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NEW YORK, SATURDAY MARCH 23, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

WASHINGTON COSSIP.

HIS PANAMA CANAL SYNDICATE AGAIN TO THE FRONT-

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17,-A result that was foreshadowed in this column last week has begun to approach felfilment in a manner that did not then seem probable. I refer to the attempt of the Panama canal syndicate to unload the abandone'l de Lessens ditch mon an all too complaisant Administration. Although Congress does not convene unfil next December, there are plenty of from in the fire already, and if the desires of a syndicate that is willing to spend two or three million dollars for the privflege of fleecing the American people, can be gratified without awakeing too great a popular outery, 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 all the time. Of all the men who have accapied the Presidential chair, Mr. Me-Kinley 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 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-n, 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 gov-

With his car still to the ground, Wil-Ham McKinley is listening for a res-ponse to his threat to force Cuba into line by force. So far, there has been line by force. So far, there has been none, but the Culons 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

Coin is not alone in her grievances Porto Rico too has her troubles. A dele-gation from that island called on the President this week to make a protest against the tax law recently passed by

This law - it is a law instant. But in Porto Rico, it is quite another story. The people are helpless in the clutches of "henevolent assimilation."

certain sugar and tobacco interests, and establishment of voluntary committees by a wholesale forfeiture these trusts for the purpose of giving wholesale for the beneat of the purpose of giving wholesale for the beneat of the purpose of giving wholesale for the giving wholesale for Rican fariff expires. The President, it is reported, dit, not give a particularly flavorable reception to the colonial delegation, and practically refused to interfere in the matter. The injustice of the law becomes the thore pronounced when one takes into consideration the fact that there are at present only two million dol and that even the wealthlest of the na-bre planters weall find it difficult to The the news ary cash in the extremes

The powers that be here have a ve-Trung adjunct in the Supreme Court. Of course no one would think of accusing the Supreme Court of "playing in" with Mr. McKinley and the-Republican party dicases before if, is at least a strong in-dication that there friends of the Admin-their three weeks struggle and so did the

a solid foundation in fact, since it wink the ment

is accepted seriously by those who are supposed to get their information from the TO S. L. P. SYMPATHIZERS inside.

Mr. Platt, of New York, gave another Mr. Platt, of New York, gave about 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 enwrenthed that classic countentials of the bone of a frown of ance, so late the home of a frown of protest. But not until Mr. Platt visited the President could be see why Mr. San-ger's appointment should be made good. Afterwards he visited the President. Then

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 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 prob-

ably cost him his chairmanship.

Gorman's attempt to cut down the Republican vote in Maryland by the climination of illiterates from suffrage is cutting both ways. Originally aimed at colored voters, it has been found that the proposed law will cause bavoc in even Demo-eratic quarters. Senator Appelgarth, 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 or passage, as it only remains for the House to concur in the Senate amendments. This will probably

With the special sessions of the Senate adjour.ied, the President in Canton and Mr. Roosevolt out of town, the latter part of he week has been remarkably dull, politically. Mr. Gorman's Maryland situation has att acted some little atten-tion, and so has the Senate situation in Nebraska. The latter seems to be practically unchanged. Both Rosewater and Thompson have issued calls for a tomorrow pight, but it is unlikely if 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

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 re-commended that the work be greatly expanded. He also recommended the raising of a special fund for the purpose of encouraging emigration of women to

Mr. Chamberlain said he thought the time had arrived when the bulk of Eng-land's emigration should go to strengther always made through the Excentive is her own colonies. He pointed out that there were more than 1,000,000 more wind is blowing. William of Cart. women were debarred 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. the legislature of "carpet baggers" that has been inflicted on our little West Inped by the war, but he looked forward to a speedy reurn of a better state of afto a speedy reurn of a better state of afto a speedy reurn of a better state of afto a speedy reurn of a better state of afto a speedy reurn of a better state of afto a speedy reurn of a better state of afto a speedy reurn of a better state of afto a speedy reurn of a better state of afto a speedy reurn of a better state of afto a speedy reurn of a better state of afto a speedy reurn of a better state of afto a speedy reurn of a better state of afto a speedy reurn of a better state of afto a speedy reurn of a better state of afto a speedy reurn of a better state of afto a speedy reurn of a better state of afto a speedy reurn of a better state of afto a speedy reurn of a better state of af-When that time came there name at least - provides that be, in all human probability, an enorm-unless taxes are paid within nine months ous development of that country such as after the levy is made the party ow-ling taxes may be sold out, and that with-Britain would be sending thousands of out redress. In no section of the United her best and most energetic men there States where the people have yet any It was not too much to say, declared Mr. States where the people have yet and share in the government would such a Chamberlain, that the happiness of the share in the government would such a men and the tone of the society there will depend largely on the emigration 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

by a wholesale forfeiture these trusts for the purpose of giving advice to may be it a position to head off any women who were desirous of emigrabilities are reliable to the propose of giving advice to may be it a position to head off any women who were desirous of emigration, a work which, he declared, was liken ratiff expires. The President, it is worthy of the best traditions of Great

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 Scabbery that runs the "Independent" union. While unable to hold out longer, and at all-but. And there the matter they go back more defiant and class-lemains. The fact that that body has conscious than on the day they came conscious than on the day they came out. They learned several lessons during

are conject who say that roth-be done in regard to these till next fall.

The firm hopes never again to have a strike conducted under such auspices as this all they prophesy. It is the one just ended. The Organized Nor is this all they prophesy. It is the one just ended. The Organized that when the Autumn comes the is. Semblery comes out of the conflict badly wounded. They have lost forever the wounded. They have lost forever the conflict prophes. Imperalism. Naturally, this confidence of the men and the firm has

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

The Influence of Previous Environment. Old Party Machinery and Rule From the Toy - S. I. 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 conneeting 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, seek to it that the rank and file of the voters are kent 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

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 capitalists whose interests dominate the party and wee 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 party tactics, nominations, etc., 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 member-ship, and all initiative beyond certain strictly defined limits is denied them; while the right of initiative by the party member is safe guarded at every point

ty of agitation must of necessity be constantly in the field aprending its propaganda. With the Socialist Labor Paris always campaign time. The hurrah campaign of dust throwing and capitalist parties has no place in the Soserious and earnest work to perform the work of first arousing the class-con sciousness 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 prin-ciples and tacties of the party into an intelligent and well disciplined body. From the dues system of the Socialist Labor Party and contributions to various In but as it is, no other organization in county. State and National divisions of the Party each receive their share of

> 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 agiorganizers, besides ing and making more effective the other methods of propaganda.
>
> Every sympathizer who will consider

the matter must surely come to the con-clusion 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 to-gether 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 evercome. The capitalists tell us that "every American citizen is a practical politician;" the reverse is true, and those who give utter-ance 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 workings would be greatly quickened and benefitted 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 pres-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 he is far more effective than individual effort be it ever so willing and resource If you desire further information upo

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 New Reade street, New York City.

THE "VOLKSZEITUNG" CASE.

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

The case started by the "Volkszeiung" on July 14, 1800, 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 Gotts

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 duing a few weeks in the campaigh 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 examination of Mr. Gottschalk, was an expanination of Mr. Cottschair, 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.

Three 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 testimon on such a subject was duly appreci. except by the Timbooctooers, 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 Fiobiger. The claims of the Association to the owner-ship were nailed mainly by documentary evidence, among these a series of Letter Box Answers, running all the way back to 1805, in which "The People" thoritatively and expressly stated to be "owned and controlled by the Socialist Labor Party." These documents nailed the "Volkszeitung" witnesses on the pil-

lory as frauds.

They stood in the light of claiming ownership of the "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 wore 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 ther 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 copie

of the stenographic minutes can be got. No decision is likely within several

WHIPPED AGAIN. "Volkszeitung" Loses Another Timbco

too Appeal.

Last Saturday the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision throwing out an appeal made by "Volkszeiting" 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 Divi on is connected with the case that was finally tried the previous week before Justice O'Gorman.

An accurate account of what the ap-

peat 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 Timbooctoo characteristics, the follow ing explanation may suffice. PEOPLE readers know, while dodging for over a year and a half to try the cas that it started against the Party for the ownership of "The People," and which finally came up before Justice O'Gor-man, the "Volkszeiting" tried a series of fishy dodges in the courts. What its using dooges in the courts. What its success was on that line, DAILY PEO-PLE readers will remember. It was a series of routs suffered by the "Volkszeiting," and entailing upon it an aggregate loss of over \$2,500 in costs, dis-bursements, etc., paid to the Party. This appeal, taken to the Appellate Division was the last and latest of these fish; dodges. It amounted to "wanting to eat your cake and yet have it"; after issuing execution upon a decision in the lower court, the Timbooctooers 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 councost over \$200; besides that, they have

sellor, showing the preposterousness of appealing under such circumstances, the rience to the effect that Timboocton Appellate Division granted the motion tions of jurisprudence don't go down in and threw out the appeal with costs. This last experience of the Timbooctoors throws upon them the loss of over Fighting S. L. P. in a mood to submit to \$250. The printing alone of the case Timbooctoorsm.

SOME MORE ON NO. 7.

INSIDE INFORMATION ON THE WAYS OF PURE AND SIMPLETONISM.

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

The "nobility" or clique of that duo themselves ready to lend their full strength. A eigarmaker, who is himself decimo edition of the Muster-State, named the German-American Typorolled in a wry wrapper, a brace of brewers, one musician, one white-washed graphia 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 arregant clique, and unquestioned recognition of merit is bestowed upon the DAILY PEOPLE for its pubfication of my sketches. As to myself, I say: "To thee, thou brave DAILY PEOPLE, my warm thanks; thou hast an "Individualist." etc. In short, this caught the cry of a tertured heart, and made it reach the ears of those, who had no suspicion of what this 'musterorganization' or ours has achieved in its

"PERSONAL ABUSE."

No one can deny the truthfulness of the facts published in the DAILY PEOPLE on Typographia No. 7. Persons are closely connected with things, To describe such things without assnulting 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 protectorate of the German Typographia of that city, a paper pamed "Wahrheit." This "Wahrheit" ramed contains personal attacks in great style "scabs" on the boycotted "Philupon the adelphia Demokrat." This is not forhidden by the statutes of a "pure and simple" Unionman. Why should it be forbidden to sketch the doings of the bell-wethers 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 "scabs" were treated to personal abuse. Among those dealing in such weapons was our "three times worthy" ex-President, Solomon Becker. Today, this Unionman par excellence has made peace- with the then "rogues," "scoundrels," "traitors." That identical Solomon Becker was a particidorfer, "O. O." iorfer, "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 vinced. The question comes: Why did this Becker, before the outbreak of the strike in the "Staats-Zeitung," neglect o speak sensibly with the gentleman A year-long struggle might then have been avoided between No. 7 and Otten-

dorfer. EFFECTS OF A 20 PER CENT.

What moral corruption prevails in the "souis" of this No. 7! After being kept for years off the crib of the "Stants-Zeitung," these same worthies bestow This was d drucker-Zeitung," the organ for 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 shall share in the said 20 per cent. Hence the cry now is; "Ottendorfer was a good boss,—provided he was reasonably ap-proached." All that in consideration of a share in the 20 per cent!

RIDDER A "UNION BUILDER."

The bell-wethers of No. 7 ever boast 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 who joined the Union, did not do so of their own free will, but upon orders of Mr. Ridder, the present manager of the "Stants-Zeitung." Evon 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 workingmen. Hence his or-"Apply for admission in the Under: "Apply for admission in the Un-ion." And yet we find these worthies

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 to pay the costs also, and swallow the mortification of making one more expeguards in readiness for emergency to handle the convicts should they attempt to rush from the mines.

using hard words against the "Union wreckers," the De Leonites! ... THE "GROSS NEW YORKER AR-BEITER-ZEITUNG." A GRAND SUCCESS.

Let us contempulate these anti-De

Leonites a little closer.

About two years ago a paper was es

tablished named "Gross New Yorker Arbeiter-Zeitung." Probably not one reader of the DAILY PEOPLE ever

heard of this celebrated paper. It ap-

peared "to the exclusion of the public;

its founders made it their object to giv

De Leonism its quietus. Carrety-header Schineter of the "Volkszeitung." a para

gon, of an Editor, not yet being quite

ready to present arms to "Pure and Simpledom," men and other things were

painter, and, to keep the pack in fat, a

hysician, constituted the general staff

of the "Army of the German Pure and

Simpletons." Typographia No. 7 do-nated off 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 Com-

munist: when he has a job on some pa-per is .ed by the Anarchists, he becomes

man is a genius. In consideration of

weekly

found.

weekly payment of \$15, he did a work ethat was simply inestimable.

This, notwithstanding, the workingmen

who had to pay the piper got tired of shelling out \$15 a week for the pleas-

are of enabling their Editor to roll ev-

ery day drunk as a fiddler in the gutters

In the meantime, money was becoming tight. A cheaper substitute had to be

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

No. 7 at the command of Ridder. The

ncome of \$22,50 was too small for this

the plan of conducting a printing estab-lishment as a side-dish Repeatedly this

Heiss was denounced before the Exe-

cutive of No. 7. The Executive was

hound Juedel was considerably better

The out-of-work member Schirdewan

pended him from the list of the out-of-work-readers of the DAILY PEOPLE

ceed in catching the criminal. Why?

Heiss was a zealous member of the

sed them in his "moonshine" establish-

ment. Both these brothers were anti-De

Leonites. Shortly upon this occurrence,

Heiss undertook to bring out the "Gross

however, with the assistance of the Doc-tor of medicine, was soon thereupon car-

No. 7 had once more donated \$100, short-

ures? Pure and simplers can do as the

to suppress the truth. He who

PRISONERS MUTINY.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 19,-

In the Kansas State peniteniary coal

mine, at Lansing, 284 prisoners who

went down into the mine on Monday

morning, have mutified end are hold-

They refuse to let the guards come to

the surface until Warden Tomlinson

They threaten to kill the guards if their

Many complaints have been made by

the prisoners because of the grade of food furnished them, and to this dis-

ing fifteen guards as hostages.

promises to give them better food.

demands are not complied with. Warden Tomlinson has refused

grant the demnds.

are living on this meat.

New Yorker Arbeiter-Zeitung."

ly before!

7-man. Accordingly, he hat upon

\$22.50 a week with the usual five night

drummed together for the purpo tablishing a "genuine paper for genuine Union men." Eight compositors and a half reported

THE DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL ECLIPSES PREVIOUS EFFORTS-

The Vast Auditorium Jammed With an Enthusiastic Audience - The Musical and Vandeville Program Therenghly Enjoyed -- The Buzz Saw Tableaux Thoroughly Appreciated-Bazaar Well

The DAILY PEOPLE Festival was a greater and grander success than its two predecessors. When Nahan 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 janamed. In the language of the theatrical frater nity 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 gayety that made the Palace ring with laughter and delight.

The musical program, under the leadership of Nahan Franko, was well rendered. While the renditions were at tained by the conductors at the preced-ing concerts it was on the whole very acceptable. Quite frequently the ap-planse amounted to enthusiasm, and the feelings of delight occasioned were in-

work. Heiss was one of those who had worked as "sea gon the "Staats-Zeitung." and who joined our ideal Union The The opening number, "THE FRIES-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 feelbag, calling to mind the many scenes of the opera. It was received with long and hearty applause. The introduction to Act III. however, "nnable to locate" the "moon-shine printery" of Mr. Heiss, and thus Heiss' establishment flourished on. In two other instances, however, the blood of Lohengrin with bue, full tone and of Lonengria with one, full tone and splendid precision. It, too, was well received. The Hungarian Dances, of Brahms, by their lightness and peculiarity of rythm, called forth enthusiasm But it remained for the violin selection of the complex splends o was charged with having set up a cir-cular in his establishment, Forthwith Jucdel had Schirdewan hauled up, sus-This number always so beautiful, possessing as it does such a dignity of moveknow what that means—, and demanded severe measures. The same thing hap-pened with another member, Winkler. In the case of Heiss, Juedel did not sucment, 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 clo called forth such a spontaneous and long continued applicase, that it had to be repeated, when Franko played with greater feeling than at hest. This was the only number that received such applicase; it deserved it as it was the musical gem of the program. Press Committee, and, of course, a fire-cating anti-De Leonite, that is, a spot-less "Unionman." It so happened that Helss had a brother. The two fell out, In a letter to Ridder, Heiss said that his brother had stolen types from the com-posing room of the "Stants-Zeitung," and

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 "Meistersang-er," which was played with great dash and spirit. The Strauss waltz, which followed afforded, by its lightness, sayety and irresistible rythm, a good contract to the Wagner number, with its massive harmonies that preceded.

The other numbers which followed

Is not this another proof that, in this were played in an acceptable manner, It may be said of the program as patent Union No. 7, there are two meas-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 Marseillaise was received with unbounded and unlimited enthus please, provided they are active against be Leonism. At all times appropriations of money are made when the object is asn, though it was not played with all friends gets money; he who has none is the force and strength that the orches richus gets money, he who has none is robbed of the little that is his. Yes, indeed, "Down with the Organ-ized Scabbery!" JUNIUS, New York, March 16. tra was capable of commanding.

vandeville show passed off well as did all the other features of the pro-

The tableau representation of the "Buzz Saw" of the fighting S. I. 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 merrymakers 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 finalls 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 Reichs stag, replying to Prince Bismark's critisatisfaction has been added allegations of stag, replying to Prince Bismark's criticisims of Count von Buelow's recent
speech, that the Chancellor insisted tog
much on Germany's interests in Manchurl..., and that Germany's interests
would have suffered even if Kiao-Chou
had not been leased. Count von Buelow
said that Germany had the greatest ins
terest in preventing friction between
the Powers now negotiating in China,
Moreover, in Eastern Asia, Germany had
many interests to safeguard. In Shansmany interests to safeguard. 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 many interests to safeguard. In Shang-Tung province she had millions invested. Above all, Germany had to insist on ade-quate 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 Applianees tireed of the Capitalist Leads Him to House His Help Well.

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

out "that a new factory is to be established here that will employ many hands," the sallva gaily trickles ever the teeth of the large and shall capitalists, the editors, doctors and other 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.

respect differ from the rest, and when we state that, in spite of the increase of the city population, the county's populated has from courses to census been decreasing, it can be imagined what greetfur twaited the anomicement that "the Franklin Air Compressor Works was to

When the works were finally opened for inspection, great was the fuss, and each little poewive paper "exclusively" stated" the facts, and that "hundreds of citizens, from the ecominent frameiers down to the common laboring man." inspected the place, not forgetting to to-bouquets and large bunks of taffy I managers whose full names were in-

managers whose that denses were he serted as frequently as possible.

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

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 clother and don his overalls, or vice versa, in the evening, and appear on the street as if he was coming from church instead

Just what he would do with his class ical three-story tin pail (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 83-100 of his work-

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

Behind this building are the super-intendent's office, the clerks' com and firenroof 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 halls, for their exclusive us where they can hold all kinds of meet-ings that they may be permitted to hold. It is needless to say, they will not be anything tending to premote class-cor sciousness or any other thing that does not further the economic interests of the owners one firm only of the class. It is an excellent pl class. It is an excellent place, from which the men's heads can be maddled and their flatmal self-seeking interests azines, 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 plat forms and railroad switches for

shipping. In this room, which is 100x250, i also found the storehouse, from which the men secure their materials, and another wonderful clock that 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 con The engine-room, 40x48; con trains a 250 horse-power Brown engine, an air-compressor, the dynamos, a Web-ster exhaust steam-heater, which, with but a part of the exhaust steam, heats the entire plant, and in summer fur-nishes a cool draught instead, and, finally, an intelligent wageworker—the en-gineer, who, by reason of this demanded intelligence, is material for the army of self-emancipators—the Socialist La-bor Party—and which would not have been the case had he or the balance of the employees, for that matter, been comployed 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 lons a minute. The smithy has the usual forge 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 tected room, 40x60, for storage. The foundry is 170x120, and two store-rooms, each 00x25 feet, complete the place.
All shope 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-nourished livestock yields bet-ter 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 establish-

Knowing this, the Socialist wageworkenjoy's all these improvements, a 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 many, many times its present state; hi shortened, his living increased, his personal liberty enlarged, his pleasantly employed, his future hopes brightened and the social system of which he, his family and neighbors all working mankind, parged of most of its crime and immorality. But this cannot be done by capitalists, THEIR BUSINESS INTEREST FORBIDS, THEIR BUISNESS METHODS BLOCKADE.

Only by becoming blass-cons following the interests of his class, in apposition 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 cialist Trade and Labor Alliance, in union with the class-conscious workers of the country, and all this in a sensible and moderate way, consider-ing the science, the history and the logic seintes and biniself, and at all times talism caught without its lines, only thus can the Working Class attain its own. R. U. WITHUS.

·Polk, Pa.

THE FIRING LINE OF THE REVOLUTION

Stubbornly sowing the seed on ground that seemed rocky and barren. The barrier of lauguage estopping all planful and fruitfel 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 grose 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-And take the political field against all the exploiters of Labor.

1890-1900.

Ringing clear the cry went forth "Here we take our stand; "Sword unsheathed and scabbard broke, making one demand; 'Line ye up, ye proletaires, put the foe

to tout; "Back to back, with hammer raised facing four ways out."

Shoute of rage and snarls of hate greet their or ward march. Crook of high and low, degree seek to snatch the torch. Burnt and baffled; back they reel, trem bling at the shout:

"Back to back, with hammer raised, fac ing four ways out."

Celt and Tenton: Jew and Gentile; Latin, Norse and Frank, Form this phalanx like blood brothers.

Vauguard 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,
"Po not meddle with our unjons, we are
Socialists, too."
"Death to fakirs" comes the answer,

Smash them from without. "Back to back, with hammer raised, fac-

ing four ways out." "Borer from within" and "grafter," bourgeois in his soul. Tries to check the angry lightning, gods

Forearm shriveled, Kangaroo-like, fitted Back to back, with hammer raised.

'All too slow," the honest fool cries "We will get there soon," Cockroach preacher, farmer, fakir, help him chase the moon Stern and grim, the fighters face them

scattering fool and tout: "Back to back with hammer raised facing four ways out."

Through the mart where votes are bar Battering in the heads of traitors who

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 Fusion, compromise and favors, and wer with the knout,

ing four ways out." 1900-1901. Clear the lines are drawn and clearer, none can now mistake Those who battle for the workers, for

Back to back, with hammer raised, fac

the crooks who fake. There, are "armories," "gifts" from mur derers; here, the martial shout, Back to back, with hammer raised facing four ways out."

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,

Firing line of Revolution; pioneers of

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 Sunday Game Law-Citizens Cancuses 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 am ss 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 incidents, emphat ically showing the position of the S. D. red with such rapidity and frequency that a detailed relation of them would overtax your space even if the DAILY PEOPLE were twice as larre.

I will give a few items with explan ations 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 Commercia Gub was wage workers, and yet this doughty champion of Social Democracy agitates at the suppers of the Commercial Club (perhaps to help his digest on of ood fare), for public owner hip of the lighting system of Rockland, vote of that club he brings into the town meeting of Rockland a proposition to es täblish a lighting plant and in support of the idea tells how much nore econ-omical that would be and dilates on the consequent reduction of taxes. This same gentleman in the Legis ature proposes a Sunday gunning law to amel-iorate the condition of the working class: other measures, whose number is monse that even the great hain of the Reverend gentleman forgets some them when hearings are given by the legislative committee to whom they were referred by the Legislature. Of course we can't expect the Reverend gentle man to remember only those sills which may help to save for a little while longer the fast expiring m ddle class and those bills which give him an opportunity to advertise his great fove 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 strenuous 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 offices. The appropriations and salaries are increased but the city council cut down most of the salaries to the eld figures. And then Mayor Coulter finished the 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 appro-priations for public work which might give a few days wages to the wage slaves who work for the city and it was also economy to give un in creased 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 labor pays all better off labor is, etc. Some others say to as evidence, that refu es the that the mayor's action is advisable be cause 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 en-emies of A. P. A.'ism (the A. Q. H.), all jumbled together for the purpose of getting office. So great is their desire for office that they cheerfully wade through

of the citizen's caucus, filed papers of their own, so that their candidates sailed They did not get under the two flags. 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 afternately 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 the retiring member of a board that had become-unpopular, and he emphasized in popularity. The S. D. P candidate was with religious and secret societies.

between the two candidates, each fully represented their backers, but the S. D 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.'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 Repub-licans and Natural Democrats" (whating on the ever that means), voting for S. D. P. Comrades, do your best to introduce it 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 ig-nored 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 sheeworkers strike in New York. We say to the comrades "On with the work. Smash the Organ ized Scabbery at every opportunity. There will be no lack of opportunities for Organized Scabbery is so constituted that it cannot avoid placing itself in a position to be hit.

Abington, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL WORD PICTURES.

To Lure Labor to Hawalian Suzar Plantations.

WASHINGTON, March 14.-Two thousand five hundred Porto Ricans have been shipped to Hawaii in the past year. famine that has threatened the sugar industry of the Hawaiian Islands still ontinues, and thou ands of laborers can find work there if they contamicate with the agents of the planters in this country who are looking for good employes Haywod, who represents the Sugar Planters' Asscintion of Hawaii, say that 15,000 good men can find work in the sugar fields of the islands. The eciation is shipping help to Hawaii from this country at considerable agevery Porto Rican who accepted the terms of its contracts and agreed to go to Hawaii. Prior to annexation Jars were imported, the average cost of get ting each man to Honolulu being \$150 of agreeing to transport the wife and every Porto Rican, and the greater distance to be traversed by them Porto Rican labor is about twice that 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 flig 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 Honofulu are doing well in their The long voyage was hard new home. on most of them, and it was necessar, 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 Porte to Hawaii will prove a blessing to both the latter island and to Hawaii. The latter island is overcrowded, while

The DAILY PEOLE 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.

the broad fields of Hawaii offer homes

the car at places remote from habitation. and then only under guard of the com-pany'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 had that one party revolted and compelled the ship to put back to port. These are but a few incidents that might be pointed condition pictured by Mr. Haywood.

Alle Samee Melican Man.

It is not often that a labor strike oc curs 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 the dirty mud of capturing a citizen's establishment, where about eighty men The Rockland branch tried the same were employed. They received the liberal remuneration of twenty cents per day working from daylight in the morning until suggest. From a children were suggested to the liberal remuneration of twenty cents per day working from daylight in the morning until suggest. until sunset. Even on this scanty pit tance some of them actually saved mon ey and started establishments of their own. At the time the strike took place rice, their staple article of "chow came very dear; consequently the boat builders asked for a raise of five cent 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 em 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 man advice.

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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, is right that the Socitalist Labor Party should clearly state the position it takes on the question, the only question there is before the people to-day; the produced by the labor of the working class, the class that produces it, or the middle and capitalist expleiting classes who are constantly scheming to gain possession of it; and further, as all of its enemies in the politi-cal field, of whatever kind or

degree, either fail to so 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 represent 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 ination, 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 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 cap-

When comparing the Socialist Labor 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 "hews 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 mave 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 Dem-ocracy or "Debsites," which was at first 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 that till they had the whole world, and is weak. still others, like Debs. ("save your money and buy a gun") desired to use force. and buy a gun") desired to use force, ment to put into the hands of a working-to bring about an armed rebellion with man. It will set him to thinking, and ts horrors of bloodshed and certain cefeat. 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 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 existence in the Socialist L Party, formed what is now known as the Social Democracy, wherein they were afterward joined by the "Kangaroo" element that was expel-led from the Socialist Labor Party en the memorable tenth of July, 1899. The Social Democracy is the ash barrel wherein is dumped the refuse from the tionary 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 "fast monew,"
"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 ets of labors' enemies.

The Republican party frankly repre-

sents 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 par ty 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 doe 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 Duyton 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 economicondition of the workers of this city promulgated the following demands as

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 ire 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 he horses of applicants when necessary. Third-We demand that contract labor on all city work be abelished and that the work be done by day labor under the direct supervision of the duly ed representatives of the people; the city minimum wage of \$2,00 per day and a

maximum of eight hours, Fourth - We doman! 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 nec-

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 then police protection against the unlawful acts of those employers; and, also, fi-nancially by monies appropriated from the city treasury.

Sixth-We demand the rigid enforce-

ment of sanitary laws; citizens to be given the right to arrest infringers DAYTON

MUNICIPAL TICKET OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY For Water Works Trustee SAMUEL HOTTES. For Infirmary Director, JOHN GERST. For Judge of the Police Court, HENRY J. KASTNER.

For Council, Eighth Ward, AUGUST GAEKE. Note .-- The City Committee will fill

all vacancies. Per order. SECTION DAYTON, S. L. P.

IT'S A GREAT BOOK

Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance

"Pure and Simple" Trade Union

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

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

This pamphlet is a magnificent docu-

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

Capitalist class uses the labor takir to run into the ground the revolutionary spirit of the Working Class.
Fallacy of "giving up" the Trade Union. Failacy of "boring from within."
Cigarmakers' Progressive Union No. 90 run by capitalist heelers.
Capitalist McMillan of Wisconsin has a striker killed.

striker killed.

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

Union says

ployer."

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

International Cigarmakers' Union tries
to lower wages of cigarnakers in
Elorida.

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.

L. A. De Leon covered the above points in

be Leon covered the above points in his first thirty minutes. Having the vantage ground of such a position, we will leave the reader to find cut from the debate itself what he did with Harriman during his second thirty minutes.

Five cents per copy.

Three dollars per hundred.

Trades' & Societies' Director

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., MEET INGS at Headquarters, No.431 Smile field stret, Pittsburg, Pa. Free lec-tures every Sunday at 3 p. m. and tures every Sunday at 3 p. m. as every Tuesday and Fralay at 8 p. m. Speakers' Cub every Thursday 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. Pittshayr District Alliane. No. 15, S. T. & L. A. meets second Suncay of every month at 11 a. m. Ma-chinists' Local, No. 190, S. T. & L. A. every second and fourth Saturday at \$ p. m. Mixed Local No. 191, S. T. & L. A. and Branch, 13th Ward Alleghory, most second and seco gheny, meet every second and fourth Sunday, 8 p. m., at Yey street, Alk-

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE metrocy Monday evening S p. m., at Dally People Building, 2-3 New Rende street, New York, Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L Abel on assistant organizer. UT First are son, assistant organizer, 177 First avenue; L. Siff, financial secretary, 382 Canal street; Julius Hammer, recording secretary, 304 Rivington street, 410.

SECTION BUFFALO, S. I. P. BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., nearMichgan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism, every Monday, S. D. m., except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Every served for business meeting. Every-body welcome. Bring friends along, 461 SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.

The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Suning, 19 a. m., in hall of Essex County Social-ist Clut, 78 Springfield avenue. New ark, N. J. SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hail, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koolla

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

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 1 Houston st. Telephone call, 232 Spring. Meets every Thursday,

NEW YORK MACHINISTS LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every be and 3rd Tuesdays at S p. m., 8 2 to 4 New Heade street. Secretary K Wallbare K. Wallberg.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEAD-quarters of Boston, No. 45 Ellies street, Rooms 4 and 5. Freer reading room open every evening. Wags-workers welcome.

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST OLUM-headquarters of the 23d Assembly Di-trict, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscription for this paper taken. Visitors was

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P. meets every Tuescay, S. p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at above half-Visitors are welcome.

BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PAR-ty, Headquarters, No. 45 Elliot street, rooms 4 and 5. Free, reading room, Open every evening. Wage-worker SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Synday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 239

E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly. "Arbeturen." SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hail, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

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

SECTION PHILADELPHIA m SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 250 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantows avenue. BRANCH No. 1 meets every. Tuesday evening same place.

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

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Headquarters and free reading room 205½ South Main street. Public mee-ings every Sanday, S.p. m., Foresten Temple, 125½ W. First street, corne

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month 2,30 p. m., at its hendquarters, 1306 Germantown avenue, Branch No. 1 meets on every Tuesday evening at

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIS LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Workille Branch mets every third Tuesdat St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome

P., holds public agitation meeticevery Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'chs at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

TAILORS' PROGRESSIVE UNIC No. 11-Meets every Monday even in Liberty Hall, 259-261 East House street. Secretary, L. Kupfer, 56 Co. ou street

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO 2-6 New Reade Street, New York City-

THE UNSPARABLE S. L. P.

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

Early Days When tuffling Went - then Days When Many "Things? Went Out | the beginnings of Populism. Against Their Will Opposition Encountered by the Party-How It Over-

There is often a great deal of complaint spressed in the matter of the alleged preciation of the value of the trether, lous work already necessalished

The fact that the Socialist movement of this country, as represented by the Socialist Labor Party, and the Socialist 180; were the to them but inevitable, and devoid of any 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, is, as a consemore optimistic at present than ever before; and that it promises to grow more optimistic with each succeeding year. Most of these lines will be reminent in character.

When the writer joiged the Socialist Labor Party, then, as now, the only top-resentative of the So ialist movement in this country, in New York City, fifteen years ago, it was truly speaking a paradox and a rope of said. It was not a political party organized according to politisecording to nationality into language branches, in which the Germans predominated. While proclaiming itself of Socialist propaganda, it was merely a party of social protestants. In its ranks were included map representing such which divergent ideas nihilism, greenbackism, vegetarianism, pure and simplessa, free thought, free love, in fact every freak and fad that was, in some direct or remote manner, arrayed against existety. These, together with every brand of Socialist-the colony co-operative store Socialist, the Socialist, co-operative store Socialist, the non-political and elecational Scialist, the trade-union Socialist and political So-

ether a Socialist was the antithesis whether a Socialist was the anarchist; of himself, that is, an anarchist; o whether an anarchist was not the ar whether, after all, both weren't some-thing of each and a little of all the

others mentioned besides.

The stranger who visited any of the so-called Socialist lectures those days. to the title of Jesus Christ from a So; or divert it from its on of the party then, and was its lack of discipline and then imperfect state of the class

of class as yet. There explicit hat an eximple, the embryonic formations of truly

capitalist newspapers, like the New York "Son" and the Baltimore "Son," together with a few academic magazines, discussed "monopolies," their growth, their possible subdiscent of the sectrices of Karl Marx: their testraint of trade, and their legal restriction. The chief monopoles of the clay were the Standard Gil Company, the present Sugar Trust, then in its incipion

eral condernation of the Sogar Trust, and the subsequent belief it creat of that th real "the appropriate can and to take care of the law," Again, at that time the fierce and bloody conflicts, the pirched to make the class stoughle so vividit clear

working class ramifested but little inparatively isolated and sporadic; and as a result did not effect the workers to directly and continuously, as they were not as vitally interested in the now. One had but to attribute Free Trade, or a want of Protection, and the discussion of "menopolies" and their tendency toward Socialism, went up in the smoke of bad campaign eigars, and down in the froth of worse campaign

The Socialist press and its literature were sickly, weak, muddled and worfally deficient and inefficient. Change, however Integration and disintegration take place in everything; and from th law, the SocialisteLabor 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 texted by a resolution introduced about 1800, to change from a propaganda to political party, with the class struggle as a basis. The discussion which preceded tion made clear the many elements that Eabor Party, because of their livergent views and their peculiar idiosyacracies. A weeting out process followed. It resulted in a pe ceptible failing-off of aparchists of both schools, greenbackers. exclusively trade-unionists, free think ers, colonists, and co-operationists. I also resulted in raising the consistency and the quality of the membership maining. It endowed them, as has ever weeding-out process that occurred with in the party since, with a greater single ness of purpose and a greater cleacness of understanding that makes them invincible and unshakable as party members. This change further transformed

with language branches as sub-division into an American political party, with 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 plutociatic class, have created movements and parties, which have attempted estroy the Socialist Labor Partyfourse, but without success. The fire of these movements was the Nationallack of discipline and it movement, founded by Edward Bel-that this was per-lamy, the brilliant author of "Looking erratic course, that this was per-imitted in the Bowery lectures in 1886. Backward." The Nationalist movement Of course, the party composition reflected consisted of authors, journalists, doctors, relifiects, and oth po repre- traing real contraining nesthetic, intellectial nat greater scale. All this senting the ge in this country. It followed that the professional elements of the middle class.

public actions of a party so composed the distribution of a party so composed who, impressed by the waste, the square concentration begun to be felt. The meritant reflecting such conditions, were as paradoxical as the ideas represented in and the minifest tendency toward same talking were closed, labor replaced idle, and bination, declared themselves in favor of the brotherhood of man and the nait, the arowed party of working classrevolution, became the adjunct of a morement for fiscal beform. In other words, though a Social'st Laber Party, it became in 1884, a part of the barrish class, the class single-tax movement. In trades unions the Socialist score the bading, espainers and agintors. They were mainly instrumental in building up the Central Labor I then, a berry with a standard in the capitalist class to suppress of the curso proven when the capitalist newspapers and a berry spide a standard in the control of them attacked them, calling them Rine Stucks and sentimentalists, and were so proven when the capitalist newspapers and a berry spide a standard them, calling them Rine Stucks and sentimentalists, and were so proven when the capitalist newspapers and a berry spide and a berry spide and a berry spide and a berry of the Socialists of the stucked them calling them Rine Stucks and sentimentalists, and were so proven when the capitalist newspapers and a berry spide and the Socialists of the stucked them according to the products of silver mine that it democrately income the party. Attacepts were the facility definition, declared themsens of provention of the man was in the man simply instrumental laboration, insuration, insuration, constitution, insuration, declared the means of provention of the man was all industries, insurance in the capitalist class to suppress it. From the edges alist class to suppress it, from the capitalist class, and the class structly results of the standard the class structly results and the man side of the capitalist class to suppress it, from the man of them and the man and the

senied admission to the Symmuse Convention of that party in 1887, while the Central Labor Union antaronized them whenever and wherever, possible, buttle they finally withdrew from it. Uniter this paradoxical correction of the many thanks for the close cut, this secons close Socialism, the close cut, this secons Socialism, the close cut, this secons Socialism, the close cut, this secons close Socialism, the contents with the capitalist class, eyen in priddle-class Socialism, were also unfavorable. The strike socialism which seems dadger to the capitalist class, eyen in priddle-class Socialism, were also unfavorable. The strike socialism will the secons dadger to the capitalist class, eyen in priddle-class Socialism, were also unfavorable. The strike some of the thace we see them to-fay, were when to-fay, were when to-fay, were whom the socialism of the small second of the small second of the small second of the seco

Despite these milling class poculiarities of the Populists's demands, many of the celling close were constructed by the Populist movement. The conership" plank and the historical fam of the farmers misled them weefully Though many strove within the party for the Popullst movement it was not effi cially recognized. It raids serious inronds 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 organmiddle chass movements, were expelled; and the work of projeguada for classa Populist U. S. Senator and Populist of a Populast C. S. Senator and represent the Populasts thereby unde clear that they had no sympathy or plan of religit for any other than the reactionary mortgaged and debter

rests of the workers, more of a tangible That "lautle" was an epoch-maker-

It startled the mation, particularly the working class, and made them stop to re-Again, the pressure of the capitalist

were forced into lankerptcy by it. Fac-tories were closed, labor residered idle, and failures for read time that "what they lacked in numbers, they made up in activity," and he smale to have the Socialists and the Nationalist and

however, many, workingmen were in-veighed into believing that "the abolition of government by injunction," age of silver," with a hint at "the govnicipal utilities," were steps toward so callion. The Socialist Laber. Party true to its missien of propagating the class struggle exposed these fal Inches. It expessed the silter mining and fight. As painted out the and the impossibility and undesirability

corkers were preed to join th

turb the middle class reactionists and lits literature has acquired size and match politicians. Its action at the convention in 181d, in declaring in frvor of the organization of labor unless along the great, but its opportunities are greater. he party along class conscious lines to both the economic and political field meant the overthrow of their enthrallment of the working class, and the ulti ate triumph of the Socialist Labor ething must be done. It was done:

and the deire demonstrated beyond doubt the greatness of the Socialist Laare. The fakirs referred to, together party that had been expelled as a emit of their non-adherence to the of colonization, which was abandoned after the funds that had been collected for it had unaccountably disappeared, interspersed occasionally with will rantings ut bloody revolutions, this opposition party became under continued criticism, a political party, named the Social Dem-This party was a curious a 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 youed in favor of appropriations to build an ar mory for the militia, a measure obviously detrimental to the working class.

The "Social Democracy" was joined by a body of malcontents, formerly known as the "Kangaroos." These mal riving support from the expelled mem-bers, the labor fakirs, and labor lienten ants of capital referred to, especially those affiliated with the so-called "Social Demand Taramany Hall, New York City, refused to abide by the decision of Socialist Labor Party convention of 1896, calling for the organization of the Socialist Trade and Lator Alliance, They in every way, sought, through their mouthpiece, the "Voikszeitung," to retard organizations according to the class strargle. In other words, sought to-have 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, 1800, they ght to steal the archives of the Party. and dishonestly and illegally acquire col tral of the Porty press, the party emblem, and the national executive committee in all of which they failed ignominiously. This element finally dropped its farmer lemands, against the will of its members, and made a declaration in favor of the class struccle. But soon trouble eccurred and the Social Democracy, became the "United -Socialists," became the "United Socialists," and "Harmony Unitarians," with two national executive committees, one Chicago, Ill., the other at Springfich, Mass., with so-called autonomous

egarizations in four states.
In 1900, the Socialist Libbor Party had to combat this opposition socialist party, or decay duck. It had to face gain the middle-class Democratic party, with its rampant and reactionary attack on the imperialistic policy of the espitalist class, whose large corpora-tions had so increased production that they required commercial and territorial expansion, or new markets. It faced also this party's rampant and tractionary attack on the trusts, which it deciored itself in favor of smashing. When it did not combat the decay or face the reactionary middle-class, it talist class, the Republican Party. This party, fresh from the victorious ways with Spain and the military occupation of China by its troops; crowned with the temporary victories of its expanionist and imperialistic policies, which had temporarily improved business and deceived the working class with its "full dinner pail" and "prosperity," was net and feaght too. 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.

clements of the day, besides captured the When the battle was ever it showed that the combined force of apposition or decay Socialist and capitalist parties could not kill it; it haddheld the vane and powerful concentrations had, not tactes.

There existed but the passing of Nationalism, there can be completed but the passing of Nationalism, there can be completed but the passing of Nationalism, there can be completed but the passing of Nationalism, there can be completed by the passing of Nationalism, there can be completed by the passing of Nationalism, there can be completed by the passing of Nationalism, there can be completed by the passing of Nationalism, there can be completed by the strugglet of 1893. It showed that the second of whom descriptions of truly can be could not kill it: it haddheld the vanteger of silver was primarily at question affecting the delitor and creditor to a 1893. It showed that the second of whom descriptions of truly can be could not kill it: it haddheld the vanteger of silver was primarily at question affecting the delitor and creditor to a 1893. It showed that the Socialism to be made in approach to the same tion affecting the delitor and creditor to a 1893. It showed that the second of whom descriptions of truly of the strugglet of 1893. It showed that the second of whom descriptions of truly of the strugglet of 1893. It showed that the second of whom descriptions of truly of whom wanted to cancel this debts by prevented in the second of whom descriptions of truly of whom was indeed unchanged by the struggle of 1893. It showed that the second of whom descriptions of the working the structure of the same tion affecting the delitor and creditor to the second of whom descriptions of the working the same truly of whom was indeed the vantage of silver was primarily at questions to the struggle of 1893. It showed that the second of whom descriptions of the working the same truly of whom was indeed the vantage of silver was primarily at questions to the same truly of whom was indeed the vantage of silver was primarily at questions to the same truly of whom was indeed the vantage of silver was primarily at questions to the same trule to the same trule to the same trule to th

tentions. Composed lof the fargers of has to litterest in this question. as under. Composed of the elements the Western and Section portions of the Midel by the furne of the atack, devoid of consistency and strength, expelled from the Socialist Labor Party herent retremess, and because of its inmaterial thrown into it. As aiready shown, its component parts are fact, the "Social Democracy" is going the way of the Nationalists, the Populists, the rejuvenated-any-old-thing dem ist Labor Party will then be nearer the Devoid of its contradictory elements, it, alvances with less friction. Vagary has displaced by definiteness. tion. Quantity by quality in member-1886 but three States, now includes al most every State and territory in the netten. It has its own organizers and leturers, who talk class-conscious Sotarium's and asylums. Its English press WORKMEN'S ADVOCATE develor No longer do we labor in the poor econ-omic conditions of 1886. What was then

isorously. It is no longer isolated and these cuts measured seventy-two yard, nd continuous. Through its monster of its international competition, corporathe life of millions of workingmen at iem and abroad . Its complete domination and the employment of the powers of Stafe, in the protection and dvancement of its interests, is felt and realized by millions. Its long list of crimes against the working class-from the littsbury shootings to the Bull-Pen ansy - the class struggle. The' working class is stirred class in society in in society. The seed has sown and much of the awaits. With a better organization, better press, better literature, and mere favorable opportunities, why despair! Let us pash on with the good work. The pioneer work has been ac-complished. The path has been blazed through the forest and the tangle wood. Clearings have been made and founda-tions laid. Up with the beautiful city. On, Socialists and workers, on to the Socialist Republic and all that it implies .- Justus Ebert.

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 \$3.274 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 rich est residential quarters is 20; in the wellto-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 Elystes 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 ployed in fighting the disease in Paris if the death rate is to be lowered." Nearly al, the Paris papers are giving much at tention to the matter.

Colora lo Strike.

PUEBLO, March 10 .- On Feb. 4th. the iron moulders 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 never been detented 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. cmployed union carpenters at Florence to put up the stockade fencing and build houses for the seab miners to live inhouses for the seab miners to live in-inside the stockade. These same scab miners came direct from the employ of Governor Orman. The effective organization of the S. T. & L. A., and the

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 McKin-

AN AMERICAN SIBERIA.

A ROCHDALE MILL THAT GOES RUS-ONE BETTER.

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

Some time ugo the Amsterdam Woolen where for a means of subsistence. As, there is but one weolen 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 Gillert broad lowns. Apply to Tites & Co., Box M. Poughkeepsie, N. Y."

\$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 outmeasured forty yards, but what was my surprise when I arrived there to find that

and over.

I naturally felt indigment at the scurvy 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 situ-ated about five miles from Poughkeepsie, or make called Rocadale, N.Y. If a should do, as we had spent all our mone green wants to get to it from Pough-keepsie he has either to hire a convey-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 received the large sum of 38 cents for eight days' work.
While I was there I interriewed some

of cuts, and they one and all stated that he had been practicing the same trick for years. I learned from them that the from 75 cents to 90 cents per-day. There was an old gentleman weaving there who hailed from somewhere in setts, who left his old wife to come setts, who left his old wife to come nailed from somewhere in Massachuhere and make a home for her. I worked there he didn't average 40 cents per day. It was heartrending to see the ook on that old man's face. When I bid h m goodby, tellig him I was going back to my wife and family, he wept. The chances are that he is still there. With-out 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 agony and suspense of the old wife he yourself how you would feel placed in has left in another state? Picture 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 so-called sanctimonious look of the Christian. He represents to his dupes stendy 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 rejuvenated 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 horritied to find the child wrapped in a small blanket and the mother grouning in agony because she could not provide her child with the necessary clothing to cover it. The foreman of the weave-room wa with the cor contributed enough to satisfy their pres ent 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 sub-Another case that came under my no-

tice 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 he immediately telegraphed to hold ich, as he would come immediately. Now that the mill was located in Poughkeepsie. 'The cost of sending that telegram was \$1.50, and, added to the cost of fare, was \$1.50, and, added to the cost of fare, flowernor Orman. The effective organization of the S. T. & L. A., and the strike of the sledge hammer 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 yould to increase its capital stock from you to foot the wage dallars, to take place by his kind as a respected citizen.

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 worked long enough to receive pay. must have been there several weeks, be-cause they sixy pay once a month, and, being in need of several articles of cloth-

ing and his shows being as a distributed state. The distributes as an accept and a part the artifacts as by Shaness would buy shows. He started to town on a Saturday afternion, himpht the necessary appress, and started to re-turn. The weather being bitter cold with his test frezen. It was said that he had included too freely, but the man does los drink. When I left there he was in

The Christian continuan, this floreer r later, this owner of the mill, owns be houses his mon live in, the writer they Mills shut down because of a lack of or- dring, the ground they welk on-in short, ders, and I was compelled to look elses the min they breathe, and he mer everything to grind out the blood and sinews, so that one man can have all that his

> back at it in a class-cossions light, and then such parasitos could not exist. I grissed a comparable ation from my friend of he states that conditions are still the snine; but he expects to be able in time to earn enough to figure him over home. How leng that will be be does not state; but the chances are he will have to hoof

the conditions existing in that town, as I found them, and I herewith advise att wholen weavers to sizer clear of Roch-dale, N. Y., or held correspondence with him asking what prices he paid. He from that advertises under the name of waste back stating that he paid \$3.00 to the Tiras Plannet Company, Box M. Paughkeepsie, N. Y. MAURICE DUNCAN,

22 Kline St. Justerdam, N. Y. (Cor. Sec. Amsterdam Section, S. L. P.)

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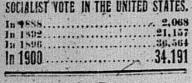
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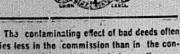
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lies less in the commission than in the consequent adjustment of our desires,-the enlistment of our self-interest on the side of fal--GEORGE - ELIOT. V

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 commetion 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 coun try 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 prophecy indulged in 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 rends the veil of the econonsic and the thereon grafted rollitical 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 fail to chime in with one's habits of thought, the system of private ownership in the tools of production could be and was forseen 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 economies are the groundwork of politics, leaps like a cat out of the bag, and, along with that, the twin

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

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 Legis-

lation, and that, recordingly, it is not

to be dislozed except by Legislation and

all that thereby is implied-education,

political organization, and force; if nec-

essary, to back up the flat rendered at

The days when the walls of Jericho could be tumbled down with the trumpet blasts of conscience are no more. kept periodically in dire distress

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 nearer dependency. Paerto Rico, news comes, that an American teacher, being thought too severe in his disciplinary measures, was hooted 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 applied of the riotous conduct of the military in Washington that participated in the inauguration pageantry. These soldiers losted shops, maitreated pedestrians, insulted women, in short, indulged in all the wanton acts that armed ruffians have ever included in, whenever they felt the "authorities," and by none other that they were part of a Government (and these sops are of a nature to keep based on brutality.

A decidedly musty Roman Empire 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 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 stovepiped. Sunday-school-smirked Caesar McKinley may yet be a Twerfieth Century companion piece for a tiara-rigged and Isis-worshipping Caesar Eliogabalus 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, futored 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 to the tune of Tweattieth Century civilization.

PARODYING CAPITAL.

The revelations, made by "Junius" about Typographia No. 7 in these cofumns, 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 that these capitalists' are plunderers; to the understanding of the question is that the Labor Movement demands the 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. Whom slack times come, hands are laid off again, and are expected to remain so, ready for the time when cat that, in order to redress the evils 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 roslest colors, so as to be preceded at the desired spot by an oversupply 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 "suddon development of industries in the South." Due to this fact. capitalism stands indicted of drawing an important part of its sustenance from a premeditated infliction of suf fering upon the working class. There must be for capitalism a body of people

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 familie and resulting mental and physical agonies to which large bodies of human beings are deli'erately condemned. The unemployed, along with all the horrors that the term implies, are a necessity of capitalism. The facts brough out by "Junius" prove that the identical state of things prevalls 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, onsequently, that . Organized Scabbery carefully nourish the benches of its unem-

ployed. The system in Typographic No. 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 star there; he may not himself look for a job; he must accept whatever sop is thrown at him by him from a chance to secure permanent employment). The slightest infringeflavor all this has. When Rome had ment 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 abroad. Abroad, eternal commotions that run Typographia No. 7 could not prevailed; at home the people were play the gentlemen; - they could not get off whenever bitten by the magget 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 their unemployed fellowcraftsmen and members, as fully as th expansiveness of capitalism is predicated upon the distress of the ever ready army of unemployed workingmen.

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 eash donations.

The organizatons of workingmen, that are dominated by an Organized Scabbery, are us part of the Labor Movement; they are an obscene, smutty part of Capacalism, whose unclean spirit animates them, and whose crimes they paredy. .

"REFORM" AND "REFORMERS."

The pregnant incident of the Carnezies, and other wholesale fleecers of the working class, being approached by begitself. But the song will now be sung ging 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 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 Jeper.

The capitalist is a plunderer; the Lafor Movement demands the expropriation of the expropriators. These are sound, irrefutable, straightout 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 mond his wars. The donor is not HE, but the aggrieved party; the crumb falls to HIM, not to avenger; the kindness, the generosity are attributes exercised not by the malefactor, they are exercised by the redresser of wrong. The begging is lone by the expropriatee, not by the expropriator. Obviously absurd is all inregard 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 workingmen. 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 working men. But this is not yet the real FEATURE of the capitalist. His plun der is but a manifestation. The rea feature of the capitalist is not the own ership 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 work ingmen "stand and deliver," and thus expropriate them of the vast fruits of their labor. It is, accordingly, not childish ness, it is, accordingly, not folly to nib ble 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, includ ing the club with which to carry on th plunder, in the hands of the plunderer, and call that "expropriating th exproprietors" and-"a /step in the right direction." Such conduct is lufamy. It is sailing under talse colors. It is put ting a sensible principle to a laughable use. It is decking poltroonery with the feathers of bravery. It is opening the doors to corruption in the livery of that 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 mephitic bogs towards which the Kangaroo, along with his "Volkszeltung" 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-Carnegies and his Coolie-

Sunday, at the meeting of the Cen tral Fahrrates Union, Mr. William O' Brien, of the Granite Cutters' Union, indulted 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'Erien should be up to the game is be-yout the line of even possibilities. He is as ignorant of statistics, good, bad, or milligrent, as the office cut. The figures he put through their paces Sun lay were the put foroign their paces cannaly or furnished to him, by the same interesthan furnished him with the dress stone law in the first place. When worked for that law, he worked it those who were interested, in a busin vay, in its passage. So the same, wh e quotes statistics, he is lining the wo reg, in its passage, be is lining the workers no again to further the interests of the stone catting firms, of whem he is the labor lightenard.

Rlatchford, "Fellowship dinner" eater, shouter for war, editor of the "Clarion," ceneral jinge, and expert sponge, resents the juputation that he is not as good a ocialist as-and even better than great many. He indignizally demand to know how, if he is not a socialist, could have enten these dinners wh they are furnished by workingmen. He indignately demand they are furnished by workingmen, asserts that he MUST be a socialist Tillett write for his paper. Of course, he MUST be a socialist. How otherwise would be make a living? Has he not a chosen position as bell wether to lead the working class astray? Has he not a divine call to whip them into ranks of the Liberal party? Cer ly he has. He has been doing it for time, and will continue to do i while there is a dinner left uneates.

hree union men: two bricklayers and an iron molder. These people consider themselves medel union men, and wouldburn at the stake any one who dared question their unionism. The city printing is every year given out by the alder men, and had the union label on it two years ago. This was accomplished by the lone Socialist aldermen at a time when there was no Printers' Union in existènce, 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 printing will have no label on it, no ovision baying been made for it by the

Mr. Eliweed Pomeroy, the American "Socialist," was one of the prominent figures at Vandervelde's wedding. Eliweed, 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 this country. In fact, he was always looked upon as a most reactionary penthis country. In fact, he was always looked upon as a most 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 like a peanut politician controlly. This may not have been class of the second of the cian cenerally. This may not have enough to judge from. He may can renerally. This may not have been enough to judge from. He may have been Joing all those things in the inter-est 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 Socialistic Party" in Chicago bodies, shouts loudly for a unity convention. Its sponsors are the same mer who have been eengaged in the arduous work, during the past few years, of form-ing "socialistic" parties that will have "none of the faults of the old ones." They have rot, because a thing that is not, i seldom defective. This latest "socialist sering erpretation of the term "expropriation" hat reverses this order: that makes a onor, a crumbs-bestower, a generous in 'ividual out of the robber, and turns the robbed into a donee, a crumbs-report that makes a c

SELF STULTIFICATION.

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

"While congratulating our German comrades on the decision of the German Government not renew the mandate of prosecution against our old friend "the red postmaster." Julius Motteler, we cannot help thinking that the whole proceeding looks like a smart, not to ay cumning, device of Count von Bulow o saddle the German Social Democratic party with a white elephant, to wit, Eduard Bernstein, under cover conciliatory act. One fancies that the German Chancellor must have had his tongue in his check when he gave the that journalistic pillar of aggressive capthe Social Democratic party. The recent rticle 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 op-portunity, 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 edounds to the "advancement of civilization," i. e., the spread of capitalism generally. Our comrade Motteler had to be let in to save appearances, but th man the German Government really had its eye on as likely to be of service the new Anglo-German governmental alliance, by winning favor mothods a South Africa in the eves of the German bourgeoisie, was plainly non other than the late editor of the cial Demokrat," 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 perhans a translation from some French terance in Iralian by Ferri? In short. loes it proceed from any of the sources that put their foot down emphatically late Paris International Congress against the apostate resolution

No! . Let everybody hold his sides lest the split lengthing. The paragraph is tak-eh from the columns of the London "Justice," the organ of a body, whose delegation at that Paris Congress voted for that Kautsky resolution, voted, acordingly, for the quintessence of Bernreinism, 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 for the Bernstein apostacy-a presumothe sturdy frish delegation, who, on the pot 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

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 depended on, and must be first morally rereperated; and

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

There is, in all Beresteinism, nothing The whote of Bernsteinism is comprised in those three points. Bernstein himself summed up his position well when, apastrophizing German Social Democracy, he said to them; "Drop your revolutionary phrases, and be openly what you are in fact, a party of hourgeois reform; upon that like there is much to be grined." And to-day. Bernstein rubs his hands with satisfaction, and holds the roses of the now apologetic Kautskys to their Paris resolution, which he justiy declares expresses his views.

Upon Bernsteinism and its ceho, the Kantsky resolution, there needs to be said nothing more in these columns. The matter has been fully set forth. further discussion thereon may be left to the cavillers. The point now of interest is a new one, suggested by the above questation 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, but especially in Germany and Austria, plegenerated, as has been pointed out frequently in these columns, wing 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 Pevolution were cut in those One of the manifestations of countries. 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. 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 justi-

fied branding of Bernstein by the organ of a body, that, barely six mont's ago upheld Bernsteinism in Paris with the unbecoming enthusiasm recorded above and that has since said not a word in condemnation of its delegation? 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 become either a toy or a cleak. 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-contra-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 ments manifests itself in the gangrene of "families" or "cliques." on the one hand, and speak-pesertion 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 Genon: If the workingmen 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 The "Wage Worker," Number Sh. 64 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." It is really wrong to hog all brands. Some, although aged in the wood, have a discussion of society of their warranted sixquiefing effect. Others, warranted sixty years old, have a habit of being so-cialists in all but action. Why not specify a few brands at least? There specify a few brands at least? There is the Bliss horoscopic, Karas osteo-pathic, the Debs anti-aquatic,the Carey armovic, and the "Volkszeitung" taxi-dermic. Why not throw a loving glance at one of these at least? They all have at one of these at least? They are have strong objections to not being the large apples on the top of the barrel, and un-less something is done to mollify them, they are prone to stop existing:

If you wish a post graduate course in lanacy, read the English "reform" pa-pers, especially it they are "Socialistic." They have their little failings, it is true, and these little failings take up all their space, but the other things are interest-ing. When one of these papers delivers itself of a side-splitting joke it promptly dies. Mertality from this cause has not yet commenced. Mr. Keir Hardie's palet—"Hestess (to the 'Wastrel,' who maked the 'Hestess (to the 'Wastrel,' who maked the 'Hestess (to the 'Wastrel,' who maked the state of comfortable scat.' No, madan,' he replied, but it's very interesting,' That explains Peter Curran. You understand the point of course? And you hand the point of course? And you hand the point of course? And you hand hole showed that the truer Roberts' statement was to the effect of that production was poday small, the harder he knocked himself on the head. This system' of capitalism and the head of production was poday that to defend capitalism and the head of production was poday that to defend capitalism and the head of production was poday that to defend capitalism and the head of production was poday that to defend capitalism and the head of production was poday that to defend capitalism and the head of production was poday that to defend capitalism and the production was poday that the head of production was poday that the hea yet commenced. Mr. Keir Hardie's pa-per, the "Labor Leader," has this joke-let-"Hestess (to the 'Wastrel,' who has

Social Democrat paper, says: "Aven Bestich has put its foot down on any of its members going into a cita make at tens, cus, at least when there is a Socialist ticket in the field," The "kitizen's" can-didate is always the fool of either the Denoratic or the Resultion party.

When the "Socialisty" of the S. O. school find common cause with them, they only prove once 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 easy of the chirt teness of the party. The on the practice" it goes against what is one of the chief tenets of the party. The provise "when there is a Socialist ticket in the field" would, however, seem to imply that it was enstemary for these "Socialists" to attend the caucases of other people, even when they had one of other people, even when they had one of their own, and squares this sweet swan of Avon Branch with the traditions of its 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 is told in the following paragraph taken from the "Appenl". "So well have these correspondents

men who have been writing articles on New Zealand for othe papers; done their cuty that it would be a waste of a representative to that country do write it up, and the money will be expended in another direction to help along the

So it will. It is Mr. Wayland's way of doing business. The dupes who sent in money to "send a representative to New Zeakad"—for what, only Wayland knows 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 with colony-swindling osteopathic, hypnetic, and other "money taken 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, be-"Volkszeitung" itself was modest, be-cause 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 be guilty of. Terre Haute, Ind., added a thousand, and Chicago went Terre Haute a thousand better. Now that San Francisco has received the inspiring news we read in the "Ad went Terre Haute a thousand better. Now that San Francisco has received the inspiring news, we read in the "Advance," with palpitating heart, that there were "at least 10,000 persons present" in Grand Central Palace at that "Volkskeitung" festival. It will yet reach 100,000 reach 100,000.

If the number of persons present is so prone to increase, why should Mother Jones, the speaker of the occasion, be slighted? From 5,000 to 6,000, to 7,000, slighted? 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.

Is it not a sing lar trait in Social Democratic accounts, that their "mammoth gatherings" are always somewhere clse?



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

RROTHER JONATHAN-Did I and derstand you to say last week that recould still get another fall out Direction of the Mint Roberts and the paragraph in which the St. Louis paper quetes approvingly?

UNCLE SAM-I think I said so. Spose you read that paragraph once B. J.-Here it is (reads):

P. J.—Here it is (reads):

"Director of the Mint Roberts made good point in an address delivered in week. It is the comon error of the who attack the existing order of society, he said, to trent of distribution as more importance than production. But the real problem is to get more transmere. 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 as all the carnings of capital scarcely as all the carnings of capital scarcel all the earnings of capital scarces ceeds \$2 a day for every person engage in gainsful occupations. An equal dission all around at the close of each would greatly disappoint the social theorists. Mr. Roberts points out the continuous of conditions must be added to the conditions of conditions must be accepted to the conditions of conditions must be conditioned on the conditions of conditions must be conditioned to conditions of conditions must be conditioned to conditions of conditions and conditions of conditions are conditions. the amelioration of conditions must confrom increased production."

U. S .- The first hole I shot through

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

U S .- That was it. And the

B. J.-Oh, that ripped a still blass hole into the thing. It made mince men 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 products falls to the exploiting capitalist, while

the strength of its small production

to try and profit by one's own wro U S.—That was it, Now I'll for

around division?" B. J.-Yes; that's what's implied.

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

R. J.—You don't say! Then the low, not content with insinuating to hood as to the other points, lies don't

right on this point?!

right on this point?!
U. S.—That's the size of it. "Division is the last thing the Socialist this He wants concentration. about. larger the concentration the bette suits him. Remember, the Socialist collectivist.

B. J.—Why, that's so!
U. S.—Consequently, what is upperson the Socialist's mind is, not distriction, but production. Collective of

operative distribution is palpable B. J .- That's so!

U. S.—Co-operation applies to pro-tion. The Socialist, accordingly, mands concentrated and co-oper-labor, the menns of production, that the capital being public and collec-property. To-day, we have COLL-TIVE labor and PRIVATE owners this antegonism between the metho-production and the execution of production and the system of owner blights both production and distribut If the machinery of production is or as collectively by the people as prowould be many times larger, and, result of the system of collective or ship, distribution would be just. T Socialism, and that's what Socialists

after. B. J. remains in silent contemplate
U. S.—What are you thinking alor
B. J.—I'll tell ye. I was this
about this: the title of that Robert

uot 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 of Blunders by Which to Demons the Falseness of Capitalist Resis and the Correctness of Socialist I

U. S.—I agree with your is a perambulating lump of stupiding B. J. (holds up the Köberts parafrom the St. Louis paper, tears from the St. Louis paper, tears and blows the shreds are breeds. There; they are not worth keep

ing.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will stack such name to their communications, besides their own signature and None other will be recog-

Tantal Jim Crowding the Rev- Shyster Three Card

To the DAILY PEOPLE. The Kang-

SICK CONDITION THE OWING TO

a will be a success," allad-

to of Carefis is true, that he he armory at the time when

IThe Spanish-American war began on this later. After that these evils a cree up. Mr. Carey voted for 1990 Armory appropriation on

below the facts; the excuse that up his treason to the pursued. he loses whatand Fing bed he to bl monkey with the S. L. E. She flex Shyrer Three Card Monte had better look to his hards; Trarfel alm is considing him hard.—Ed. PARTY PROPERLY.

Klanke fex-collec-to to less than a nell reminding one

in public Several iodity are after the but seem left again L. P. members out of curin the half half an hour ar was supposed to open about live in the half they there is what took place after th

ing the place where the register S. L. P. holds register than meetings twice a second was hang up anme lines and the speakers is the party plant the and Y PEOPLES and WPEK-

our cits of the first VEEDPLE and WEEK LY PFOPLE. This igned was located in the anter cosm with permission of the propriete of the haif some time provability to the haif to the kind of the some that the haif some time in large left to the haif some time in large left to the haif some time which which the haif to the haif to the haif to the provability who haif the haif to the haif t

sing the fermining magnetistion of the most part thought for the most part thought for the most part thous some.

Sing this city for Sacialist Labor Party before long.

If Mr. Jackson wants some one to "answer or take the consequences," the above sketch of his carrier is our answer.

ingly interested are members of the "pure and simple" unions.

ingly interested are members of the "pure and simple" unions.

A preul'ar phase of the matter is the diverse effects the article is producing on the union men, especially the International Association of Machinists' men where Mr. Jackson is Lord High and Know-All-Of-All-Things. Some are joudly denouncing the article as malicious and untrathful; others indiscriminately refiere themselves with little indelicacies in the form of charges that are invidious and not very recommendatory for Mr. Jackson; and others openly and without fear or caution charge

The article also states that he was short in his accounts \$100 and the way he became chort that amount was, in the life; the office of Financial Secretary he retained the per capite tax every three mouths to the International Union until it reached that amount, and he the treamitime the local was suspended from the International and the fact was kept from the members for a period of about two years. It being then brought to the attention of the nembers, they forced him listening to the arguments for a few hours a day, and perhaps not having the safe through workers of the nation, pays itself through the safellites coronious sains for having a following neither coronious subset of having still the action, pays itself through the safellites coronious subset of having a following neither coronious subset of having a following neither coronious subset of having a sold little coronious subset of having a sold little coronious subset of having a sold little coronious subset of having a statellites coronious subset of having strength to the good time, doing nothing except to stuff their belies full of the good things which they never produce, but insist on heaving. In the period of about two stuff their belies full of the good time, doing nothing except to stuff their belies full of the good time, doing nothing except to stuff their belies full of the good time, doing nothing except to stuff their belies full of the good time, doing nothing except to stuff their belies full of the good time, doing nothing except to stuff their belies full of the good time, doing nothing except to stuff their belies full of the good time, doing nothing except to stuff their belies full of the good time, doing nothing except to stuff their belies full of the good time, doing nothing except to stuff their belies full of the good time, doing nothing except to stuff their belies full of the good time, doing nothing except to stuff their belies full of the good time, doing nothing except to stuff their belies full of the good time, doing no

tool box and he had overlooked it. tool box and he had overlooked it. (In-agine mency in a wage-worker's tool box for nineteen months and he never seeing it.) The member who had been sick then requested that the mency be turn-id-over to some poor family by 4he mas-ter machinist who held it, as he was well and working, and did not mod it. On that same night there was a fire in lown and one of the members of the usion lost his life. This member, who had been sick, requested the master machinis, to give it to this family, whereon he was informed by the master machinist that he had given the money back to Mr. Jackson AND THAT WAS THE LAST HEARD OF IT.

At the convention of the "Workingmens' Political Allianee of New York State," held in Utica, N. Y., hast September, Mr.Jackson was one of the delegates from Schenectady. In order to show his love for his masters, the Cani-

show his lave for his masters, the Capithe talist Class, he there voted against the
Anti-Military resolution which was
brough before that body, thereby giving
into the hands of the capitalist class
the nower to put down the working class
whenever they enter a protest against
their conditions or go out on strike. At their conditions or go out on strike. At the same time Mr. Jackson held the highest office in the local organization of the Social Democracy, and was one of the nominees on the State ticket of that parry, but with all of their efforts to capture the trade union vote they only polled 32 votes in this county, while

only polled 32 votes in this county, while the S.-L. P. vote was 247.
Within the last three weeks Mr. Jack-son has been elected a committee of one by the Schenectady Trades Assembly to go to Abany and work (or lobby) in the interest of all labor laws that are before the Assembly, thereby placing the Social Democracy, in the correct position of begans for the few crambs that may fall from the rable of the two cantials for

from the table of the two capitalist parties, namely the Republican and Democratic parties.

Another case that will show the labor fakir of the most pronounced type is in the address which Mr. Jackson delivered to the pattern makers when they held a meeting for the purpose of organizing a trade union. He stated that Mr. Emmons (that is the general manager of the General Electric Co.), was a very fair man and was not opposed to unionists. THAT THE MOST INTIMATE RELATIONS EXISTED RETWEEN HIM AND MR. EMMONS, and that HIM AND Mil. EMMONS, and that he clackson) had never had any dis-culty in adjusting matters with him (Em-mons), adding that he had occession to see Mr. Emmons quite frequently and that at all those he was very pleasant

perturbed labor circles considerably, which perturbed labor circles considerably, above sketch of his carrer is our answer. But before he starts in we want to re-

mind him that the Buzz Saw of the Fighting S. L. P. is sharpened and he had better not menkey with it as we have all the cylidence that is necessary above charges.
PRESS COMMITTEE. PRESS COMMITTEE.
Schenectady Mixed Alliance, No. 337,
S. T. & L. A.
Schenectady, March 41.

Capitalist Municipalization-

To the DAILY PEOPLE-There was are invidious and not very recommendatory for Mr. Jackson; and others opening with being jest the kind of man the particle portrays him to be. Asked what feasons they had, for saying so? They expressed themselves in this manner:

"We have always known that he (Jackson) was crooked, but we did not like say sayihing."

Others, again, find fault with the article, saying it is not replete with facts sufficient to prove conclusively that Mr. Jackson is unfair to members of the union.

So, for the benefit of the Unions and the oublic we will bere give more of the details of Mr. Jackson's actions as a trade unionist. One spoint that should be taken into consideration is that Mr. Jackson did not protest against the article printed on January 31, until March 2, or over I month later. The reason is that he was bosing the confidence of the DAHLY PEOPLE.

But the article he objects to was a culogy rather than a condemnation as it states that he refused to go to Mr. Emmons twho is General Manager of the General Electric Co., when in reality it was the men who refused to allow him to go.

The article also states that he was borated to the listerable wage paid to the useful workers of the nation, pays itself through two city gavernments and two intense was the sheek to the "travavers," It reveals, by the way, the shame-iest thievery of the capitalist class and its satellites. This class that hegrudges the historical value of the plant.

The impatient manicipalizers have recently succeeded in forcing the publication of a statement as to the current expenses of the litigation up to date. It almost the properties of the capitalist class and its satellites. This class that hegrudges the historical value of the plant. a time when I sincerely believed it to be "a step towards Socialism" whenever

its satellites. This class that begrudges the miserable wage paid to the useful workers of the nation, pays itself through the members for a period of about two years. It being then brought to the attention of the members, they force him to make restitution and as he could not pay he gave a mortgage on some old machinery he had in storage.

Another case which also shows Mr. Jackson in his true colors is the case of a brother machinist of Dorphian Lodge 204; I. A. of Mr. who was taken ill and the members having a month of the same in Montreal, circulated subscription lists, one of which was given to Mr. Jackson and no necount of the same was rendered to the member, having recovered and returned to work here, heard that Mr. Jackson had collected moneys on said list, and not having received the same, the plant was assessed four years ago list, and not having received the same.

The plant was assessed four years ago at only about \$400,000. What a fine

the case, "and drawing salaries.

The plant was assessed four years ago at only about \$400,000. What a fine scheme this is all around for the hungry pack of capitalist leeches!

- Holyoke, Mass., March 9.

The Label of the Int'l Typographical Union in Minn-

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The an ties of the fakir brigade might well be inexplicable to one who imagines them really the "labor advocates" they profess to be.

Some year or two ago the board of county commissioners was prevailed up-on by the local printing trades unions to adopt a resolution providing that all the county's official printing and adver-tising should go to papers which pub-lished the union label; no bids from other papers would be considered. There is but one daily paper here which prints the union label—"The Times"—and it has enjoyed the official patronage of the county, although some printers claim that the deal is much of a fraud, because "The Times" is not wholly the product of union labor. "The Times" does not and then has its stereotypiaz, presswork, which does not recognize the union in those departments. However, that is

not the best part of this business. The first of the year several new members took seats on the county board, and soon after, in letting out the print-ing, snubled the Democratic "Times" with its label on a non-union product, and gave the plum to their party organ, the Republican "Tribune," which has no label, though just as much a product

of union labor as "The Times. Since then "The Times" la fenants have been busily engaged se-euring the passage by various unions of resolutions denouncing the commisof resolutions denouncing the commis-sioners who are responsible; and now it seems they are getting frightened, and letting out the truth, for it is rumored around that the commissioners dared to ignore the "label resolution," and give the printing to the non-label "Tribune" only, after the secretary of the Trades Council, himself a printer AND A "TRIBUNE" EMPLOYEE, went to them and assured them that it would be all right; that it would be just as sattisfactory if they adopted a request to the "Tribune" to use the label, which

they did. So now we see what the printers' un ion label is good for-to cover the pro-duct of non-union labor. And 'while "The Times' 'labor lieutenants who hold union offices will try to create the imthe only true-blue, genuine, blown-in-the-bottle friend of "organized labor," their brother union officers who hold lieutenants' commissions from the "Tribune show that the label is only a fraud any the spoils of war. And now they are calling each other fakirs.

Dann such "unionism" anyway! The

only true labor organization is that which recognizes the class struggle-in which capital can have no "labor lieutenants" - the Socialist Trade and Labor Aldiance.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 7.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-A friend here in Denver used to tell me of the wenderful dreams he had when he was hitting the tipe. He persuaded me to try it. I dreamt I died and went to a beautiful country, where they had the be autiful country, were tay, had to led two wheel dream and forked tree for a plow. There were no cities, and no modes—nothing but trails. I started up one of the trails, passing several corn patches, and came to a grove of large

"our glorious country," the land of our daddies. There were not many people in the audience, but a great number of monkeys had gathered from far and near to hear the speech. Paying little atten-tion to this I passed on and met a man whom I accosted, and asked where I could get something to eat. He replied: "Bon't you think it terrible the way we are killing off the Filipinos?" I told

were tilling off the Filipinos:

Hingry, I started on. I soon met another man, of whom I asked my former question. He answered by asking how the Boors and the English were getting on. I reminded him also that I had troubles of my own, was hungry, etc. He said: "Don't you think this country increase?" Hungrier than ought to intervene?"

with feathers. Thinking it was a sav-age I started to run, but remembering there were no white savages, I conclud-ed it was someone aping them. So I turned and met the person, who proved to be a young woman. She had rings on her fingers and in her ears. After I pussed she began to sing:

A novel give to me—
I lave to live in savagers,
For ignorance is sweet to me."

The next person was an old, man, whom I asked as usual where I could get something to eat. He replied: "Why do you wear those cothes—don't you know they were made by a trust?" I had stood this as long as I could: the had stood this as long as I could: the perspiration stood out in heads; my knees were weak. I had never prayed. I wanted only fair play. Knowing I had to do something. I fell on my knees:

Oh, God, if there be a God, have mercy on me and don't help those people; then you needn't help me. If I don't get something to eat soon, there will be the biggest row you ever saw."

The old name spoke up again, saying, "Bon't you think the trusts ought to be

"Hon't you think the trusts ought to be sanshed?" I exclaimes: "Where am I?" He answered: This is the Democrat heaven," That woke me up.

A WORKINGMAN. Denver, Colo., March 7.

The Class Struggle in San Francisco.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-The notor-

To the DAHAY PEOPLE—The notorious firm of labor skinners, manufacturers of picture frames, mobilings, etc., Schusseler Bros., (incorporated), of 316 Grove street, this city, are in battle array against the sixty-one men whom they have locked out.

Some time ago, the picture frame molders of this firm organized themselves into a pure and simple trade union, and formulated a demand for a nine-hour day, to go into force March 1st. However, it transpired that Mr. Schnesselez, with true capitalist instinct, did not selec, with true capitalist instinct, did not take kindly to the proposed innovation, as the prospect of diminished exploitation, in other words, less profits, was not very alluring. So it was not long before, under some protext or another, he com-menced to discharge the union men, fill-ing their places with non-union help.

At first the firm proposed to concede the nine-hour day on condition of pay-ing for nine hours. This the union re-

Mr. Schuesseler had once referred to his employees as "cattle, beasts," On a certain pay-day, while lined up, one of the boys remarked: "Well here are the beasts in line again." Upon being overheard by the benevolent Mr. Schuesseler the man was immediately discharged. Under one excuse or another ten others had been bounced, all union men, of course. The Picture Frame Workers' Union demanded a reinstatement, failure to comply to be followed by a strike. The men were promptly told to "git,"

The men were promptly told to "git," and out into the streets they were turned without ceremony, like a lot of dogs.

Conditions for some years in this trade have been unbearable. It is one of the most poorly paid, many of the best mechanics not averaging more than \$2 a day, while in the aforementioned establishment, one of the worst in town, the average wage is not more than \$1.75 for ten hours, while many are not drawing as much as \$7 a week. The man who, after spending ten or twelve years at the business succeeds in receiving \$2.50 a day considers himself indeed fortunate.

A couple of weeks ago Schuesseler Bros, changed the pay-day from Saturday to Monday, during the noon hour. As the workers are only allowed half an hour this gave them hardly time to conclude their lunches. Being late five most poorly paid, many of the best meconclude their lunches. Being late five minutes was punishable by the loss of one hour's pay.

The uninformed person would hardly

know that a strike or lockout was on. The men are quiet and orderly, and more than of average intelligence. Under feur of violence the firm has been supplying the non-union men wiff lunches, but a notice was posted that hereafter they would have to furnish their own victuals.

To an animated group of the locked

To an animated group of the locked out men I was expounding the principles of the S. T. & L. A. I demonstrated to them that as long as they recognized the premises of private property in the means of production and distribution, just so along would they be at their master's mercy; that they had to have politics in the union, but only working class politics. That the worst scabling was being done at the polls by the class-unconscious members of the work. class members of the work-ing class. That there is no aristocracy of labor, and that the idle class was not entitled to any portion of the product. That we could only hope to fight capital at the polis, and not with our dimes and at the polis, and not with our dimes and nickels. After quite a discussion I asked: "How long do you suppose this lockout would last if you had the government of this municipality in your power, like some of our comrades in France, who have charge of the affairs of their respective cities?" "It wouldn't have occurred," was the reply.

Light is spreading at lest, and some of the more intelligent men among the toiling thousands are taking an interest in

the more interigent men among the toling thousands are taking an interest in the "New Trade Unionism." Much dissatisfaction prevails among the laundry workers. They strongly object to paying the officers \$24 and \$29 weekly.

ing the officers \$24 and \$29 weekly, while the best paid among the rank and file are only receiving \$12 and \$15.

The sand teamsters, some 400, have been on strike lately against long hauls, long hours and small pay, and also against the contractors hotel, where the men are compelled to pay six bits a day for board, whether they work or not, while the accommodations are not of the best. In fact, the fame of these boarding houses has spread to other sections of the coast. It is said that they are going to arbitrate the matter. Section San Francisco, Socialist Labor Party, is fully alive to the situation, and

close touch with the principles taught by the S. L. P. of Revolutionary Socialism. It will not be long before every labor fakir will be driven from cover. We are thoroughly aware of the task before us, yet the logic of events being the impelling motive power, We know it is only a question of another decade or two, when the banners of the S. L. P and its twin sister the S. T. A. I. A. will its twin sister, the S. T. & L. A., wi float triumphant on the citadel of ca-italism and its worthy allies, th "Pure and Simple Trade Unions."

JOSEPH H. ALFONSO. San Francisco, Cal., March 6.

Isn't Mr. Klein, the Tammany Office-Holder, Pres dent, and the Kangaroo Phillip Bauer an Understrapper of This

To the DAILY PEOPLE. -The International Union of Bricklayers and Ma-sons to which I belong, is probably the strongest unaffiliated pure and simple

strongest unaffiliated pure and simple union the country.

Unaffiliated, solely through the sclishness of its members who are willing at all times to receive help from other trades, but will give none in return.

Fakir-led, shallow and showing the densest ignorance of the economic situation, the union bricklayer finds himself, sinking deeper and deeper, working harder and harder. With each job he gets of shorter, and each unemployed period of longer duration, with positively no hope for the future given him by his union, the coming century finds him still sticking to that-pricked bubble, the pure and simple union.

and simple union.

If Capitalism has advanced in other lines, it certainly has not let the building industry stand still. The ever-insatiable demand for more and more, made by Capitali-ta, has now produced that state in 'bricklaying trade that men

amount of brick a man can my a day has been reached.

Twelve years ago, a man laying from 1,000 to 1,200 bricks per day, of nine hours in 12 inch wall, was considered to be doing a good day's work; 1,500 per day, same work, was a rushed job. But to-day,—well—2,500 brick in 12 inch wall is about the regular amount on average

work!

Twelve years ago, we worked nine hours per day, received \$4 for same, and laid at most 1,500 brick. To-day we work eight hours, receive \$4.40 per day, and lay 2,500 brick.

So, to put the matter plainly, comparing the two sets of figures we lay.

So, to put the matter plainly, comparing the two sets of figures we lay 1,500 brick for \$4.00, and 1,000 brick for 40 cts.

and that in one hour less!

Ignoring the amount of work done, the

poor ignorant unclass-conscious brick-layer, looks only at his one hour less, and 40 cents more; and believes he has received a "raise in wages, What sim-

But if the bricklayer has been exploited by the capitalist, his labor leader has certainly not been behind the times.

has certainly not been behind the times. Clearly inderstanding the human material he has to "work," the labor leader cunningly ingratiates himself with the capitalist builders by always seeking compromise;—willing at all times to give up ten real points to gain one fake one, which to hold up and dazzle the poor dupes' eyes with.

Drawing a good salary, he seems to have solved, the problem of how to live without working. And when he gets tirel of home surroundings, why, trouble conveniently springs up in San Francisco or some other pleasant clime, and away he goes on a nice junketing tour. The work is so arduous that he most leave it unfinished, and a special deputy must be sent to the scene, and another fakir packs his grip and starts on another junket.

junket. Now some time ago, the fakirs decided they ought to have an official or-gan. I don't know what reasons they gave out, but possibly their private ones gave out, but possibly their private ones were that there would be some fat jobs given out, and that in time they could use the organ to justify their course, in case of their being exposed. Then also they calculated that, with an organ, they

they calculated that, with an organ, they could help keep the bricklayers beforged minds in the same old rut.

They appointed an editor (2) the of the hearty tread and other peculiarities. See previous issues of DAILY PEO. PLE, at \$1,300 per year. They compelled every one to take the paper, soaking the price on to the per capita basis. This assured them of about 40,900 circulation per month. They appealed for "ads." which didn't appear, in spite of "circulation." And they monthly dished up the worst paper ever issued.

What use the blamed thing is to the average dupe unless it be to enlighten

average dupe unless it be to enlighten him, by his reading between the lines and stadying its errors, I can't see. Why the fakirs have given themselves dead. the fakirs have given themselves dead away in the current number. Under the heading of "official intelligence" matters heading of "official intelligence matters taken up in Milvaukee convention, you will find a resolution adopted indersing the appointment to the office of Commissioner of Buildings, New York City, Mr. John A. Dooner, a Tammany Hall politician, brother-in-law of Mr. Jack Donnoly, walking delegate of No. 7, N. Y. Twenty seven dollars per week (and pickings, it is hinted).

Twenty seven dollars per week (and pickings it is hinted).

Lower down in the same column you will find the B. & M.I.U. endorsing petiwill find the B. & M.I.U. endorsing petitions to city governments to work brick-layers eight hours, and pay prevailing rate of wages in city wors, in spite of the fact that the prevailing rate of wages law has been reversed, by 'capitalist courts again and again. They thus practically endorse and old issue of greengoods, after it has been proved to be such—endorsing the New York "Jour-

he such enalysing the cow lot some and many enrengeous.

And then, under the heading of "Mrs. Partington's broom. Some extracts," is this: "Compare, for instance, the beneficence of the Tammany Club with that

icence of the Tammany Club with that of the charity organizations, and see which gets closer to the masses."

And, further down: "Friend and foes are compelled to credit Tammany with the most excellent virtue of liberality."

Hurrah for pure and simpledom! This is positive proof of no politics in the anion. It would take Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan to illustrate that article properly.

And then the general tactics of the Union with regard to scabbing are weird in the extreme. For instance:

The Standard Oil Company is a Union shop in one city and scab in the next.

New York Steam Heating Company, scab

inside its plants and union on outside jobs, and that in the same city, mind, and at the same time. Oh, it is great! The poor dupes are encouraged to compete with one another. And when a man is sixty years old, and has been a "good union man" all his life, he is given, as a reward, a superannuated card, on which he must continue to pay regular dues. But it gives him the glori-Party, is fully alive to the situation, and it will not be long before the S. T. & L. ... will be planted in this city to stay. It will not be long before the honest rank and file on the outside will come into

HE MUST WORK JUST AS HARD FOR LESS WAGES.

FOR LESS WAGES.

A true reflection of the capitalist condition of society?

About 40,000 members constitute the B.A.M.I.U., each paying 34 cents, about 837,000 per year. For which they receive the following privileges:

They can draw traveling cards and deposit them in any Union, which justs them out of death benefit in most eases for one year. or one year. But if you live pear enough to a city

I don't know of any emer benefit to be derived from "the strongest Union," in the building industry.

Speed the day when the bricklayers become class-conscious, and stamp this abertion of a Union out.

Speed the day when the S. T. & L. A. will direct the bricklayers of America, teaching them true manhood and educating them—something which they sadive need.

almost three years since the machinists

almost three years since the machinists of the Sprague Elevotor Company, together with their helpers, were led by the halter of the bunco-steering officers of the international Association of Machinists to a disastrous strike against the proposed infamous premium system of piecework. The machinists went back disheartened; many of them left for other parts where employment could be obtained on slightly better terms.

The elevator branch of the besiness was merged into a combination and many of the workers transferred to another factory, while other workers were brought from Brooklyn factories to perform electrical manufacturing at Bloominical. These transfers resulted in a change in the calibre of the men who constituted the working force at Sprague's. The new comers, many of whom settled in Bloomfield, East Orange, and Newark, comprised among others, a number of S. T. & L. A. men who lost no opportunity in carrying on individual agitation for modern trade unionism among those who were uneduranted in trade union matters and the remaining few who had gone through the first into a property of the capitalist gets the difference, in the proposed infamous premium system of the capitalist only. To day, the land of access to natural opportunities would accrue to the benefit of the capitalist only. To-day, the land of access to natural opportunities are not to-day any longer a vessile with the capitalist would got it all, and labor would rewain out of existence, despite their access to natural opportunities. What capital, are strongly of the working man have without any capital at all?

You will notice that the surfaces of the surface, despite their access to natural opportunities are not to-day any longer a vessile with the capitalist would got it all, and labor the capitalist would approximately the capitalist would approximately the capitalist would approximately the capitalist only. To-day, the land labor for the capitalist only. To-day, the land labor for the capitalist only. To-day, the land labor for the capitali cated in trade union matters and the

the fire of experience, led by the no-torious Warner.

The result was that about twelve months ago a Machinists' Local of the S. T. & L. A. was formed in Bloom-field, N. J., and has since made steady progress, not only in membership, but

progress, not only in membership, but also in educating their shopmates in the principles for which the S. T. & L. A. stands.

The Sprague Electric Elevator Company has had a somewhat checkered career. Trying to compete with its gignatic rival, the General Electric Company, and hoping to strengthen itself by combining its elevator business with the trust, it has been "taken in," in both senses of the term, until last year the company was forced to give a mortigage on its property for a loan of \$1,-250,000. Its former manager, not proving a slave-driver of the most approved type, was summarily "fired," and the notorious Darlington of the recent Cramps' Shipyard strike fame was installed in his place.

For some months work was slack at For some months work was slack at system. Labor can overthrow the social system.

Bloomfield, many of the men were yaid off. When the business was again brisk the .piece work system was gradually introduced. Contracts were made with gangs of men on the "co-operative" plan, and with workers individually, by which a contract price, fixed by the boss, was "agreed" upon for a piece of work, the workers meanwhile drawing regular pay. Thus, if the work was completed quickly, the "unearned balance" was divided pro-rata among the gang or paid to the individual worker

who performed the job.

The men nibbled at the bait, but soon found that when they received large amounts that when the job was repeated, the "contract" price was lowered.

Seeing that the men accepted his sug-ar-coated scheme to help defray the interest on the mortgage, Mr. Darling-ton became bolder, and recently had it announced by his lackeys, the bosses and gang bosses, that a new system of pay would shortly be introduced, which in point of labor-skinning and slavedriving, will out rival anything workingmen have had to deal with yet.

A "contract" will be made with each

nan to perform a piece of work at a certain price, and as a guarantee that workman will earn the amount he will receive on pay-day 60 per cent. of his regular wages, the balance of the con-tract price to be paid when the job is finished, if there is any due.

Thus the employees of the Sprague Elevator Company are expected to allow themselves to be fleeced by this scheme which bears on the very face of it th intext of robbery. Mr. Darlington evidently thinks that the men will have very little chance of receiving more thanthat he will net a saving to the stockholders of from 10 to 40 per cent. of the pay-roll.

As soon as any attempt will be made to put the same into opera-tion meetings will be held to denounce the swindle, and such a fight on as only class-conscious workingmen of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. can put up.

S. TANDLA. East Orange, N. J., March 12,-

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—At the first meeting of the new Board of trustees of the village of Peekskill, held this evening, Andrew Holmes, Social Demotees of the village of Peekskill, held this evening, Andrew Ho'mes, Social Democrat, was appointed Road Commissioner, at a salary of \$15 per week. Mr. Hôlmes was at one time a Republican. After waiting a long time for a political bone, at last the opportunity offered itself. Last village election he was converted to the Secial Democracy, and worked like the Social Democracy, and worked like a beaver for the Social Democrats, who got just enough votes to defeat the regu-lar Republican ticket and elect the regular Republican ticket and electronic lar Democratic ticket. The appointment lar Democratic ticket. This is his CHAS, ZOLOT.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Corr spondents.

I No questions will be considered that comin anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

But if you live near enough to a city that, you can go to and from your work — take, for instance, Jersey Ciry and New York—before you are allowed to work in the jurisdiction of the other city you must pay \$1 per quarter for the pivilege!—That's internationalism for you!

I don't know of any other benefit to be derived from "the strongest Union," in the building industry.

Speed the day when the bricklayers become class-conscious, and stamp this absertion of a Union out.

Speed the day when the S. T. &. L. A. will direct the bricklayers of American, teaching them true manhood and edity pared.

CLASS-CONSCIOUS BRICKLAYER, Jersey City, N. J., March 12.

Crains Datlington at Work in Bloomington, N. J.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—It is now almost three years since the machinists

J. R. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Without a doubt. There are thousands upon thousands of weekingnier, good and house. It beauth thousands upon thousands of weekingnier, good and house to doubt in the such to day the to day to the unushed to be a "Claim wirel-ing" concern. But there is an obthing to the unither of thouse where the concern its name and its party solicy and the capitalist politicians inculcated into the workers, until to-day it raised that name into matchiess dignity. So, with regard to the present "Indonesias" superstition. It is inculcated into the workers by the Organized Scabbery, the Labor Fakirs, who fleece them. To change the Party spoley were double folly: the Labor Fakirs vould continue their fight, and the rank and file, that every day gots more and more one the Parky would continue their fight, and the rank and file, that every day gots more and more one the Parky would continue their fight, and the rank and file, that every day gots more and more one the Parky would continue.

Crains Datlington at Work in Bloomington, N. J.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—It is now almost three years since the machinists.

T. M. C., TOLEDO, O.—What are you fretting, about? If workingmen can go begging from politicans like Coler and expetitalists like Caregie, and accept morars from them, why should not Millerand accept a decoration from the Carrl Nou swallow a camel and strain at a gant; you blame distant wrong and condone wrong near by.

"STEDENT," LOS ANGELES, CAL
1. Whatever is offered for sale, whether
manufactured at home or in a factory, is

"M." NEW YORK.—The situation on the mines is not clear. It seems that the employers now feel so safe that they no longer care to act as collectors of dues for their Labor Fakirs. We are watching the situation which, no doubt, is full of insteads.

K. J. M., EAN FRANCISCO, CAL—Itshould not be necessary to answer a question more than 3,755 times. The policy of the Alitance is one of unflinching war against the Labor Fakirs. As to the purad simple Unions themselves, each has to be considered upon its own merits; no general rule can be established as to them. The policy of "sansh" may be proper in one instance, and improper in another: It describes a surface and improper in another: It describes a surface and improper to another it describes and improper to another it describes and improper to another it describes and improper to another its describes and improper to a surface and improve the action of the a or anization itself. The man whi would want a theoretical answer on this question must be wholly out of touch with it e economic movement. The man who is in touch with the economic movement know the field well enough to understand that no theory can apply there.

E. S., NEW YORK.—You will have to get the paper on the news stands. Demand it there.

H. II., MILWAUKEE WIS .- 1, Grein to organic matter. Of course, an ear of cora is also organic. Organic is all matter that grows by the development of sells.

2. We know of no place in Mart where he declared his writings to be ineffective, or that he he'd them. Other questions next week.

S. C., PHILADELPHIA, PA - Cyaif you wait three weeks for an answer?

st. C. PHILADELPHIA, PA—cva./ you want three weeks for an answer?

D. F. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—I. Herbert N. Crasson was suspended by Section Lynn, S. L. P., because he was making Annechality bourgeois speeches. He thereupon struck the attitude of being above the Party, and refused to obey its mandates. He was thereupon expelled.

2. The claim that new machinety opens such immetas and new fields that these absorb all the forces displaced by the same machines is false. It is shown to be false by the vast numbers of the unexplayed, and how vast these numbers are may be gathered from the fact that, ordered to take a cersons of the unemployed, the Commissioner of the Census for 1850 latty ignored the order, and ten years inter managed to get the census act for 1850 to drop that mandate. But an appreximate estimate may be made of the unemployed by the numbers of applicants for enlistment in the army, the number of lodgers in public lodgements, and such other fests. The botal of ide labor in the land is surely at below 5.000,000.

C. W. TORONTO, CANADA.—Sony come

C. W., TORONTO, CANADA.—So ny come to this office. Shall send you copy one.

to this office. Shall send you copy one.

J. B. S. CHICAGO, ILL.—Whaty ere you talking about? It is not fair for you to draw such distinction between yourself, see a "Bebe Social Democrat," and the New York Kangaroo Social Democrats, and have them for begging and receiving this Curnegle donation. On that subject, the leging from capitalists, honors are easy among the ity sets. Have you forgotten that within a few hours at en fatigating his Social Democracy, the fent act of your Debuws sets the begging letter to Rocke-feller to belp him in his new venture, the hair-brained colonization plan? A sove all things, the S. L. P./is fair. We can't encourage the pot in calling the kett's black.

OFFICIAL.

NEW YORK LAB A NEWS COMPANY—26 New Reade street. (The Party's literary approx)

Nortex.—For technical reasons, no Party shoromements can go 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, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. A Klein in the chair. Recording secretary, Julius Hammer absent and excused. R. Katz elected-secretary pro tem.

Receipts for week enling March .9. \$55.55. Expenditures, \$24.31.

National organizer for the Middle West, J. R. Popin, reports that he has organhad Sections to Muncie and Mathews, 1nd. 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 inapproval; the maticual secretary was in-structed to communicate with the con-lative in reservoir to some changes to Section Someyville, Mass., per C.

Massachusettk and Connecticut State Committees report relative to circuit agi- | Section Hartford, Conn., per M.

afund taken by the N. E. C. Section San Francisco, in a communi-

Ship: Resolved, that the question demanding

compulsory resignation must be dropped, it being unconstitutional. The Section further reports the expul-

sien of A. McGinty.

. Section Milwankee reports the expulsion of E. Schullenhauer for withhalding party funds.

Sections Newport News reports the expulsion of Hugues Conner for joining the militia, and of John Wilson for conduct abecoming a member.

An interesting communication received

from Paul Kretlow, who is at present in Leipzig, Germany, depicting the rapid development of mechanical industry, forechildowing powerful competition for the United States RUDOLPH KATZ,

Secretary pro tem.

MIDDLE WEST CIRCUIT.

Report by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Circuit Work.

To the members of the Socialist Labor Comrades-Our organizer, Comrade J

R. Pepin, visited, during the month of February, the following Kentucky towns: Fulton, Mayfield, Paducal, Storgis and Henderson, and these Indiana towns; Evansville, Terre Haute, Brazil, Fontanet, Rosedale, Logansport, Elwood and He reorganized Fontanet and Logans

pert, Ind. ... He sold many pamphlets, (principally the "De Leon-Harrison Debate,") and secured "subs," to our party organs. He reports that the S. D. P. sections, are ono yote." Several of these so-called sees sions had never held a recting. A person density to be a Social Democrat takes a street of paper and solicies and takes a street of paper and solicies. to few had then sends for a can are the o and so many new sections formed.' verywhele he finds nategonism existing. due to the conflicting material interesof the cake-up. the Kangaroo and the S. D. Ps. They are all invariably di-

are perfectly united in howling "Unity.

that but one or two Sections manifest the necessary interest in contributing there will be a meeting at the office of monies so this Circuit Fund. This is in-mentable, and must not continue. Every Clair street, second floor, for the purmember, whether belonging to a section mency, and we carnestly hope that every strong Borni Alliance. All those who comrade at large will at least employ have signed the list are urged to be some method to raise money. The seed present to the money labor organization of influstrial interest, saça as reports of strikes, beyonts, lockouts etc., to the some method to raise money. The seed present to the money labor organization. Reports of meetings should be sent in to d all they can in this line too. If all are most coroladly involved to attend, put Their shoulder to the which the time will soon tome when one or two states can be drapped and thus the fold will ism."

M. R. OFURIY. will soon come when one or two states can be drapped and thus the fold will constantly, be reduced in size; and hence it can be worked better. More circuits will, of course, have to be organized. By the time the satisfial campaign comet, we will thus be combled to have an orponing to at least twenty live states each Just think what twenty five good organ-iters can do! Courades, this is not im-possible, but easily obtainable if you only will. Therefore, do not wait till you are tripal, but urge some uninterested wags-slave yourself. Let our motts be: No companies! Wages lovery must go!
The organizer will work this month in

Michigas; in April, Wisconsin; in May, Minnesota, and it June, Oble, and then, after a few weeks, is Kentucke, so that grate gets its share. (Route had to be changed, and hence Kentucky did not get a month as calculated.) a month as calculated.)

Phage in the port for month of March, 1901:

The second report for month of March, 1901:

The second report for month of March, 1901:

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Week ending, Feb. 10, 1901. 31:60 Week ending Feb. 17, 1901.... Week ending Feb. 21, 1901.... Week ending March 3, 1901. . . . Purchase of P. O. money orders-28.32 1.00

Peter Damm, for pestage:

Total Expenditures \$169.77 RECAPITULATION: PETER DAMM, Sec.-Treas.,

2522 Cottage Grove aye., Chicago, Ills. Improvement Fund of "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeltung."

Previously neknowledged \$106.40 W. Sonnenberger, Shawaee, O. . 50 Hrs: G. Unger, Brooklyn, N. Y ... J. Linners Introbe, Pa..... A. Stockel, Latrobe, Pa..... Section Richmond, Va...... C. Rossbach, Gloversville, N. Y. F. Stelaliach, Cincinnati, O. . . A. Speeht, Jacobs Creek, Pa.... 1.00

Rubach Fu id.

tition plen.

Nection Sectile, Wash, reports that the Philadelphia boys.

Kingsey cription has subsided since the Charles Vonderlieth, New York. ration submits a number of questions that are asked of applicants for member of ship: Section Stamford, Conn., per Geo.

Bostonians! Take ! o'lee!

The Committee on Chovassing and Organization is beginning it canvass of the various wards of the city. It has all Locals, that owing to the increase in the price of due stamps to the G. E. B. decided to distribute copies of the Daily and Weekly PEOPLE, with a view to securing subscriptions for the same It also yoted 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 war l. The list of these organizers is as fol-

Ward Branch Six-Hans Neilson, 11

En leott street. Ward Branch Eight-Thos Λ. Loving, 99 Chambers street, Ward Branch Ten-Jas, A. Bresna-

the fliembers of the Socialist (Labor Parry) of the states composing the "Middle West" Circuit:

han, 28 Appleton street. What Branch Eleven-Hans Jacger, "Middle West" Circuit:

Ward Branch Twelve-Berghard John

Son, 19 East Canton spreet.
Ward Branch 15.—John Strauss, 546.
East Eighth street, South Poston.
Ward Branch Sixteen, Emil Singe-well, 18 Franklin Court, Dorchester,

Ward Brauch Dighteen-Wm. H. Car-Ward Branch Nineteen-John Sasche.

250 Rugglés street. Ward Benüch Telenty-Géorge Nelson,

Wave Avenue, Dorelester, Ward Branch Twenty-two - Frank Bohmbach, 87 Lamartine street, Jam-aica Plain.

Seventien, Twenty-one and Twenty-live are requested to send time and advess or to call upon the erganizer of section Berton, Thos. A. Loring, 99 Chambers street, ee S. L. P. headquarters, 45 Elist street, W. H. CARROLL, Secretary Committee on Canvassing and

Organization.

Workingmen of Cleveland, Att ntion.

On Saturday, March 23, at 8 p. m. pose of organizing a Mixed Alliance of

Cleveland, Ohio, Agitation.

Charles H. Corregan of Syraeuse, N. Y., and local speakers will achiress the following meeting: arranged by Section March 29-Soblashy's Hall, 122 Fre-

iont street. March 21-Finkleiner's Hall, Stark-March 21.-Van Tossel's Hall, Detroit

March 22.-Hungaris Hall, Clark ave-

On Sunday next Comrade Corregan will speak at the Labor Lycsum on the question: "Will the Trustification of In-dustry Abelish A Panic?" Next week

New Haven Convention.

Nominees of Section New Haven, S. L. P., for municipal election, April 16; For Mayor, Ernest T. Ontley; Comp. troiler, Timothy Sallivan: Treasurer, William Donchl; City Clerk, Roly, R. Treasurer, T. Grant; Collector, George Arnold; Sheriff, Frank S. Werle; Registrar of Voters, Chas, Sobey.

Bridgport Conr.

Section Uridiceport, Conn., reports élecian of officerasis follows: Organizer, C.
Micror: Fig. Sec's, E. Mathern: Cor-Ser'y, S. Wniker; Treas. A. Hedin; Lit-erary Agent, A. McDonald.

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

Report of the Economic Movement in the

Pittsburg District. PITTSBURG, Pa., March 10.-The regular meeting of Pittsburg District Alliance No. 15, S. T. & L. A., was called to order at headquarters, No. 431 Smithfield street, by Organizer S. Schulburg, who was also elected chairma for the day.

Roll-call showed comrades Gilchrist, Root, Marshall and Ellingsworth absent. Communications from Bowerton, Blythedale, 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 Blythedale.

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 pernamently at headquarters in the terests of all thret 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 terests of the three mentioned organiza-

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

The Secretary was instructed to notify from two to five ctats, 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 at I Val. Remmel, with the organizer, S. Schul berg, ax chairman, was elected with instructions to arrange and advertise extensively, as soon as possible, a serie of meetings in the interest of the S. T. & L. A.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to bereafter 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. I. 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 restivals, one thousand participating in the celebration. This great gathering. the most successful financially also, is convincing proof that when we threw over the Kangaroos, the party placed it self in the line of progress. Each num ber of the program was accorded an enthusiastic reception.

Pepin's Dates.

John R. Pepip, 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-o.

Halland, 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 er by he isolated - n member at large - the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, is all and district alliances connected with should do his very best to help financially. More than the sufficient number of signdi with There is more than one way to raise atures have been secured to starr a are requested to communicate matters melay, and we carnestly hope that every strong beal Alliance. All those who of inclustrial interest, such as reports of

Reports of meetings should be sent in at the earliest cosable moment and

Illustrated Lecture in Everett, Mass. Charles Kroll of Providence, R. I., will deliver's Stereopticoe Lecture. Subject: "How the Other Half Works and Lives." Sunday evening, March 24, at Irving Hall, Chelsen street, near Everett Square.

Admission, ten cents. Doors open at

Attention, Gloversville.

A special meeting of Section Glovers The is called to be held on Saturday March 23rd in Concordia Hall, Pasi ness of great importance requires ever merries to be present. ORGANIZER.

Philadelphia, Pa., Agitation,

The Labor Questlin under the anspice of the Sociality Labor Party, Pairbill Hall, Fifth st et above Dauphin, Sun-Partie of the Control of the Control

don. Being held for the interest of the Wasking Class cil Workingmen should Titecel.

Plainfe'l, N. J., Lecture Course.

The following course of lectures hav-

been arranged by Branch Plainfield, S. J., P., to be held at Red Man's Hall, 212 W. Front street;
March 24. Mr. F. W. Wilson,—
"Deta, cipation from Wage Slavery."

"Time, 3 p. m. Good Music. God!

Estakers.

Authorized Agents for The Weekly People.

W. Garrity, 194 Upson street,
ALLLATIWN, 17A.
Geo. Wagner, 324 N. Second street,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Robert W. Stevens, 632 Coumbia ave.
BOSTON, MASS.:
V. H. Carroll, 2021 Washington street

W. H. Carroll, 2001 Washington street.

BEIDGFPOFT, CONN.

J. C. Cusier, 422 Main street.

BUFNA WISTA, PA.

W. H. Thomas.

BUFNALO, N. Y.:

B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway.

BLYTHEDAJE, PA.:

D. Sambago, Boy 197

BLYTHED A.J.E., PA.:
D. Sambneo, Rox 127.
CANTON, OHIO:
John H. T. Juerrens, 1105. High street.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. L.:
John P. Curran, 523 Dexter street.
CHICAGO, H.L.:
C. A. Okerland, 3,253 Fifth Ave.
Wm. Burns, 180 E. Ohio street.
Carl Petersen, 2494 Lake street.
CHICAGEE, FALLS, MASS.;

Carl Pedersen, 2494 Lake street.
CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.;
John J. Kelly, & Grattan street.
CINCINNATI, OHIO:
Theo. Kaucher, 1107 Elin street.
CLEVELAND, OHIO:
P. C. Christiansen, 595 Professor street.
Fritz Feldner, 157 Anderson avenue
CLINTON, 10WA:
E. C. Matson, 192 Howes street.
COLLINSVILLE, ILL:
JOS. T. Ericka,
DETROIT, MICH.:
P. Frisema, Jr., Juli Hancock av-

P. Friesema, Jr., Juli Hancock avnue, East. Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.

L'ANT ORANGE N. J.

Louis Cohen, 61 Norman Street.

DAYTON, OHIO.

Bert Klopfer, 516 W. Third street.

ELIZABETH N. J.:
G. T. Petersen, 222 3rd street.

ERIE, PA.:
Fred. Uhimann, G6 W. 10th street.

EVANSVILLE, P.D.:
C. Schand, 17 E. Penns, dyanin street.

C. Schand, 17 E. Penns Ivania street. M. J. King. 197 Forty Street.
FALL RIVER, MASS.:

FALL RIVER, MASS.:

H. Ormerod, 30 Lencon street.
GEOVERSVILLE, N. Y.:
M. E. Wilcox, 47 E. Pine street.
GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.
J. F. Sloan.
HARTFORD, CONN.:
Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor.
HAVERUILL MASS.:
Ernest C. Peebody, 25 Lincoln street,
Bartford District.
HOMESTEAD DA

HOMESTEAD, PA HOMESTEAD, PA.

James Lawry, 701 Amiry street
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.;

J. Byrkhardt, 204 N. Noldt street,
JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.

Lewis Hockel, 426 N. Perry street,
JACKSONVILLE, ILL:
LAWRINGE, MASS.;
John Howard, 201 A.

John Howard, 201 A.

John Howard, 42 Lowell street.

LINCOLN. NEB.:
Emil Ittig, Room 8, Stelden Block.
LOUISVILLE, KY.: Thos. Sweeney, 140) High str LOWELL, MASS. street

Robt Owen, 10 Arthur street. Daniel S. Law, 41 Mulberry street.

Daniel S. Law. 41 Mulherry street.

McKEESPORT, PA.:
John Hobbs, 526 White street.
MILPORD, CONN.
Gust Langer, P. R. 774.
MILWAUKEE. WIS.:
Rochus Babnick, 532 Sixth street.
MINNEAPOLIS. MINN.
Ches. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 36
Washington avenue, S.
MONTREAL, CAN.
J. M. Couture, 753 Modul Royal avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.:
A. P. Wittel, 78 Springfield avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.:
C. E. Patrick, 210 Washington street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Chas. Sober, 143 Ferry street.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
NEW WIJATCOM, WASH.
WM. McCommick.

Wm. McCormick. NEW ORLEANS, LA.: Leon Lecoste, 2402 Customhouse street. PASCOAG, R. I.

PASCOAG, R. I.
Gus Martin, Box 225.
PATEISON, N. J.;
Richard Berdeu, 94 Chaton street.
John C. Butterworth, 190 Altion avenue.
PAWTUCKET, R. J.;
Agetin Boudreau, 45 Lucas street.
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.;
Chas Zolot, 15119, Main street.
PECRIA, ILL.;

F. Lichteinn, cor Hayes & Arago street.

PHILADELPRIA, PA.:

Max Keller, 1015 Hope street.

Sam. Clark 1301 Germantown avenue.

PITTSBURGII, PA.

Wm. I. Marshall, 496 Eider avenue,

Allegaeny, Pa.

PROVIDENCE, R. L.:

P.F.O Connor, Rox 206, Oineyville, R.I.

PULLAJAN, 111.

H. J. Welch, Edn. X. Faiton street.

R. J. Welch, Edo N. Fulton street, PUEDLO, COLO.; Nixon Elliott, 1875 Herkley avenue, READING, RA. Silas Hinkel, Har Cotton afcert, REVERE, MASS.

O. Sullivan, 21 Payson, stree RENSSELAER, N. Henry Stastus, N. C. Lundha street.

Henry Stastus, N. C. Lundha street.

RICHMOND, VA.

J. E. Madlson, cor. Louis and Hollings at.

RIVELISTISE, CAL:

A. F. Seward, 35 B. 12th street.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.:

C. Lucdecke, 26 St. Josephs avenue,

ROCKEVILLE, CONN.

Unman Miller, 35 Vernou avenue.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Frank Leither, 226 Wyoning St.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Jos. H. Alfonso, 1921 Surfer street, E. W. Carpenter, 51 hd street, SAN FERIDO, CAL. Alexander Muhlberg,

Fred. Haman, 2: North Jet street. ST. LGUIS. MO. John J. Ernst. 1823 So. 13th St. H. M. Graber, 3673 Folsom avenue. B. Duelle, 1412 Warren street, John White, American House, 23

Church Street.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAII:
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SCHENBOTALY, N. Y.:
R. F. Lake, 23 Third avenue. E. R.

Markley.

SCRANTON, FA.:

Wm. Watkins, 234 N. sironney avenue.

SEATTLE, WASH..

Water Wather, Isla Farst avenue.

SLOAN, N. Y.:

N. Van Kerkvonde.

SOME-EVILLE, MASS.:

Jacob Loven, Semerville avenue.

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.:

Louis Haim, 25 Emback street.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.

STOCKEON, CAL.

J. B. Fergusan, 4-12 Emat starket street.

Cyril Sister.

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L. Harris.

E. Harris.

Room 14, Myers Block.

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TACOMA, WASH.

Arthur Spenser. Post Office.

F. E. Passonne, 1004 Jarob street.

UNION BILL. N. J.;

Otto Becker, 28 Broadway.

UIPA, N. N. T.

John Rapp. 23 Newsra divenue.

VANCOUVEE, B. C.

R. Baker, 81 Seamon Se

VANCOUVEE, B. C.

R. Baker, 81 Seamon Se

VANCOUVEE, CONN.

John Neubett, 27 Charles street.

WEST HAVEN, CONN.

Charles W. Peckham, Box 32.

VILKINSBURG, PA.;

Jas. A. McCennell.

WOOUEN, MASS.

N. Peter News 25 From street.

WOONSOCKET, 7, 1.;

Frank L. Pogsty, 265 From street.

WOUCESTER, MASS.;

b. Harris.

. NEWS FROM

THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news from the Field of Labor during the week ending Saturday, March 16, related mainly to the convention of the anthracite miners at Hazleton, Pa., and the various strikes of the silkworkers and silkweavers in Scranton, Pa. Paterson, N. J., and New York city.

The ultimate outcome of the miner convention will, undoubtedly, be a strike, This is based upon the determination, as expressed in a resolution, of the miners to strike on April 1 unless the operators agree to meet them in joint conference by that time.

This the operators have in variou ways intimated they will not do, especially is this true of the lar, compraies included in the anthracity coal combina tion They have uniformly posted notice. continuing the wage scale of last year and have in the same manner ignored the invitation of the miner's convention to meet them in joint conference

It is well known that the other opera tors are guided in their actions by these companies, and will not make any move without first consulting their movements and laterests in the matter

Among operators generally it is held that this is a most inopportune season for a successful strike. It is the time of the year that marks a great decline in coal consumption, owing to the advancement of the warm period. Again, it is claimed that the coal market is in a good condition for a strike, as the amount of coal on hand is very large. For these two reasons little apprehension is felt among the operators in con-nection with the strike-they, that is the strongest of them, will be in a position

to meet it The strike, however, will be welcomed by the anthracite combination, as it will be enabled to perfect its work of concentrating the mine properties in the anthracite district This was the culy result achieved in the strike of last year -"the absolute victory," as Mitchell called it.

Then the small "independent" operators were forced to dispose of their col-lieries, while the coal miners had to strike continuously to retain the fruits of that "absolute victory."

The authencite combination will now, as then, be benefitted in the same man-ner: It will gobble up these "independent" collieries with the express intention, as announced two weeks ago, of eliminating all superfinous human labor. -whether that of superintendents, clerks or miners-and of introducing improved machinery that will supercede labor, especially in the transportation

There will then be an increase of unemployed miners, and the situation of the absolutely "victorious" miners will be so altered that the strikes necessary to sustain their "victories" will be mare fre-

quent and more disastrons. The silk workers strike in the Lackawanna Vailey with Scranton, Pa., as the center, still continues, after seven The clight weekly advance demanded has has not been granted except in one or two isolated instances,
-In Paterson, N. J., when there have

been quite a number of strikes for the restoration of the wage scale existing prior to 1894, or an advance of twenty five per cent, there has been more success. Since the derivaing of the month some half dozen firms granted the so-called advance. Two concerns, the Columbia Ribbon Company and the Helvetia Silk Company, during the week, granted the latter company compromised on 15 instead of 20 per cent. There are still a number of strikes raging in

In New York City, the striking weavers ATTEND.

employed by E. & H. Levy were granted thewage-scale of 1894; while the firm of Loth & Company, the employees of which struck, are still out for the same demand.

It is noteworthy, in connection with these silk workers strikes, that in the Lackawanna Valley, where labor is cheaper than in Paterson and New York, there are no victories. This may be accounted for by the fact that many of the Pennsylvanian mills are annexes to the Pater on and New York factories, and in many instances are owned by the same parties or by interests with which they are allied.
It is evidently the intention of these

interests to have their silks made in Paterson and New York, while beating lown the Pennsylvanians; whom they will in turn use, when victory is theirs, to beat lown the Patersonians and the New Yorkers.

Of new strikes there were not many during the week, though many more were breatened. There were strikes of bridge painters, silk weavers (at Paterson and New York City), hat formers, stone cut ters, masons, enamellers, plasterers moulders, and miners. They involved questions of increase of wages, reduction f wages, and the reduction of the hours of daily labor. In the case of the bridge painters,

(employed on the new East River Bridge,

New York City,) there was an additional cason which shows the callousness and atter heartlessness of the capitalist class its dealing with the working class. Be ides wanting an increase of wages, these bridge printers also wanted the re-instate ment of a discharged painter. This painter had, the week previously, been on a senffold, the ropes of which broke, causing the death of a fellow painter. discharged painter, in saving himself, fractured his left arm and droped a pot of black point, which in falling struck the granite archorage, causing a disfigurement of the surface, and-listen well to you workingmen who prate of the mutual interests of capital and laborresulting in his discharge. Had the workingman bespattered the white surface with red blood, which the sun would easily have absorbed, it would have been all right; but a pot of black unabsorbable paint-that was spiling too much!

Another incident worthy of note was the 60 days of idleness announced for the coton operatives of Fall River due to overproduction. This adds another to the long list of industries curtailing output by reducing the hour of employment.

Among the threatened strikes, that of the telegraphers of the Jersey Central Railroad is the most serious. occurence, together with that of the strike, would keep the world" thoroughly agitated for some

PITTSBURG, PA., ATTENTION!

Schedule of Agitation Meetings Arranged by the Section.

The agitation committee has ar ranged for this series of lectures to be at our headquarters, 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa.: Sunday, March 24.-D. E. Glichrist, Subject: "The Pure and Simple Trades

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

Sunday, 'April 7,--Geo. A. Brown, Subject: "Methods and Tactics." Sunday, April 14.-II. A. Goff Se., Sabjeer: "The Corruptica of the Capitalst Parties."

Subject: "The Schulist Labor Party."

100. O CONNTILL,

7011 T. TAYLOR,

8 SCHULBERG.

10th & 14th A. D. Manhattan.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, AT EIGHT P. M., JULIAN PIERCE WILL SPEAK AT SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH-WEST

AT SOCIALIST LABOR CARTY
HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH-WEST
CORNER OF ELEVENTH STREET
AND FIRST AVENUE,
SUBJECT: "THE CAPITALIST
SYSTEM OF PRODUCTION." NO WORKINGMAN SHOULD FAIL TO

THE DAILY PEOPLE.

The attention of all workingmen is called to the Daily People. It was established on July 1, 1990, by the Socialist Labor Party. Since then it has been doing valiant battle for the working class and the Socialist Ecpublic.

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

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

OWNED BY WORKINGMEN. EDITED BY WORKINGMEN. SUPPORTED BY WORKINGMEN.

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

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

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

Revolution is already unfurled. The forces of Capitalism and the forces of Socialism are lining up, and when the time comes for the FINAL TEST OF STRENGTH,

Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read the Daily People. Capitalism is tottering to its grave. The banner of the Social

the working class must be educated, organized, and disciplined. Educated, organized, and disciplined, nothing can keep them from victory. The Daily People is this educating, organizing, and disciplining force. Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read it. Subscription price—One year, \$3.50; six menths, \$2; three months, \$1; one month, 40 cents. Sample copies free.

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

MEWS FROM THE FIELD OF CAPITAL

In the Field of Capital during week ending last Saturday it was demonstrated that the concentration capital instead of provoking greater petition simply serves to intensity centration.

Since the origin of the Billion D Steel Combine for instance there been a continuance of concentration the steel and iron industry, that to prove the point conclusively. Be ning with the combine itself, we of its own efforts to secure powerful porations in foreign countries would make it invincible. It is not gotiating for the Dominion Iron and Steel Company of Canada and the Ges man Iron and Rod Association, corpor-tions of great capacity and profits, and enjoying governmental patronage and bounty.

Outside the combine, that is, am the steel and iron interests opposed to be there has been, since its incorporation two other concentrations' worthy of m that illustrate the tendency of coaces

tration to create concentration.

About three weeks ago the Pennsylvania, the Bethlehem and the Cambra Steel and Iron companies consolidated with a capital of \$50,000,000.

with a capital of \$50,000,000.

During the past week it was reported that another big consolidation in the steel and iron industry would take place. This consolidation, it was reported would take place in the South—the New South of the last decade—and would consist of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. with a capital of \$23,000,000,the Sleet Sheffled Steel and Iron Co., capital \$20,000,000, and the Republic Steel and Iron Co., capital \$50,000,000 or a combined capital of \$33,000,000.

bined capital of \$93,000,000 Again the news of the week showed been going on in the bridge building in dustry of the country. It was show that with the acquision of the Toled Bridge Works, at Toledo, Ohio, to which it paid \$750,000, the Am Bridge Company, or the Bridge Tract as it is now called, controls ninety cent of the bridge building plants of the

country.

Since its incorporation, this company has not been called on to cope with a new competition. It is a powerful con new competition as to be considered. pany, so powerful as to be consider worthy of becoming a part of the gre Billion Dollar Steel Combine, at a time.

In this connection it may be well to call attention to the consolications the are going on in the coal and ore mining industries; the source of raw supples for the billion dollar steel and iros com-bine. It has already been pointed out that in the coal fields especially those the anthracite regions of Pennsylva there is a huge combination, embr leading coal companies and railed of those districts, that is controls by J. P. Morgan. This past week was reported that the Oliver Iron Conits holdings of ore lands in the Little pany, which represents the ore interest of the Carnegie Company, has increase Superior District during the week, purchasing upwards of \$1,000,000 v

of property.
The belief is expressed that the opolization of these sources of raw terial by corporations associated w yet independent of, the great steel iron combine, is done for the purpos "sand-bagging" that combine in the terests of one of the foremost capit ists concerned, a capitalist noted for h alleged beneficence to his employees a

his donations to public libraries. Whether this belief is true or not It certain that the steel combine will have to consider these important, cons tions in coal and ore, without which a

manufacture of iron and steel produ The result of this condition of affaire will be another "community of interests" that will knock the "concentration-pt duces-competition" theory into a cock hat. It will be another triumph of so-cialist insight, as it will mean a greater concentration of capital—with a smaller number of plut@crats—directly in control —than has ever been known hereto-

In other fields of industry, conce

tion goes on as before. In the cannies industry of the State of Washington a consolidation, involving a capital of S3,500,000, and one-tith of the packing along the Pacific Coast, is nearly consummated. In Paterson, N. J., a silk-divers' trust collection. dyers' trust, embracing six concerns, a \$3,000,000 capital is under way. A \$ 500,000 corporation is being organized the stationar; engine industry. To mines of the Cour d'Alene, Idaho, di-trict are being consolidated, with a captal of \$20,000,000. They are to be to the American Smelting and Redu frust (the Smelting Trust), for a term of five years. The Cincianati Gas Gorpany and the Edison Electric Company, of the same city, have consolidated. The deal involves millions. The General Electric Company (the Electrical Tra has secured control of 84 mines in 14 zona and the State of Sone Mexico, at a price exceeding million dollars. The Western Bri Trust has secured control of the But eye Press-Brick Company's plant Roseville, Ohio. This brick combination operates 29 plants in Cleveland, Findle and Toledo, Ohio. The American Steel Company (Sheet Steel Trest) in absorbed the National Roofing and Company (Sheet Steel Trest) in absorbed the National Roofing and Company (Sheet Steel Trest) in absorbed the National Roofing and Company (Sheet Steel Trest) in a steel Company (Sheet Stee rugated Company. Two banks in Ne York City combined, while the Illed Central secured a controlling interest the Wisconsin Central Railroad. so it went, in steel cars, in freight o in other directions. Concentration, the order of the day. And so it will

as long as Capitalism exists; which

not be long, for in evolving con-

tion, capitalism is evolving its

After that comes Socialism