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NEW YORK, SATURDAY MARCH 23, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

THE PANAMA CANAL SYNDICATE AGAIN TO THE FRONT.

Porto Rico's Plaint for Justice Falls on a Deaf Ear—A Handy and Complaisant Supreme Court—Mr. Cooper's Trip Causing Worry—Doings of a Dull Week

(Special.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—A result that was foreshadowed in this column last week has begun to approach fulfillment in a manner that did not then seem probable. I refer to the attempt of the Panama canal syndicate to unload the abandoned de Lesseps ditch upon an all too complaisant Administration. Although Congress does not convene until next December, there are plenty of means in the fire already, and if the desires of a syndicate that is willing to spend two or three million dollars for the privilege of flooding the American people, can be gratified without awakening too great a popular outcry, there seems to be no reasonable doubt that they will be.

Any one who has watched the course of the Administration will have to admit that there is an ear to the ground there all the time. Of all the men who have occupied the Presidential chair, Mr. McKinley is most certainly the shrewdest, most capable and most unscrupulous politician. He is bound to have his own way. If it can be done, but, on the other hand, he is perfectly willing to sacrifice almost any of his pet schemes rather than lose the smallest part of his popularity. Perhaps the best instance of the diplomacy of Mr. McKinley is his selection of a scape-goat to take the blame for all his faults. Mr. Hanna is an exceedingly useful bit of household furniture in the White House—a sort of a combination piece, that in its time plays many parts, and can also be used as a bumper between the President and the stormy world without.

The matter of the Panama canal has gone so far that, Signor Silvela, the Colombian minister, has already submitted to Secretary Hay proposals for the acquisition by this Government of the route. If the purchase is made, it will be one of the most flagrant schemes of robbery ever perpetrated upon any government in the world.

With his ear still to the ground, William McKinley is listening for a response to his threat to force Cuba into line by force. So far, there has been none, but the Cubans themselves have shown a disposition to accept the inevitable, rather than provoke a useless and unfortunate conflict.

The Administration will assume the part of the "strong hand" just so long as there is no protest from American voters. That is why careful announcement of the plans of the Executive is always made through the press. Just as soon as he learns which way the wind is blowing, William of Canton acts accordingly.

Cuba is not alone in her grievances. Porto Rico too has her troubles. A delegation from that island called on the President this week to make a protest against the tax law recently passed by the legislature of "carpet baggers" that has been inflicted on our little West Indian colony.

This law—it is a law in name at least—provides that unless taxes are paid within nine months after the levy is made the party owing taxes may be sold out, and that without redress. In no section of the United States where the people have yet any share in the government would such a system of oppression be tolerated for an instant. But in Porto Rico, it is quite another story. The people are helpless in the clutches of "benevolent assimilation."

The object of the law is only too patent. It is intended for the benefit of certain sugar and tobacco interests, and by a wholesale forfeiture these trusts may be in a position to head off any native competition by the time the Porto Rican tariff expires. The President, it is reported, did not give a particularly favorable reception to the colonial delegation, and practically refused to interfere in the matter. The injustice of the law becomes the more pronounced when one takes into consideration the fact that there are at present only two million dollars in local currency in Porto Rico and that even the wealthiest of the native planters would find it difficult to raise the necessary cash in the extremely short space of time allowed by the measure.

The powers that be here have a very strong opinion in the Supreme Court. Of course no one would think of accusing the Supreme Court of "playing in" with Mr. McKinley and the imperial party—not at all—but, and there the matter remains. The fact that that body has held up its decisions in the Constitutional cases before it, is at least a strong indication that these friends of the Administration are correct who say that nothing will be done in regard to these cases until next fall.

Nor is this all their prophecy. It is said that when the Autumn comes the issue will be carefully avoided in the intricacies of Imperialism. Naturally, this is more or less semi-official gossip, but it has a solid foundation in fact, since it

is accepted seriously by those who are supposed to get their information from the inside.

Mr. Platt, of New York, gave another exhibition of his graceful versatility this week. Like snow before the ardent rays of summer sun his opposition to Sanger melted away, and a genial smile of satisfaction enlivened that classic countenance, so late the home of a frown of protest. But not until Mr. Platt visited the President could he see why Mr. Sanger's appointment should be made good. Afterwards he visited the President. Then he saw.

Representative Cooper and a few other members of the House are causing a great deal of worry in the White House by their proposed trip to Porto Rico and the Philippines. Mr. Cooper is not willing to accept MacArthur's despatches on their face value, and wants to find out for himself just what the real facts are. Mr. Cooper is chairman of the House Committee on Insular Affairs. When Congress meets in December he will probably have some extremely interesting material to present for the consideration of his fellow-members. And it may be safely said in advance that the trip will probably cost him his chairmanship.

Gorman's attempt to cut down the Republican vote in Maryland by the elimination of illiterates from suffrage is cutting both ways. Originally aimed at colored voters, it has been found that the proposed law will cause havoc in even Democratic quarters. Senator Applegarth, in the language of a fellow Senator, will be "put out of business" entirely should the law go into operation. The law is practically assured of passage, as it only remains for the House to concur in the Senate amendments. This will probably be done.

With the special sessions of the Senate adjourned, the President in Canton and Mr. Roosevelt out of town, the latter part of the week has been remarkably dull, politically. Mr. Gorman's Maryland situation has attracted some little attention, and so has the Senate situation in Nebraska. The latter seems to be practically unchanged. Both Roosevelt and Thompson have issued calls for a caucus tomorrow night, but it is unlikely if either will be held. A joint conference will probably be the result.

The nominations for both the long and the short terms will probably be made before the week is out, but the situation is too involved to permit of any guesses.

L.F.M.

ENGLISH IMMIGRATION.

English Capitalists Want Colonies Built Up.

LONDON, March 14.—At a meeting to-day of the British Women's Emigration Society Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, made an eloquent address, in which he advocated the purposes of the society—the sending of English women to the colonies—and recommended that the work be greatly expanded. He also recommended the raising of a special fund for the purpose of encouraging emigration of women to South Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain said he thought the time had arrived when the bulk of England's emigration should go to strengthen her own colonies. He pointed out that there were more than 1,000,000 more women than men in Great Britain. The natural result was that the extra women were debarr'd from the fulness of life here, and were jostling one another in the struggle for existence. On the other hand, in the colonies the disproportion between the male and female population was just the reverse. In South Africa everything had been stopped by the war, but he looked forward to a speedy return of a better state of affairs. When that time came there would be, in all human probability, an enormous development of that country such as South Africa had never seen. Great Britain would be sending thousands of her best and most energetic men there. It was not too much to say, declared Mr. Chamberlain, that the happiness of these men and the tone of the society there will depend largely on the emigration of women from England. He attached the utmost importance to this question, which, he said, had political as well as social consequences.

Mr. Chamberlain recommended the establishment of voluntary committees for the purpose of giving advice to women who were desirous of emigration, a work which, he declared, was worthy of the best traditions of Great Britain.

SHOEWORKERS GO BACK.

Driven by Hunger, They Surrender to Wichert & Gardiner.

The striking shoeworkers at Wichert & Gardiner's have gone back to work. They capitulated to hunger and the distress in their families. They go back at the terms imposed by the firm through their labor lieutenants, the Organized Seaberry that runs the "Independent" union. While unable to hold out longer, they go back more defiant and class-conscious than on the day they came out. They learned several lessons during their three weeks struggle and so did the firm and their labor lieutenants.

The firm hopes never again to have a strike conducted under such auspices as the one just ended. The Organized Seaberry comes out of the conflict badly wounded. They have lost forever the confidence of the men and the firm has lost faith in their ability to longer hoodwink the men.

TO S. L. P. SYMPATHIZERS

WHY THEY SHOULD JOIN AND BECOME ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE PARTY.

The Influence of Previous Environment. Old Party Machinery and Rule From the Top—S. L. P. Methods—The Member the Basis of Organization.

A great number of voters who vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket and read the DAILY PEOPLE are in no way connected with the Party organization. Many of these voters and sympathizers have never been brought in touch with the party organization, and many of them fail to see the necessity for connecting with the party.

This, no doubt, arises from the influence of a previous environment. In the capitalist parties the voter is entirely eliminated from the party machinery, and the machine, subsidized by the capitalist, seeks to it that the rank and file of the voters are kept in their legitimate "place"—that of voting cattle.

Aside from the machine, the only organization of the rank and file of the old party voters is the campaign clubs which spring into life a few weeks before election, and whose chief function is to parade and otherwise "whoop it up."

Even in that much lauded citadel of our Republican institutions—the primary—the machine holds imperious sway. In the capitalist parties all nominations, policies and "principles" emanate from the top. The party boss and his lieutenants are the direct representatives of the party and woe to any one rash enough to "buck the machine."

In the Socialist Labor Party all this is reversed. In this party the voter is the basis of the organization. Instead of being imposed upon the organization by a machine, every measure of importance must be referred to the party members to reject or adopt as they see fit. The officers of the party are elected to carry out the mandates of the party members, and all initiative beyond certain strictly defined limits is denied them; while the right of initiative by the party member is safeguarded at every point.

The Socialist Labor Party being a party of agitation must of necessity be constantly in the field expending its propaganda. With the Socialist Labor Party it is always campaign time. The hurrah campaign of dust throwing and buncombe, such as is carried on by the capitalist parties has no place in the Socialist Labor Party. That party has a serious and earnest work to perform, the work of first arousing the class-consciousness of the wage worker, next the work of drilling him into an intelligent soldier for the social revolution.

The Socialist Labor Party, for of and by the working class must look to that class and that class alone for the sinews wherewith to carry on its warfare against capitalism. This support can only be assured by the systematic organization of those who uphold the principles and tactics of the party into an intelligent and well disciplined body. From the dues system of the Socialist Labor Party and contributions to various funds the present income is not great, but as it is, no other organization in the country accomplishes so much with so little. The method of collecting dues is simple, yet so comprehensive that local, county, State and National divisions of the Party each receive their share of support.

Such being the party's source of income, those who vote the ticket but do not help in the party work cannot but realize how much more could be accomplished in the way of sending out agitators and organizers, besides increasing and making more effective the other methods of propaganda.

Every sympathizer who will consider the matter must surely come to the conclusion that it is incumbent upon him to join the organization and thus give aid and strength to the movement.

In this age when men associate together for all purposes, it would seem needless to point out the necessity for association in this movement. True the education of the American people has in political matters been all the other way, but this must be overcome. The capitalists tell us that "every American citizen is a practical politician," the reverse is true, and those who give utterance to the sentiment are the ones most interested in making it a lie.

The movement in every phase of its workings would be greatly quickened and benefited if but a fair proportion of the S. L. P. voters not now affiliated joined the organization. Added strength would enable us to do more and better propaganda work in less time than at present.

Some may excuse themselves for not joining by saying they prefer to make individual effort, but organized effort no matter how weak its resources may be is far more effective than individual effort be it ever so willing and resourceful.

If you desire further information upon this subject look up the nearest S. L. P. headquarters in your locality. If you are unable to locate and do not find it advertised in the DAILY PEOPLE write to Henry Kuhn, National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, whose office is at 2 to 6 Nevil Reade street, New York City.

THE "VOLKSZEITUNG" CASE.

'Tis Up at Last for Trial, After Its Having Dodged Nearly a Year and a Half.

The case started by the "Volkszeitung" on July 14, 1899, against the members of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, claiming that these comrades had no right to issue "The People," also claiming ownership in the paper came up, at last for trial, before Judge O'Gorman in Part 4 of the Supreme Court on Wednesday the 13th and lasted two days.

The first witness on the stand was Gottschalk, for the plaintiff.

The testimony of Mr. Gottschalk was to the effect that "The People" name and all, originated in the Board of Directors of the Volkszeitung Association; that the paper never received any contributions, to help sustain it, from the Party except during a few weeks in the campaign of '91, and that the Party was neither consulted nor any report made to it by the Board of the "Volkszeitung." With a view to substantiate his assertions, Mr. Gottschalk quoted repeatedly from the minutes of the Board. On cross-examination these three points suffered great damage. As to the name, "The People," having originated with the Board, Mr. Gottschalk could find no entry in the minutes to bear him out. As to the other two points, documents were presented to him, some bearing his own signature, and others being official reports of the "Volkszeitung," showing that reports were made to the Party, and that the Party contributed all along sums of money towards the support of "The People." Among the documents that the Party placed in evidence under the cross-examination of Mr. Gottschalk, was an entry in the minutes of a meeting of the Volkszeitung Publishing Association, recording the fact that a resolution was adopted three years ago, by which the Association went on record as being merely a Publishing Committee of the Party.

These more witnesses took the stand for the "Volkszeitung." Among them was one Albert Hoenig, who announced himself to be the mailing clerk of the concern. The gentleman was put on the stand to testify whether the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. was ever consulted by the Board of Directors, of the Association. The preposterousness and ridiculousness of such an employee's giving testimony on such a subject was duly appreciated, except by the Timboctooers, who looked unappreciative. The gentleman was quickly hustled off.

It took the Party's side only a little while to present the case. Its witnesses were Kuhn, De Leon and Fiebigler. The claims of the Association to the ownership of the paper were nailed mainly by documentary evidence, among these a series of Letter Box Answers, running all the way back to 1895, in which "The People" was authoritatively and expressly stated to be "owned and controlled by the Socialist Labor Party." These documents nailed the "Volkszeitung" witnesses on the pilory as frauds.

They stood in the light of claiming ownership of "The People," and yet of having for the term of over five years held out the paper to the public as S. L. P. property so as to get subs. Either they swore truthfully that they considered the paper their property, and then they were frauds to the public; or they were not frauds to the public, and then their testimony on the ownership of the paper was false. Infamy either way.

The Judge reserved his decision. Briefs will be surrendered as soon as copies of the stenographic minutes can be got. No decision is likely within several weeks.

WHIPPED AGAIN.

"Volkszeitung" Loses Another Timboctoo Appeal.

Last Saturday the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision throwing out an appeal made by the "Volkszeitung" from a decision rendered in the lower court.

This decision is not a decision in the case that was tried before Justice O'Gorman a few days previous. The decision on that trial, as previously announced, will not be due before several weeks. But the decision of the Appellate Division is connected with the case that was finally tried the previous week before Justice O'Gorman.

An accurate account of what the appeal was that the Appellate Division threw out would not help the lay mind to understand its legal significance. In order, however, to understand its typical Timboctoo characteristics, the following explanation may suffice. As DAILY PEOPLE readers know, while dodging for over a year and a half to try the case that it started against the Party for the ownership of "The People," and which finally came up before Justice O'Gorman, the "Volkszeitung" tried a series of fishy dodges in the courts. What its success was on that line, DAILY PEOPLE readers will remember. It was a series of routs suffered by the "Volkszeitung," and entailing upon it an aggregate loss of over \$2,500 in costs, disbursements, etc., paid to the Party. This appeal, taken to the Appellate Division, was the last and latest of these fishy dodges. It amounted to "wanting to eat your cake and yet have it"; after issuing execution upon a decision in the lower court, the Timboctooers found that did not work, and then tried an appeal—an absurd, besides being a fishy, proceeding. Of course, the appeal was not even argued. Upon motion of Benjamin Patterson, Esq., the Party's talented counsel, showing the preposterousness of appealing under such circumstances, the Appellate Division granted the motion and threw out the appeal with costs.

This last experience of the Timboctooers throws upon them the loss of over \$250. The printing alone of the case

SOME MORE ON NO. 7.

INSIDE INFORMATION ON THE WAYS OF PURE AND SIMPLETONISM.

Facts Are Pronounced "Personal Abuse" by Constitutional Slanderers—How a "20 Per Cent." Affect: a "Union-man's" Mind—"Union-Building Rider"—How an Anti-De Leonism Paper Was Started—"Kollege" Heiss, and What Thereby Hangs.

The "nobility" or clique of that duodecimo edition of the Muster-State, named the German-American Typographical No. 7, have been gnashing their teeth at what they please to call the unmeasured "personal" abuse upon them in recent issues of the DAILY PEOPLE. On the other hand, there is great rejoicing in the circles of those who have hitherto been browbeaten by the said arrogant clique, and unquestioned recognition of merit is bestowed upon the DAILY PEOPLE for its publication of my sketches. As to myself, I say: "To thee, thou brave DAILY PEOPLE, my warm thanks; thou hast caught the cry of a tortured heart, and made it reach the ears of those, who had no suspicion of what this 'muster-organization' or ours has achieved in its time."

"PERSONAL ABUSE."

No one can deny the truthfulness of the facts published in the DAILY PEOPLE on Typographical No. 7. Persons are closely connected with things. To describe such things without assailing persons is impossible. The preachers of morality in our No. 7 are well aware that they themselves never hesitate to attack the person of whomsoever opposes them, or violates their "laws."

Just now there appears in Philadelphia, under the protection of the German Typographical of that city, a paper named "Wahrheit." This "Wahrheit" contains personal attacks in great style upon the "seabs" on the boycotted "Philadelphia Demokrat." This is not forbidden by the statutes of a "pure and simple" Unionman. Why should it be forbidden to sketch the doings of the bell-weather in our No. 7?

BECKER ET AL. AND "O. O."

During the strike against the "Staats-Zeitung," this Union published a paper, "O. O." (Oswald Ottendorfer). In that paper, the "seabs" were treated to personal abuse. Among those dealing in such weapons was our "three times worthy" ex-President, Solomon Becker. To-day, this Unionman par excellence has made peace with the then "rogues," "secondhands," "traitors." That identical Solomon Becker was a participant in the personal attacks on Ottendorfer, "O. O." At the death of his "venerated chief," the identical Solomon Becker declared that Oswald Ottendorfer was an exemplary employer; and that, whenever a matter was sensibly submitted to him, he was easily convinced. The question comes: Why did this Becker, before the outbreak of the strike in the "Staats-Zeitung," neglect to speak sensibly with the gentleman? A year-long struggle might then have been avoided between No. 7 and Ottendorfer.

EFFECTS OF A 20 PER CENT.

What moral corruption prevails in the "souls" of this No. 7? After being kept for years off the crib of the "Staats-Zeitung," these same worthies bestow an honorable mention upon their worst enemy. This was done in the "Buch-drucker-Zeitung," the organ for "pure and simpleton" compositors, and edited by Hugo Miller. But this horrible mention is paid for, don't you forget it! Ottendorfer provided in his testament that, after his death, 20 per cent of the yearly income be paid to his "employees." There was great surprise when it was announced that this clause was applicable only to those employees, whose yearly earnings were fixed by the Trustees of the "Staats-Zeitung." Upon this announcement the cry went up: "Ottendorfer was an enemy of the workers." Since then the wind veered about. It has been decided that the faithful shall share in the said 20 per cent. Hence the cry now is: "Ottendorfer was a good boss," provided he was reasonably approached." All that in consideration of a share in the 20 per cent!

The bell-weather of No. 7 ever boasted of their loyalty to the Cause entrusted to them. For the sake of characterizing this loyalty—without twenty per cent—let it be mentioned in this place that the overwhelming majority of the compositors on the "Staats-Zeitung," among those who joined the Union, did not do so of their own free will, but upon orders of Mr. Ridder, the present manager of the "Staats-Zeitung." Even so, only a small fraction of these compositors are Union men to-day. At one time Ridder had great plans of a political nature. To carry them out, he needed a clear road among the workmen. Hence his order: "Apply for admission in the Union." And yet we find these worthies

cost over \$200; besides that, they have to pay the costs also, and swallow the mortification of making one more experience to the effect that Timboctoo notions of jurisprudence don't go down in America, and that least of all is the Fighting S. L. P. in a mood to submit to Timboctooism.

RIDDER A "UNION BUILDER."

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using hard words against the "Union wreckers," the De Leonites. THE "GROSS NEW YORKER ARBEITER-ZEITUNG."

Let us contemplate these anti-De Leonites a little closer. About two years ago a paper was established named "Gross New Yorker Arbeiter-Zeitung." Probably not one reader of the DAILY PEOPLE ever heard of this celebrated paper. It appeared "to the exclusion of the public;" its founders made it their object to give De Leonism its quietus. Carrot-headed Schleuter of the "Volkszeitung," a paragon of an Editor, not yet being quite ready to present arms to "Pure and Simpleton," men and other things were drummed together for the purpose of establishing a "genuine paper for genuine Union men."

Eight compositors and a half reported themselves ready to lend their full strength. A cigar-maker, who is himself rolled in a very wrapper, a brace of brewers, one musician, one white-washed painter, and, to keep the pack in fat, a physician, constituted the general staff of the "Army of the German Pure and Simpletons." Typographia No. 7 donated out of hand \$100. Thus they builded.

For Editor of this wondrous paper, a man was chosen with a well established reputation for a political chameleon. When he is out of funds, he is a Communist; when he has a job on some paper, issued by the Anarchists, he becomes an "Individualist," etc. In short, this man is a genius. In consideration of a weekly payment of \$15, he did a work that was simply inestimable. This, notwithstanding, the workmen who had to pay the paper got tired of shelling out \$15 a week for the pleasure of enabling their Editor to roll every day drunk as a fiddler in the gutters. In the meantime, money was becoming tight. A cheaper substitute had to be found.

UP STEPS "KOLLEGE" HEISS.

At about this time an event took place that throws a side light upon our No. 7. Among the enlisted in the struggle against De Leonism, there was a compositor employed on the "Staats-Zeitung" named Heiss. He was earning \$22.50 a week with the usual five nights work. Heiss was one of those who had worked as "seabs" on the "Staats-Zeitung," and who joined our ideal Union No. 7 at the command of Ridder. The income of \$22.50 was too small for this No. 7 man. Accordingly, he hit upon the plan of conducting a printing establishment as a side-dish. Repeatedly this Heiss was denounced before the Executive of No. 7. The Executive was, however, "unable to locate" the "moonshine printer" of Mr. Heiss, and thus Heiss's establishment flourished on. In two other instances, however, the blood-hound Juedel was considerably better informed.

The out-of-work member Schirdevan was charged with having set up a circular in his establishment. Forthwith Juedel had Schirdevan hauled up, suspended him from the list of the out-of-work-readers of the DAILY PEOPLE, and demanded severe measures. The same thing happened with another member, Winkler. In the case of Heiss, Juedel did not succeed in catching the criminal. Why?

Heiss was a zealous member of the Press Committee, and, of course, a fire-eating anti-De Leonite, that is, a spotless "Unionman." It so happened that Heiss had a brother. The two fell out. In a letter to Ridder, Heiss said that his brother had stolen types from the composing room of the "Staats-Zeitung," and read them in his "moonshine" establishment. Both these brothers were anti-De Leonites. Shortly upon this occurrence, Heiss undertook to bring out the "Gross New Yorker Arbeiter-Zeitung," which, however, with the assistance of the Doctor of medicine, was soon thereupon carried to its grave, not, however, before No. 7 had once more donated \$100, shortly before!

Is not this another proof that, in this patent Union No. 7, there are two measures? Pure and simpletons can do as they please, provided they are active against De Leonism. At all times appropriations of money are made when the object is to suppress the truth. He who has friends gets money; he who has none is robbed of the little that he has.

Yes, indeed, "Down with the Organized Seaberry!" JUNIUS.

New York, March 16.

PRISONERS MUTINY.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 19.—In the Kansas State penitentiary coal mine, at Lansing, 284 prisoners who went down into the mine on Monday morning, have mutinied and are holding fifteen guards as hostages.

They refuse to let the guards come to the surface until Warden Tomlinson promises to give them better food.

They threaten to kill the guards if their demands are not complied with.

Warden Tomlinson has refused to grant the demands.

Many complaints have been made by the prisoners because of the grade of food furnished them, and to this dissatisfaction has been added allegations of mistreatment. No outbreak was attempted, however, until the men, who had entered the mine, refused to return unless their demands were granted. They killed the mules used in the mines and are living on this meat.

There was great consternation this afternoon among the families of the guards who are held by the convicts.

All the penitentiary shops have been closed and the convicts have been locked in their cells in order to have all the guards in readiness for emergency to handle the convicts should they attempt to rush from the mines.

A GRAND SUCCESS.

THE DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL ECLIPSES PREVIOUS EFFORTS.

The Vast Auditorium Jammed With an Enthusiastic Audience—The Musical and Vandeville Program Thoroughly Enjoyed—The Bazz Saw Tableau Thoroughly Appreciated—Bazaar Well Patronized.

The DAILY PEOPLE Festival was a greater and grander success than its two predecessors.

When Naham Franko raised his baton to begin the rendition of the first number on the musical program, all the seats on the main floor of the vast auditorium were filled, while large numbers were standing on the side and in the rear. Before the concert had concluded the two balconies above were likewise jammed. In the language of the theatrical fraternity there was "Standing Room Only."

As seen from the stage the audience represented a solid mass of solid people, whose faces beamed with intelligence, pleasure and animation according as they were affected by the numbers of the long, varied and musical program. When the musical program was finished, the audience added to the qualities already mentioned, a hearty, boisterousness, a gaiety that made the Palace ring with laughter and delight.

The musical program, under the leadership of Naham Franko, was well rendered. While the renditions were at times a little short of the standards attained by the conductors at the preceding concerts it was on the whole very acceptable. Quite frequently the applause amounted to enthusiasm, and the feelings of delight occasioned were inexpressible.

The opening number, "THE FRIED-CHUTZ" was most happily chosen. Its inspiring music commanded the attention of the vast audience and enabled the orchestra to secure that hearing necessary to the successful rendering of the numbers that followed. The Faust Fantasia was played with fine feeling, calling to mind the many scenes of the opera. It was received with long and hearty applause. The introduction to Act III, of Lohengrin with fine, full tone and splendid precision. It, too, was well received. The Hungarian Dances, of Brahms, by their lightness and peculiarity of rhythm, called forth enthusiasm. But it remained for the violin solo—the Largo—to arouse rapturous applause. This number always so beautiful, possessing as it does such a dignity of movement, such a majesty of harmony was interpreted by Franko in a manner that appealed to the deep, devotional feeling of the audience present. It was listened to with rapt attention, and at its close called forth such a spontaneous and long continued applause, that it had to be repeated, when Franko played with greater feeling than at first. This was the only number that received such applause; it deserved it, as it was the musical gem of the program.

The overture to William Tell was next rendered. Its nature sounds descriptive of the Alpine Storms, its martial and inspiring music was well received, as was the prelude to the "Meister-singer," which was played with great dash and spirit. The Strauss waltz, which followed afforded, by its lightness, gaiety and irresistible rhythm, a good contrast to the Wagner number, with its massive harmonies that preceded.

The other numbers which followed were played in an acceptable manner. It may be said of the program as a whole that it was a little too heavy. More light pieces should have been interspersed. The Marchella was received with unbounded and unlimited enthusiasm, though it was not played with all the force and strength that the orchestra was capable of commanding.

The vanderlike show passed off well as did all the other features of the program.

The tableau representation of the "Bazz Saw" of the fighting S. L. P. brought forth a tremendous burst of applause. After the program was completed, dancing was the feature of the evening. That, with the bazaar, which was well taken care of by the Ladies' Auxiliary, kept the merry-makers till a late hour. The bazaar was well patronized. The Entertainment Committee will render periodic reports upon the affair until all of the financial matters are finally closed.

German Interests in China.

BERLIN, March 19.—During the course of the debate to-day, on the third reading of the budget, in the Reichstag, replying to Prince Bismark's criticisms of Count von Buelow's recent speech, that the Chancellor insisted too much on Germany's interests in Manchuria, and that Germany's interests would have suffered even if Kiao-Chow had not been leased, Count von Buelow said that Germany had the greatest interest in preventing friction between the Powers now negotiating in China. Moreover, in Eastern Asia, Germany had many interests to safeguard. In Shanghai province she had millions invested. Above all, Germany had to insist on adequate compensation being given for the murder of Baron von Ketteler.

A MODEL FACTORY.

NOW MACHINES CONTROL WORKERS,
AND LOOK AFTER THEM.

Washing Troughs and Reading Rooms,
Registry Clock, and Improved Ap-
pliances—Greed of the Capitalist Leads
Him to House His Help Well.

To all people wealth is indeed a sweet morsel, the sweeter when the method of obtaining it has in it no labor or much unpleasantness. Today, the factory is the center to which most hopes for such sweetness cluster, other opportunities being small in comparison.

There, when the announcement flares out, "that a new factory is to be established here," that will employ many hands," the saliva gaily trickles over the teeth of the large and small capitalists, the editors, doctors and other professionals—the lones and paraded hangers-on in general—in anticipation of the feast that labor is about to spread, hoping to get a seat, a hand-out, some bones or the crumbs left, as the case may be, and to sing the praise of the capitalist therefor, and to assist in smothering the fact that capital is only unpaid-for labor.

Franklin and Venanz counties in no respect differ from the rest, and when we state that, in spite of the increase of the city population, the county's population has from census to census been decreasing, it can be imagined what greeting awaited the announcement that "the Franklin Air Compressor Works" was to be erected.

When the works were finally opened for inspection, great was the fuss, and each little piece of paper "exclusively stated" the facts, and that "hundreds of citizens, from the prominent financiers down to the common laboring man," inspected the place, not forgetting to toss bouquets and large bunches of ruffs by "giving meretricious praise" to all the managers whose full names were inserted as frequently as possible.

Representing the interests of the wage-working class, the representative of the DAILY PEOPLE entered into the inspection also, and finds on a plot of three acres of ground, first, the "home of the manager," a roomy, modern two-story structure, fitted out to date in all details.

The office at the works, 100x40 feet, contains over 200 steel lockers, and a large wash trough, with hot and cold water, for the use of the employees, "where he can discard his street clothes and don his overalls, or vice versa, in the evening, and appear on the street as if he was coming from church instead of from a day's work."

Just what he would do with his classical three-story tin pal (since they don't carry them from church here as yet) is not stated. If not a treason to the flag, I suggest that it be discarded, and a red, white and blue dress suit case or music roll be substituted, without increasing his ability to discern the fact that he was skinned of just \$3-10.00 of his work-product during that blessed day.

In this building is also contained an automatic registering time clock that punches each individual's card at the exact time of starting and quitting.

Behind this building are the superintendent's office, the clerks' room and fireproof vault for drawings, etc. Above on the second floor, a draughting room for eight men and a foreman; also a room for the blue print press, and the photographers' dark room.

Last, but not least, is the men's assembly hall, for their exclusive use, where they can hold all kinds of meetings that they may be permitted to hold. It is needless to say, they will not be anything tending to promote class-consciousness or any other thing that does not further the economic interests of the owners—one firm only of the capitalist class. It is an excellent place, from which the men's heads can be muddled and their natural self-seeking interests side-tracked. All (both the scientific magazines, trade journals and daily papers will be kept on file, for a similar purpose, and under the same general restrictions.

After this building come the machine shops, with white-enamelled lathes, and the testing and assembling room, with its large compressed-air crane and platforms and railroad switches for outfitting.

In this room, which is 100x250, is also found the storeroom, from which the men secure their materials, and another wonderful clock that registers the exact time put in on each piece that each man turns out. I opine that, through the workings of this wonderful clock, will arise troubles that even the wash-troughs, lockers, periodicals and decoy-laden assembly room cannot avert.

The floors of this building are concrete. The engine-room, 40x48, contains a 250 horse-power Brown engine, an air-compressor, the dynamo, a Webster exhaust steam-heater, which, with but a part of the exhaust steam, heats the entire plant, and in summer furnishes a cool draught instead, and, finally, an intelligent wage-worker—the engineer, who, by reason of this demanded intelligence, is material for the army of self-enunciators—the Socialist Labor Party—and which would not have been the case had he not been employed on farms or in less progressive workshops.

The boiler-room, 48x52, contains two 200 horse-power boilers, two feed and suction pumps, and three fire pumps, to supply the fire system with 1,000 gallons a minute. The smithy has the usual force and steam hammers. The pattern shop has places for eight men and a foreman, also has an isolated fire-protected room, 40x60, for storage. The foundry is 170x120, with two store-rooms, each 60x25 feet, complete the place.

All shops are connected by a narrow

gauge road and a telephone line, and in each department is a huge gong which, together with the whistle, is guided by a clock that is warranted not to vary forty seconds in a year.

Capitalism, that knows that comfortable, well-purified livestock yields better results than the same kept in the previous hap-hazard way, builds and cares for it accordingly.

The same is true of machinery; ditto, men or any other part of the establishment.

Knowing this, the Socialist wage-worker enjoys all these improvements, and thankfully places the credit of it where it belongs—to the economic development, progress. Knowing this, he knows further, that his working surroundings (in that measure that capitalist interest permits it to improve) can be improved many, many times its present state; his hours shortened, his living increased, his personal liberty enlarged, his faculties more pleasantly employed, his future hopes brightened and the social system of which he, his family and neighbors will all be beneficiaries, in common with all working mankind, purged of most of its crime and immorality. But this cannot be done by capitalists. THEIR BUSINESS INTEREST FORBIDS. THEIR BUSINESS METHODS BLOCKADE.

Only by becoming class-conscious and following the interests of his class, in opposition to the class interests of his employer, and using in this struggle the sufficient power available in the Press, the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, in union with the class-conscious wage-workers of the country, and all this in a sensible and moderate way, considering the science, the history and the logic involved, and steadily educating his associates and himself, and at all times having any fakir or other agent of capitalism caught without its lines, only thus can the Working Class attain its own.

R. U. WITTHUS.

Polk, Pa.

THE FIRING LINE OF THE REVOLUTION

The '80's.

Stubbornly sowing the seed on ground that seemed rocky and barren. The barrier of language estopping all plentiful and fruitful endeavor. But bravely and painfully struggling to translate according to Engels. And to throw off traditions which made our country an annex to Berlin.

As into the decade they entered a clear note arose from the chaos:

"A working class party alone can fight for the cause of the workers."

"We will kick out the fakirs and freaks; throw down the reformer and soft-head."

"And take the political field against all the exploiters of Labor."

1890-1900.

Ring clear the cry went forth: "Here we take our stand: 'Sword unsheathed and scabbard broke, making one demand: 'Lace ye up, ye proletaires, put the foe to rout! 'Back to back, with hammer raised, facing four ways out.'"

Shouts of rage and snarls of hate greet their onward march. Crook of high and low degree seek to snatch the torch. Burnt and baffled; back they reel, trembling at the shout: "Back to back, with hammer raised, facing four ways out."

Celt and Teuton; Jew and Gentile; Latin, Norse and Frank. Form this phalanx like blood brothers, equals each in rank. Vanguard of the class they fight for, suffering loss, but never rout: "Back to back, with hammer raised, facing four ways out."

Bearing gifts of peace and friendship, comes the fakir crew. "Do not meddle with our unions, we are Socialists, too." "Death to fakirs" comes the answer, "Smash them from without." "Back to back, with hammer raised, facing four ways out."

"Borer from within" and "grafter," bourgeois in his soul. Tries to check the angry lightning, gods cannot control. Forearm shrivelled, Kangaroo-like, fitted with a snout. "Back to back, with hammer raised, facing four ways out."

"All too slow," the honest fool cries; "We will get there soon." Cockroach preacher, fakir, help him chase the moon. Stern and grim, the fighters face them, scattering foot and tout; "Back to back, with hammer raised, facing four ways out."

Through the mart where votes are bartered and where strikes are sold; Battering in the heads of traitors who turn treason into gold. Fierce they charge midst storm of curses, slander, fear and doubt; "Back to back, with hammer raised, facing four ways out."

The S. L. P. must rule the workshop, council-hall and gun. This unite for; this we fight for 'till the battle's won. "Fusion, compromise and favors, answer with the knout. "Back to back, with hammer raised, facing four ways out."

1900-1901.

Clear the lines are drawn and clearer, none can now mistake Those who battle for the workers, for the crooks who fake. There, are "armorias," "gifts" from murderers; here, the martial shout. "Back to back, with hammer raised, facing four ways out."

Firing line of Revolution; pioneers of Right! Onward comes the host you fight for, struggling toward your light. Like the sound of swelling waters, hear them echo back your shout. "Back to back, with hammer raised, facing four ways out."

STANISLAUS CULLEN.

A FEW SPECIMENS

SELECTED FROM THE RANKS OF THE
SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

Their Representatives, and the Laws
They Propose—Attempt to Pass a Sun-
day Game Law—Citizens Cautious and
Their Capture—Town Meetings.

A few facts concerning the S. D. P. and the tactics of its henchmen in this vicinity may not come amiss to comrades throughout the country. Some time last October I gave a few items about the Brockton part of the S. D. P. Since that time incursions, emphatically showing the position of the S. D. P. as a middle class party, have occurred with such rapidity and frequency that a detailed relation of them would overtax your space even if the DAILY PEOPLE were twice as large.

I will give a few items with explanations to clearly show the reactionary position of the self-styled "Socialists" of the S. D. P.

The first specimen is none other than the Rev. F. O. McCartney of Rockland, a member of the Legislature of this State. He is also a member of the Commercial Club. It is not necessary to prove that the Commercial Club was not organized for the benefit of the wage workers, and yet this dourly champion of Social Democracy advocates at the supporters of the Commercial Club (perhaps to help his digestion of the good fare), for public ownership of the lighting system of Rockland, and by vote of that club he brings into the town meeting of Rockland a proposition to establish a lighting plant and in support of the idea tells how much more economical that would be and dilates on the consequent reduction of taxes. This same gentleman in the Legislature proposes a Sunday gaming law to ameliorate the condition of the working class; and with true S. D. P. tact a host of other measures, whose number is so immense that even the great brain of the Reverend gentleman forgets some of them when hearings are given by the legislative committee to whom they are referred by the Legislature. Of course we can't expect the Reverend gentleman to remember only those bills which may help to save for a little while longer the fast expiring middle class and those bills which give him an opportunity to advertise his great love for the "MERE wage workers."

Mayor Coulter of Brockton is my next specimen. In his inaugural address he appeals strenuously for economy, and lower taxes, and he follows up his strong appeal by assisting the finance committee of which he is a member to draw up a list of appropriations for public work and salaries for the city officers. The appropriations and salaries are increased but the city council cut down most of the salaries to the old figures. And then Mayor Coulter finished his job by vetoing all of the increased appropriations, but he did not veto the increased salaries. Of course it was in the interest of economy to veto the appropriations for public work which would save a few days wages to the wage slaves who work for the city and it was also economy to give an increased salary to a few members of the capitalist class. Some of the S. D. P. members in Brockton and elsewhere stoutly defend the Mayor on the ground that the taxes are the taxes and the lower the taxes the better off labor is, etc. Some others say that the mayor's action is advisable because it makes the mayor and the party popular with the general public.

In Abington we have in the S. D. P. some of the "Pete Curran" stripe, a few A. P. A.'s, and some of the sworn enemies of A. P. A.'s (the A. O. H.), all jumbled together for the purpose of getting office. So great is their desire for office that they cheerfully wade through the dirty mud of capturing a citizen's cause.

The Rockland branch tried the Abington, and failed. The S. D. P. of Abington, besides capturing the nomination of the citizen's caucus, filed papers of their own, so that their candidates sailed under two flags. They did not get any offices, however, only a couple where there was no opposition. In fact, their vote did not pan out, although all the conditions were in their favor. Some of the conditions favorable to them are as follows: The town is made up of two parts; elections for town offices are held alternately in the first and second precincts; this year the election was in the second precinct, which is the S. D. P. stronghold. The opposing candidate was a retiring member of a board that had become unpopular, and he emphasized in his person and family relations that unpopularity. The S. D. P. candidate was "a fly-paper candidate," being connected with religious and secret societies.

There was nothing to cloud the issue between the two candidates, each fully represented their backers, but the S. D. P. went down in defeat, although they had the prestige of a large majority in the same place in the State election of last November.

The S. D. P. vote in Rockland and in Whitman also failed to materialize. We had a special town meeting in Abington a couple of weeks before the regular annual meeting. One of the S. D. P.'s spoke in favor of an article that the town was considering, and to assist his argument he stated that Rockland had adopted the same system and found it to work well. Surely seventy per cent. of the voters present knew that that was untrue, and even if they did not the matter could be easily disproved in fifteen minutes by any one present. Pete Curran must look to his laurels as the "champion liar."

A correspondent in a local paper, writing on the subject of "Natural Republicans and Natural Democrats" (whatever that means), voting for S. D. P. candidates, says in part that the S. D. P. candidates elected can do nothing ex-

cept by the good will and favor of the Democrats and Republicans who vote for their measures, and when the measures are adopted, the S. L. P. claims all the glory. This correspondent entirely ignored the fact that the measures advocated by the S. D. P., and adopted by the legislature, were absolutely in favor of the capitalist class.

The few class conscious comrades in Abington send greeting to the other comrades: they are watching with pride the developments of the class struggle, more especially the shoe-workers strike in New York. We say to the comrades: "On with the work. Smash the Organized Scabbard at every opportunity." There will be no lack of opportunities, for Organized Scabbard is so constituted that it cannot avoid placing itself in a position, to be hit.

JER. O'FHELLY.

Abington, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL WORD PICTURES.

To Lure Labor to Hawaiian Sugar Plantations.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Two thousand five hundred Porto Ricans have been shipped to Hawaii in the past year, and 12,500 more are needed. The labor famine that has threatened the sugar industry of the Hawaiian Islands still continues, and thousands of laborers can find work there if they communicate with the agents of the planters in this country who are looking for good employees.

Mr. Haywood, who represents the Sugar Planters' Association of Hawaii, says that 15,000 good men can find work in the sugar fields of the islands. This association is shipping help to Hawaii from this country at considerable expense, and has paid \$200 and \$300 for every Porto Rican who accepted the terms of its contracts and agreed to go to Hawaii. Prior to annexation Japs were imported, the average cost of getting each man to Honolulu being \$150. Owing to the policy of the association of agreeing to transport the wife and family of every Porto Rican, and the greater distance to be traversed by them in reaching their destination, the cost of Porto Rican labor is about twice that of Japs. The Porto Ricans are wanted in Hawaii on the supposition that they will make their permanent homes there. The Japs invariably returned to their native land in three or four years after reaching Hawaii. As the Porto Ricans belong under our flag it is hoped that they will settle in the sugar plantations for good. Mr. Haywood says that the natives that have thus far been shipped to Honolulu are doing well in their new home. The long voyage was hard on most of them, and it was necessary to put a good many of them in the hospital for several weeks and a few others in irons. Mr. Haywood says that the plan of shipping Porto Ricans to Hawaii will prove a blessing to both the island and to Hawaii. The latter island is overcrowded, while the broad fields of Hawaii offer homes for thousands.

The DAILY PEOPLE has chronicled some facts pertaining to the procuring of and transportation of Porto Rican labor to Hawaii, that does not appear in the above. They were transported through the United States the same as cattle are carried, under lock and key and crowded together worse than cattle.

They were only allowed to get out of the car at places remote from habitation, and then only under guard of the company's agents. This was to prevent any of them from escaping. They reached San Francisco in a starving condition. The condition on shipboard were so bad that one party revolted and compelled the ship to put back to port. These are but a few incidents that might be pointed to as evidence, that refutes the rosy condition pictured by Mr. Haywood.

Alle Samee Melican Man.

It is not often that a labor strike occurs in China, but when it does the employer has a most expeditious way of settling matters. A strike which occurred in Canton recently was settled by the employer in two hours. It occurred in a "sumpau," or native boat building establishment, where about eighty men were employed. They received the liberal remuneration of twenty cents per day working from daylight in the morning until sunset. Even on this scanty pittance some of them actually saved money and started establishments of their own. At the time the strike took place their staple article of "chow" became very dear; consequently the boat builders asked for a raise of five cents a day. The employer objected and at once laid the case before the mandarin. The employees in the meantime refused to work. After hearing what the employer had to say, the mandarin at once gave him the authority to shoot all those who refused to work. Armed with this authority the employer went back to his yard and commenced blazing away with his old blunderbuss, but by the time five of his men were stretched out, the rest were at work and peace and quietness prevailed. Of course, the mandarin had his palm well oiled for his advice.

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Comrades, do your best to introduce it among your German friends and acquaintances.

DAYTON PLATFORM.

Duty of the Voters in the Coming Election
Pointed Out.

To the Voters of Dayton.—When asking for the vote and support of working men of Dayton at the State and Municipal election, to be held in April next, it is right that the Socialist Labor Party should clearly state the position it takes on the question, the only question there is before the people to-day; the question of who shall possess the wealth produced by the labor of the working class, the class that produces it, or the middle and capitalist exploiting classes who are constantly scheming to gain possession of it; and further, as all of its enemies in the political field, of whatever kind or degree, either fail to state their position, or make false statements thereof, it becomes the duty of the Socialist Labor Party to photograph them in the interest of the class it represents, the working class. Quoting from the opening clause of our National Platform, we "reassert the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and to the end that the practical nullification of these self-evident rights caused by the capitalist system of production be brought to a speedy termination, we maintain that the working class is, OF A RIGHT, entitled to the WHOLE of the wealth produced by its labor; and to the end that this right be secured to the workers, we demand that the means of production—the land created by nature, and the machinery produced by the mental and manual labor of the working class—to be restored to its rightful owners, the class that labors to produce the wealth whereby we live; and, further, to the end that this demand become realized in fact and that the workers be protected in the right to unrestricted access to the means of production, we, a unit of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States and of the revolutionary working-class movement of the world, demand that the productive plant of the United States be converted to collective ownership by means of the Socialist Republic.

Be it remembered that the Socialist Labor Party maintains that municipal and state elections are merely the thin entering wedge for national elections. The citadel of the enemy is Washington; the municipality and state are simply the outposts; and are to be captured as such and handled as such after they are captured.

When comparing the Socialist Labor Party with the parties of the enemies of the working class it is necessary to keep one principle in view, i. e., every party is responsible for the actions of the individual members. Judged by this standard we find that the Socialist Labor Party "sheds to the line; let the chips fall where they will," it is as "narrow" as science, as "intolerant" as truth; it will not tolerate within its ranks any who, by word or deed, are not in full accord with it in its avowed purpose, or who have not sense and manhood enough to pursue the tactics necessary to accomplish that purpose. (Examples of this, too numerous to mention, have occurred in the party; and they have invariably been handled as a self-respecting revolutionary party should handle all crooks and traitors it finds within its lines. How effective this treatment has been you may judge by the nature and extent that the recipients of such discipline have kicked thereat.)

In considering our enemies, let us first take the least, but at the same time the most insidious of them, the Social Democracy or "Debsites," which was at first made up of a riff-raff of utopians of various degrees and shades of ideas from capitalistic colonizers through the gamut of "pure and simplers," freaks, fakirs, and anarchists, some of whom desired to acquire the United States by means of purchase (and actually collected between \$2,000 and \$3,000 for that purpose), some of whom desired to capture one weak state, like Washington, politically by colonizing it; (where they would inevitably be crushed by the capitalist competition of the other states) and ramify from that till they had the whole world, and still others, like Debs, ("save your money and buy a gun") desired to use force, to bring about an armed rebellion with its horrors of bloodshed and certain defeat. In a word, they wanted to enact the Paris Commune over again. They had learned nothing from history. Such a collection of incongruous elements could not long hold together, and at their first convention they split wide open; some went off to colonize the State of Washington, others followed their various dreams (and, as they cut no figure, it is to be supposed that they are still in dreamland) while still others, Debs among the number, together with a few freaks and crooks, who had either been expelled from or who were too soft headed to understand the discipline necessary in an intelligent revolutionary movement, and therefore could not maintain an existence in the Socialist Labor Party, formed what is now known as the Social Democracy, wherein they were afterward joined by the "Kangaroo" element that was expelled from the Socialist Labor Party on the memorable tenth of July, 1890. The Social Democracy is the ash barrel wherein is dumped the refuse from the straight, clear cut working class revolutionary element; and as such it serves its purpose; and it is perhaps necessary that it should exist.

The Democratic party represents the fast disappearing middle class; its slogan has been in succession "flat money," "free silver," "smash the trusts," "tax reform" and "municipal ownership" on the Glasgow plan; all middle class efforts to escape from the crushing force of larger aggregations of capital than they can command. With these efforts the working class has nothing in common; it is simply the battle between the two sets of laborers' enemies.

The Republican party frankly represents the capitalist class, and as such representative it is the arch enemy of the working class, the enemy that, in the final analysis is the one we will have to fight squarely and face to face; and it is the only enemy, therefore, that is entitled to our respect; all others are mere-

ly the froth that rises on the solid body of the real fight, the class struggle.

The Socialist Labor Party is a clear-cut, uncompromising, revolutionary party of the working class that demands and will enforce the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class and all other enemies and exploiters of labor. It does not cringe, nor beg; it demands and will enforce its demands.

While recognizing the fact that nothing short of the Socialist Republic will or can give the workers economic justice, Section Dayton of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States in convention assembled in Dayton, Ohio, on the eighteenth day of February 1901, for the purpose of ameliorating the economic condition of the workers of this city promulgated the following demands as its

MUNICIPAL PLATFORM

for the municipal campaign of Dayton in 1901.

First.—We demand that the city acquire all plants, such as street railways, electric and gas lighting plants, telephones, etc., for which city franchises are necessary, and operate the same for the benefit of the whole people.

Second.—We demand that free medical attendance be furnished by the city at the homes of applicants when necessary.

Third.—We demand that contract labor on all city work be abolished and that the work be done by day labor under the direct supervision of the duly elected representatives of the people; the city to employ the unemployed thereon at a minimum wage of \$2.00 per day and a maximum of eight hours.

Fourth.—We demand that public school education of all children, physically able, over six and under sixteen years of age, be made compulsory; the city to furnish food and clothing when necessary.

Fifth.—We demand that the city aid the workers, in their struggle to obtain decent living wages from their now employers, to the extent of affording them police protection against the unlawful acts of those employers; and, also, financially by monies appropriated from the city treasury.

Sixth.—We demand the rigid enforcement of sanitary laws; citizens to be given the right to arrest infringers thereof.

DAYTON
MUNICIPAL TICKET
OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

For Water Works Trustee,
SAMUEL HOTTES.

For Infermy Director,
JOHN GERST.

For Judge of the Police Court,
HENRY J. KASTNER.

For Council, Eighth Ward,
AUGUST GAERKE.

Note.—The City Committee will fill all vacancies. Per order,

SECTION DAYTON, S. L. P.

IT'S A GREAT BOOK

The

Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance

versus the

"Pure and Simple" Trade Union

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

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

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

Trade Union policy of the Socialist Labor Party.

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

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

The Trade Union must recognize the class struggle.

Sketch of "Pure and Simple" Unions.

Modern strikes engineered by the capitalist class for the capitalist class.

Capitalist class uses the labor fakir to run into the ground the revolutionary spirit of the Working Class.

Failure of "giving up" the Trade Union.

Failure of "giving up" from within.

Cigarmakers' Progressive Union No. 90 run by capitalist heels.

Capitalist McMillan of Wisconsin has a striker killed.

National Secretary of the murdered man's 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 Boilemakers affiliated with the A. F. of L. make speeches for Elkins.

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 "borers from within"—Theory of the S. T. & L. A.

De Leon covered the above points in his first thirty minutes.

He left the reader to find out from the debate itself what he did with Harriman during his second thirty minutes.

Five cents per copy.

Three dollars per hundred.

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2-6 New Road Street, New York City.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., MEETINGS at Headquarters, No. 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Free lectures every Sunday at 3 p. m., and every Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m. State Committee every first and third Sunday at 9 a. m. County Committee the last Sunday of each month at 10.30 a. m. Pittsburgh District Alliance No. 15, S. T. & L. A. meets second Sunday of every month at 11 a. m. Machinists' Local, No. 190, S. T. & L. A. every second and fourth Saturday at 8 p. m. Mixed Local No. 191, S. T. & L. A. and Branch 13th Ward Allegheny, meet every second and fourth Sunday, 8 p. m., at Yey street, Allegheny, Pa.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every Monday evening 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 2-3 New Road street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, assistant organizer, 177 First avenue; J. Siff, financial secretary, 382 Canal street; Julius Hammer, recording secretary, 304 Livingston street, 410

SECTION BUFFALO, S. L. P. BRANCH 4

THE UNSHAKABLE S. L. P.

ITS ORIGIN; ITS DEVELOPMENT, AND ITS SOLID, CONSISTENT GROWTH.

Early Days When Nothing Went—Then Days When Many "Things" Went Out Against Their Will—Opposition Encountered by the Party—How It Overcame Obstacles.

There is often a great deal of complaint expressed in the matter of the alleged slow growth of the Socialist movement in this country. This complaint is heard most frequently from those of our readers and sympathizers whose comparatively recent conversion, combined with an unbounded enthusiasm, is not tempered by actual experience, or by a due appreciation of the value of the tremendous work already accomplished.

The fact that the Socialist movement of this country, as represented by the Socialist Labor Party, and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, is a well-organized, compact organization, capable of engaging with difficulties, and commanding world-wide attention and respect, seems to them but inevitable, and devoid of any thing historical and evolutionary. Granted the present economic development of society, they fail to see why the Socialist movement is not composed of millions of wage workers; and they are consequently pessimistic in their views and outlooks. It will be the object of the lines that follow to show that the growth of the Socialist movement has been slow because of the preparatory nature of its work in the past; and to convince those given to pessimistic views that the outlook for Socialism in this country, as a consequence, more optimistic at present than ever before; and that it promises to grow more optimistic with each succeeding year. Most of these lines will be reminiscent in character.

When the writer joined the Socialist Labor Party, then, as now, the only representative of the Socialist movement in this country, in New York City, fifteen years ago, it was truly speaking a paradox and a joke of kind. It was not a political party organized according to political divisions. It was organized entirely according to nationality into language branches, in which the Germans predominated. While proclaiming itself a party of Socialist propaganda, it was merely a party of social protestants. In its ranks were included men representing such widely divergent ideas as communism and "philosophical" anarchism, nihilism, greenbackism, vegetarianism, pure and simple, free thought, free love, in fact every freak and fad that in some direct or remote manner, arrayed against existing society. These, together with every known brand of Socialist, the colony Socialist, cooperative store Socialist, the non-political, and educational Socialist, the trade-union Socialist and political Socialist—composed the movement then.

It was hard to imagine in those days whether a Socialist was the antithesis of himself, that is, an anarchist; or whether an anarchist was not the antithesis of himself, that is, a Socialist; or whether, after all, both weren't something of each and a little of all the others mentioned besides.

The stranger who visited any of the so-called Socialist lectures those days, came away with a throbbing head and an intense desire to know where he was at, so great was the confusion of ideas and criticism, there expressed. The so-called freedom of speech at lectures, in which any and every idea was preached, led often to ridiculous and unexpected results. Imagine, if you can, two men afflicted with religious mania being permitted to argue their respective claims to the title of Jesus Christ from a Socialist platform! Yet such was the composition of the party then, and such was its lack of discipline and erratic course, that this was permitted in the Bowery lectures in 1885. Of course, the party composition reflected the prevailing social discontent and the then imperfect state of the class struggle in this country. It followed that the public actions of a party so composed and reflecting such conditions, were as paradoxical as the ideas represented in it.

It, the grooved party of working class revolution, became the subject of a movement for social reform. In other words, though a Socialist Labor Party, it became in 1888, a part of the bourgeois single tax movement. In trades-unions the Socialists were the leading organizers and agitators. They were mainly instrumental in building up the Central Labor Union, a body with a semi-socialist declaration of principles, and a bourgeois political record. Henry George said of the Socialists of the time that "what they lacked in numbers, they made up in activity," and he might have correctly added, "and ability, too; for the Socialists of that time added to their activity, ability, judgment and brains."

Though the Socialists worked indefatigably and well in the United Labor Party (the party of the single tax), and the Central Labor Union, they were denied admission to the Seneca Convention of that party in 1887; while the Central Labor Union antagonized them whenever and wherever possible, until they finally withdrew from it. Under this paradoxical composition of the movement, and its contradictory public actions, Socialism, the clear cut, class-conscious Socialism that we know to-day, was impossible. As already suggested, the economic conditions of the times were also unfavorable. Billion dollar steel combinations did not and could not exist. Giant and powerful concentrations had not yet been formed. There existed but the beginnings of the embryonic formations of these "evolutions" of truly modern capitalism. A few, far-seeing

capitalist newspapers, like the New York "Sun" and the Baltimore "Sun," together with a few trade magazines, discussed "monopolies," their growth, their possible extinction, the theories of Karl Marx, their restraint of trade, and their legal restriction. The chief monopolies of the day were the Standard Oil Company, the process Sugar Trust, then in its incipient stages, and comparatively insignificant, and the railroad combinations, which caused the various Granger movements, and the beginnings of Populism.

The writer can recall Judge Bennett's legal condemnation of the Sugar Trust, and the subsequent belief it created that "the law can take care of monopolies," a belief that has long since been abandoned to read "the monopolies can and do take care of the law." Again, at that time, the fierce and bloody conflicts, the pitched battles between capital and labor, that have since taken place at Homestead, Buffalo, Birmingham, Bessemer, Houston, Vinton, Warrenton, Shenandoah and other places had not occurred, and helped to make the class struggle elsewhere places had not occurred and helped to make the class struggle as vividly clear as now. The so-called Pittsburgh railroad riots, with their application of Tom Scott's infamous "ride riot," the burning of the Chicago "Anarchists," the conviction of the Thielers brothers, which resulted in the "George" movement of 1893, were then the only demonstrations of the class struggle known; and even these stood unrelated in the working class mind. They were only felt and appreciated by a few clear-headed and far-sighted men.

In all these economic conditions, the working class manifested but little interest after the collapse of the "George" movement. The effects of these conditions, so full of meaning now, were comparatively isolated and sporadic; and as a result did not effect the workers as directly and continuously, as they do at the present time. They, therefore, were not as vitally interested in the cause of their degradation as they are now. One had but to attribute the economic ills of society, to a lack of Free Trade, or a want of Protection, and the discussion of "monopolies" and their tendency toward Socialism, went up in the smoke of bad campaign cigars, and down in the froth of worse campaign beer.

The Socialist press and its literature, were sickly, weak, muddled and woefully deficient and inefficient. Change, however, is life. Integration and disintegration take place in everything; and from this law, the Socialist Labor Party, as well as capitalist society, is never excepted. The Socialist Labor Party began to change, and what is more, to live and flourish. It began to disintegrate and reform. Whatever cohesion its paradoxical elements possessed was tested by a resolution introduced about 1890, to change from a propaganda to political party, with the class struggle as a basis. The discussion which preceded and followed the adoption of this resolution made clear the many elements that could not logically belong to the Socialist Labor Party, because of their divergent views and their peculiar idiosyncracies. A weeding-out process followed. It resulted in a perceptible falling-off of anarchists of both schools, greenbackers, exclusively trade-unionists, free thinkers, colonialists, and co-operationists. It also resulted in raising the consistency and the quality of the membership remaining. It endowed them, as has every weeding-out process that occurred within the party since, with a greater singleness of purpose and a greater clearness of understanding that makes them invincible and unshakable as party members. This change further transformed the party from a party of nationalities with language branches as sub-divisions into an American political party, with appropriate political sub-divisions. It also made clear the necessity of a strong party press, and better pamphleteering and general literature.

Since the adoption of this resolution the needs of the middle class and the plutocratic class, have created movements and parties, which have attempted to destroy the Socialist Labor Party, or divert it from its class-conscious course, but without success. The first of these movements was the Nationalist movement, founded by Edward Bellamy, the brilliant author of "Looking Backward." The Nationalist movement consisted of authors, journalists, doctors, clergymen, architects, and others, representing the aesthetic, intellectual and professional elements of the middle class, who, impressed by the waste, the brutality, and the ugliness of competition, and the manifest tendency toward combination, declared themselves in favor of the brotherhood of man and the national ownership of the means of production and distribution. The Nationalists thus ignored the expropriation of labor by the capitalist class, and the class divisions and the class struggle resulting therefrom. They were simply idealists and sentimentalists, and were so proven when the capitalist newspapers attacked them, calling them Blue Stocking Socialists—after which many of them withdrew from the movement. This movement received no official recognition from the party. Attempts were made to have the Socialists and the Nationalists fuse without the results desired. Many members attracted by the elements composing the movement, and believing it to be an American "short cut" to Socialism, joined it. Some went to "blue within," and did so effectually that as usual with their class, they never loved themselves out, that is, they retrograded. The Nationalist movement, however, came to an early end. The attacks of the capitalist press thinned its ranks fast, until the many intellectuals who composed it, at first almost entirely disappeared. The majority of those who remained having learned nothing of the class struggle from their contacts with the capitalist press, which seems to be the case with the capitalist class, even in middle-class Socialism, went into the Populist movement, while some joined the Socialist Labor Party, and are to-day rigid adherents of its class-conscious policy and tactics.

With the passing of Nationalism, there came, however, a more dangerous phenomenon of the havoc capitalism was wreaking in the middle class. This phenomenon was called Populism. It came

with apparently good credentials and intentions. Composed of the farmers of the Western and Southern portions of the country, the farmers whose history and tradition taught us were the bulwarks of the nation, and the source of its intellectual, physical, wealth, power and grandeur, the Populist movement, with its million of votes, its capture of three states, and its semi-socialist pretensions, seemed formidable indeed. The Populist movement was a revolt of farmers against the financial exactions of bankers and railroads, and the pressure of home and world markets. These compelled them to pay high interest and freight rates, and to mortgage their farms. They also compelled them to organize the Populist party. The demands of this party were primarily for two things. First, they desired the establishment of a sub-treasury of the United States, whereby they could deposit their raw products, cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, etc., and receive loans on the prospective market value of these raw products at a low rate of interest, not over two and one-half per cent. In other words, they desired that these raw products be made the basis of United States finances, as gold is so made to-day. Second, they desired the governmental ownership of railroads, which were to be produced without favored or rebate rates to shippers, which, in this instance, happened to be the farmers. In this way money would be "saved" and abundant products easily stored and marketed and cargoes easily paid. The social ownership of the farm lands of the country was not mentioned. Nor was their any demand made in behalf of farm hands, rural employees, or the working class in general. The class struggle between the middle class and the wage working class was ignored. So was the class struggle between the middle class farmers and the capitalist class whose bankers and world market farmers, controlled on a large scale, with modern methods and improved machinery that affected the exchange value and consequently lowered the prices of middle class products, also ignored. A resolution favoring an eight hour day was adopted by these farmers of sixteen hours a day farm labor.

Despite these ill-fated class peculiarities of the Populist's demands, many of the working class were attracted by the Populist movement. The "Socialistic" character of their "governmental ownership" plank and the historical fame of the farmers rubbed them woefully. There were so the working class thought "first steps" to "American" Socialism. Though many strove within the party for the Populist movement it was not officially recognized. It made serious rounds on the party, however, and the unthinking were led to believe it would be wiped out.

These two movements, the Nationalist and the Populist made more apparent the necessity of a better disciplined, more extensive and comprehensive organization. Members laboring in or out of the party, in behalf of either of these middle class movements, were expelled; and the work of propaganda for class-conscious Socialism was made easier. These steps were aided by the "anti-working class conduct and utterances" of a Populist U. S. Senator and Populist officials and conventions. The Populists thereby made clear that they had no sympathy or plan of relief for any other than the reactionary mortgage and debt class of farmers.

Other affairs also happened to make the class struggle as it affected the interests of the workers, more of a tangible reality. The "Battle of Homestead" took place. That "battle" was an epoch-making event. It startled the nation, particularly the working class, and made them stop to reflect upon the as yet hidden causes at work in the transformation of industry. Other occurrences of a similar nature were not long in following thereafter. Again the party made itself felt, with its disastrous results. This afforded abundant opportunity of displaying the mechanism of capitalist society; the robbery of the working class of surplus value, the accumulation of commodities, and the inability of the working class to buy and consume them, because of that robbery; the congestion of wealth in the hands of the few resulting therefrom. The ability of this—the capitalist class—to withstand the efforts of the public, and to utilize this enormous wealth in concentrating and consolidating industries on a greater scale. All this was shown.

Again, the pressure of the capitalist concentration began to be felt. The mercantile and manufacturing middle-class were forced into bankruptcy by it. Factories were closed, labor reduced idle, and failures far readers from the wrongs the conditions imposed, as it was met by governmental injunctions, issued by the capitalist class to suppress it. From these causes, panic, consternation, indignation—aided by the causes at work among the middle class farmers, there grew up a more opposition to the great capitalist or plutocratic class. This opposition was promptly seized and organized by a lot of silver mine owners, who wished a larger outlet for the products of their mines, and into a movement variously called the "Reform Movement," the "Free-Silver Movement," and the "Anti-Trust Movement." The movement thus formed absorbed the Populist Party, and all the reactionary elements of the party, besides expelling the Democratic party. It proclaimed itself in favor of the abolition of "government by injunction," of the restriction of trusts, and the free coinage of silver at the rate of sixteen to one.

The abolition of "government by injunction" was shown to be a subterfuge to catch the workingman's vote, as the mine-owners themselves used the powers of government to shoot down their strikes, and miners at Leadville and elsewhere. The restriction of trusts was a measure in behalf of the small mercantile and manufacturing middle-class, whom the evolution of industry was crushing to the wall, without hope of relief. The free coinage of silver was primarily a question affecting the debtor and creditor class, the first of whom wanted to cancel his debts by payments in depreciated money, while the second of whom desired the cancellation to be made in appreciated money. As the working class

is neither a debtor or creditor class, it has no interest in this question.

Muddled by the furor of the attack, however, many workmen were involved into believing that "the abolition of government by injunction," "the restriction of trusts," and "the free coinage of silver," with a hint at "the government ownership of railroads and municipal utilities," were steps toward socialism. The Socialist Labor Party, true to its mission of propagating the class struggle, exposed these fallacies. It exposed the silver mining and debtor and creditor interests at stake in the fight. It pointed out the evolution development of the trust, and the impossibility and undesirability of restricting it, and the necessity of social ownership. It showed the whole struggle was a struggle between the capitalist class and the dying middle class, both of whom subsist by robbing labor, and both of whom utilize the powers of government to injure the laborer, whose interests they demand.

Workers were urged to join the ranks of the working class—the Socialist Labor Party, and fight for their own liberty and emancipation. One fight thus conducted was a fierce and successful one, as the party emerged in splendid shape. When in 1892, the time of the Populist movement, the vote had been 21,157; in 1896 it was 26,504. The strength of the party, its slow but certain growth, began to disturb the middle class reactionists and politicians. Its action at the convention in 1893, in declaring in favor of the organization of labor unions along the lines of the class struggle, also disturbed the labor fakirs and labor lieutenants of capital, whose unions often maintained by Socialist activity, had indeed these self-same middle class reactionists and the parties of capitalism. These fakirs foresaw that the continued growth of the party along class conscious lines on both the economic and political field, meant the overthrow of their enthrallment of the working class, and the ultimate triumph of the Socialist Labor Party.

Something must be done. It was done; and the desire demonstrated beyond doubt the greatness of the Socialist Labor Party and the brightness of its future. The fakirs referred to, together with a number of former members of the party that had been expelled as a result of their non-adherence to the class struggle, and their speculations of the party funds, formed an opposition "Socialist" Party. Starting with a scheme of colonization, which was abandoned after the funds had been collected for it had unaccountably disappeared, interspersed occasionally with wild rantings about bloody revolutions, this opposition party became under continued criticism, a political party, named the Social Democracy. This party was a curious attempt to combine the middle class and the working class. It had a number of farmers' demands, and declared in favor of the class struggle. But its declarations were mere formalities, adopted in convention and ignored in legislation. This was demonstrated in the case of Carey of Haverhill, Mass., who voted in favor of the millita, a measure obviously detrimental to the working class.

The "Social Democracy" was in 1899, joined by a body of malcontents, formerly members of the Socialist Labor Party, known as the "Kangaroos." These malcontents having affiliations with, and deriving support from, the expelled members of the labor fakirs, and labor lieutenants of capital referred to, especially those affiliated with the so-called "Social Democracy" and Tammany Hall, New York City, refused to abide by the decision of the Socialist Labor Party convention of 1899, calling for the organization of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. They in every way, sought, through their mouthpieces, the "Volkszeitung," to retard and prevent the formation of the economic organizations according to the class struggle. In other words, sought to have the control of the trade union, left in the hands of the labor fakirs, the labor lieutenants of capital, and the enemies of the working class. On July 10, 1899, they sought to steal the archives of the Party, and dishonestly and illegally acquire control of the Party press, the party emblem, and the national executive committee, in all of which they failed ignominiously. This element finally dropped its farmers' demands, against the will of its members, and made a declaration in favor of the class struggle. But soon trouble occurred and the "Socialists," became the "United Socialists," with two national executive committees, one at Chicago, the other at Springfield, Mass., with so-called autonomous organizations in four states.

In 1900, the Socialist Labor Party had to combat this opposition socialist party, or decoy duck. It had to face again the middle-class Democratic party, with its rampant and reactionary attack on the imperialistic policy of the capitalist class, whose large corporations had so increased production that they required commercial and territorial expansion, or new markets. It faced also this party's rampant and reactionary attack on the trusts, which it declared itself in favor of smashing. When it did not combat the decoy or face the reactionary middle-class, it did both toward the policy of the capitalist class, the Republican Party. This party, fresh from the victorious wars with Spain and the military occupation of China, by its troops; crowned with the temporary victories of its expansionist and imperialistic policies, which had temporarily improved business and deceived the working class with its "full dinner pail" and "prosperity," had not fought to win. In this fray, furious and intense at all times the Socialist Labor Party unflinchingly adhered to the class struggle and declared the fight to be one of Capitalism, middle class and plutocratic, and Socialism.

When the battle was over it showed that the combined force of opposition or decoy Socialist and capitalist parties could not kill it; it had held the vantage point gained by the struggle of 1893. It showed that the Socialist Labor Party was indeed unshakable and invincible; that its foundations were deep and solid and laid on solid concrete. The decoy party on

the other hand is being rent asunder. Composed of the elements of consternation and strength, expelled from the Socialist Labor Party, it will soon go to pieces of its own inherent rottenness, and because of its inability to assimilate the contradictory material thrown into it. As already shown, its component parts are engaged in a devastating strife. The elections have demonstrated that their public victories are short-lived. In fact, the "Social Democracy" is going the way of the Nationalists, the Populists, the reformed any-thing-democrats and the middle class. The Socialist Labor Party will then be nearer the object of its attack, Capitalism and Socialism will finally face one another. It is well prepared for it, and all the foregoing years have helped to prepare it. Devoid of its contradictory elements, it advances with less friction. Vagaries has been displaced by definiteness. Spasmodic effort, by direct and continued action. Quantity by quality in membership. Its organization embracing in 1896 but three States, now includes almost every State and territory in the nation. It has its own organizers and lecturers, who talk class-conscious Socialism, and leave religious mania to sanitarians and aspirants. Its English press has been perfected. From the work WORKMEN'S ADVOCATE development has gone on to the virile and fearless WEEKLY and DAILY PEOPLE. Its literature has acquired size and matter with each succeeding year, under the Labor News Company. The party is great, but its opportunities are greater. No longer do we labor in the poor economic conditions of 1896. What was then matter for academic discussion is now a part of every workman's life.

Today Capitalism is no longer embryonic, it is full grown and thriving vigorously. It is no longer isolated and sporadic. It is general, international, and continuous. Through its monster concentrations—through the development of its international competition, corporation and banking systems—it is felt in the life of millions of workmen at home and abroad. Its complete domination and the employment of the powers of State, in the protection and advancement of its interests, is felt and realized by millions. Its long list of crimes against the working class—from the "Bitter" shootings to the Bull-Pen atrocities, are the effects of the class struggle. The working class is stirred as is no other class in society. The seed has been sown and much of the crop awaits. With a better organization, better press, better literature, and more favorable opportunities, why despair! Let us push on with the good work. The pioneer work has been accomplished. The path has been blazed through the forest and the tangled wood. Clearings have been made and foundations laid. Up with the beautiful city. On, Socialists and workers, on to the Socialist Republic and all that it implies.—Justus Elert.

CONSUMPTION IN FRANCE.

Frightful Ravage of the Disease Among the Working Class.

According to official statistics just made public for the last six years, an average of 150,000 persons have yearly died in France from consumption, while in Paris alone the total for that period has been 53,274 deaths. Moreover, a report of the Prefect of Police of Paris shows that in that city, with its population of 2,511,629 inhabitants, there were 46,988 deaths in 1900, out of which number 12,314 were caused by consumption. Again, according to the report of the Prefect of Police, all classes have suffered from the disease, but it has been particularly fatal in those sections of the city occupied by working families. Out of every 10,000 inhabitants the average number of deaths in the richest residential quarters is 20; in the well-to-do quarters, 35; in the quarters occupied by the working classes, 53; while in what may be called the poor quarters the deaths from consumption have been as high as 65 per 10,000 inhabitants. To take the two extremes, the figures show that in the last year, while consumption killed only 14 Parisians per 10,000 in the Champs Elysees quarter, it caused the death of 69 per 10,000 in the Buttes-Chaumont quarter, thus proving, as the Prefect says in his report, that "fresh air and good surroundings must be employed in fighting the disease in Paris if the death rate is to be lowered." Nearly all the Paris papers are giving much attention to the matter.

Colorado Strike.

PUEBLO, March 10.—On Feb. 4th, the iron maulers at the steel works of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. through their shop committee made a demand on the company for a minimum wage of \$3.25 that being the wage scale in other foundries in this city. The next day the foreman discharged the shop committee; then all the molders, fifty-two in number, walked out. When a representative of the union tried to effect a settlement the manager told him that the company had never been defeated and did not propose to recognize the I. M. U. or any demands made by them.

The strike is still on and the pattern makers have been discharged. The Bear Gulch mine in the Canon City district was idle when the coal miners struck. The C. F. & I. Co. employed union carpenters at Florence to put up the stockade fencing and build houses for the scab miners to live inside the stockade. These same scab miners came direct from the employ of Governor Orman. The executive organization of the S. T. & L. A. and the strike of the sludge banner of the S. L. P. at the ballot box is the only effective means of freeing the wage slaves.

Brother Abner's Influence.

The Seventh National Bank yesterday voted to increase its capital stock from 300 to 500 thousand dollars, to take place May 1. This is the institution that is controlled by Perry Heath and Abner McKinley, and which was only a short time ago appointed local depository of the monies of the New York Post Office, through the influence of Abner McKinley.

AN AMERICAN SIBERIA.

A ROCSDALE MILL THAT GOES RUS—ONE BETTER.

Miserable Wages for Long Hours and Hard Work—Enticing Men to Go to the Town—Difficulty of Getting Away—Inhuman Conditions.

Some time ago the Amsterdam Woolen Mills shut down because of a lack of orders, and I was compelled to look elsewhere for a means of subsistence. As there is but one woolen mill here, I naturally had to look for work outside of my usual business.

Finding it impossible, after five weeks' search, I concluded to seek work at my calling elsewhere. By accident I came across a copy of "Fibre and Fabric," and, looking over the "Help Wanted" columns, I came across the following advertisement:

"Weavers Wanted—On Gilbert broad looms. Apply to Titus & Co., Box M, Poughkeepsie, N. Y."

As the ladder was very low, I wrote to him asking what prices he paid. He wrote back stating that he paid \$3.00 to \$4.20 a cut of 48 to 54 pick work. I figured it out that he was paying less than the prevailing rate, if the cuts measured forty yards, but what was my surprise when I arrived there to find that these cuts measured seventy-two yards and over.

I naturally felt indignant at the sneaky trick played upon me. Another young man accompanied me on the trip. We held a consultation to decide what we should do, as we had spent all our money for car fare. We decided to make the best of it until we could better ourselves. I forgot to state that the mill is situated about five miles from Poughkeepsie, at a place called Rockdale, N. Y. If a person wants to get to it from Poughkeepsie he has either to hire a conveyance or walk. We walked, of course. I gave the job a fair trial. After working seven days and eight hours I made the sum of \$4.63. In the meantime I wrote home to my wife, and she managed to get the necessary cash to carry me back again. After deducting \$4.25 for board I received the large sum of 38 cents for eight days' work.

While I was there I interviewed some of the employees, and told them of the trick played on me in regard to the price of cuts, and they one and all stated that he had been practicing the same trick for years. I learned from them that the highest wages paid to skilled help was from 75 cents to 80 cents per day. There was an old gentleman weaving there who hailed from somewhere in Massachusetts, who left his old wife to come there and make a home for her. While I worked there he didn't average 40 cents per day. It was heartrending to see the look on that old man's face. When I bid him goodbye, telling him I was going back to my wife and family, he wept. The chances are that he is still there. Without the aid of outside help he is doomed to be separated from all he loves for an indefinite time.

That is only one side. What of the agony and suspense of the old wife he has left in another state? Picture to yourself how you would feel placed in the same position, and the man that causes this, to be perpetrated on his dupes is a staunch member of a Methodist Church, and has the well-known sanctimonious look of the Christian. He represents to his dupes steady work, good pay and cheap rent—from \$3.50 to \$6.50 per month. Needless to tell you that the majority of the houses are nothing more than re-jugentated barns.

There was a young woman who wove on the next loom to me, who worked until quitting time on the Saturday afternoon I left, and she gave birth to a child on the Sunday morning following. Neighbors who visited her were horrified to find the child wrapped in a small blanket and the mother groaning in agony because she could not provide her child with the necessary clothing to cover it. The foreman of the weave-room was acquainted with the conditions, and he contributed enough to satisfy their present wants.

I will state here that the mother was unmarried, but that doesn't alter the case. There were four persons in the family and three of them worked, and yet there was not enough money earned, after deducting the cost of living—or rather existing—to procure clothing for that fatherless infant.

I spoke to several about the conditions they were working under, and asked them why not emigrate to some other place, where the prospects were brighter. They stated that could not, because if one of the providers emigrated the others left behind would have to go on still shorter rations, as it took the united efforts of all to procure the necessary subsistence.

Another case that came under my notice while I was there was that of a young man who wrote for a job and received a letter in return. What the letter contained I cannot say, but the prospect held out must have been alluring, for he immediately telegraphed to hold the job, as he would come immediately. Now this young man was duped into thinking that the mill was located in Poughkeepsie. The cost of sending that telegram was \$1.50, and added to the cost of fare, he arrived in Poughkeepsie practically stranded. After inquiry he found that the mill was located five miles distant. He had no other remedy but to walk. After working five days, with overtime, he received the munificent sum of 22 cents, after deducting the price of board. And this man that causes all this misery is a Christian gentleman, and considered by his kind as a respected citizen.

Another case that happened before I arrived there was that of a young man who had also been duped, but who worked long enough to receive pay. He must have been there several weeks, because they didn't pay once a month, and being in need of several articles of cloth-

ing, and his shoes being in a dilapidated state, he decided to get a suit and a pair of umbrellas, as his finances would not allow him to buy shoes. He started to town on a Saturday afternoon, brought the necessary articles, and started to return. The weather being bitter cold and much dark, and there being so many crossroads, he lost his way and wandered around until, becoming exhausted, he fell, and was found the next morning with his feet frozen. It was said that he had crawled so freely, but the man does not drink. When I left there he was in the Poughkeepsie Hospital.

This Christian gentleman, this sinner of labor, this sinner of the mill, owns the houses his men live in, the water they drink, the ground they walk on—in short, the air they breathe, and he uses everything to grind out the blood and sinews, so that one man can have all that his heart desires.

Another proletarian, I wish you could look at it in a class-conscious light, and then such promises could not exist, received a communication from my friend and state that conditions are still the same; but he expects to be able in time to earn enough to bring him back home. How long that will be he does not state, but the chances are he will have to hoof it.

The foregoing is a true statement of the conditions existing in that town, as I found them, and I herewith advise all weaver weavers to steer clear of Rockdale, N. Y., or hold correspondence with the object of getting employment with a firm that advertises under the name of the Titus Lammel Company, Box M, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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



The contaminating effect of bad deeds often lies less in the commission than in the consequent adjustment of our desires,—the enlistment of our self-interest on the side of falsity.

—GEORGE ELIOT.

HOPELESS, HELPLESS HADLEY

Prof. Hadley, now President Hadley of Yale College, is no unknown apparition to our readers. He is the same gentleman who, some ten years ago, there being quite a commotion among the Working Class and a corresponding sick feeling in the stomach of the Idle or Capitalist Class, blossomed into articles to allay the anxiety of the latter "showing" that the "affair" was and could be only transitory, and yet whose subsequent elevation to the presidency of Presbyterian Yale, he being a layman, was a crass innovation frankly stated to be absolutely necessary owing to the "economic and political ferment that the country was in and that threatened to grow intenser instead of weaker."

A perambulating exemplar, by this one instance, of the futility of the art of "barking at the moon," President Hadley seems to fear for his laurels in this direction. That is the only explanation possible for the second outbreak in prophetic indulgence by the gentleman on Sunday the 10th instant at the Boston Old South. His actual subject was the Trust. In the course of his address he said:

"The essence of a Trust is that you must trust the head of it to exercise his power wisely or abuse it according to the kind of conscience he possesses. Legislation will never protect us from the evils of the Trust. Trusts have got to be regulated by public sentiment. The alternative is an emperor in Washington within twenty-five years."

If such, indeed, were the alternative, that Emperor will be there, and on time too. Fortunately, however, for the nation, the present President of Yale is now barking at the moon, no less so than was done by the quondam Professor.

The Trust is not a matter of "conscience," it is not a psychic malady. Fact is, it is no malady at all, anymore than the inconveniences under which a woman, big with child, may suffer, can be said to be a malady—least of all a malady that needs "conscience treatment." The Trust is a hard evolutionary fact. It is in the economic-political development of the land, the evolutionary climax that reads the veil of the economic and the thereon grafted political illusions with regard to the private system of ownership in the means of production. Furnished with the material facts and with that intellectual rectitude that will not recoil before the inevitable conclusions, however much these may fall to chime in with one's habits of thought, the system of private ownership in the tools of production could be and was foreseen to be purely transitory. It could be and was foreseen that, with the development of the tool, the ills inherent in such a system of ownership would grow until they became unbearable. The Trust stage brings out these evils in full relief, and thereby points out with equal clearness the way out. The secret, hitherto kept close, that economics are the ground-work of politics, leaps like a cat out of the bag, and, along with that, the twin cat that, in order to redress the evils which flow from economics that have outlived their usefulness, politics is the essential mid-wife. It is not the least valuable revelation that the Trust knocks, as with an axe into the popular skull, that Capitalism, of which the Trust is but the extreme and logical expression, is entrenched behind Legislation, and that, accordingly, it is not to be dislodged except by Legislation and all that thereby is implied—education, political organization, and force, if necessary, to back up the fiat rendered at the hustings.

Hopeless, helpless Hadley seeing ghosts, and tooting at the walls of Jericho with his penny-whistle!

The days when the walls of Jericho could be tumbled down with the trumpet blasts of conscience are no more.

They must be stormed, and stormed they will be by the hosts that are marshaling under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party,—and nary an Emperor will prevail against them.

A BELATED ROMAN EMPIRE?

The news that has been pouring in of late both from our "dependencies" and from our national capital has a queer, old, musty flavor about it, a flavor of the olden days when the Roman Empire was being shaken from center to circumference by turbulence.

From the antipodes, in far off Philippines, "drastic measures" are reported as having become necessary to "repress disorder"; from our nearest dependency, Puerto Rico, news comes that an American teacher, being thought too severe in his disciplinary measures, was hoisted by a crowd of natives, whereupon they were dispersed at the mouth of the cannon hurriedly wheeled into line by an American company of artillery; and simultaneously with that comes the news of the riotous conduct of the military in Washington that participated in the inauguration pageantry. These soldiers, looted shops, maltreated pedestrians, insulted women, in short, indulged in all the wanton acts that armed ruffians have ever indulged in, whenever they felt that they were part of a Government based on brutality.

A decidedly musty Roman Empire flavor all this has. When Rome had beaten down the nations near and far with the mailed hand of her legions, a fruit of her conquests was the effrontery of her military at home as much, as abroad. Abroad, eternal commotions prevailed; at home the people were cowed by the swagger of the centurions. The military having become the right arm of the Empire, the pivot upon which rule turned, Militarism with all the accompaniments of reckless brutality, became the national stamp. From Caesar down all that there was of real government was organized force.

We are not there yet. But coming events cast their shadows before them. Similar causes will produce similar results, qualified only by changed circumstances. Clear, however, are the outlines being defined of the direction our ruling class is developing into. A stove-piped, Sunday-school-smirked Caesar McKinley may yet be a Twentieth Century companion piece for a tian-rigged and Isis-worshipping Caesar Elligabulus of old,—both the apex of armed, organized, and liveried brigandage.

The Roman Empire had no choice. It had to plunge headlong to ruin. It had no "saving clause." Not so with us to-day. The Working Class of the land, tutored in its mission, steeled with its dignity, and drilled to its emancipation, will not be a Twentieth Century tail to the comet of Capitalism run to seed, like the workers of the Roman Empire, who, as tail to the comet of theocratic-feudal Rome run to seed, went down in ruin along with the head.

History repeats itself. It is repeating itself. But the song will now be sung to the tune of Twentieth Century civilization.

PARODYING CAPITAL.

The revelations, made by "Junius" about Typographia No. 7 in these columns, are of extraordinary value in clarifying the situation on what may be termed the now "burning question of Trade Unionism." Especially, there is one point on which his contribution to the understanding of the question is inestimable.

Students of political economy know how important a factor the unemployed are to capitalism. Apart of the unemployed urging along the decline of wages, and thereby the rise of profits, they fulfill a special function in capitalism. Without the unemployed, capitalism cannot reach "man's estate." The capitalist must be able to draw at any time upon a "quarry of idle labor," according as sudden demands are made upon him by orders for goods. If that "quarry" is not handy, the orders must be left unfilled, and capitalist progress is checked. If the "quarry" is handy and ample, the orders can be filled, and the establishment is proportionally enlarged. When slack times come, hands are laid off again, and are expected to remain so, ready for the time when again needed. A bare supply of Labor, equal to the demand, acts like a clog upon capitalist progress. The fact is so thoroughly appreciated by the capitalist, that whenever he starts to "develop" a new place, he will be seen to advertise the fact in advance in the "rarest" colors, so as to be preceded at the desired spot by an over-supply of Labor, that shall be large enough to place at his disposal a goodly "quarry" of unemployed, for when needed. This fact was very conspicuous in the recent "sudden development" of industries in the South. Due to this fact, the unemployed, for when needed, must be for capitalism a body of people kept periodically in dire distress by

lack of work, so as to be greedy and anxious and ever-ready, like hungry dogs, to snap at the bone of a job. The flowers on the upper branches of capitalism, and that the praise-singers of capitalism point to as the pride of the system, could, accordingly, not blossom but for, and draw their sap from the famile and resulting mental and physical agonies to which large bodies of human beings are deliberately condemned. The unemployed, along with all the horrors that the term implies, are a necessity of capitalism. The facts, brought out by "Junius," prove that the identical state of things prevails in Typographia No. 7, that the happy frame of mind enjoyed by the Organized Scabbery, who dominate the Union, is corner-stoned upon the wretchedness of the unemployed in the organization, and that, consequently, that Organized Scabbery carefully nourish the benches of its unemployed.

The system in Typographia No. 7, applied to its unemployed, virtually dooms the member, who once lands on the out-of-work bench, to remain there and starve. He must report at the "bureau"; he must stand there; he may not himself look for a job; he must accept whatever sop is thrown at him by the "authorities," and by none other (and these sons are of a nature to keep him from a chance to secure permanent employment). The slightest infringement of the rules is visited upon him with severe penalties. The puzzle, that such a system presents at first blush, is solved by the further revelations of "Junius." The Organized Scabbery that run Typographia No. 7 could not play the "gentlemen"—they could not get off whenever bitten by the margarot to "change their diet," and feel sure that their places were safe, etc. To these gentlemen, their wretched unemployed furnish "length of tether." They can disport themselves only in the measure that their backs are covered by their own unemployed. Their comfort, accordingly, is predicated upon the distress of the ever ready army of unemployed workmen.

And such an organization has been cracked up as a "muster Union," and its Organized Scabbery has strutted the stage as "pillars of Unionism." No wonder, it is a pet of the degenerate "Volkszeitung." No wonder it is foremost in readiness to "make its peace" with a Carnegie and a "Staats-Zeitung,"—for cash donations.

The organizations of workmen, that are dominated by an Organized Scabbery, are a part of the Labor Movement; they are an obscene, sordid part of Capitalism, whose unclean spirit animates them, and whose crimes they parody.

"REFORM" AND "REFORMERS."

The pregnant incident of the Carnegie, and other wholesale fleecers of the working class, being approached by begging committees of the Social Democracy of Greater New York, and their gifts being accepted in order to re-build the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, throws timely light upon the mental and moral make-up of "Reformers," and upon what these understand as "Reform."

The beggars and recipients of these gifts do not simply apologize; they go further; they justify their conduct. And how? They do so with the argument that these capitalists are plunderers; that the Labor Movement demands the expropriation of the expropriators; and, THEREFORE, that to pocket donations from these, is in the nature of expropriation, it is a step in the right direction.

None better than this attitude demonstrates the contention of the Socialist Labor Party that "Reform" is a caricature of the bona fide Labor Movement, calculated only to render the latter ridiculous, and that the "Reformer" is a moral and mental leper.

The capitalist is a plunderer; the Labor Movement demands the expropriation of the expropriators. These are sound, irrefutable, straight-out utterances of the Socialist Labor Party. But what does "expropriation" mean? It means that the robber, who has deprived one of his property, shall be made to restore the whole of his plunder, and, above all, that he shall be incapacitated from thereafter repeating his depredations. Out of charity, the robber may be granted a crumb so as to prevent his dying of starvation, an unregenerated malefactor; a crumb may be donated to him in order to enable him to live, and mend his ways. The donor is not HE, but the aggrieved party; the crumb falls to HIM, not to avenge; the kindness, the generosity are attributes exercised not by the malefactor; they are exercised by the redresser of wrong. The begging is done by the expropriator, not by the expropriated. Obviously absurd is all interpretation of the term "expropriation" that reverses this order; that makes a donor, a crumbs-bestower, a generous individual out of the robber, and turns the robbed into a donee, a crumbs-receiver, a beneficiary. If it is thus with

regard to a plain robber, it is infinitely more so with regard to the legalized robber, the representative, upholder and beneficiary of a social system of robbery,—the CAPITALIST.

The capitalist is a plunderer of workmen. All the wealth he has represents such plunder. Taking Carnegie as a type, the amount of wealth held by the capitalist is in direct ratio to the number of his fleeced, victimized workmen. But this is not yet the real FEATURE of the capitalist. His plunder is but a manifestation. The real feature of the capitalist is not the ownership of vast piles of wealth consumable in enjoyment, it is his ownership of the machinery of production, the club by means of which he can make the workmen "stand and deliver," and thus expropriate them of the vast fruits of their labor. It is, accordingly, not childlike, it is, accordingly, not folly to nibble a few crumbs in the shape of a few hundred or a thousand dollars, from the fruits of the wholesale plunder, and leave the bulk of the plunder, including the club with which to carry on the plunder, in the hands of the plunderer, and call that "expropriating the expropriators" and "a step in the right direction." Such conduct is infamy. It is sailing under false colors. It is putting a snarling principle to a laughable use. It is decking pilferage with the feathers of bravery. It is opening the doors to corruption in the library of that purity that the Social Revolution implies. It is opening for a bribe the palm that should grasp the avenger's sword.

The "reformer's" tactics, his "step in the right direction" lead only away from the path of science, and, consequently, of manhood and purity; they lead, with accelerating rapidity, down, inevitably, into the depths of loss towards which the Kangaroo, along with his "Volkszeitung," and his Social Democracy, wended his way when he was kicked down the stairs of the Socialist Labor Party's headquarters, on the night of July 10, 1890, and in which he is now wallowing with his Homestead-Carnegie and his Coolidge-Herricks.

Sunday, at the meeting of the Central Labor Union, Mr. William O'Brien, of the Granite Cutters' Union, indulged in a few statistics in the matter of the knocking out of the dressed stone law. Now statistics are a popular form of amusement, but that Mr. William O'Brien should be up to the game is beyond the line of expectation. He is ignorant of the facts, he is bad, or, indifferent, as the case may be. The figures he put through their paces Sunday were furnished to him by the same interests that furnished him with the dressed stone law in the first place. When he worked for that law, he worked for those who were interested in a business, and, in the present case, he is lining the pockets of the same interests.

Blatford, "Fellowship dinner" cater, shorter for war, editor of the "Clarion," general fiasco, and expert sponge, resents the imputation that he is not as good a socialist as—and even better than—a great many. He indignantly demands to know how, if he is not a socialist, he could have eaten these dinners when they are furnished by workmen. He asserts that he MUST be a socialist because such men as Keir Hardy and Ben Tillett write for his paper. Of course, he MUST be a socialist. How otherwise would he make a living? Has he not a position as a labor writer, and he is not a divine call to which they tend the ranks of the Liberal party? Certainly he has. He has been doing it for some time, and will continue to do it while there is a dinner left uneaten.

In the Holyoke Board of Aldermen sit three union men; two bricklayers and an iron molder. These people consider themselves model union men, and would burn at the stake any one who dared question their unionism. The city printer, and one of the city aldermen, and had the union label on it two years ago. This was accomplished by the lone Socialist alderman at a time when there was no Printers' Union in existence, and one had to be started in order to get the label. This year, with three union men in the board, all of them belonging to the dominant party, too, the city printer will have no label, no provision having been made for it by the aldermen.

Mr. Elwood Pomeroy, the American "Socialist," was one of the prominent figures at Vandervelde's wedding. Elwood, you know, when he had safely reached the other shore, found that he was "Socialistically inclined." His tip in that direction was not noticeable in his conduct, in fact, he was a confirmed reactionary, penny-pinching Bryan Democrat. We must have been mistaken. We judged from the fact that he voted for Bryan, advocated the whole middle-class Democratic platform, never said a word in favor of Socialism, opposed Socialism, fathered all sorts of pinchbeck reform schemes, and conducted himself in a manner that was generally, this may not have been enough to judge from. He may have been doing all those things in the interest of Socialism, but why did he keep his design so deeply hidden, and why does he only expose it when he is so far away?

There is another "National Committee of the Socialist Party" in Chicago, and it, too, has a reputation for a union body, and should be a union convention. Its sponsors are the same men who have been engaged in the arduous work, during the past few years, of forming "socialistic" parties that will have "none of the faults of the old ones." They have not, because a thing that is not, is seldom defective. This is the latest "socialistic" party, and it is a singular case, itself to municipal politics, and though national in its scope—existing in one city only, and that not very highly—it does not seek to go beyond the bounds of the possible, but wishes to bring all to itself. That is, all money is to be sent to it, and it will see that it is used.

SELF STULTIFICATION.

The following paragraph, under the title "A White Elephant," appears in the columns of "an esteemed contemporary":

"While congratulating our German comrades on the decision of the German Government not to renew the mandate of prosecution against our old friend 'the red postmaster,' Julius Motzeler, we cannot help thinking that the whole proceeding looks like a smart, not to say cunning, device of Count von Bulow to saddle the German Social Democratic party with a white elephant, to wit, Eduard Bernstein, under cover of a conciliatory act. One fancies that the German Chancellor must have had his tongue in his cheek when he gave the Social Democrats back their Bernstein, that journalistic pillar of aggressive capitalism masquerading as a member of the Social Democratic party. The recent article in praise of Eduard in the 'Pall Mall Gazette' was certainly instructive as showing whose good opinion he has been recently cultivating. The converted Socialist whom 'toleration' still leaves a nominal member of the German Socialist Party will now have the opportunity, as the 'Pall Mall Gazette' hints, of earning more laurels from his new friends by endeavoring to show that all capitalists ought to be brothers, and that the British raid in South Africa redounds to the 'advancement of civilization,' i. e., the spread of capitalism generally. Our comrade Motzeler had to be let in to save appearances, but the man the German Government really had its eye on as likely to be of service in the new Anglo-German governmental alliance, by winning favor for British methods in South Africa in the eyes of the German bourgeoisie, was plainly none other than the late editor of the 'Social Democrat,' turned champion of the new imperialism."

From what paper is this a clipping? From some Socialist-Labor Party publication? Perchance, from the organ of our comrades in Ireland? Or is it perhaps a translation from some French Labor Party paper, or from some utterance in Italian by Ferriz? In short, does it proceed from any of the sources that put their foot down emphatically at the late Paris International Congress against the apostate resolution of Kautsky?

No! Let everybody hold his sides lest he split laughing. The paragraph is taken from the columns of the London "Justice," the organ of a body, whose delegation at that Paris Congress voted for that Kautsky resolution, voted, accordingly, for the quintessence of Bernsteinism, and one of whose members, Hyndman, was so enthusiastic for the Bernsteinism in the resolution, that, frequently, forgetful of all parliamentary decorum he went so far as to presume to cast the vote of the Irish delegation for the Bernstein apostasy—a presumption promptly resented and spurned by the sturdy Irish delegation, who, on the spot had their full vote entered plump and plain against the Kautsky resolution, and thus went emphatically on record against Bernsteinism and for the class-conscious Socialist Movement.

The Kautsky resolution embodies three points:

First, the denial that capitalist government is essentially class-government, and, consequently, uncompromisingly hostile to the working class.

Second, the adoption of the principle that the working class can not be wholly dependent on, and must be first morally regenerated, and

Third, that progress lies along the path of nibbling reforms from capitalist rule via compromises and log-rolling.

There is, in all Bernsteinism, nothing more than that. The whole of Bernsteinism is comprised in these three points. Bernstein himself summed up his position well when, apostrophizing the German Social Democracy, he said to them, "Drop your revolutionary phrases, and accept what you are in fact, a party of bourgeois reform; upon that line there is much to be gained." And to-day, Bernstein rules his hands with satisfaction, and holds the noses of the new apologetic Kautskys to their own Paris resolution, which he justly declares expresses his views.

Upon Bernsteinism and its echo, the Kautsky resolution, there needs to be said nothing more in these columns. The matter has been fully set forth. All further discussion thereon may be left to the cavillers. The point now of interest is a new one, suggested by the above quotation from the London "Justice." Bernsteinism and its echo were now restated merely for the purpose of making that point clear.

The Socialist movement in Europe, with the exception of the French Socialist Party, and especially in Germany and Austria, degenerated, as has been pointed out frequently in these columns, owing to the circumstance that it had to struggle with debris of feudalism, left strewn in its path by the capitalist revolution that preceded it. The capitalists having failed to carry out their own revolution, the Socialists had to supplement it. In this work of supplementing an unfinished revolution, the teeth of the Socialist Revolution were cut in those countries. One of the manifestations of this sad development is the reactionism that has set in, the virtual abandonment of Marxism, while still using its phrases. This manifestation has also been pointed out in these columns, and need not be enlarged upon now. The point raised by the citation from the London "Justice" suggests a second manifestation of no little interest to all those who realize that a movement does not depend upon abstract principle only, but upon the people who handle it.

What means this emphatic, this justified branding of Bernstein by the organ of a body, that, barely six months ago upheld Bernsteinism in Paris with the unbecoming enthusiasm recorded above, and that has since said not a word in condemnation of its delegation? It means this:

One of the manifestations of degeneracy in a Movement is its shrinking into a family affair. Personal sentiment then rises. Just as soon as the corroding acids of demoralization seize upon a Movement,

personal sympathies and personal antipathies carry the day, and principle becomes either a toy or a cloak. The British body for which "Justice" speaks, has long conceived a personal dislike to Bernstein; often and long before this, it more than once severely chastised him. Whatever Bernstein said was condemned because it proceeded from him. The same thing, proceeding from others towards whom the "British family" had no animosity, was accepted without inquiry. Thus it comes about that Bernsteinism, supported by the Kautskys, was enthusiastically sympathetic for the same folks who justly, in this "Justice" article, condemn it, and hold it up to contempt.

No Movement can survive self-contradiction. Self-stultification is suicidal. The abandonment of principle as a living force to act up to, and the adoption of principles as mere lip-service, breed degeneracy; and degeneracy in Movements manifests itself in the gangrene of "families" or "cliques," on the one hand, and sneak-assertion, on the other.

Living work, active work—these are essentials to keep pure and in strong pulse the blood of Principle coursing in a Movement's arteries.

Political & Economic.

The Rome, Italy, "Avanti," Socialist, had the following dialogue between two capitalists during the strike in Genoa:

If the workmen ask for better treatment?

"Disperse them, and prosecute their organizations."

"If they strike?"

"Put our soldiers in their places."

"And if that can't be done?"

"Make more repressive laws."

"Bravo! I am still more convinced than ever that the 'Class Struggle' is an invention by the Socialists!"

The "Wage Worker," Number 86, 754 of the extensive Social Democratic "press," demands the adoption of the name "Socialists' party," which admits of the union of all Socialists without bringing in any particular brand," i. e., Socialism. Why not throw a looking glass at one of those at least? They all have strong objections to not being the large apples on the top of the barrel, and unless something is done to modify them, they are prone to stop existing.

If you wish a post graduate course in lunacy, read the English "reform" papers, especially if they are "Socialistic." They have the little failings, it is true, and these little failings take up all their space, but the other things are interesting. When one of these papers delivers itself of a side-splitting joke it promptly dies. Mortality from this cause has not yet commenced. Mr. Keir Hardy's paper, the "Labor Leader," has this joke—let's—let's (to the "Wastrel," who has just sat down on a chair having a broken cushion) "I'm afraid that you're not on a very safe or comfortable seat." "No, madam," he replied, "but it's very interesting." That explains Peter Curran. You understand the point of course? And yet laugh with glee? And you would like eight pages each week of those jokes? And may you not laugh too much—here's hoping.

The "Vanguard," a Brooklyn, Mass., Social Democrat paper, says: "Avon Branch has put its foot down on any of its members going into a citizens' caucus, at least when there is a Socialist ticket in the field. The 'Citizens' candidate is always the tool of either the Democratic or the Republican party. When the 'Socialists' of the S. D. school run common cause with them, they only prove over more that they are a party built on the selling out principle. It has been such since its very foundation, and when Avon Branch 'puts its foot down on the practice' it goes against what is one of the chief tenets of the party. The proviso 'when there is a Socialist ticket in the field' would, however, seem to imply that it was customary for these 'Socialists' to attend the caucuses of other people, even when they had one of their own, and squares this sword swan of Avon Branch with the traditions of the party."

It will be remembered that "The Appeal to Reason" collected money to send a representative to New Zealand and write a book on the institutions of that country. The outcome of that collection is told in the following paragraph taken from "The Appeal":

"So well have these correspondents (men who have been writing articles on New Zealand for years) been performing their duty that it would be a waste of raw material for 'The Appeal' to send a representative to that country to write it up, and the money will be expended in another direction to help along the agitation."

So it will. It is Mr. Wayland's way of doing business. The dupes who sent in money to send a representative to New Zealand for writing a book, which we know—have the satisfaction of knowing that their money was received all right, and will be "spent in another direction." Who says that Wayland is not fit to associate with colony-swindling osteopathic, hypnotic, and other "money taking while you wait" brands of "Socialism?"

Ah! Our prophetic soul!

We announced that the account of the recent "Volkszeitung" festival would give an increased attendance as it crossed the continent. Here in New York, the "Volkszeitung" itself was modest, because it knew it would be picked up on its statement, and gave a low number. Even that was as gross an exaggeration as is dared by guilty of. Terre Haute, Ind., added a thousand, and Chicago sent Terre Haute a thousand better. Now that San Francisco has received the inspiring news, we read in the "Advance," with palpating heart, that there were "at least 10,000 persons present" in Grand Central Palace at that "Volkszeitung" festival. It will yet reach 100,000.

If the number of persons present is so prone to increase, why should Mother Jones, the speaker of the occasion, be slightest? From 5,000 to 6,000, to 7,000, to 10,000, should have as its accompaniment some consideration for the lady. If she is Mother Jones in New York, she should be Grand Mother Jones in Terre Haute, Great-Grand-Mother Jones in Chicago, and Great-Great-Grand-mother Jones in San Francisco.

It is a singular trait in Social Democratic accounts, that their "mammoth gatherings" are always somewhere else!



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—Did I understand you to say last week that you could still get another fall out Director of the Mint Roberts and the paragraph in which the St. Louis paper quotes him approvingly?

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

U. S.—The first hole I shot through that was—

B. J.—To show that it stood upon a principle of morals that would disgrace an Apache Indian, in that, granting the premises to be right, that only \$2 could be produced per capita, the theory of the man is to reconcile us to the lack of pinching want for the workers, despite the fact that the idlers roll in luxury.

U. S.—That was it. And the second hole—

B. J.—Oh, that ripped a still bigger hole into the thing. It made mine-mine of the theory here implied that the share of us working people depends upon the size of production. You showed that, under this Mint-Director-Roberts system of Capitalism, all increased production falls to the exploiting capitalist, while we workers only reap an increase of misery.

U. S.—You got it straight. I then shot a third hole—

B. J.—Yes. The third hole showed that the true Roberts' statement was to the effect that that production was today small, the harder he knocked himself on the head. This system of capitalism dooms large numbers of people to misery, or unproductive and useless labor, besides restricting the area of productivity. So that to defend capitalism as the strength of its small production was to try and profit by one's own wrong.

U. S.—That was it. Now I'll fire a fourth shot and finish up Master Roberts. He says that "an equal division all around" would greatly disappoint the socialist theorists, and that what they should do is to how to increase production, the being of more importance than distribution.

B. J.—Isn't that so?

U. S.—Wait a minute. What is implied in that statement? Isn't it implied that the Socialists consider distribution only, that production doth bother them, and that what they are after is an "around division?"

B. J.—Yes; that's what's implied.

U. S.—Well, that understanding of Socialism Roberts sucked out of his thumbs; it is a pure fabrication; that is no truth in it.

B. J.—You don't say! Then the low, not content with insinuating that hood as to the other points, lies down right on this point?

U. S.—That's the size of it. "Division" is the last thing the Socialist thinks about. He wants concentration. The larger the concentration the better suits him. Remember, the Socialist is a collectivist.

B. J.—Why, that's so!

U. S.—Consequently, what is uppermost on the Socialist's mind is not distribution, but production. Collective or operative distribution is palpable nonsense.

B. J.—That's so!

U. S.—Co-operation applies to production. The Socialist, accordingly, demands concentrated and co-operative labor, the means of production, the capital being public and collective property. To-day, we have COLLECTIVE labor and PRIVATE ownership; this antagonism between the means of production and the system of ownership blights both production and distribution. If the machinery of production is owned collectively by the people as producers, production has to be carried on, then production would be many times larger, and the result of the system of collective ownership, distribution would be just. To Socialism, and that's what Socialism is after.

B. J. remains in silent contemplation.

U. S.—What are you thinking about, B. J.—I'll tell you. I was thinking about this: the title of that Roberts' note the right title for the man.

U. S.—What's his title?

B. J.—Director of the Mint.

U. S.—What should be his title?

B. J.—His title should be: "A. J. of Blunders by Which to Demonstrate the Falseness of Capitalist Reason and the Correctness of Socialist Reasoning."

U. S.—I agree with you. The title is a perambulating lump of stupidity.

B. J. (holds up the Roberts' paragraph from the St. Louis paper, tears it in shreds, and blows the shreds away).

There; they are not worth keeping.

LETTER BOX.

trained colonization plan? Above all
s, the S. L. P.'s fair. We can't en-
ge the pot in calling the kettle black.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry K. Katz, Secretary, 24 New Road street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
F. J. Davis, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LAB. & NEWS COMPANY.
24 New Road street. (The Party's literary agency.)
Notice: For technical reasons, no Party announcements can be in that are not in this office y Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting of March 15 was held at the Daily People Building, 24 New Road street, New York. A. Klein in the chair. Recording secretary, Julius Hamer, absent and excused. R. Katz elected secretary pro tem.

Receipts for week ending March 9, \$25.55. Expenditures, \$24.31.

National organizer for the Middle West, J. R. Pepin, reports that he has organized Sections in Muncie and Matthews, Ind. Section Bridgeport, Conn., reports the election of officers.

The State Executive Committee of Colorado submits a copy of its by-laws for approval; the national secretary was instructed to communicate with the committee in reference to some changes to be made therein.

Massachusetts and Connecticut State Committees report relative to circuit agitation plan.

Section Seattle, Wash., reports that the Kentucky campaign has subsided since the stand taken by the N. E. C.

Section San Francisco, in a communication, submits a number of questions that are asked of applicants for membership.

Resolved, that the question demanding compulsory resignation must be dropped, it being unconstitutional.

The Section further reports the expulsion of A. McElroy.

Section Milwaukee reports the expulsion of E. Schuchman for withholding party funds.

Section Newport News reports the expulsion of Higgins Connor for joining the militia, and of John Wilson for conducting a member.

An interesting communication received from Paul Kretlow, who is at present in Leipzig, Germany, depicting the rapid development of mechanical industry, forecasting powerful competition for the United States.

REUDOLPH KATZ.

Secretary pro tem.

MIDDLE WEST CIRCUIT.

Report by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Circuit Work.

To the members of the Socialist Labor Party of the states composing the "Middle West" Circuit:

Comrades—Our organizer, Comrade J. R. Pepin, visited, during the month of February, the following Kentucky towns: Fulton, Mayfield, Paducah, Sturgis and Henderson, and these Indiana towns: Evansville, Terre Haute, Brazil, Pontiac, Toledo, Logansport, Elwood and Anderson.

He reorganized Pontiac and Logansport, Ind.

He sold many pamphlets, (principally the "De Leon-Harmon Debate"), and secured "subs." to our party organs. He reports that the S. L. P. sections are more phantom, gotten up during campaign time in order to realize the 1,000,000 vote. Several of these so-called sections had never held a meeting. A person claiming to be a Social Democrat takes a sheet of paper and solicits names, gets a few and then sends for a chair, and the news is heralded throughout the land "so and so many new sections formed." Everywhere he finds antagonism existing, due to the conflicting material interests of the take-up, the Kangaroo and the S. L. P. They are all incredibly divided on both principle and tactics, but are perfectly united in howling "Unity."

The various State Committees complain that but one or two Sections manifest the necessary interest in contributing money to this Circuit Fund. This is lamentable, and must not continue. Every member, whether belonging to a section or not, is a member-at-large—should do his very best to help financially. There is more than one way to raise money, and we earnestly hope that every comrade at large will at least employ some method to raise money. The sections should make it their main business to do all they can in this line too. If all put their shoulder to the wheel the time will soon come when one or two states can be dropped, and thus the field will constantly be reduced in size, and hence it can be worked better. More circuit work, of course, have to be organized. By the time the national campaign comes we will then be enabled to have an organization in at least twenty-five states each. Just think what twenty-five good organizers can do! Comrades, this is not impossible, but easily obtainable if you only will. Therefore, do not wait till you are urged, but urge some uninterested wage-slave yourself. Let our motto be: No compromise! Wage-slaves must go!

The organizer will work this month in Michigan; in April, Wisconsin; in May, Minnesota; and in June, Ohio, and then, after a few weeks in Kentucky, so that Kate gets its share. (Kate had not to be changed, and hence Kentucky did not get a month as calculated.)

Financial report for month of March, 1901:

RECEIPTS.
Main State Com. \$24.25
Ohio 20.00
Ind. 17.25
Ill. 16.20
Wis. 19.00
Mich. 10.00
Comms on an subscription money for Party organs, per Org. J. R. Pepin, 5.10
Nat. Ex. Com. S. L. P. 28.10

Total Receipts \$129.00

EXPENDITURES

January deficit 48.03
Bills from Organizer

Week ending Feb. 10, 1901. 31.90
Week ending Feb. 17, 1901. 31.70
Week ending Feb. 24, 1901. 28.55
Week ending March 3, 1901. 28.32
Purchase of P. O. money orders. 57
Peter Damm, for postage. 1.00

Total Expenditures \$169.77

RECAPITULATION:

Total income \$130.40
Total expenditures 167.77
Deficit 38.87

PETER DAMM, Sec. Treas.

2522 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago, Ill.

Improvement Fund of "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung."

Previously acknowledged \$106.10
W. Sonnenberger, Shawnee, O. 50
A. Friend, Shawnee, O. 2.00
A. Gierdorf, Brooklyn, N. Y. 25
Mrs. G. Fanger, Brooklyn, N. Y. 25
George Rander, Lathrop, Pa. 25
J. Linner, Lathrop, Pa. 25
A. Stosch, Lathrop, Pa. 25
Section Richmond, Va. 2.00
C. Rossbach, Cleveland, N. Y. 50
F. Stohbach, Cincinnati, O. 25
A. Specht, Jacobs Creek, Pa. 1.00

Total \$114.15

Rothbach Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$34.20
J. Dawling, Sixth A. D. B'n., 1.00
Section Sonoma, Mass., per C. Johnson 1.00
Branch Elizabeth, New Jersey 1.40
Section Hartford, Conn., per M. Lechner 1.00
Philadelphia boys 1.00
Charles Vonderheide, New York 1.00
Section Stamford, Conn., per Geo. Rose 1.00
Section Lawrence, Mass. 2.00

Total \$43.60

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

24 New Road street, Manhattan.

Bostonians Take Notice!

The Committee on Canvassing and Organization is beginning its canvass of the various wards of the city. It has decided to distribute copies of the Daily and Weekly PEOPLE, with a view to securing subscriptions for the same. It also voted that, through the party press, all persons who voted for the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party at the last election be requested either to send name and address or else to call upon the organizer of the ward branch in his or her respective ward.

The list of these organizers is as follows:

Ward Branch Six—Hans Neilson, 11

Emmett street.

Ward Branch Eight—Thos A. Loring,

29 Chambers street.

Ward Branch Ten—Jas. A. Brennan,

28 Appleton street.

Ward Branch Eleven—Hans Jaeger,

S. L. P. headquarters, 45 Elist street.

Ward Branch Twelve—Herford Johnson,

19 East Canton street.

Ward Branch Fifteen—John Strauss, 516

East Eighth street, South Boston.

Ward Branch Sixteen—Emil Singewald,

18 Franklin Court, Dorchester.

Ward Branch Eighteen—Wm. H. Carroll,

2009 Washington street.

Ward Branch Nineteen—John Sasche,

250 Ruggles street.

Ward Branch Twenty—George Nelson,

9 Ware Avenue, Dorchester.

Ward Branch Twenty-two—Frank

Bolabach, 87 Lamartine street, Jamaica Plain.

Ward Branch Twenty-three—Send

name to the secretary, Gustave Kleindienst, corner Plainfield and Williams street, Forest Hills.

Voters in Wards One, Two, Three,

Four, Five, Seven, Thirteen, Fifteen,

Sixteen, Twenty-one and Twenty-five

are requested to send name and address

or to call upon the organizer of section

Boston, Thos. A. Loring, 49 Chambers

street, or S. L. P. headquarters, 45

Elist street. W. H. CARROLL,

Secretary Committee on Canvassing and

Organization.

Workingmen of Cleveland, Attention.

On Saturday, March 23, at 8 p. m., there will be a meeting at the office of the "Cleveland Volkstreu" 250 St. Clair street, second floor, for the purpose of organizing a Mixed Alliance of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. More than the sufficient number of signatures have been secured to start a strong Men's Alliance. All those who have signed the list are urged to be present. All workingmen who are interested in the new labor organization are most cordially invited to attend. Chas. H. Corrigan of New York will speak on "Old and New Trade Unionism."

M. R. O'PREY.

Cleveland, Ohio, Agitation.

Charles H. Corrigan of Syracuse, N. Y., and local speakers will address the following meetings arranged by Section Cleveland for this week:

March 20—Solidarity Hall, 122 Fremont street.

March 21—Finkler's Hall, Starkweather avenue.

March 21—Van Tassel's Hall, Detroit street.

March 22—Huagaria Hall, Clark avenue.

On Sunday next Comrade Corrigan will speak at the Labor Lyceum on the question: "Will the Trustification of Industry Abolish A Paucity?" Next week will be a week of activity for election occurs on Monday, April 1st. The S. L. P. is dealing effective blows.

New Haven Convention.

Nominations of Section New Haven, S. L. P., for municipal election, April 10:

For Mayor, Ernest T. Outley; Comptroller, Timothy Sullivan; Treasurer, William Dunch; City Clerk, Robt. R. T. Grant; Collector, George Arnold; Sheriff, Frank S. Werler; Registrar of Voters, Chas. Sobey.

Bridgeport Conn.

Section Bridgeport, Conn., reports election of officers follows: Organizer, C. J. Mercer; Fin. Sec., E. Mathers; Cor. Sec., S. Walker; Treas., A. Heiler; Literary Agent, A. McDonald.

D. A. 15 S. T. & L. A.

Report of the Economic Movement in the Pittsburgh District.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 10.—The regular meeting of Pittsburgh District Alliance No. 15, S. T. & L. A., was called to order at headquarters, No. 431 Smithfield street, by Organizer S. Schulberg, who was also elected chairman for the day.

Roll-call showed comrades Gilchrist, Root, Marshall and Ellingsworth absent. Communications from Bowerton, Blythdale, Buena Vista and New York were read and acted upon.

Comrade W. H. Thomas, of Buena Vista, reported that with the aid of several Italian comrades he had succeeded in organizing a Mine Workers Local at Blythdale.

Committee of three which had been elected in conjunction with similar committees from the Pennsylvania State Committee, S. L. P., and Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., to devise ways and means of employing a comrade permanently at headquarters in the interests of all three organizations, reported that after a thorough discussion the following resolutions were carried:

1. That it would be advisable to permanently employ a comrade in the interests of the three mentioned organizations.

2. That the committee recommends that the incoming State Secretary also serve as organizer of Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., and Secretary of D. A. No. 15, S. T. & L. A.

3. That the wages should be twelve dollars per week to be paid as follows: State Committee, \$5; D. A. No. 15, \$4; and Section Allegheny County, \$3.

On motion the report of the committee was received, their action concurred in and the committee continued.

The various Locals affiliated with the District reported progress.

The Secretary was instructed to notify all Locals, that owing to the increase in the price of five stamps to the G. E. B. from two to five cents, the cost to the Locals would hereafter be eight cents for each stamp. The secretary was also instructed to notify all Locals whose delegates were not attending the District meetings regularly.

A committee consisting of comrades R. W. Evans, H. A. J. Brown and Val. Remmel, with the organizer, S. Schulberg, as chairman, was elected to arrange and advertise extensively, as soon as possible, a series of meetings in the interest of the S. T. & L. A.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to hereafter report all meetings of D. A. 15 to the party organs.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

WM. J. EBERLE,

Secretary D. A. 15.

Commune Celebration in Cleveland.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., held a Grand Commune Celebration in Germania Hall, Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The audience was the largest that has ever attended any of our festivals, one thousand participating in the celebration. This great gathering, the most successful financially also, is convincing proof that when we throw over the Kangaroos, the party placed itself in the line of progress. Each number of the program was accorded an enthusiastic reception.

Pepin's Dates.

John R. Pepin, the organizer for the agitation circuit of the Middle West, is now in the State of Michigan and his dates will be as follows:

Saginaw, March 20-25.

Bay City and vicinity, March 25 to April 1.

Grand Rapids, April 2-6.

Holland, April 7.

Muskegon, April 8 and 9.

Grand Rapids, April 2-6.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 11 and 12.

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

Secretaries of S. L. P. Sections and of local and district alliances connected with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, are requested to communicate matters of industrial interest, such as reports of strikes, boycotts, lockouts, etc., to the DAILY PEOPLE.

Reports of meetings should be sent in at the earliest possible moment and reports of other matters at stated intervals.

Illustrated Lecture in Everett, Mass.

Charles Kroll of Providence, R. I., will deliver a Scenographic Lecture, Subject: "How the Other Half Works and Lives." Sunday evening, March 24, at Irving Hall, Chelsea street, near Everett Square, 7:30 p. m.

Admission, ten cents. Doors open at 7:00 p. m.

Attention, Gloversville.

A special meeting of Section Gloversville is called to be held on Saturday, March 23rd, in Concordia Hall. Presence of great importance requires every member to be present. ORGANIZER.

Philadelphia, Pa., Agitation.

The Labor Question under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, Fairhill Hall, Fifth st. et above Dauphin, Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

March 27—HERMAN DEUTCH,

Subject: "Trade Unionism."

These meetings are open for discussion. Using labor for the interest of the Working Class and Workingmen should attend.

Plainfield, N. J., Lecture Course.

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

March 24—Mr. F. W. Wilson.—

"Economic situation from Wage Slavery."

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

Authorized Agents for The Weekly People.

AKRON, OHIO: ALLISON, JOHN, PA.

Geo. Wagner, 324 N. Second street,

BALTIMORE, MD.: Robert W. Stevens, 612 Columbia ave.

BOSTON, MASS.: W. H. Carroll, 2091 Washington street.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.: J. C. Custer, 422 Main street.

BRENA VISTA, PA.: W. H. Thomas.

BUFFALO, N. Y.: B. Reinsteil, 521 Broadway.

BLYTHDALE, PA.: D. Sambuco, Box 127.

CANTON, OHIO: John H. T. Durgen, 1106 High street.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.: John P. Curran, 201 N. Main street.

CHICAGO, ILL.: C. A. Okerlund, 3233 Fifth Ave.

Wm. Burns, 180 E. Ohio street.

Carl Peterson, 2194 Lake street.

CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.: John J. Kelly, 62 Griffin street.

CINCINNATI, OHIO: Theo. Kauchen, 1102 Elm street.

CLEVELAND, OHIO: P. C. Christman, 194 Professor street.

Fritz Feldner, 147 Amberson avenue.

CLINTON, IOWA: E. C. Matson, 102 Howe street.

COLLINGSVILLE, ILL.: Jos. T. Brown, 212 N. Main street.

DETROIT, MICH.: P. Friseman, 301 1/2 Hancock avenue, East.

DULUTH, MINN.: Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.

DANVILLE, N. C.: J. Louis Cohen, 61 N. Main street.

DAYTON, OHIO: Bert Klopfer, 516 W. Third street.

ELIZABETH, N. J.: C. T. Petersen, 223 1/2 1st street.

EVANSTON, ILL.: C. Schaad, 17 E. Pennsylvania street.

EVYRETT, MASS.: M. J. Kline, 207 N. Main street.

FALL RIVER, MASS.: H. Ormerod, 39 Beacon street.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.: M. E. Wilcox, 47 E. Elm street.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.: J. F. Sloan.

HARTFORD, CONN.: Fred. Fellerman, 2 State street, top floor.

Ernest C. Peabody, 25 Lincoln street, Hartford District.

HOMESTEAD, PA.: James Lawry, 701 Abby street.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: J. Byrd, 104 N. Noble street.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.: Lewis Holcomb, 426 N. Perry street.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.: J. De Cangel, 710 1/2 Railroad street.

LAWRANCE, MASS.: John Howard, 42 Lowell street.

LINCOLN, NEB.: Emil Ittig, Room 8, Eldon Block.

LOUISVILLE, KY.: Thos. Sweeney, 169 High street.

LOWELL, MASS.: Robt. Owen, 10 Arthur street.

LYNN, MASS.: Daniel S. L. 11 1/2 Liberty street.

MCKEESPORT, PA.: John Hobbs, 528 White street.

MILFORD, CONN.: Gust Langor, P. R. 771.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.: Reuchus Bohl, 242 1/2 3rd street.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.: Chas. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 330 Washington street.

MONTREAL, CAN.: J. M. Courcier, 233 Royal avenue.

NEWARK, N. J.: A. P. Witte, 78 Springfield avenue.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.: C. E. Patrick, 219 Washington street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.: Chas. Schuchman, 242 1/2 3rd street.

NEW WHITCOMB, WASH.: Wm. McCormick.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.: Leon Lecroix, 242 1/2 3rd street.

PASCOAG, R. I.: Gus Martin, Box 325.

PATERSON, N. J.: Richard Berden, 34 Clinton street.

John C. Dutton, 323 1/2 3rd street.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.: Agstin Doudreau, 40 Lucas street.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.: Chas. Zolt, 103 N. Main street.

PEORIA, ILL.: F. Lichtman, on Hayes & Arago street.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Max Keller, 1015 Hope street.

Sam. Keller, 124 Lombard street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.: Wm. I. Marshall, 496 1/2 1st avenue, Allegheny.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.: P. F. O'Connor, Box 296, Olneyville, R. I.

PULMAN, WASH.: R. J. Welch, 509 N. Fulton street.

PUEBLO, COLO.: Nixon Elliott, 1625 Berkeley avenue