkszeltung" whoops it up for the fakirs, who have the bestowing of the advertisement, and helps to cheat the rank and file.

C.L.D., WATERBURY, CONN. — The Democratic party did not dare to make much noise about the Boer war because our Democratic as well as Republican capital-ists are honeycombed with Band mine stock.

stock.

M.H., CHICAGO, ILL.—Can't share your view on the subject. The Milwaukee "Wahrheit" does reflect conditions in the S.D.C. That the light it sheds is correct appeara even from a cursory look of the report of the recent Chicago convention published in the "Social Democratic Herald." More than one passage in that report betrays conscious shakiness. In several passages it "talks at people."

D. C. NEW YORK.—Just answer this to you deny that the "lev. D. etc. Bligs" once had a paper called "The Dawn," in which horoscopes an, the like switche were given place on the editorial page, price \$5 per swindie. Yes or no?

ANONYMOUS, CANTON, O.—In consid-

ische Arbeiter Zeitung."

ously ncknowledged \$19.00
on Schenectady 5.00
rahenbucht, Chicago, Ill. 1.00
is Mathews, Collinwood, O. 1.00
is District Branch, Section
reland, O. 5.00
ra Letrobe, Pa. 5.00
ra Peoria, Ill. 5.00
ra Peoria, Ill. 5.00
RICHARD KOPPEL

\$5 per swindle. Yes or no?

ANONYMOUS, CANTON, O.—In emisióeration that "Valentines" are conventional
ly anonymous, the rule for to notice about,
mous communications need not be observed
in your case. Your Valentine has been enjoyed greatly. It is shown to all our visitors, and each feels happy thereat. Few
things in a fight give greater pleasure than
to see an enemy furious, impotent in his
fury, and bereft of his head. Send us
more. The more of such things we get, all
the greater is our enthusiasm in lashing
irents-crookdom and crook-freekdom; they
are evidences that every shot we fire hits
bestir-ava.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-'2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's liter-'26 New Heade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Nortick - The technical reasons to Party autonicements and go in that are not in this office y Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee,

Regular meeting was held on Friday. February 15th at the DAILY PROPLET building, Alcont, Eber Forbes and Ru-

dolph Katz. Excused.

August Gilhaus in the chair.

Recepts for week ending Pehruary
9th, 8872%. Distansements, 891.50. Ele-

er Forbes elected as trensurer.

Semi-annual report of the Workmen's Gratiot avenue, on Monday, Feb. 25, lat

Publishing Association received and places 8 p. m.

Financial report from the Unber News Company received, placed on file, and a sub-committee of Heavy Kwhn and Julias Hammer elected to confer with Julian Pierce, manager.

Reports of agitation work received from R. Popin and W. S. Dalton. Section San Francisco, Gal., sends semi-aminal report; reports election of officers and intense activity in axitation

and spreading of party press and Social-Section Providences reports that funds are being raised to keep an organizer in

the field.

Scattle, Wash, reports the manimous expulsion of E. T. Kingsley and Claude J. Knights, and the election of G. E. T. Akin, as organizer, Also sends semi-annual report.

Sections report the receipt and prompt retain of eliminations from "Butsch er, National Secretary, etc."

JULIUS HAMMER.

Recording Secretary.

The committee in charge of the vaude-ville concert of the Rhode Island State Committee desires to call the intention of all the comrades to the fact that the Concert will positively take clare on. Thursday evening, Pebruary 21, in Music. Ball. Providence. The date originally set, Pebruary 12, had befor let to two different parties, through a mistake on the part of the isnitor, and as the other naties had never each or well as well as written. lace on ccurrent with which to clinch their claim, we were of necessity oblized to make the committee have worked hard to prepare and Weekly PEOPLE are invited a pregna that would be enjoyable to all ROBERT W .STEVEN who attent, and the following array of talent speaks for itself: Miss. Δ. Pauline Baxter, reader, lead-

ing lady for the late Frank Mayo. Miss. San'age, violinist; Robert J. Casey, baritone soloist; Richard Palmer, tenm seloist; Walter Natt, "The Geor-gia Ractimes in Parade;" Carcietto, gro-tesque acrobat and dancerg Walter Natt. tesque nerochal and daneser Walter Natt, in somes up-to-date; John B. Mull, "Just a Little Jew;" Bert Clare, character somes; Walter Kenns, comedian; Walty Phillips, "Weary Wilhe from Woon-feeket;" Carr and Clare, vecalists; Profesor Elenest Woerelt, pusical director, We have gone to coasiderable expense

in engaging a large half in the center of the city in order to make it convenient for couragles outside of Providence and it is hoped that the out-of-town committee will raily in goodly numbers on this and once more prove their leyoccasion, and once alty to the party.

There is no doubt whatever that the affair will be a success from an artistic standpoint, but it will require the com-bined efforts of all the contrades to make it 5 financial success. The mere attendance will not suffice; each one must dispose of as many tickets as possible, and cideavor to fill the hall. The price, twenty-five cents to all parts of the hall, Is reasonable enough, and the program is one that should commend itself to all classes of amusement lovers. Let us try to make this affair a rousing success, that it may become an annual feature of the party work in Rhode Island. R. F. HUNT,

For R. I. State Com.

Peekskiit Nominations.

Gn Thursday, Feb. 14, Section Peckskill held a manicipal convention and naminated the following ticket: For President of the village, Alden W.

For Trustee, District 1, Gilbert Me-Avey. For Trustee, District 2, McClelland

For Treasurge, Oscar B. bent:

For Assessor, Alexander L. Lent, For Water Commissioners, Chas.

Zelot, John Lent.

As an address to the voters, the resolutions adopted by Section Cleveland, O., were could and ordered printed in the village papers.

Cigarmakers' Excelsior Alliance, L. A.

249, S. T. & L. A.

LONDON, ONT., Feb. 16.-L. A.

249. Cigarmakers' Excelsion Alliance, elected the following officers for the ensuing term; Cor. Sec., H. Wheateroft; Fin. Sec., O. Has krove; Treas., G. Bryce; Sargeantsat-Arms, R. G. Carroll; Auditing Committée-J. Costello, R. Carroll, J. Merrifield; Grievance Committee-Fi. Maule, 6, Bryce, Cigarmakers' Excelsior Alliance, L. A.

249, S. T. & L. An meets on the 2d and 4th Friday of every month at S. L. P. Hall, No. 2207 Dundas street. H. WHEATCROFT, See'y.

PITTSBURG PA., ATTENTION!

Schedule of Agitation Meetings Arranged

The agiention committee has ranged for this series of lectures to be delivered; at our headquarters, 431 Smithfeld street, Pittsberg, Pa.; Sanday, February 24, S. Schulberg, Sunday, February 24.-S. Sch Subject: "The Working Class.".

by the Section -.

unday, March 3. Valentine Remmel bject: "The Class Struggle." Sanday, March 10 James McCon-ll, Subject; "The Socialist Republic." Sunday, March 17 .- John R. Boot,

Subject: "Socialism from Utopia to Sci-

Sunday, March 24.-D. E. Gilchrist, subject: "The Pure and Simple Trades Subject: Union." Sunday, March 31.-Wm. J. Eberle,

Subject: "The Socialist Trade and Labor

Alliance."
Sunday, April 7.—Geo, A. Brown,
Subjects "Methods and Tactics."
Sunday, April 14.—H. A. Goff Sr.,
Subject: "The Corruption of the Capitalist Parties.

Sunday, April 21.—John F. Taylor, Subject: "The Socialist Labor Party." JAS, McCONNELL. JOHN F. TAYLOR, S. SCHULBERG. Agitation Committee.

Call for Detroit Convention.

The Socialist Labor Party of Detroit. Mich., will hold a mass convention of Party members in Mannebach's Hal., 273

The convention is for the purpose of nominating one candidate for Judge Supreme Court, and two Regents for the University.

Every comrade should attend. M. MEYFR, Seey.
State Central Committee, S.L.P.
Detroit, Mich Feb. 18.

Section Hamilton, Onio,

Section Hamilton has elected officers as

Organizer-A. Steiger. Financial secretary-Ben Hilbert. Recording Secretary-L, Herzog, Treasurer- Frank Ferber, Literary agent-J. H. Nordholt. Auditing Committee-J. Rooke, J. Steiger, P. Ferber.

Chicago, Ill. .

Section Chicago, S. L. P., has organized a class for the purpose of studying the science of Socialism as laid down by Karl Marx in his "Capital."

The class meets every second, fourth and fifth Monday evening at 3128 Wentworth avenue. All comrades and sempathizers are cordially invited to join, and, as there are no does or cost to its p embers, we arge all to enroll themselves us members.

Baltimore, Md.

Section Baltimore, S. L. P., will hold the part of the lantor, and as the other its keyt meeting February 17 at 8 p. parties had a price claim, and a written in,, instead of in the morning. Meetings will be held hereafter every two weeks at the Labor Lyceum, 1011, 1013 East we were of necessity oblized to make the at the Labor Lycyan, to best of it, and postpone the event. The Raitimore street. Readers of the Daily best of it, and postpone the event. ROBERT W STEVENS.

Organizer.

Peoria, Ill.

Convention for township nominations will be held February 23rd, 8 p. m. Convention for city nominations will be held March 2nd, S p. m. Comrades be n force. For Section Peoria, CARL KOECHLIN, Sec'y.

Philadelphians Attention.

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

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

S. L. P. & S. T. & L. A. Secretaries . Take Notice.

Secretaries of S. L. P. Sections and of Secretaries of Secret of industrial interest, such as reports of strikes, ho cotts, lockouts, etc., to the DAHLY PEOPLE.

Reports of meetings should be sent in at the carliest possible moment and ports of other matters at stated in-

Tickets for the DAILY PEOPLE Festival, to be held on March 17, at the Grand Central Paiace, are now in the hands of the undersigned, and the Orsham by the creation of a Grindstone at once seeme a supply for their at once secure a supply for their re-spective organizations.

L. ABELSON, Organizer, 2-6 New Reade St., Manhattan,

Resolutions of Sym a by.

WHERMAS, In the death of Daniel F. Muliane, his family lost a dutiful husband and a loving father and this local an carnes; worker, a good comrade and a charter namber, be it RESOLVED, By the members of Lo-

ea! Albance 330, S. T. & L. A., in regular session assembled, that we express our sthere sympathy to the family of Daniel F. Mallane in their great affliction and we mourn with them in the loss they have sustained in their sad bereavement; and be it further

RESOLVED. That a copy of these res obtains he sent to the DAILY PEO-PLE for publication, a copy to the famto of Mullane, and a copy spread over the minutes of this meeting of Salem Mixed Alliance, Local 330, S. T. & L. A. February 16, 1901.

S conds the Motion.

I wish to second the proposition of R. H. B. with regard to increasing the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE. This is the best season to seeme sub-dribers, for the reason that the again-ion thus conducted will have time to bear fruit by the next election. If every reader will make an effort at once, we an easily double the circulation of the WEEKLY. Those who for any reason and it impossible to go new renders could do their part by paying for a subactivation to be sent to some intelligent workingman in their locality.

Begin the work to-day and let us se what the concerted action of the WEEK Y PEOPLE readers or a accomplish

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 19.

* NEWS FROM *

THE FIELD OF LABOR. THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

In the Fell of Canital, during the post week, the most striking manifestaions of its activity were shown in the power and ramifications of the Standard lines of this Scientry. According to re-Oil Courany, the consolidations of rail- ports, the number of men who will be rouls, and the concentration going on in other industrial directions. The National Bank statement during

the past week showed deposits in New York City of one thousand and eleven millions of dollars in round figures. Of this amount 317 rd-lions, or almost ope third, is deposited in the seven national backs controlled by the Sandard Oil Company. It is calcu-lated that it will require at least \$250. \$600.656 to l'eat, or to provide the capital new steel combine, in which John Rockefeller the head of the Standar'l Oil Company is deeply intensified. In other vorte, then, the deposits of the National Banks are so great that they alone could provide the capital necessary to the success of the greatest combine ever finan-ciered. But the Standard Oil Company tougnates evidently desire to improve up-on this state of affairs; they most likely want all the deposits as they want all Colonial Bank will open a new branch in a few weeks. This will be the fourth tranch this bank has opened since its association with the Hanover National Bank, which is controlled by Standard Oil magnates, On Thursday last the New York Glu-

struct a railway south from the coal future string a railway south from the coal fedlis to the international boundaries. It was started that Mr. Hill was a ring in conjunction with the Standard Oil Company, in an endegyor to secure control to become coast to the denand. The between the Guggenheim interests, and the Standard Oil Company interests for the control of the silver or smeiting reast. The power and ramifications of this that fellowing the creation of a trust in one line, there will come a trust of trusts

la many lines of industry. After the Standard Oil Co., the railroad consolidations merit our affection. Reliable authorities state that the increase in the number of railroad consolidations since the Jeginning of the year astounding. These consolidations embrace small railroads and large systems alike. This the DAILY PEOPLE will show in a future article. Their effect upon the labor question, may be gathered from a resume of the displacement that they will effect, that is contained in the Field of Labor

During the week the Goulds acquired the New Orleans and Northwestern system, which will be made a part of the Iron Mountain system. They also acquired the St. Louis and San Francisco, which will be merged in the Southwest system. The Baltimere & Lehigh Railroad and the York Southern combined, and formed the Maryland and Pennsylvania, with \$7,000,-000 capital, The New York Central absorbed the Delaware and Hidson. The Southern Railway may absorb the Me and Western merge. The Harriman Syndicate is after the Chicago Great Western, and is likely to get it. The Governor of the Pennsylvania road to increase its capital; so some absorptions by that comconsolidations of railroads now that the Indiana Senate has passed the Joss Rail-

quarries of five Lake Huron towns, having a capacity of 1,000,000 grindstones number ally. Then came successively a collar and cuff trust, including all but five manufacturers at Troy, N. T., capital \$20,000,000; a tile combine at Providence, R. L. including three companies, and \$3,000,000 capital. A drog store trust, including capital. A drog store trust, including retail drug stores in Chicago, and incorporated as the Darrbora Chemical Co. This is organized in organized to organize of the district messenger lays of the district messenger lays of the legs of a swimmer. In three days at the legs of a swimmer, in three days he had received enough apples to store, who had their uses unges are the fruit store which he was starting, and as was olighly to consign much of National Pharmaceuthal Associator, come This is organized in organized to the National Chermacourleal Association, con-

output for Southern trade. The Lestershire Manufacturing Co₂ of Lester-hire.
N. Y., one of the largest boot and shoe
manufacturers; bought out the Weed tannery of Binghampton, N. Y., in order
to be independent of the Leather Trust.
This company intends to build a factory
at Union, nine miles below Binghampton. at Union, nine miles below Binghampton, with a capacity of 20,000 pairs of shoes The Leather Trust, on the other in Chainnait for the manufacture of An immense strike of the bundles patent leather enamel goods, thus getting traces and structural steel workers in probable in Pittching on April 1. The Chainel Hallicont uses, especially hand, is going to build a larger factory

Humors have been revived once more that the leading straw boards and lox concerns at Chicago will consolidate with the American Strawboard Co., better granted a new wage-shale, involving in known as "the Strawboard Trust." crease of wages and decrease of hours known as "the Strawboard Trust." witness, as great and, most possibly, clamoring for a reduction of hours and greater consolidations. Not a day passes without them. They are the unfailing outgrowth of capitalism, and the tegin; ning of Socialism.

M NEWS FROM M

In the Field of Labor during the week the fact of greatest significance that oc-curred was the reported displacement of labor on the-consolidated railroad men; the manufacturers to have the right ber of drammers repleted idle by the concentration of industry some four years ago, when it was found that these gentlemen were of less importance to industry. especially trustified industry, than they the men. Such are the settlements a large number of them suddenly found themselves without employment.

On the railroads it is estimated that from 20,000 to 75,000 men, many of whom ne-cupy very high and important positions, as well as "the mere" ware slave, will trine that labor means no risks in produc have to go. The railroads are constantly tion and distribution; and that the her of displaced men recorded above is likely to be exceeded.

likely to be exceeded. This saving of labor by consolidations is in keeping with the many instances of the same, chronicled in this column. It but demonstrates anew the Socialist contention that with her used concentration, industry can be conducted with less labor and fricmunity -- when the community see fit to industry is conducted by numerous, iso-inted and small concerns.

The railreas will henceforth be able to do a greater volume of business at a com-

paratively less labor east.

Next to these consolidations, shutcose Company with a capital of \$1,000. downs, owing to overgroduction and the 000 was incorporated by Standard Oil necessity of curtailment, are usest significant. On the proceeding day it was announced that J. J. Hill was after the tion is heard with increased frequency control of the Crows Nest (Canada), Coal movadays, and prognest rates wides prend Company, which has a charter to coal industrial trouble in the not very distant

of the Canadian coal fields. Then came the news that J. Pierpont Morgan—the right of the new start J. Pierpont Morgan—the right of the new steal combine, in which Mr. Recke'eller figures so prompleyers; while the Southern Cetton Spininently—was after independent steel and iron plants at Fronten. Olio and Ashville.

Ky. Finally came the news of the clash between the Compact of the clash in reference. in other words, to meet overproduction in the other branches of the Southern cotton industry, the result of which will also affect purry thorsands. In addition to this, distinct a and reduced working time are courring in other industries. The labor and capital into a closer relation Hartford Machine Serew Co., in the city and better understanding."

Superintendent Rlair had not yet arguer than the students were shown.

ploted on the Cunary Line to a late of the latest placed on the Cunary Line to a collection of holiday pay, from 45 to 30 cents an hour, owing to the large number of unenplayed ready to take their situations charge. "With the first cold wind the

perfect work to a shop committee, as, a or back to friends. check on the fines system and favorites "Yesterday and to-day we have been ism; in this city, where the Wine Frame jammed full. Night before last I thought Makers want a recognition of their union, better conditions and better whiges; one hundred pants makers struck rather than pay twenty-five cents for the electricity very busy. We hope for warmer-weanecessary to operate their anchines. The Dock Builders have struck again, after winning a "Mishell" victory; their enplayers having granted all their demands jobs were called out once more to win

on Thesday, while it only took them to Friday to see that they did not live up to them, so the men on three out of four the "victory" already won. The breaker boys in the Linge Cliff colliery, Wilkesbarre, Pas, struck against the barsh treatent of the breaker bess, causing the mine to shut down, In Paris, France, the dressmakers have gone on a strike of formidable proportions, for fixed wages, shown by the creation of a Grindstone instead of piece work. Strikes were Trust at Cleveland, Ohio. This co abine instead of piece work. Strikes were has a capital of \$5,00,000 and includes the of Typographical Union 13, ranking woaverted in Baston, where the wage scale of Typographical Union 13, ranking women's wages equal to ments was accepted without any general opperation. In Pittsburg, where the surface our enadoves desired the reinstatement of two discharged men, a compromise caded the trouble. The only stike won was that trouble. The only stike won was that

National Chermaceuth at Association, the posed mostly of tetailers who want to regulate jobbers and manufacturers. A timer Collectes of C. Pardes & Co. at timer Collectes of C. Pardes & Co. at Hazleton, Pa. Eight hundred and thirty-man and large strack against five men and boys struck the discharge of two men, of Ohio, and known as the State Cooperage Association; capital not given. A merging of the Brooklyn and the We do an Cooperage Companies, of Brooklyn, also took place.

The Tin Can Trust fought out the Louisville Can Co. and will, increase its output for Southern trade. The Lester-

cents weekly, has now spread to ever silk mill in the Luckawanna Valley, P. Every one of the mills is idle, and 4,500 strikers are new out.

An immense strike of the building

produble in Paytourg on April 1. Inc.
Jersey Central Radicard need, especially
the learness, are again dissatisfied. On
Saturday, Jan. 23, it was announced
that the employees of this road had been The brakemen, however, are again

increased mileage pay.

Two large strikes were ended last week, the Chicago Building Trailes and week, the Chicago Eniking Trades and among your German friends and acquaint the Foundrymen's strike, the first of

one year, the second of eight months, duration. The Chicago strike resulted in the abolition of the Building Trades Council, the sympathetic stake, the regulation of apprentices, the limitation of the america of a day's work, the use of material or tools, except prison-made, and the freedom of foreman from his trade inion regulations-in fact, the abolition of those measures which make pure and simplesion powerful and prevent the eta players from taking undue advantage of them. All-strikes to be settled by arbitration without stoppage of work is the traine eard. In the settlement of the Foundrymen's strike, the arbitrary linitialen of output is surrendered by the

Such advantages are the key to the

During the course of the was the usual families that occur to labor in the performance of those tasks that makes capital strong and arrogant undergoing closer consolidation, and in are only incurred by capital. Capital the course of time even the highest number of only subjects labor to conditions it which the lives of the laborers at destroyed; but it creates those tions in which the destruction of life i

nother enhanced.
In Budapest, Hungary, the conditions there have created large numbers of unemployed, who prended the streets de manding "Work or Bread," They were fed on the "lead, diet," that is, they were shot down by the military authorities.

Taking all in all, the week past was

not a good one for labor.

PRACTICING AN THE POOR.

Columbia College Students Lollingly Wish to Observe Effects of Cold Weather,

Three young men called at the City Looking House, at First avertue and Twenty-plain! street, early yesterday morning, and asked to see Seperinter. dent Blair, of the Outdoor Poor Deparment. They were well dressed, and their prosperous appearance was in such great contrast to that of the usual caller that the man at the dior was astonished.

"We are studying types," explained one of the young men. "We are students at Columbia, and have been asked to investigate the effect of the extreme cold on the poorer classes."

on the poore classes.

"The result of which will also upany thousands. In addition to listing a and reduced working time curring in other industries. The labor and capital into a closer relation

of that name, declaring a a number of corporate learning and not yet acceptable condendates. The Hillinger & Fixed, but the gaments were shown for drop forging, reduced the working plenty of material for study. There were time one day and a half a week, owing loops and men in the place, ranging from to slack orders. The lengthoremen cut-played on the Cunard Line dock, Pier 57. seventeen to cighty years of age, of all nationalities apparently, some black and

Strikes occurred during the week at Holyoke, Massi where compositors, pressure and freders ware a bloom schedule in the difference of the modern strength of the difference of the modern schedule in the modern instead of 10, in conformly with the schedule of the time of the establishment; at Paterson, N. J., where twenty-five silb schedule of the time of the establishment; them a lift, but they must not come more at Paterson, N. J., where twenty five silks than six or seven times. We keep the old weavers struck for the submission of implementation in they can be sent to the island

wold never get low stowed away: Uve been here ten years; burst was the worst Superintendent Blair is ther, and as quick as it comes we will be all right."

The trie of lavestigators thanked the attendant and went to Believue, where they were shown every courtesy. At the United Charities Building they found long line of applicants. One of the students said that they had

visited several of the sectarian charities on Thursday, and made a particuhar stedy of the Hebrew work lief on the East Side. They found every place crowled with applicants.

His Original Accumulation.

charged men, a compromise caded the trouble. The only strike won was that of the district messenger lays of the district messenger lays of the at the balt like a hungry shark of the lays of a swimmer. In three days

the back room.

He was glad enough to pay \$2 for the biggest, and, of course, he sold all of the other specimens. The advertising, too, inded to give him a big trade from th ourset, and from the proceeds of his near little scheme he was able to build up the most pretentions truit store in all the downtown district.—Chicago Chronicle.

Socialistische

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ballet 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.

the principles of Socialism to that point where they will

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 onti-GO TO WORK OR STARVE Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read the Data 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 limiting up, and when the time comes for the

FINAL 1EST OF Control of the working class must be educated, or mainteed, and disciplined. Educated the working class must be educated, or mainteen from victory. The FINAL TEST OF STRENGTH, organized, and disciplined, nothing can keep them from victory. The Daily People is this educating, organizing, and disciplining force. Every workings an and all other honest citizens should read it.

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THE DAILY PEOPLE,

Nos. 2 to 6 New Reade Street, St St New York City.

TO VOTERS OF ST. LOUIS.

The S. L. P. Urges Arm and Hammer for All Enemies.

Workingmen you will called upon to again use your elective franchise, April 2d, 1901,

Have you given the subject that con sideration due to the importance of the act. There are three political parties in the

field, each representing the interests of an economic and social class.

The Republican Party, composed of, and representing the powerful economic and social class. Plutocracy, have formulated a set of principles which, if adopted as the policy of government, will be of

great material gain to them. Hence their great efforts to get control

of the municipal government.

The Republican Party claims that their policy will add millions to the wealth of the city. They are redundant with promises to further schemes to this end, there can be no reasonable doubt of them keeping their promises.

Into whose pockets do they contem-

plate these millions to go?

Into the pockets of the workingmen? No. Physically, mentally and morally debauched, the large capitalist class can only see, feel or care for the grinding of surplus values from the sweat and blood of the working class.

The Democratic Party composed of and representing the middle-lower branch of the capitalist-class, the owners of small means of production-the small farmer, the small manufacturer. the small business man and trader-have designed in favor of a s t of principles, which if adopted, as the policy of gov-ernment, will, they think, maintain the present capitalist system of exploitation, and at the same time put such a check upon the large capitalists as will enable middle, class to scramble over the backs of the working class up to the econotaic and social status of plutocracy,

and become the dominant class.

The Républican and Democratic parties are but branches of the capitalist class, who, like a pack of wolves after a sheep, in a solid pack with one nim and purpose rush to the onslaught, but

quarrel over the rending of the hide. The Republican and Democratic parties are united in the cry " we want a business administration."

ties are united in the cry "we want a business administration."

What does this mean to the working class? It can be well illustrated by the government will be for the moleculating on the steps of the market place saw a lady, in passing, drop her parse. A man outified to MIL the creator of all values out it. a lady, in passing, drop her parse. A man pushed forward seized it, chowed his way through the crowd, approached the ady with a bow and 'Beg pardon, madam, here is your parse.' The old gentleman, somewhat astonised at the subject them and the subject to all the product of labor. The class which is, and income from the cafflest period, the very found that the content is a part of the set, kent. apparent honesty of the act, kept his eye on the man, but not us. It demands the unconditional sact close as the man watched the lady, der of the canitalist class, it not

purse. The gentleman approached the man and said: I noticed your honesty man and said. 'I noticed your honesty virtue of having possession of the mental returning that lady her purse. Such of production, all can stand erect in the an act, I assure you, is well appreciated."

'Ah! replies the man: 'I deserve no credit, I only followed the cictates of my own conscience. I am a member of the church and my religion tells me when Ifind a thing I must return it to the own-er.' 'But,' says, the old gentleman: 'I saw you put your hand in her pocket and rob her of the purse. 'Ah!' he ex-

"Business is the art of cheating." . The stock gaughler, business men and all other members of the exploiting capitalist class desire a government carried on in consonance with their profession, one based on fraul and cheating.

The future is reflected in the past When the Nashville was brought into your midst, that public sentiment in favor of conquests of foreign markets. would be aroused, the boargeois instinct of profits overcast all other considera-tions, a "business administration" had her anchor in mid stream that profits,

by the ferry company could be filched from, her owners, the public. Under a "business administration" we

have dark and muddy streets, and then sands of unemployed workingmen.

Under a combined Republican ad-Democratic, "business administration your contrades were murdered on Wash ington avenue.

And, for what were they murdered? For during to ask the Transit Co-pai, for scarce a tithe of what was to waskers by right.

The capitalist class by virtue of the political power—legislative, judicial an malitary—being in their possession, by

power far below its value, i. e., the e forced the price of the commodity of its production, the maintenance of i

In 1850 the working class owned too per cent of the wealth of the Units States; to-day it possesses less than the per cent, of the national wealth, and b ed the high salaried managers of large conferns.

Not satisfied with the amount of price values that could be wrung but the sweat, blood and hones of the writing class, they have rebbed it of its fee n e. accumulation. In the face of these facts they have

the effrontery to ask the werking class for its vote, that they may use the pelitical power to further degrade it. The fantastical Crambition party ! but a capitalist frenk and deserves

consideration as its power, to full the working people, by singing psalms of robbing them, is almost gone. Litewise the Populist party, has a ped 'salf' nto the bosom of its parti. Demo rate party, and its pow foot the working class with hyster rantings will soon be ended.

Scenting dauger the capitalist c Scenting dauger the capitalist character equisition on all their allied force. They have placed in the field the Social Democratic party, commanded by the "Labor Leutenants, pure and sing fakirs," lawyers and reform freaks, the purpose of side-tracking that porter of the laboring class that cannot driven into the capitalist shambles dress under the administration of

Under the administration of any or italist party you will suffer the and fale, nothing but misery and degrada-tion can fall to room. tion can fall to your lot.

The Socialist Labor Party, composite of wage workers, conscious of the last ests of their class, they and they also represent the working lass.

They have formulated a set of pr

Wage Workers, this is your

close as the man witched the lady.

"The man followed the lady until an epportunity offered whe he slipped his hand into her pocket and purioned the purse. The gentleman approached the way to the Socialist Republic where, it way to the Socialist Republic whe uttitude of freedom and a mar. Workingmen, consider your ove

terests, en uncipate yourselves fr-inslavery, sme your ballot to strike capitalism, the heast that is deve

the human race. Vete for an administration that I protect the interests of your class.
Vote the Socialist Labor Party the Join the Party, be an active member.

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