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FAVORITISM.

SUCH IS THE ROAD TO PREFERMENT IN TYPOGRAPHIA NO. 7.

Great Rubber-Nosing Among the Spies to Smell Out "Junius"-The Neubert-Weickum Case-"Feeder" Dolinski-The Role Wine Plays in the Union-Violation of Union Rules Screened Behind a Wife's Skirts.

The worthy leaders and shepherds of our matchless organization—No. 7—feel quite sure that they have discovered the writer of the Junius Letters." Their discovery is singularly singular. Each will then be seen who the "feeder" is, and who the "feeder" is, and who the "feeder" is, discoverer suspects someone else. During the first week, the suspicions of our ing the first week, the suspicions of our Watchers of Order were concentrated upon only two suspects. Even then there was nothing certain. Since then, it has been "free field and no favors" for the spies. Good luck to the noses on-the smell. The question comes. In case they catch "Junius," shall this traito be punished according to the English law the general laws of the International Typeral laws of the International Typocal Union, or shall he be simply unibilated at a mass meeting under the crushing weight of the indignation of the exposed rulers of No. 7? Which?

But to return to our muttons: The members of No. 7 never know what they are at. At the time of the grand liquidation sale to the I. T. U., there was, true enough, an agreement, the provisions of which are not, to-day, likely to be known to any but one man-the Secretary, Hugo Miller of Indian-apolis; and he will not care to remem-ber them correctly; the continuance of his job depends upon the confusion on the subject. That sort of conduct rethe subject. That sort of conduct requires duplicity, and our Miller is an expert at this trick of diplomacy. The legal questions that arise under these circumstances and the decisions tendered thereon are simply edifying whenever the issue inges on the I. T. U. and the G. A. T. U. by-laws.

Here is a striking illustration:

THE NEUBERT-WEICKUM CASE. A compositor, Neubert, employed on the "Morgen Journal" misdemeaned his foreman. It so happened, however, that, on that particular evening, the

City Editor was present, heard and saw how obstreporously the subaltern had be-haved. Weickum loves to put on the airs of knowing how to maintain his dignity. Accordingly, he recorded an example: he suspended Neubert. Thereupon, the "chapel" of the "Morgen Jourupon, the "chapel" of the "Morgen and," i. e., the organized compositors employed on that paper, declared the foreman had no right to suspend a member man had no right to suspend a member and the foreman man had no right to suspend a member of Typographical No. 7, and the foreman was censured. The Executive of the Typographia was appealed to. It decided, basing itself upon the regulations of the I. T. U., that the foreman had the fight to suspend Neubert. Thereupon, this trancendent matter came up for discussion at the meeting of No. 7. The meeting decided in favor of Neubert; thereupon, the Executive appealed to the national secretary. Hugo Miller; and he decided that, in this case, the regulations of the I. T. U. were inapplicable, on the ground that the "German-American Typographical Union could settle its internal concerns according to its own will."

After all these proceures, and while the Prussian-German crew of bureaucrat-

the Prussian-German crew of bureaucratic dry-bones was celebrating its triumph in a "pure and simple" Union, the whole personnel of the "Morgen Jonrnal" delivered its commentary on this affair. It was decided at a meeting to reconsider the censure that, in an outburst of "Union dignity" had been administered to the foreman. Neubert gave an exclusive dinner; and amidst wine and song peace was re-established between the foreman and the comps as a fit finale to all the previous measures. Neubert to all the previous measures. Neubert left the shop. He has become a wine dealer himself. Whether he delivers ealer himself. Whether he delivers eine to his former foreman may be oubted, seeing that the price of good vine has gone up, owing to the taxes. That old "howler in the wilderness,"

That old "howler in the wilderness," Wiesinger, emphatically charged at to-day's monthly meeting of No. 7, that eigned a scandalous degree of m in Typographia No. 7." Corfavoritism in Typographia No. 7." Corpect! But was it an oversight, or was it
intentional on the part of this "Kollege"
that he omitted to state the reasons to
which, for instance, his worthy "Kollege" Dolinski is indebted for the protection he enjoys? Let me, right here,
demonstrate with facts the justice of the
old "hotspur's" charge, and at the same
time refresh this "Kollege's" memory:

"FEEDER" DOLINSKI.

s readers of the DAILY PEOPLE As readers of the DAILY PEOPLE know, "Suspension" is the parole in "No. 7." Everyone is not bleased with a brother in the wine business. It therefore goes ill with the poor devils.

The regulations in "No. 7" on the unemployed provide as follows: "It is not allowed."

employed provide as toleron for work.

Allowed to apply in person for work.

Violations of this rule are punished severely"-provided the sinner has no "pull." Compositor Free addressed a letter to foreman Schmidt on the "Staatz-Zeitnug." In this letter the writer recommended himself as a good machine operator. Owing to a mistake in the Chris-

oldier handed the letter over to the overseer; Free was put under charges and sentenced to a suspension of three

Had he been shrewder, he would have done like the General of the anti-De Leonite brigade in No. 7, that imported destroyer of all "Union-wreckers," Mr. THE SUBJECT IS DISLIKED BY THE CAPITALIST CLASS. Compositor Dolinski. This unionist purest ray screne never runs foul of the laws; he guards against applying personally work. What has he a wife for? A Knowledge of it on the Part of the He knows that there are foremen and editors, who are devotees of good wine and-of handsome women. openly thrown up to this Dolinski that his wife had requested the editor of the "Gross New Yorker Zeitung" to give work to her husband as compositor, that hero could find no other answer but: "It is not an edifying sight to see a woman

Let us contemplate this "feeder"; it will then be seen who the "feeder" is, and who the "fed."

The present Madam Dolinski is widow of the reporter Ehrsam. At a time when Dolinski essayed in Switzerland the task of feeding himself, he there became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Ehrsam, and learned to appreciate them. After the death of Ehrsam in this country, Dolinski was imported as "feeder"

in the following manner:

The gentleman who perpetrates

"Kritiens" on the "Morgen Journal," a
but too well known journalist, received from the Dowager Ehrsam the loan of a "round sum." In order to reciprocate this kindness, Auspitz promised his fair creditor that if Dolinski came to America he would seeme him a position. The warmly longed-for received a second class steamer ticket, arrived, and was greatly out of sorts at not finding forthwith a proper job with high wag. little work. After every thing had failed, and when, not even on the "Volkszeitung," a little something could be had for the imported consoler of the dowager, this wonderful man, who considers himself a second Lassile, took the field as chief "matador" against "De Leonism," and, as a side line, he took up the noble work of intriguing and of "teaching the young idea how to

Not slight was the wrath of this noble soul at seeing his plans, to become the editor of the "Gross New Yorker Zei-tung," thwarted again and again. Finally, shortly before the death of that sheet, Dolinski succeeded to the extent of be-coming a collaborator. When this the "Morgen Journal" misdemeaned himself towards the foreman, Weickum. This man is a particular good friend of Neubert's whose brother keeps a wine-shop; and Weickum likes a good drap "o something," especially if served up nicely. The compositor Neubert could, accordingly, take some freedom with his foreman. It so happened however calls him a coward because he published in the "Volkszeitung" a communication that almost destroyed his (Dollnski's) reputation. Of course, such a man as Dollnski has the bell-wethers of No. 7 Dolinski has the bell-wethers of No. 7 on his side. The facts about the man being known, it is no wonder he is a every commodity and in every line of being known, it is no wonder he is a favorite.

The man's campaign against De Leonism is, however, not the main reason The main reason lies deeper down. Among the opposition element of Typo-graphia No. 7, Dolinski chatters about

Advocate Ratting.

BOSTON, Mass., March 28.-All was not harmony at the last meeting of Typolongs to a class, millions in numbers graphical Union No. 13, according to the statement of a committee of the union own, who suffer from the same causes and with whom he must unite in order made public.

This committee, through W. L. Holland, gave the following report of the disagreement:

"The meeting proceeded in the regular way until the matter of the dispute at Rockwell & Churchill's was reached, During the discussion it transpired that President David X Coughlin and Sec retary A. G. Davis had arranged that the employees there should 'rat' the scale until the present contract expired."

"The employees of Rockwell & Church ill who were present emphatically jected to such an arrangement, and said they would not agree to it. President Coughlin took the floor to defend his action and that of the secretary, but the criticism continued. Finally he said: 'If this discussion goes on I'll adjourn the meeting.'

"As the debate grew more exciting Mr. Coughlin went back and took the and said: 'It is moved and seconded that this meeting adjourn.' No one had made any such motion.

Then he end the secretary walked out, but the meeting decided to have Vice-President Biggins take the chair, and the meeting continued. There were sixtyfour members present, and we have the

"The meeting appointed a committee to wait on Rockwell & Churchill to-morto wait on Rockwell & Churchill to-mornded himself as a good machine opern. Owing to a mistake in the Chrisn name, the letter was degred to an out-of work of No. 7, who
was named Schmidt. This dapper THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

Working Class Would Have Bad Effect on the Capitalist System-The Irre-Slaves and Their Masters.

Every seat was taken Thursday night in the hall at 1265 Third avenue Brooklyn, when W. S. Palton was introduced by the chairman to speak on "The Class Struggle," The Seventh Assembly District, S. L. P. had the meeting in charge and it was highly successful. Great in terest and attention were manifested all through the evening. When floor was thrown open to questions an ex-Dem-Rep entertained the audience by telling some tales of the wily heelers. Mr. Dalton spoke in part as follows:

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

No subject more distasteful in certain circles could be selected than this your committee has chosen for to-night, and the reason for this dislike is not hard to find. The ruling class instinctively feels that a clear knowledge of the class struggle on the part of the working class in American will have a disastrous effect

on the capitalist system.

So we see favorable and kindly notice and columns of space given by capitalist and flunkey papers to so-called "Socialist" speeches which throw no light on the class war while all reference to that dreadful subject is carefully tabooed. To preach Socialism with the class struggle left out is merely to enact the part of the modern decoy duck, while he who clearly points out the irrepressible conflict between the wage slaves and their masters, sounds the call to arms for the last battle between the class-conscious army of emancipation and the no less class-conscious upholders of the last system of slavery.

To grasp fully the meaning of the

class struggle we must first understand what capitalism is and what Socialism will be.

CAPITALISM '

As an economic system rests on the production of goods for sale for a profit and the private ownership of the tools used in production. The coat on your back was not made for the purpose of clothing you or anyone clse. The factory lord who sold ten thousand yards of cloth to the wholesale merchant at a profit, would have been overjoyed to learn next day that a fire had destroyed

Capitalist society divides itself into Its ruling or capitalist class is small in numbers, but mighty in imposing its will on all the rest. It owns the tools which those who do attaining it. That plan is simply capitalists are the subject of sneers and suppression. Owning nothing but its power to labor, which it MUST sell to the owners of the tools, the modern wage working class suffers as only a human can suffer, and yet occupies the place, socially, of a commodity. Being a human with human wants and aspirations the wage worker is impelled to strug-gle against the demoralizing and degrading position which the capitalist system forces him into, and in this struggle he discovers, sooner or later, that he be whose interests are the same as his to free himself; that opposed to the interest of the working class are all the forces of capitalist society and govern-Having become conscius of his class interest, the wage worker is in a position to take part intelligently in the CLASS STRUGGLE.

On the industrial field, the struggle between the capitalist class and the working class appears as a fight for high-er wages and shorter hours on the part of the workers and for lower wages and onger hours on the part of the capitalist. It is really a battle for the wealth which the workers have produced and the capitalists have confiscated. The tremendens powers of the capitalists make it possible for them to throw all the wounds and deaths over to us in this unequal struggle. For the capitalist class it is a bloodless battle; for the workers it means the breaking of home ties, starvation, broken heads from police clubs, bullets from militin and Pinkerton thugs, bull pens and Homestead and Hazleton massacre. It means sweat shop hells for his children, stanted bodies, darken-"There was not a voice but the secretened souls and the black mart of prostitution for the girls. It is a war forced there was a roar of noes, but in spite of this he declared the meeting adjourned. forced to play a part in the war, either as sheep or soldier; he must either be a submissive victim and suffer himself ed and degraded without a protest or he must take up the arms of a class con-scious rebel and do all in his power to put an end to the capitalist class and its brutalizing rule.

THE WAGE WORKER. From factory to legislative hall the worker has the same status in capital list society as the raw material which

he converts into wealth. Many and de vious are the devices got up solely for the purpose of blinding the working class to this truth. Politicians and pulpiteers; so-called "respectable" and cheap and nasty yellow papers vie with each other in trying to make the worker believe that he really is a member of society an unctions Bishop Potter and a no less greasy Compers attune their voices to singing "The dignity of Labor," but the ugly fact remains that the worker de not own the wealth he makes in the factory and would be arrested for theft if tried to exercise ownership over it pressible Conflict Between the Wage- and he does not own the lawmaker he creates at the ballot box and would be promptly placed in jail or a lunatic asy lum if he tried to make him obey the will of the working class. Between the factory and the halls of legislation his place in society is well summed up by the papers which announce the movements of his masters and owners "Everybody is out of town" they say when the few hundred useless, but powerful idlers have gone to the cool summer resorts to avoid the stifling heat of the city. What boots it that the health department reports at the same time that over a hundred poor children are dying from the heat and bad sanitary conditions? that millions of wage slaves are toiling "in town" to produce the wgealth that the parasite are spending in buying fine harness for their fast horses or their faster wom-en? These millions are nobody; mere beasts of burden.

THE CAPITALIST

may be man, woman or bishop; he may have the brains and cunning of a Hanna or be a mental degenerate like Anna Gould's Bunny de Castellane; au infant or an imbecile, it matters not. As a member of the capitalist class he has the power of life and death over the wage workers. But the class struggle does not appear to the capitalist to be a dreadful thing-except when the workers begin to fight intelligently. In the factory he hires slave drivers to oversee and rob the workers; in society he hires prostitutes of the press and pulpit to throw sand in the slave's eyes; at the ballot box and in the pure and simple unions he hires political heelers and labor fakirs to steer the voting cattle in the way they should go and rests secure in his ownership of the product of factory, press and voting place. Socialism; what it is not.

The foregoing truths must be under stood in order to understand what Socialism is not. It is not atheism or the op posite of it; it is not reform and it is not free love. All of these and pretty much everything else has been dubbed Social-ism by freak and fakir of high and low degree in order to disgust the working class and make them turn from the path of revolution. Socialism is represented and taught in the United States by the

Socialist Labor Party.
It demands: 1st, The unconditiona surrender of the capitalist class. 2nd, the public ownership of the machinery of production. It does not concern itself with religious beliefs; it holds that to be a man's private affair; it organizes the working class without distinction of creed, color or sex into a class conscious

NOT own must USE in order to live.
On the other hand, the working class, an overwhelming majority in numbers, has interest of the working class. The Sono status in society, and is regarded as a beast of burden. Its opinions, when they run counter to the opinions of the the working class. Its definition of Sothe working class. Its definition of So-cialism is simple and clear cut, yet it rings the death knell of robber rule; you will not find this definition in the low papers which devote so much space to queer theological and other fishermen who are preaching a counterfeit Social ism which sounds pleasant to middle class ears; disdaining all humbug, the revolutionary S. L. P. proclaims that So-cialism is: THE OWNERSHIP OF THE GOVERNMENT BY THE of individual liberty, or spiritual liberty, WORKING CLASS AND THE OWN-ERSHIP OF THE MACHINERY OF PRODUCTION BY THE GOVERN-

THE SOCIALIST PRESS.

In order to educate and organize the workers, the Socialist Labor Party has established a press, the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE. You can get the DAILY PEOPLE every morning for one cent and it is the only paper in Americe which voices at all times the in terests of the working class. If your newsdealer does not handle it see that he gets it for you and see that you cir-culate it wherever you work. As a newspaper it ranks with the best; as an advocate of your rights it stand alone, unequalled, only a little th You may think it is thing you do read and get others to r and get others to read the drops that make the mighty river and every reader you add to the list of the DAILY PEOPLE means a sheep turned into a soldier. Your duty as member of the working class is to b ome an active member of the Socialist Labor Party in your District and do your share manfully in the work of break ing the chains of wage slavery. must free ourselves; no help will come from outside the ranks of the wage slaves.
THE TRADES UNIONS.

The trade union movement for years has been like the political movement, viz: a death trap in which the capitalist bunco - steerers years has been like eaught and stifled the discontent of th When the Socialist Labor wage slave. When the Socialist Labor Party embarked on the political field all these bunco-steerers set up a bowl and declared that the S. L. P. was killing Socialism; they said, "If you oppose the Democratic, Republican and Reform par-

"REAL" REVOLUTIONIST.

KRAPOTKINE SPEAKS IN MANY WAYS ON MANY SUBJECTS.

Where the Trouble is Not-Herron also Speaks-Both Opposed to Socialism-What the Prince Has For Ideas.

Since the presidential election of last November, when the S. L. P. phalanx alarmed the capitalist class by its wonderful exhibition of invincibleness, the capitalists have trotted out one decoy duck after another, native and foreign, and all sorts of schemes, Carnegie and others, to throw dust in the eyes of the workers. Such an exhibition for number and variety has never before been seen, and attests to how thoroughly frightened the ruling class is,

Last Sunday afternoon they shoved out another juggler before the footlights-Prince Krapotkine, the Russian anarchist -in Grand Central Palace.

About 2,500 people turned out to see him, an audience composed largely of Russians and Russian Jews, present evidently out of curiosity. The recent troubles in Russia and the numerous interviews with Krapotkin in connection therewith and his portrait spread broadcast by the yellow journals had the effect of advertising him immensely, The applause, which was never very great, was greatest when the speaker touched on the recent Russian outrages,

A very large part of the people present seemed to be of the middle class, to whose sentiments Krapotkine at different times appealed. A line of coupes and carriages waiting by the curb and a silkhat here and there among the throng as it left the building, indicated that some of the "upper classes" had been present to learn how to emancipate the working class. Slobodinoffsky and various other taxpayers on Egyptian unions and other ariticles of Kangaroo coup d'etat were seen scattered throughout the motly throng, violently applauding the most anarchistic of the speaker's utterances.

Among the Aprichists who were in the Prince's retinue were Emma Goldman, with her severe little pug face and glist-ening spectacles; poor old John Swinton and his wife; "Applied Christianity" Herron, without chaperone, and others.

"Do-Unto-Others" Herron acted as chairman. He is an unique study. His face, in front, resembles Hall Caine's picture seen in the "L" trains, while in profile he looks somewhat like Thomas Cat Platt, while some of his vacillating characteristics suggest Algernon Hamfat Lee. Rather tall, slender, resting unsteadily on his thin legs, dressed in black, with black beard and hair, he might be described as a bearded lady in a Prince Albert, or an

emasculated tom cat. He opened up the servise with a ten minute recitation which it seemed would never end—so utterly languid and weary was it. Such a speaker as he would not be tolerated on an S. L. P. platform. The burden of his song over and over again was that the struggle was one of "man to his own life, and live his own-life, and follow in his own life the vis-ion of his own life—the struggle of the soul to get itself free from being owned."
"There are some of us," he said, "who

view this social problem from a different point of view from another, or intellectual liberty, or every kind of liberty, resting back on economic liber-Krapotkine he spoke of as a martyr "realer than any who has figured in religious history. His books to me have been a sort of Bible. They are a revelation of the faith of a truly great man in the inherent nobility and duty and worthfulness of the average man." Nothing was said of the workingman nor the at least \$500 clear money that Krapotkine, Herron & Co., netted from the 25 cents admission charged. That "martyrdom" was too deep for words, and Herron was a suffering Russian

martyr for one day only.

Prince Krapotkine, who then took the floor, is a pretty good sized man, past middle age, is baldheaded, has a large floating grey beard that swings about over his breast like a pedler's tray, and has a mental apparatus that is a prize collection of intellectual junk. His English is very poor.

As to ideas or information he had

nothing new to say—the same long, dis-jointed, incoherent anarchistic ramble, touching about everything under the sun except the working class and the capitalist class. The class struggle of course, was never mentioned, nor was the mode by which capital robs labor explained. The middle and capitalist class were constantly getting larger, he said, and intimated that this problem could not be settled by the wage workers them-selves. He called Marxian economics metaphysics, set up a straw man of State "Socialism" and knocked it down and suggested" as the remedy the formation of autonomus co-operative groups The greater part of his speech was tak-en up with weeping at the wrongs done to the poor and deprecating various vio-lences, war, and so on, that take place to day. Again and again, he insisted that that every man had enough bread, cloth-

ing and shelter, and to get it cheaper,

here to stay, in the face of those who are arming the nations one against the other, that we are a firmly of workers of the world who do not want to see these wars." He then switched off into his subject

by saying: "All of us, I am sure, in this hall are Socialists. We are all of us tendingin the direction of the estab-lishment of a society in which everything Has the Anarchistic Faculty of Being that is necessary to produce food, clothmunity." "Socialism," he said, "can be repre-

sented in all possible ways. As a the em in geometry may he demonstrated in at least a dozen different ways, so it is possible to establish Socialism in as many different ways. At this Kangaroos pres ent howled approval.

Alluding to the various remedies proposed for the social problem, he said: "Some Socialists think that if the State should take possession of all the means of production and they had representative government, such a government would nicely manage all the affairs in the interest of all. We cannot believe in such solution. State Socialism would be

During his whole speech this was the only kind of "Socialism" he described, and this he proceeded to knock to pieces by citing the terrible tyranny under the Russian government which owns the Russian railroads, all the land in Siberia, etc., etc., etc.

State capitalism."

He then intimated, but did not make clear, that what the Anarchists wanted was something like the mediacyal free cities of Europe. He spoke of the great progress made in handicraft and architecture during that time as a proof of the goodness of such a form of government. He next went on to say that this progress passed away and a reign of terrorism under the Spanish Inquistion Wallenstein and others ensued just a the powers of the State began to in-crease. He didn't want the State any longer. "We cannot take the State which has been an instrument of misery and make it an instrument of progress any more than we could take the Catho lie Church, which has been an instrument of regress and make of it an instrument for the emancipation of mankind."

To show how things would be run under Anarchy he said that railways are run without a railway parliament. "Trade Unions," he also said "are a mode of anarchistic organization as regards their mutual intercourse. They have no central government, but every one is absolutely free They hold yearly congresses, but no decision can be taken unless those associations accept the reso-Concluding, he said: "I do not com

here to give you a prescription. We consider that there are too many quack does tors on the political platform who will tell you they will make you happy if you will but vote so and so. Nothing can be done which will not come from the masses of mankind We consider that there will be a Social Revolution. But the Social Revolution does not mean the cutting off of the heads of men who are the owners of the land, houses, factories and so on. That is materially impossible even if there were such savages." 11. even if there were such savages." He then went on with some detail to justify that a looplede large enough to let out the guidations detail to justify that a looplede large enough to let out the guilotining that took place during the French Revolution, as being necessary for he safety of the people. But it would not be right to cut off heads now, "be-cause the middle class are not at all the handful which we were told they would perity in Porto Alico" wight furn become, and these middle class are men text for another McKinley sersion. as well as we and one-half of mankind has not a right to cut off the balf's heads in order to become happy itself. We must find a solution which will apply to

"You may say there are men who don't harmonious, prospectous and delivant to work. It's you know what a conditions of the little West India French Socialist, a workman and founder of the International in Paris said. when somebody in a meeting asked him; What would we do with those who should feed them and help them as our guests.' The poverty of mankind comes from the fact that millions and guests. The poverty of manking comes from the fact that millions and millions are squandered by the rich not for bread, soup and a piece of meat to which they are entitled, but for something much more having something that the transfers have been regulated at loan for the planters of the island. No customs further have been the planters of the island. No customs further than the transfers have been the planters of the island. No customs further have been the planters of the island. No customs further than the transfers and the transfers are than the transfers and the transfers are than the transfers and the transfers are than the transfers and the transfers are the properties. every one must have. We consider the Social Revolution does not consist in fighting; fighting there be, fighting there will be, but the fighting is not as ed by men with intelligence in their

He said he did not attribute to the things he offered any importance, "because they were but suggestions; as to
the real organization of the workers, it
must come from themselves."

"What would be my desire?" he exSenators. The deadle is in the Remphi-

claimed. "That in this city of New York to-night there would be not a single man, woman or child going to bed without a supper. The words Liberty, Equality, claimed. "That in this city of New York to-night there would be not a single man, Fraternity are a lie where there is a single man in the city compelled to sleep gle man in the city compelled to sleep under a bridge and has not a comfortable bed to sleep in. Instead of squandoring our labor we should employ it for what will be necessary to supply that bread, that lodging and that dress which is recessary. If we begin the revolution at that end, we are sure to have unity of theoretic, and corried him through literature. thought amidst all the masses and that is what we Anarchis's are continually

Mr. Herron and another "gent" tried to gentleman's name will red be on the roll say a few words which the disappearing of United States Ferman on the Fifty-audience made impossible to hear and seventh Congress. He will be there in He opened by saying that "we are the meeting was over.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

A FLURRY CAUSED BY THE RECALL OF MINISTER LOOMIS.

The Situation in Porto Rico-Nebraska's Senatorial Contest-Aguinaldo an Embarassing Proposition - Rumored Opposition to Allen.

[Special.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.-The close of an exceptionally dull week in Washington has been marked by a flurry of excitement in the State Department, caused by the strained relations with the Republic of Venezuela. The United States Minister to that counry, Frank B. Loomis, was yesterday recalled, and from the present indications there is every evidence that the administration intends to bring the Castro governmen to terms in a sharp manner.

This is but natural. Nenezuela, torn by internal discensions, offers a wide field for the advance of trust interests. The country is too rich in possible concessions to be neglected—especially when so many good opportunities are extended. The trouble has been brewing for a long lime, but it was not expected that it would come to a focus as soon as it has. What steps are to be taken can only be guessed at. It is very unlikely that anything will be done until Mr. Loomist returns to Washington.

a great flury in the bucket shops, both here and in all quarters of the country, and the Treasury Department is flooded with all sorts of inquiries. This is because of the law that goes into effect to-morrow (April 1) imposing & tax on bucket-shop transactions and requiring such places to take out a special license. Indeed, so sweeping are the terms of the law that every firm, almost, not legitimately connected with the Stock Exchange, comes under the provi-

sions of the measure.

The question is raised, "What is a bucket shop?" The net praised by Congress makes use of this expression, and also specifies corporations and firms dealing in stock on quotations turnished to them from an outside source. Not only then from an outside source. Not only this, but in many State backet shops come as it will return and group. The head of rembling houses. It has heretofore been next to impossible to secure a conviction, however, since the statement was usually made, "We purchased through our agents."

The situation now staring the stock gamblers in the face is a peculiar one

gamblers in the face is a peculiar one. If they acknowledge their actual business, by taking out a federal liscense, then they furnsh positive evidence that can be made use of against them by the local authorities. On the other hand, if they attempt to avoid the tax, there is danger of an unpleasant clash with the Treasury agents. The diference has two very sharp horrs, each one as unpleasant he poor, hard worked multisuren who in-dulge in stock grantling. It was a great mistake in the first place ever to hav proposed such a factor an industry A is normal to the national welfare. "Tos portant to the national welfare. Toss perity in Porto dies? might furnish a press tureau adjunct of the legislature convocation of in orangenests assembled in that much-to-be-pixed is land has been every one, to all manked without the execution of anyone.

"You may say there are men who don't harmonious, prospegous and delishess." session. To read these, one would think that the millenium was on the way, and had stooped at Porto Rico for a little recreation. Tropic many of agriculture was ilwelt on in an equally traple superabundance of words, until the "gray dawn behind the tenestisks" and all that

allowed to become public by the present authorities, but it is said that there is a al Revolution does not consist in ing. fighting there be, fighting and deficiency as compared with the figures under "Spanish oppression." Be fore the American accupation Porto Rico experted \$19,000,000 worth of godds annually, and immetted goods to the value of \$15,000,000, thus leaving a blance of trale of \$1,000,000 in favor of the

al close of the session. Thompson rea-lized that the fight was hopeless, and ally with a horinh. So far as Dietrich thought annust all the masses and that is what we Anarchies are continually striving to bring about."

With some scattering remarks about the present trouble in Russia, in which connection he said that Tolstoi had taken the side of the Anarchists, he sat down, and it really tenters little that the latter i spirit.

(Continued on page 3) -

OLD CONVENTIONS AND NEW OF PURE AND SIMPLETONISM.

Conventions of the A. F. of L. Compared With the Brttish Trade Union Congresses-The Former But Echoes of the Imbecility of the Latter.

There is an expression used with reference to the Bourbons, one of the royal families of France, to the effect that the real Bourbon never learns and nev-

The British pure and simple trade-un-ionist is the re-incarnated Bourbon. To-gether with his American imitation of the A. F. of L., he never forgets to be a cowardly bombastic liar and never

earns by experience. Since 1882 we in the United States have every year had imposed upon us a meeting of labor fakirs, yahoos and robbers which has staggered under Federation of Labor. At those conventions the men who profess an undying hatred for politics in the union, meet and discuss nothing but politics; which they term "Questions of Legis-lation." The gentlemen who so meet lation." The gentlemen who so meet declare that the trades union is a powerful organization; that it is the only real organization of labor; that it, and it alone, has accomplished anything, and that it, and it alone, is going to put the world on its feet.

At every one of these gatherings the ctacle of a welcome being offered by politicians is presented, the floor is granted to all kinds of crooks, and the gentleen from the capitalist class make secches in which they descant on the lignity and nobility of labor," the nec-sity for conservative action and the sauty of recognizing that "capitalist eveloping our great country. "The same old talk of a "just regard for the rights of the employee" is made; "arbitration," conciliation" is muttered and the "idenof interest" superstition is eternally order. At each yearly gathering is rd the story of the way the law has n interpreted against the laborer; w the law passed at the behest of the brists of the A. F. of L. has been and to be a club nicely fitted to the miles of the employer; how that law ust be amended and then—ah then—erything will be all right.

year in and year out this performance gone through with a routine only atched by a company of actors going grough a year's run of a play, and ext year we will have the same set of erformers on the boards.

The peculiar feature of the pantomine each year its sponsors and the ss of the employers, announce the et that it is to be an entirely new per-mance, with a new set of "gags," new it is the play our laddles went to see.

heavy villain in the
tage of a reformer, the wayward and
reperous son in the shape of the grafwho is not let in on the ground has turned "Socialist," with with the of being placated who becomes the on of those of other years. The same-ss is appalling in its versimilitude, yet stage manager and proprietor of the w claims to be the "only original" isor and inventor of this "modern

red guilty of devising and inventing performance, the crime would, at be dignified by the fact of its beg original, but even here he is the me old swindler. The performance and my were old long before he started

he English papers of 1865-75 contain year accounts of a performance exidentical with that given by the of L. There it is called the "Nathe performers are different.

fair, it may be stated there was me discussion of political questions is." There was the same tale of lob-ng and the same story of the boomer-law. The plagiarism is flagrant and ent. Therefore it is apparent that are not even guilty of original fak-g. They are only imitators of fakirs, and when it is understood what a poor, abecile and degenerate being the Ennbeelle and degenerate being the En-lish labor fakir is, then is understood ow contemptible is their ability to fake.

There are numerous yearly accounts of the "National Trades Congress," ome of an earlier date than that given hove and the last bore date of 1900 but is sufficient to take only those of 1871-2 to prove how much of a back number be A. F. of L. performance is. F. of L. performance is. chairman of the gathering of 1871

as a Mr. Potter who delivered a speech on the "Trades Union Act." This was act then being discussed in Parlia-t, legalizing trades unions and giving a the right to hold property, pay out ey, and placing them in position to at and have punished any defaulting or embezzling treasurer, they introduced at the request of the es unions and taken up by Mr. Istone, who was then Prime Minis-After being introduced the bill was ed, not directly, put indirectly, by a amendment to the criminal code, giv-g to justices of the peace—manufac-urers, landed gentry, etc—the right to mmarriy punish members of trades alons who should "intimidate" other who should "intimidate" other agmen or "annoy or otherwise inewith men working." This delithe trades unionist of a trial by and left him at the mercy of the co of the Peace, his employer. The session was taken up with hea by other gentlemen upon that ct. Members of parliament spoke

of listening to a freak parson and a fake reformer read papers upon ridiculo notions of theirs was gone through with. The inevitable speech of welcome by a politician was heard. The old stand-by, free lunch and drunk, called by courtesy a "banquet," was "brought off" with eclat," and the usual vote of thanks to politicians was adopted and the

which had worked such hardships upon which had worked such hardships upon the trades unionists. Occasionally could be heard the cry of revolt by some hot-headed member, but every time he would have thrust in his face the "fact" that

trades unionism pure and simple with absolutely no political trimmings was a

"power." Then would he subside. A gentleman with the name of Odger, who

objected to having his name mispro-nounced and wished it distinctly under-

stood by all that it was prononced "Hodge," seems to have been the Gom-

pers of that day. As his speeches can be read in the last report of the A. F. of L. convention, delivered upon that

occasion by Mr. Samuel Gompers, there-fore, there is no necessity for rehashing

them here. On one occasion a gentleman arose and said that if Gladstone and the

Liberal party had stood true to the workingmen, then the infamous Trade

Union Act would not have been passed.

he would be in favor of another party. True he had no vote, but he'd get another

party just the same. Then arose Mr. Mundella, M. P.—member of pariament—and said: "As for me, I despise the man

who would bring politics into this great and representative body of the brawn

The man who would try to make political

capital out of the Trade Union Act is

unworthy of the great and noble tradi-

tions, of the grand and heroic organiza-

tion of toilers. (Cheers.) As for me, I can only say that the Liberal party has

always stood for the downtrodden work-

ing class. It has safeguarded their in-

absence of politics at that non-political gathering, and of its mental imbecility."

There was the usual speech of welcom

the Mayor, who got off the inevitable

harmoney existing between employer

and employed" vaporings. Then came speeches by John Morley M. P., Mr. Herbert, M. P., and some more of the

of arbitration, showing how there would be no more strikes, and that hereafter

"British workman and British employer

would act in concert to develop and main tain the glorious traditions of British

industry, British power and British com-merce." After Morley got through Mr.

McDonald of the miners arose and told how successful arbitration had been,

declaring that in an unfortunate in

made, that if "six British masters had sat down at table with six British masters had ers, over some British beef and ale," he had no doubt that "British fair play"

would have gotten in its deadly work

He got a round of "Hear, hear," and some cheers for that noble sentiment.

After that the congress went to a break-fast tendered them by Mr. Mundella,

M. P. There they discussed the Trades

Union Act some more, then they had a

banquet, given free, gratis and for nothing by Mundella, Morley, Herbert, and

The next thing was to listen to a paper

by a freak parson/and get into a row

over it. The next on the programme was

a speech on co-operation, which was enthusiastically applauded and as en-

of resolutions. After that

a gentleman named

thusiastically endorsed by the adoptio

they listened to a gentleman named Northrup from Massachusetts. Another free lunch followed, then a lobbying committee was appointed, called the "Parliamentary Committee," then the politicians were thanked and that congress was also history. Talk about upto-dateness! Why, those old fogies were

playing Gompers' game when he was in

short pants.

There was also trouble for the fakirs in those days in the shape of the International Association of Workingmen, which issued manifestos, the text of

which the capitalist papers of those days religiously refused to print, and, according to scattered and incomplete reports,

never gave the decoy ducks any rest.

Their fear of the International and its

propagandists, Bradlaugh: the fearless

fessions of Republicanism and the lashings given Morley, Mundella, Odger and

that time. We can only judge of what they were by the howls of the fakirs.

That they were to the point and merit-ed can be known by the fact that the fakir of that day talked in the same

way when hit as does the fakir of to-day when the S. T. & L. A. is mentioned.

The records of the Trades' Congress

of England has been, in every year, identical, almost, with those of '71-'72. The same performance, the same play, almost the same cast. But to-day there are no trouble makers for the fakirs in

England, the working class seem so sunk

in a hopeless ignorance that nothing short of a tremendous explosion will awaken them. There appears to be

denunciations of his hypocritical

ne other M. P.s.

they listened to

short nants

stance wherein no settlement had be

(Cheers.) That's only a sample of

(Hear, Hear!)

continue to do so.

and brain of England.

terests and will

same persuasion.

working class to respect itself, to recognize the A. F. of L., and its kindred as Trades Congress of 1871 was history. The Congress of 1872 was held in Notthe Organized Scabbery that it is, and are clearing the way for the encoming tingham, and in the interval between the hosts of the revolution. The fakirs help congress of the year before and that of 1872 the "Trades Union Act" as us in our work, because they are Bourbons, they never learn, they never for-get. "What is, was, and always will be. amended had become law, with the result that many workingmen had been We can be no different. We can know nothing more. Here we stick, because punished by their bosses, acting as justices of the pence, for violations, or alleged violations of the act.

From the beginning to the end of the we don't know what else to do, until the juggernaut car of the Socialist runs us down. While it's coming upon us we will hiss and spit. Our forebears hissed congress of 1872 there was wild howling over the law, adopted at their request, and spat, so must we. It is the the law."

A "CIVILIZED" WAR.

Aguinaldo, and the Day After Day Capture Plan.

That is their only creed and the creed

no longer to be laughed at. They are

rotten ripe for the slaughter. "Up and

at them," is the cry of the militant So-

combined with manhood, intelligence and

decency, cannot succeed in freeing the working class. Necessarily, these men talk of the S. T. & L. A and the S. L. P.

of the United States, the beacon lights to the Socialists of the world.

In this country we are teaching the

When, by order of our great Admiral, of Dewey arch fame, the guns upon our warships were shelling the fences and defences of the great fortifications of Manila, reducing to dust the fast crumbling walls, and frightening to death the few Spanish defenders who fearlessly and immediately ran away; when, by order of the same hero, our ships passed safely over mines of sand and mud cunningly laid on the bottom of the treacherous channel by designing Spaniards; when, this our fleet then and there attacked, with unexcelled recklessness the half dozen canal boats sent out by the terrible Spaniards to destroy and sink our armored battle ships and cruisers the unexpected happened and the ba-t tle ships sank the canal boats, thereby earning undying glory for our admiral and nation. There and then also commenced the planting of American civilization among the barbarous Filipinos.

To begin with, seven hundred Spanish sailors who stood in the way of triumphing civilization, had to be killed. The next step was the proclamation that for the good of the cause, the Philippine islands, together with the inhabitants were to be owned and governed by the great American people, composed chiefly of Rockefellers, Goulds, Vanderbilts, Hanas, Whitneys, their lieutenants, lackeys and about seventy millions of common people of no consequence whatsoever. That the Filipinos should object to such philanthropic arrangements by such eminent gentlemen was never dreamt of. Great, indeed, was the indignation at the announcement of the Filipinos' insurrection. Thousands upon thousands of free American citizens, absolutely unable to earn a living, good, bad or otherwise, enthusiastically ed themselves as food for bullets, and protectors of their great superiors in the rear. The govenment, grateful for such fidelity on the part of its subjects, packed them into plague ridden transports, fed them on embalmed beef, and shipped them over thousands of miles of sea, to carry American civilization on the point of their bayonets, or die in the attempt. And die these Mauser civilizers did by the thousands.

Some died from diseases contracted in posure, and derangement of the digestive organs, brought on by consuming un-wholesome food furnished by those rich enough to buy the contract. Others, m delirious and desperate by their terrible sufferings, turned their own weapons against themselves. Still the war went merrily on. Whenever a couple of mis-erable Filipinos, fighting for what they thought was liberty, were murdered on the "battlefield," our daily and deadly yellows, in great, red type, reported famous victories won by American arms. Occasionally a ship load of corpses pack-ed in ice would silently enter our ports and unload its gruesome cargo. Broken homes, broken hearts, broken hopes were its accompaniments. Still more recruits were needed, and more recruits were found. As a drowning man will clutch at a straw, so will a starving man take the most desperate chances. Who would dare to raise his voice

against our superiors who were engaged leader, Karl Marx, was intense. The merciless exposure of one of their chief in the noble work of spreading civiliza-tion in the heathen lands? Who would dare to suggest that they were using the flesh and blood of American workingmen in order to obtain the great natural wealth of the islands, while at the same time prying open the door to China? the others, tended to make them squeal and howl with pain. It is a pity Marx's writings upon the occurences referred to above cannot be found in the papers of

At last they became impatient. The Filipinos were being evilized at too slow a rate. The wily Aguinaldo, who, by the way was lighting on the principle: "The Phlippines for the Filipinos," but especially for Aguinaldo and his clique, could not be reached by American bullets, so American dollars were substi-tuted for American bullets, and they hit the mark. The brave Insurgent leader, not being able to hold out any longer for more money, against such odds, was cap-tured day after day by one or the other of our greatest and latest heroes, and finally a real capture was effected upon the business principle of C. O. D.

Now the great war is approaching its end. The American nation has carned eternal glory in the ranks of civilizers. What remains for our Goulds, Vandernothing too dirty for the so-called Societhits, etc., to do now is to put on the ists of that country to handle; nothing too corrupt for them to affiliate with and, sesion of the islands, erect great manthey seem to have gone field over heels into the camp of the fakir, who is the same yesterday as he is to-day, an unprotect Filipino labor from cheap Amerclean beast of prey, ignorant, vicious, ican labor.

clear beast of prey, ignorant, vicious, beasting and a car. There are some men who are beginning to see that if after thirty years of "No-political and a manner than promised support to the measure, Liberal politicians in the assemblage and the bill as amended and the lies scored it. The usual performance the season beast of prey, ignorant, vicious, lean labor. "We" have got the Phillippines, but our list of the dead tells the price to the working class. The "cost" to the "better classes" will be summed up in the lists of dividends from Phillippine sentences and the necounts of the new inthing to do is to see whether politics.

S. K.

CAREY THE EEL.

HE WRIGGLES OUT OF A CHALLENGE TO DEBATE.

The "Socialist" Armory Builder Openly and Shamelessly Avows His Treason to the Working Class and Says He Would

ADAMS, Mass, March 31 .- The bound ing Kangaroo here makes up for lack of language by length of name, "Temo-cratic Soshul Barty" is the curious title tied to the tail of the animal. It has whips them. They are so old they are election, which takes place on April 1. and "to make dead sure of election," quote the remark of one of the candidates, Mr. James Cary was imported to stir up the voters.

There are some "bad" Socialists in

Adams who make the poor Kangs squirm considerably. They were invited by latter to attend Cary's meetings and hear him explain how he voted a \$15,000 appropriation for an armory, in his youth and ignorance, and that he was properly

repentant thereof.

The S. L. P. man differs from the other folks in this: he will go to hear the other side—and then knock the stuffing out of it. So about fifteen Socialists scattered themselves around among some eighty odd D. S. P's and

When Weeping Jeems appeared on the stage, the chairman announced in a dialect which must have been the result of 'Yoonity" between mislaid German and addled English that the "subcheck" would be the "Sochul Temocratik Barty and Moonisiplis Blatform," and introduced

Mr. Cary. Mr. Cary stuck his hands in his poc kets so as to display his double breasted vest and declared he would not discuss the subject, but would proceed to teach them all about "Socialism." He requested the audience to try to stop the infernal racket which the electric light apparatus was making, whereupon a Kang named Leistner, who had been roasted into taking out his first papers a few -and who had been drowning his sorrow thereat in the foamy, awoke long enough from glass-consciousness to utter the The audience refused to move, so Jeems took a horrible revenge.

He told them that they were all conversant with "Socialism" so he would tell them the "fundamentals."

For an hour he explained, to his own satisfaction, how the trust was making things quite distressing for the "middle He used up a pile of big words and worried the grammar dreadfully try-ing to show how the "displacement of labor" hurt the "small capitalists." He promiseu three different times that he rould not weep if certain things happened. "But I have no tears to shed over the "middle claws." I will weep no tears," he shouted fiercely, but nobod

"I weep every time I hear the name 'So cial Democratic party,' it ought to be 'Socialist Party."

complained bitterly of being co elled to remain in the company of the old party lawmakers in the legislature. "Think of it," he wailed, "nearly three years with them." Then he told an Irish (?) joke which he credited to Max Hoyes. The alte genossen appreciated it He told them it was a joke and tried to ok the part. He wound up like a trance medium, quoting Ig. Donnelly— a light credit-cold threatened to de-stroy "this beautiful building we have

The chairman then applied a monkey stench to his language chest and invited "keveschuns."

erand and the S. D. P. vote at the Inernational Congress He stripped mask from lying pretence of the S. D. that it is a working class party, by citing the acceptance of public office and favors from the capitalist class by The Kanks hissed: the chairman shuffled; Carey tried to poke fun at the questioner's English and winked at the audience, but discovered . as talging with educated ingman and then wriggled and shifted around the question and appealed to the nativistic sentiment of the German Kangs by praising the Social Democ-racy of Germany and declaring he "would cease to be a socialist if that party was not the simon-pure article.

take the office were not socialists, then this Yankee ignoramus, and the Kangs applauded him and hissed Stoeber.

W. S. Dalton, of the S. L. P., got the floor for a question, and proceeded to convict the slippery Jeems of crass ig-norance as regards Liebknecht, Millerand, etc., until even the Kangs kept quiet and Carey looked limp. But Jeems rallied and asked in a mineing tone: "Have you any more questions?"

"Mr. Carey, is it not a fact that you voted, as a member of the City Council, of Haverhill, Mass., to appropriate \$15,000 to fix up better quarters for the midtin in that town?"

He had been lounging back in hi

chair, but he jamped up as if some one chart, but he jumped up as it some one had stuck a pin in him.

"My throat, is very had to-night, and I"—"Answer! Answer," 'came from every part of the hall. The decent men

in audience, S. L. P., and others were getting inpatient and disgusted. "Well, I did vote-not to build a new armory, remember, but to repair an old one. Yes, the amount is right, \$15,000. I WOULD DO IT AGAIN."

"You are aware that the militia is a club which the capitalist class uses to beat down the econome risings of our class; that their only work is to shoo strikers and you say you voted aid and comfort to them and would do so again?"

said Dalton.

Cary looked like a hunted rat. looked toward the chairman but there was no help for him there and the hisses with which the Kangs had tried to

drown Dalton's voice were stilled as Cary answered and put himself on record

condition; these militiamen were in the service of the Government, LIKE MAIL CARRIERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY. I DO NOT BELIEVE IT RIGHT THAT THEIR HEALTH SHOULD BE ENDANGER-ED. During the Spanish-American war our boys in the field were murdered at Chickamauga and poisoned with embalmed beef. I suppose you (pointing at Dalton, who was standing up), believe in Alger and his methods. I have voted money to improve the sauitary condition of these soldiers, strikes as the regulars and the police I have been a member of trades unions a good many years and I have never had the militia shoot at me on strike. I will believe and vote that way as long as I live. The workingmen of Haverhill don't like the way certain persons used that vote against me at street meetings and the Socialist Labor Party vote fell away off there because it attacked me about that \$15,000 appropriation."

This is a word for word report of this traitor's answer and he will not dare deny it.

When Dalton tried to spendagain the chairman cut him off, and said he had gone far enough. Some of the Kangs howled enough. man that he wanted to ask about the next day's meeting. Permission being the chairman informed him it was and the meeting would be held at 2.30 p. m. Mr. Carey to speak. Dalton advanced

platform and said: "Mr. Carey, you have just proclaimed yourself a dirty traitor to my class. You know the militia cannot be classed with the mail carriers. No man is compelled to join the militia in this country and there is no pay attached to being a mem-ber. He who joins takes up arms ignorantly or knowingly against the unarm ed wage slaves. The S. D. P. endorses you and your action. I challenge you to a public debate to take place to-morrow on the subject: Resolved: That the Social Democratic party is a bitter enemy of the working class in

The Kangs all expected that Carey would accept, but he talked in faint tones about to-morrow being the eve of an election and he came to "talk organization that expected him "to lecture and not engage in a dog fight."

"You may know yourself well enough to use that term, but don't you refer to me taking part in a dog fight," said Dalton. "Oh, that was only humor," said Joems. "If I hurt your feelings I am

"Never mind my feelings but keep your

vulgar humor for those who like it. Do you accept my challenge?" "Accept, accept." shouted the S. L. P. men and the outsiders. The Kangs did not understand what had struck them and continued to hiss at Dalton.

"No. I cannot accept," said Carey "I brand you as a coward and traitor," said Dalton.

"Sit down, sit down," yelled the chairman, and the glass-conscious freak hissed because that is all he knows of the language. But Carey had to answer more questions. A couple of "vo good men" freaks tackled "vote for and then a younk workingman got up and asked Carey why he did not answer the charges made against him. "That man called you a traitor and a coward. "Well, I can't help what he calls me; I don't see why you need to inter-fere; I will regulate my business to suit

'You must be a fakir for fair," said

his questioner.

Here another turn was given to things by Dalton asking if the floor would be open "for discussion after the lecture tomorrow, as is the usual practice of Socialists?"

This seemed to please the chairman; he said it would.

"Will you give me some time to make a statement then and explain my pos-ition?" asked Dalton.

Carey whispered to the chairman and finally the latter promised to allow Da ton a half hour after Carey finished. Then the cheap cunning of this wooden nutmeg peddler came out. When he re-fused to accept the challenge he had fused to accept the challenge he had asked for the name of the challenger;

"Mr. Dalton, you will have to pay half the expenses of the rent of this hall and the advertising if you speak here; that is only fair."
"What do you think of that?" said

Dalton, turning to the audience. "This coward refuses to meet me in debate, and now he is trying to make me pay hall rent for his meeting at which the local organization allows me to speak a half Carey showed a little spirit at this

lashing: "Well, I don't go around the country and try to get free halls to speak in; I am not a political bum." Then he sneaked off the stage. He had been dubbed a coward, and traitor, but se felt satisfied, no doubt, he had had the The Revs. Vail and Harriman will

please take notice that weeping Jeems does not accept their excuse for his armory vote. He says he did it and would do it again.

Tisbury's Good Showing. VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., March

28.-At the local election in the town of Tisbury, the S. L. P. vote was as fol-

Proposition to pay 82 per day on public work was defeated, as was proposition to stop contract work in public matters. It was voted to improve the cemetery by purchasing more land, etc.

Socialism and Education.

Socialism is an educational movement. | Labor Party are the best thing for the not usually made into a Social to the state of the state dozen concrete facts on each page-it is settled-he will vote the S. L. P. ticket. too much at once. If you can lead him will ultimately be cheering for the

Its converts are made from the working purpose of getting a man to gradually class. The question is, How to make the absorb the fundamental principles of Sorecruits?-how to educate the workers? cialism. There are eight of them. Each We try to do it during a campaign, but one emphasizes a few of the scientific the time is too short—a workingman is facts on which Socialism is founded. not usually made into a Socialist by listening to one speech. Furthermore, you cight weeks he will be willing to subscribe

Every Section should have at least 500 gradually from one truth to another, he of each kind. They will be especially valuable to supplement the work of leeturers. The features of each of the leaf-The leaflets published by the National lets are given in the following descriptive list.

Cuba, the Philippines, China, Middle Class Municipalization and the Working Class.

The capitalists of the United States arestill expanding, and they will yet probably get their slice of China. The capitalist papers have been full of articles on the effect expansion will have on their own interests, but they have touched very gingerly the effect it will have on the working class. This leaflet is an analysis of territorial expansion as effects the working class, and is a telling arraignment of capitalist econ-omy. The following subheads are taken from the leaflet, and give a scope of its

Capital, capitalists, and the capitalist ystem of production-The secret of and the necessity for territorial expansion-Thefts of the capitalist are not noticeable in the early days of capitalism-Nature of capitalist expansion after the civil war —American Manufacturers' Association decides on foreign conquest shortly before the Maine is blown up— Chinese market will not prevent the so-cial revolution—Capitalists will use Chinese labor to degrade American labor —Why the death of capitalism is inevitable-Attitude of the Republican party on territorial expansion-Attitude or the Democratic party on territorial expan-sion—Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party on the territorial expansion-On to the ballot box and the Socialist Republic!

\$1.50 per thousand.

The Trust.

The Republican Party and the Democratic Party both proclaim their hos-tility to the Trust. The trust magnates, lowever, seem to know a thing or two for about as many of them belong to the Democratic brand f Capitalism as to the Rebublican brand. The leaflet "The Trust" treats the Trust as an instrument f production, and traces its development through the various stages of capital The effect of the trust on working class, the middle class, and the capitalist class is tellingly portrayed. \$1.50 per thousand.

The Ciass Struggle.

"The Class Struggle" will do good work anywhere and everywhere. irst part of the leaflet treats of the class struggle in general, and then gets down to business with the capitalist class and the working class. The development of the two classes is treated in an interesting manner, and the nature of the strug gle between them is clearly shown. The leaflet demonstrates that the working class is bound to succeed the capitalist class as the ruling class, and then derelops the Socialist Republic. \$1.50 per thousand.

What Is Socialism?

"What Is Socialism?" is a vote-maker. "What Is Socialism?" is a voic-maker, demand are the changes which will bring One-hundred and seventy-four thousand demand are the changes which will bring were sold last year. The first page extended the ownership of the means of production into harmony with the method of proplains the capitalist system of production—idle rich, toiling poor, the class struggle. The second and third pages contain the platform of the Socialist Labor Party, printed in large type. The fourth page considers "First Steps to Socialism".

\$1.50 per thousand.

and the Municipal Program of the Socialist Labor Party. There is a good deal of talk nowadays

among "references" about the great advantages of municipal ownership of electric light plants, street-car lines, etc. This leadet demonstrates that none this municipal ownership would the working class, and then develops the kind of changes the Socialists will make in municipalities where they obtain control. An excellent leaflet to put into the hands of a man who wants to know what we are going to do ameliorate the condition of the working class.

\$1.50 per thousand.

Social Effect of Machinery.

The title ofthis leaflet is an epitome of its contents. The productiveness of la-bor under the old system of handicraft is compared with the productiveness under the domain of machinery. One of the principal results of machine production is an increased production of wealth going hand in hand with increased poverty for the working class. The only possible outcome of the contradictions of capitalism is shown to be the Socialist Republic. A very good leaflet to put into the hands of a man who thinks machinery under capitalism is a good

\$1.50 per thousand.

\$1.50 per thousand.

What Shall We Do To Be Saved? A Sermon to Workingmen.

"What Shall We Do To Be Saved?" has always been a popular leaflet, and has been reprinted. The continual hard class live are developed in a striking manner, the causes of these hard times being traced to the capitalist system of production. This system of produc-tion is then explained, and the why and wherefore of capitalists living in idle-ness and wealth, and workingmen slaving in toil and poverty are foreibly illustrated. The Socialist Republic is pointed to as the way out of the difficul-ty, and the Socialist Labor party is shown to be the means to gain that end.

Socialism.

"Socialism" is a lecture by the late Wm. Watkins, of Ohio. The leafler traces the development of production from the days when the mechanic owned his tools to the present, with the tools owned by point that should be hammered home; if the workingman once gets it into his head that those changes which Socialists

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New York Labor News Company,

2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York City.

THE NEW TRUSTS. By LUCIEN SANIAL.

This book is a most valuable one to all who would intelligently grasp the

"Trust Problem." It is replete with facts to prove the correctness of the position of the Socialist Labor Party that the Trust is but another step of Capitalism toward its own grave dug by its own forces.

The book contains many telling paragraphs relative to the effect on the Working Class of the growing trustmeation of industries. It is the only book published that treats the Trust from the point of view of the Working Class, and it is likewise the only book that brings the data down to date. There are also interesting monographs on the "Origin, Rise and Decline of the Middle Class," and on "German Trade Unionism." The scope of the book can best be seen by its contents.

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The Grain, Flour, Biscuit, and Baking Powder Trusts.

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The Pulp and Paper Trusts.

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German Trade Unionism.

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A DEGENERATE STICK.

ERUOPEAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AND THEIR PECULIAR "FIGHT FOR HUMANITY."

Try to Apologize For the Crimes Bred of Capitalism-They Overlook the Causes of Crime-They, Having Deserted Socialism, We Must Pash on the Work.

Recently, in a Social Democratic paper of Sweden, the following notice was

"Our Danish comrades at work to stamp out consumption. Last Sunday the Social Democrats of Kopenhagen held no less than six agitation meetings for the purpose of raising money to crect State Sanitariums."

When reading that, there involuntarily passes through our mind a parallel that ve, even with the risk of being considered more than usually harsh, will draw, so that it can be seen by our readers, too. We came to think of-the salvation army and its fight with the devil.

Now, isn't it a marvelous battle that the Danish Social Democrats are waging against consumption? Suppose that the six sanitariums materialize. Then we will hear trumpet sounds about a victory of Socialism in Denmark. But would that be a victory for SOCIALISM, the doctrine that we must abolish capitalism and wage-slavery? No. Nothing else would be gained than that some few were-slaves might temporarily be restored to health, ruined in the hire of capitalism, improved—only to get it ruined again in the factories. Capitalism and wage slavery would not at all be threatened, but would blossom as be-

And the blossoms of capitalism-which Socialism must destroy-look like this fthis is another notice taken from a Swedish party paper):

"In these days (month of February) the idleness of labor has been made the subject of another investigation by "De amvirkende Fagforbund" (co-operating trade unions). This investigation shows that the idleness of labor has increased incredibly since the first part of December last, when the previous statistics were collected.

"The material collected comprises 78 organizations, with 83,313 members. Of these 27,113, or 32.4 per cent, were idle. That is one-third out of work altogether-the many that are working in trades that are running short hours not counted, and the number of which cannot be ascertained.

"The building trades suffer most. The percentage of the different trades is as follows: Masons, 70 per cent; painters, 67.8 per cent; tin-smiths, 41.6 per cent; carpenters, 34.9 per cent, and so on."

The "practical" Social Democrats of Europe can scarcely any longer claim the right of being called revolutionary. ted by wrongs that cry to n, and still devote all their energies solely to the getting of some small re-forms, palliatives, to the lowering of the prices of the necessaries of the working class—for this latter is what the co-operative movement is striving for—that is work for conservation of society,

is work for conservation of society, work for keeping intact the institutions that created the wrongs.

Or does anybody believe that the capitalist class feels hurt because the Social emocrats are making it possible for the proletarians to live cheaply? On the contrary—When the bugbear idleness stands at the door, then the workingman sells his labor power for just what he

Social Democrats.

Now we know that they will point to the price lists of the trades unions and say: the pay is raised since the influence extend. Perhaps that is so. But we of the Social Democracy commenced to have three stiff and vexing replies to

give:

1. Has not the work also become more intensified, so that the increased production per worker fully balances the raise

2. Has not the idleness of labor in-2. Has not the identess of later, so that what has been paid in increased wages—on account of the said intensification and the using of new and improved the said intensification and the using of new and improved the said intensification. machinery - HAS BEEN TAKEN FROM THE MEN PREVIOUSLY MPLOYED, and not from what con-itutes the profit of capital?

3. Has not, during this same time creased? And if the national wealth has increased without the workers having e better off, is not then the situa tion of the working class relatively worse than ever? Would not even a rational investigation along the lines here in question give as result that an ABSO-LUTE lowering of the condition of the proletariat has taken place?

The Social Democracy of Europe seems helpless as a child, when it faces the consequences of capitalism, and no the consequences of capitalism, and no wonder. It has deserted the revolutionary standpoint, it has left the Class Struggle, and where, then, should it seek inspiration and hope? It has started patch-tailoring, it has no new cloth to make clothes of, and has only more and ever more nakedness in prospect for the class that it does represent, the middle class, and the class that it WOILD represent, the working class.

WOULD represent, the working class.

How keenly it feels the helplessness of tal a situation is plainly to be seen by the en."

following item from "Ny Tid" (New Time) of Gothenburg, reproduced also by other Social Democratic papers:

"WADING IN BLOOD s at present our country. Every news

paper has a plethora of news concerning crimes, and even murder; every day brings with it new advices of the abscesses of the murderous human nature in its

We have tried to search in the history of the past, we have asked the advice of old people about circumstances during of old people about circulary and people their youth, and both history and people have appearingly answered; No. Never inve enrectically answered: before has Sweden been so deeply sunk

"To these acts of crime are attached others that fall within the field of fraud and thievery. Almost every city has its gangs of young thieves, forgers, and frenks. The country is overrun by loaf-ing individuals who cheat and steal.

"How could we ever sink so low? How will all this end? "There is no light to be seen, there

is no hope of amelioration. In endless, rotten, unfathomable banks there extends before us the deep fog of degradation "During such a time the public ought

to feel compassion for the newspaper men. It is seldom that in such instan-ces as this they appeal to their readers, but now, really, the time has come to do so. Have forbearance with us, who must every day soil the white paper with reports of outrage and murder, thefts and frauds! Rest assured that it is not the least bitter side of the life of a newspaper writer to have to reof human degradation.

"To go still further, try in your own place to do something good and nobie, which we may report with joy and as a counterweight to all crimes put down s a reconciliation on the altar of rightousness!"

Not the smallest trace of a fighting mood towards the system that breads such fruit can be found in this jeremaid. Is it, then, that the press representatives of the Social Democracy of Sweden lost sight of, or did they never know, that this is only cause and effect? Are they really commencing to expect that the system of capitalist exploita-tion shall possibly yield anything better? It looks that way, or they would never have abandoned the secure ground of

The item is important as a proof of social Democracy, openly admitted as it is. The most remarkable part of it all is, however, the begging of pardon for the necessity of basing the necessity of pardon for the necessity of basing the necessity of basing the necessity of pardon for the necessity of pardon fo necessity of having to report the great decline of the capitalist state. Just think of a fighting party asking forgiveness for very same thing that it is in the field to put an end to! Nothing of the kind happens. You cannot be blamed for the existence of that which you are engaged in fight with. No complete confession of not being a militant in the struggle against the capitalist class can be agined. And still, in order more sharply to accentuate this confession, the workers are entreated to do something good and

noble . . . as as counterweight!" No a syllable about a fight against the cause. Social Democracy is no longer class conscious Socialism—if ever it was. Class conscious Socialism uses the fruits of capitalism as weapons against capitalism; it points to them as a proof that the system of capitalism must be uprooted. and it therefore wields the ax with might and main. Social Democracy, on the contrary, asks pardon because it cannot pass by the misery, which is only filling it with agony. It does not want to do battle, but begs of the class that suffers from the capitalist system-

BETTER MORALS AS A BALANCE! Is not that to put things upside down? When did REAL Socialists abandon the principle that the material amelioration must preceed, not follow behind the moral one? When did they abandon the principle, the LAW of all evolution: that it is the SURROUNDINGS, the medium, that plays the first part of all work of ennoblement?

the surroundings as they are, and do the

"To-day physicians have more and more come to the insight that medicines are not the principal thing in the curing of sickness; they now take into consideration all the different agents that are playing a part in life, and that might e thought to have even the smallest influence upon the patient. The health of man depends upon the infinity of what in our daily talk we call bagatelles; we are, so to speak, the product of a variety of causes working from WITHOUT,—such as climate, food, surroundings, position of life and so on, and as a modern psychologist the physician is trying to intercept at these points in favor of the health."-Thes words are read in an article of Dr. Buttersach in "Deutsche Revue." Correct, correct! THAT is science. Practice this also upon the members of society. How ever can they be either physically or morally healthy during the reign of capitalism? Is it not a sneer at them to preach morals before having previously changed the system? KEEP UP THE FIGHT!"

That is what all SOCIALISTS say, Fight the system, capitalism, i. e., the defendants of the system, the defendants of capitalism,-for a system cannot be fought except by fighting its defenders.

Such a fight is the height of morals, for it is that will make true morals possible by procuring the necessary ground and surroundings in all respects. On with the FIGHTING Socialism!

The reformatory Social Democracy must he abandoned to meet its fate. It is too class there is no other way than through the battlefield, and its only true repre-senative is the movement that represents implacable class struggle between capiimplacable class struggle between capi-tal and labor.-Victor Funke in "Abetara bare living of a low gra

CALIFORNIA.

Her Population and the Socio-Indust rial Problem it Presents

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 22,-The State of California is over 700 miles in length and not quite half that in deepest degradation. in length and not quite half that in "Has the tide of crime ever before width. A large part of this area is flooded so high as is the case in the adepted to the culture of fruit of some Sweden of to-day?

> In 1876 I lived north of San Francisco, at that time the fruit industry was in its infancy. In those days wine was looked upon as the coming staple of the State. Early in its development the wine industry received a black eye because of the avarice of the producers, who, in order to make greater profits, shamelessly mulaterated their product. It took heroic efforts to regain the confidence lost.

About this time the canning industry was springing up all along the railroads, and all was fairly well with labor. But their board up to the grain harvest, and then for less than ever before known in California; since which time the daylaborer has had a checkered life in this

pruner I have worked mostly among the fruit growers, and have had an op-portunity to observe and know the labor the American, the "better" class of Europeans, and the intelligent negroes. Second there is the Mexican, the Chinaman and the Jap. The third class is the rif-raf of all classes that will work, but are not reliable.

The employers keep adding to this narket by publishing an unmitigated mass of lies as to the probable scarcity of labor in the near future to harvest the crops of fruit, grain, and hay. You will know why freak movements take The watered stock demands dividends, The companies are charged with side-tracking in the desert the fruit of one while they rush through that locality

of another section.

The growers, especially the small men, want "something NOW," and that something is government ownership of rail-roads. The railroad never loses a cent, Nearly all of his so called "ora but the growers may not get a cent for a train-load of fruit. The grower enlists the men in his fight for "something now," and points to the railroads as the cause of low wages. The result is that can, and the laborer may receive fair wages for three days in seven, and therefore is soon discouraged, and if he has other district, and finds it as had, or suicide, steal a loaf of bread or a beef jail. Any man of common sense can see great corporations' conduct.

I have so far alluded to the citrus fruit in southern California, but will now say that the decidious fruit in southern California is handled by the cheapest class of labor except a few men to push the work and do the heavier part in all the different departments, in drying, canning, and shipping. There is only one redeeming condition for the laborer in southern California, that is the climate. There is no danger of anyone freezing here, so if he can obtain one sells his labor power for just what he can exist on—and as the Social Democrats have enabled him to live still cheaper . . . well, the capitalist class is not the loser by the activity of the Social Democrats.

Now we know that they will point to the price lists of the trades unions and sells his labor power for just what he can enabled there must exist the prerequisite conditions.

Not long ago the "Social Demokraten" published an article under the heading "Social Demokraten" published an article under the per week and must board themselves. And where they work in fruit by the piece, or box, or tray, they, some of them, do even better when they have a job. The men when picking fruit by the box realize fair wages, and if condi-tions were such as to keep them busy, they would do well in the harvesting season, say from November 15 to 15 in citrus fruit, and then till October in deciduous fruit, canning, drying, and raisins, and wine. True, the bulk of this is farther north; but there are decidedly too many laborers and too much ma-chinery for the good of the laborers and has been ever since I came here, 1892; they come here to winter, and go north in summer like the geese and cranes. So you see, that the Land of Gold and Sunshine is not a paradise in every sense for wage-slaves, and he who come here looking for it will be disappointed with charming Billy McKinley's pros-perty on this coast. Although it has been prayed for, and has been promised, has been voted for and promised again, and has even been declared here in all its vigor, yet it has not proved a success in the fruit industry in so far as the labor problem is concerned. Therefore I am unable to forecast any improvement for the wage-worker, for while the citrus crop is large and the fruit is of good quality, it is plain that corporate greed has robbed it of much of its value these conditions in relation to the fruit industry, we see also that the same causes are working against the worker in all other departments of industry, so that while the daily wage is medium

under capitalism, the conditions are such

as to cause unrest among the

SHIFTING TOWNE,

THE SENATOR OF A DAY, AND HOW HE ACTS IN POLITICS.

A Study in Equivocation-Ready to Debate With Anyone But a Worthy Opponent Sees no Good in it During Campaign Time-Too Busy Now.

Towne, who is Chas. A. Towne's Possibly we shall be able with the X-rays of the Socialist Labor Party to penetrate this object, and show just

There is probably no man who more

equally shares the characteristics of the now retired fakir, Bryan, than Towne. In many respects he is his peer. As an orator, who can play the emotions tear-inundated voice choke forth apparent love and devotion for "his country," and "the glory of our great republic," he can teach many an aspirant to the art of political charlatanism va nable points; as a man pouting , strutting and inflated with the bourged August 1, 1877, 1 started north and did not retain entil January, 1892, I landed in Ventura, Los Angeles, and lived in Ventura, Los Angeles, and Riverside counties, and have been a Riverside counties, and have been a lander of the lander of with his political ledgerdemain, and by eritical importance some "bill" or conditions of southern California; and I know them to be anything but good.

There are at least three classes of latinsel of glitter and spangles, that so commonly workingmen, and which unconcious serve to hold them in the thrablom of capitalism, he ranks first water. On the other hand, as a man who can lead an audience for hours through a maze with platitudes-as a man who can talk himself hourse without having the re-motest glimmer of the concrete idea,

He has the rare ability of everessing fail to understand what he is talking about, and for that reason regard him about, and for that reason regard him as a "great" and learned-a With all the embellishments state sman. of the fakir, he deftly turns criticism of himself, to advantage and with the air of one unjustly treated.

Nearly all of his so called "oratorical feats" are carefully written and studied. This was exemplified in '97 when he spoke before Dulath's central body of Organized Scabbery, the Trades As-sembly, at the invitation of the Labor fakirs, "who do not believe in politics in the union."

At that time, a Socialist attacked him, and exposed the bunco-game he was working on the workers, viz., the "16 to I issue. So sharply was he brought to the mark that in spite of free discussion and time limit, he insulted and three times interrupted the Socialist speaker Enraged and confused, he wildly the cause of this when he is in touch dered, until firmly reminded by with the evidence of the greed of the Socialist to act like a gentlemen, he desisted. Towne "answered" in a vicious, unmanly tirade against Socialism ridiculously dicting himself by declaring himself a "Socialist too"!

Men make movements, but movements, make men. Man's ability, power, his gifted qualities, cunning, shrewdness, his magnetism, if used for good or evil, for himself or for humanity, give promi-nence, prestige, and lift him to "great-ness." The "great" are "great" because movements or a principle make them so, plutocratic-capitalist, middle, and work- terest in common with them in the pres-

bued the aspirations, the ideas, the econ-omic interests, typical of their class in society, coupled with representative ability, are "great" because the insociety, coupled stincts or class-consciousness of their class make them so. Workingmen who are CLASS-UNCONSCIOUS look with awe, reverence and blind enthusiasm upon the "great." The CLASS-CON-SCIOUS worker—the Socialist—discovers in the "great" the fakir, the traitor the thrives on the ignorance of hi who thrives on the ignormalist class, "The outpost of the capitalist class, great are great, because we are on our In 1896 Towne was a Republican con-

gressman. While in congress he became 'great' in his famous speech on the River and Harbor Bill, made plain to the capitalist government the necessity of better harbor and ship-ping facilities for Duluth, which the expanding iron, lumber and grain in-dustries of Minnesota, and the immediate vicinity, rendered imperative.

In that year, whether through poor insight into things, or class interest, he joined the memorable middle class "free silver" movement, claiming it to be matter of principle with him,-that destinies of the Republic" were at stake Ever since then a certain halo of mar tyrism has assisted him in his "great and won him the Democrati nomination for congress for the Sixth District of Minnesota in '98. So strong was the influence commanded by this fakir, that the Socialist Labor Party, ever ready to expose the fakirs, boldly challenged him to debate. But while willing to do manly battle with his Research publican opponent, he knew perfectly what was in store for him when in the among the workers; among the workers; occupied affords but was in store for him when in the consideration of acation disputes or of theories concerning an ultimate condition of society and look back and shudder at the horrors of which cannot possibly hope to command the story of the class struggle. seeing that the time occupied affords but

His following were infuriated at the

Towne's claim, viz., that his efforts on practical results, the River and Harbor Bill were in the In haste, nterest of labor, proving that it benefited the Capitalist Class, who alone controlled the shipping interest interests, that labor would not be bene fitted until such improvements worked to labor's condition. So thoroughly did we expose him, together with Morris, his brother lackey, who also claimed be would continue the work on this bill, that he was repuliated at the polls. S flagrantly, pompously domineering was be toward the Socialist Labor Party. the Socialist Labor Party. The following challenge was mailed him;

[Challenge-Document No. L.] Duinth, Minn., May 29, 1900. Hon, Chas, A. Towne,

Dear Sir: My attention has been collect to the remarkable efforts you exercise in beauff of what you evidently believe with per-vent the growth of "trusts," thinking no doubt, these combinations of capital, . e., centralization of the means of duction lead to the most tyranical conditions man's mind can imagine. ists do not defend "trusts" in the necepted meaning of the word, but recogemidtalist system of private ownership in distribution, which is consequently a ompetitive system, under while tion is earried on solely for sele-for profits. The "trust" is the result of everchanging, and improved methods of pro-

As the tool of production develops, it leaves its early isclated individual form, assuming a social character, sweeping away every trace of small individual production, that may survive temperarily, rendering such forms permanently imnossible.

new socialized form of production. It cannot and will not, return to earlier forms, rapidly antiquation.

The "trust" is escentially tool of production. Left in giometic, far-reaching character, in the hands of the capitalist class, it is rapidly transforming society into a capitalist

The working class, denied access to this tool, because not possessing it, is reduced to wage-slavery. Labor is bought like other commodities and used tion, for surplus value-profits. As long as wage-davery exists, the workers will paid wages, just enough to unfatain life. So done as private ownership, it matters but little to the workers, whether

"ceekroach factory" type.

As a matter of actual fact, the worker fares better with the "trust" fleecer, for there is no fleecer so exacting, so unscrupulous, so unmerciful and perarrious strives to enrich himself with the stealings from his one, ten, twenty slaves, You cannot prevent the growth of "trusts," You cannot control them by legislation while the capitalist class proper (the class that dominates the "trusts") control the law-making agencies. You cannot "smassi" the trusts. To return to "the early day when every man competed free and equal" is folly, for those more, and moreover it would be admitting that science and invention had progressed too far; that there need must be a general smashup, and a new nothing, no scheme, can in any way change the course of social evolution; 'tis the irresistible trend of capitalist development. So long as the competitive system is left intact, the Republican, as well as the Démocratic party, is powerless to change matters. External tinkering might for a moment be effective, but reaction would accentuate the development. As both old parties stand for private ownership of the tools of production that enslave Labor, the working class have no inent trust wrangle, but will fight error, corruption, and stupidity, until through the S. L. P. victory crowns our efforts. In short, the position you assume, is thoroughly unscientific, if not positively ridiculous. We are convinced that such is the case, and I have the honor to hereby challenge you to meet in public debate, in Duluth or elsewhere, a rep-resentative of the S. L. P. on the follow-Resolved. That trust, being thet nat-

ural outgrowth of the present capitalist system of production, essentially in itself a tool of production, must become the property of society, to be operated co-operatively for the benefit of all who will perform their share of useful labor Hoping to receive an early and, I trust, favorable reply, I am, sir, yours respectfully. LOUIS F. DWORSCHAK,

Secretary S. L. P., Section Duluth. To which was received the following reply: [Document II.] Duluth, Minn., June 1, 1900.

Louis F. Dworschak, Esq., Dulath. My Dear Sir: Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your very interesting letter of May 29,

with many of whose statements and con-clusions I find myself in accord. It will not at present be possible for paign there is mu to more benefit to be norance of the workers; our hope is it got from a discussion of questions that the growing intelligence and class con are susceptible of political treatment so sciousness of the workers. See to as to produce immediately beneficial re- that you work with a heart and will

no good in such a debate, during an the support of a majority of cours. I election, that some time he would be glad | draw a very marked distinction between to debate"! tion. I am very much interested in the S. L. P., claiming it a Republican trick. former, but very definitely communed in an address to the working class, to the latter. The former creates raw the S. L. P. showed up the fals ness of uniterial out of which the latter makes

Very truly yours, Chas. A. Towne.

* Again we have the verbese Towne, and his plantitudes and controlletions.

In his, he sees "no good of a debate during a composign," now he sees no good in "mendemic disputes or theories. aithough the trust theme is his favorite. Thinking he would surely not refuse such a proposition, we accordingly enced him on his strongest ground.

Bur we deemed not all lost, so we gave this "great statesman" a broathing and again politely reminded him, in the

Document III.1 Duluth, Dec. 3, 1990. Hon, Ches. A. Towne. City.

The general elections b ing permit me to eall your attention to my letter, deted May 20th, 1950, in which I had the honor to elable go you to de-bate the subject of "Frusts," and to which you replied in your latter of June 1, 1900, in effect, that time did not permit such a discussion, but after campaign was over, you would gladly accode. The campaign over, I would be most pleased to make final arrangements, providing you are agreeably disposed.

Trusting this will meet your approval

I remain, yours for emancipation, Louis F. Dworschek, Sec'y,

This time the mask fell to the ground from this fakir, beyond further deabt. the the snarl of an ouraged boar, caught at last, came the auswer: Daluth, Minn., Dec. 4, 1900.

L. F. Dworschat, Esq., 105 W. Sunction St Duluth, Mian.

My Dear Sir. Answering your letter of the 8d inst., let me say that I am entirely too

busy at present to enter upon public discussions of any character. Yours truly, Chas. A. Towne.

At a time when to criti ize this "great" takir, meant villends, calamny or a fistic bout, the Socialist Labor Party proved its right to the name of fighting S. L. P. when it refused to follow in the wake of middle-class politics, but with a firmness in conjunction with this tool in produc- the working class, re-echoing the words of the immortal Marx, "The emancipation of the working class must be the work of the working class itself."

The McKinleys and the Roosevelts stand for wage-slavery - for the beast the fleecer be the "trust" type, or of capitalism. The Bryans and the Towner for the blook the groans, the tears of

the working class- for Capitalism, Swing hard the sledge-hummer of the Socialist Labor Party! Speed the revolution

PRESS COMMITTEE, Section Duluth, S. L. P.

"REFORMING CONVICTS."

Virgina Penitentiary a Hothed for Pro-

Conditions in the Virginia penitentiary, as described by Dr. Charles V. Carrington, the surgeon at the institution, are fully as bad as those which required legislative correction in Georgia, Plorida, and other of the Southern States Both body and soul are rained in the Virginia prison. The faulty, antiquated construction of the buildings and their crowded condition make impossible the provision of ordinary means for the presan average number of 1,200 convicts are confined in 192 cells, and pure air is, of course, unknown. There is no sewe age system except in the hospital. food is of poor quality, and the manner of its distribution makes it worse. It is taken by the prisoners from a board in the yard, as they pass by in slagle file, and in the winter the men in the rear of the line often find their miserable portion frozen. Only the fact that prisoners are generally young, vigorous, and accustomed to privations prevents the annual death rate from rising above forty per thousand. By the congregate plan in vogue, hardened criminals are thrown ogether with young offenders. Lesson in crime are the results, and vice for which the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

(Continued from page 1.) ties, which claim to be friends of the

workers, you will never make Socialists of the Republican, Democratic and Reform workingmen." That howl is heard no more. But to-day you hear the labor fakirs howling "The S. L. P. is killing Socialism by opposing the trade unions." The S. L. P. no more oppose bona fide trades unions to-day than it opposed bona fide working class political organizations when first it raised the Arm and Hammer flag of political revo lution. It is organizing the workers into an honest revolutionary trade union. The Socialist Trade & abor Aliiance, and me to accede to your proposition for a joint debate as proposed. I am exceedingly busy and could not find time at present to get ready for such a discus- ir must go down. Flam well do these sion. It is not unlikely that at some time hereafter, when my agagements will permit, I should be willing to engage kinds of tricks to check our knowth. in such a debate. Ordinarity, I believe Their hope and the hope of the capital-that in the midst of a political camilist whose lackeys they are lies in the ig-

ALLEGIES V COUNTY, PA., MEET-3. No. 131 Smithi'n. Tree lec 3 p. m., and fav at 8 p. m. T reday at 8 p. third sanday e. a. Camery Committe the last tistrict Alliance 1 11 n. m. Ma-3. S. T. & L. A. every second and to me Saturday at S p. m. Mixed Local So 191, S. T. & L. A. and Bran a John Ward Alle-Sumbly, S p. m., at Yey street, Alles

DAILY PROPER CONTRINCE mets ... at Daily lieade street, d by an other from L. Abelson, assistant organism, 177 First avesecretary, 362 Canal street; J. a Hammer, recordlegion street, 410

gieny, Ia.

BUFFALO, S. L. P., Hilly North 4, has is at International Hall, 250 15, 14 1 see st. near Michigan st., dest. Public lectures and disop. m., except day of mouth, which is reserved for the base meeting. Every-body welcomb, their records along, 461

SECTION ESSEN COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 13 a, m, in half or Fesset County Socialist Club. 78 Springfield avenue. Newark, N. J. SECTION AKRON, OHIO. S. L. P.,

meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Heward st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COM-MITTLE, S. L. P., meets Ist Thursday of the month, S. p. m., at 78 Spring-field ase, Newark, Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin, Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Pes-chine ave., Newark, N. J. WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY."

No. 10, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 271, S. C. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at

2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEAD. quarters of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street, Roome i and 5. Freer reading

room open every evening. Wage-workers welcome. WEST HARLEM-SOCIALIST CLUB. headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting,

2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 b. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors wel-

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meels every Tursony, S. p. m., at S. L. P., Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets 2nd and 4th Thur say at above hall.

BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARty, Headquarters, No. 45 Effict street, rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room. Open every evening. . Wage-workers

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. LAP., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of mouth at 10 octock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand, Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Llunen Hall, 319 Atlantie avenue. Brooklyn.

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

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 2.50 p. m., headmarters, 1264 Germantown avenue. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tuesday evening same place.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets evmenth at S p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 2050, South Main street. Public meetings every Study, Sp. m., Foresters' Temple, 120 2 W Flast street, corner Spring.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets on every second Sunday of the month at 2.30 p. an. at its headquarters, 1304 Germantown awates. Branch No. 1 meets on every Theoday evening at the same place.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY mosts every second and fourth Friday, S.p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, S.G Grand avenue, Westville Branch mats every third Tuesday at St. Jose; h's Hall, Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVE LAND, OHIO, S. L. P., holds to be a fation meetings every Sunday within small 200 o'clock at 250 Onto he at the floor.

TAILORS PROGRESSIVE UNION No. 11 - Mars every Manuay evening in Liberry in 200201 East Houston street Season School 70 Columble street. The adquarters, 114 Camerion street

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Man does not invent force, he guides it, and science consists in imitating nature.

VOL. XI. NO. I.

With this issue the WEEKLY PEO PLE rounds the first decade of its life; and enters into its eleventh year.

Its record speaks for itself. It was the almost immediate result of the starting for good and all of the Socialist Labor Party. The impetus that set the Party on its feet, was reflected in its organ,-uncompromising war on capitalism, ruthless hostility to all its out-posts, especially those that, pirate like, flew false colors. The nucleus of men that raised this standard of the Proletariat was small, but their voice touched a responsive chord. The result was that virile and ever fresher, recruits centered their efforts in the paper's columns, and made it what it is to-day,-the tribune of the Wage-Slave.

Proud of its achievement, and conlentless war on its foes of all colors and

THE NATION'S PRESENT COL-

There was a time when the presidency of a College was considered a top-notch post. There was honor, also emoluments attached to it, but it had no "beyond." It was considered the end-twig of a branch, the educational pursuit, with nothing more beyond than eventual rest from long mental strain, enjoyed amidst the comforts that the dignity of old age is entitled to. This seems to have changed. At least it is changing rapidly, as indicated by the meteroic gyrations of President Hadley of Yale College.

The new departure may be said to have started with President Seth Low of Columbia, who is now in the plumbing business, proper: the post of College President is not a finality with him; it is used simply as a vantage ground to "lay pipes," that may lend to high political jobs. And now comes President Hadley. One Sunday he delivers a Lenten address at the Old South in Boston, the next he is heard of on the Pacific coast.

The Presidency of a College is no sine cure. The duties are numerous and ardnous. To attend to them properly, the day barely has hours enough. The President's hand must be constantly on the throttle. It is expected of him that every department feel the magnetism of his touch. Indeed, he is chosen with an eye to his capacity to make the whole institution thrill responsive to his animating breath. A conscientious College President has his hands full and his time engaged up to the handle in the work of keeping the establishment under his charge abreast of its educational requirements.

How comes it that President Hadley can find time to cavort all over the country, making speeches? The answer is not be denied, no wise man will accept plain. The post of College President is, the news of the capture as true without handed out direct by him, would have with him, simply a title. It is a title further confirmation. For now nearly been scrutized with suspicion. These intended to lend resonance to his name, two years, one report after another, em- Labor Lieutenants took charge of humorand by means of which, it is hoped, his anating from our military authorities in ing the rank and file; the running of pro-capitalistic, intellect-benumbing econ- Manila, and promptly set affeat by the conventions fell to them; and theirs was omic and social pills, distributed around Administration in Washington was the traitor mission of clapping on the in parcels neatly wrapped in speeches, proved false. The "insurrection" has workers' eyes the blinkers of darkness may be lubricated down the throats of been "downed" at least a dozen times; on heir situation, allaying any revolutionthe public mind. To put it in other fully twice a dozen times have "popular ary aspiration or outburst among them, words, the conduct of Yale's President manifestations of peace" been illustrated and, when that was not possible, leading enarks a turning in an important respect

in the country's history. Colleges, however spacious, can accommodate only a limited number of pupils. the islands" turned out to be limited to Lieutenants to gnaw at. Presently, in The time has come when the number of only a few yards beyond the hundred and pursuit of their own purpose, the cm-"pupils," that the Labor-exploiting capit- odd camps which we hold in a territory players found it necessary to return serallst class finds it necessary to cripple the nearly five times as vast as all the vice for service. They became the fiminds of, is infinitely larger than any one, New England States put together. As nancial secretaries of the fukir-led or all our Colleges put together, can ac- a source of reliable information touching Unions. In this way they compelled the commodate; it is the masses of our people. the situation of the Philippine Islands, rank and file to stay in line under their Accordingly, in the country's history, the the Administration and its understraptime has come when the College bounds pers have lost all reputation for trustare bursted, and the Nation's confines worthiness. only constitute the College walls. A criticeases to be the exclusive possession of to add fresh fuel. usurpers' committees; the masses take a The recruiting agencies are in great hand in the choosing of the lecturers for

is weighed by its merits. Privilege is of massacres inflicted under the Stars burned to ashes in the fire of democracy and Stripes upon a people whose only When that time has come, above all, serious blunder was that they trusted our when the usurper class in power becomes Government's word, and whose only ofaware of it, and sends its lackeys out to fence is that they prefer death to sublecture the people, the scason is at hand jection. Our would-be heroes realize for portentous changes.

Such changes are accelerated not a little by the bizarre postures that, in its nervous excitement, the usurpers' class is from the soldiers across the Pacific have thrown into. Such a posture is the pic- confirmed the theory. Accordingly, reture presented these days by President cruits are hard, very hard to get. It Hadley scurrying from one end of would not be at all out of keeping with the country to the other. It is the pos- the capitalistic fraudulency of our ruling back by the tail.

Good luck to the horse!

IMPATIENT CAPITALISTS!

talist sources that things are not as they should: Upheavals in China and famines in India have restricted the consumption of Lancashire and other products; no other market has come foring; as a result, wages have declined English workingmen are resenting this Why, "they seem," so runs the whine. 'quite incapable of comprehending the economic laws at work forcing the emplovers to take the resented measures in self-defence! Stupid workingmen!" The cry is given wide circulation on the other side of the waters. Also our capitalists, expressing themselves through lack of "comprehension" on the part of | than the capture of Aguinaldo? the workingmen.

Strange capitalist "incomprehension!" The capitalists should thank their stars mount to the abandonment by the presthat the workingmen, at least the large majority of them, do not yet "comprehend; instead of whining at the failure of the workingman to "comprehend the economic laws at work," the capitalists should feel happy, raise the hire of their Labor Lieutenants to keep the working-

men from "comprehending;" the day the workingmen do "compre- that the accompanying news of wholescious of success, the WEEKLY PEO. hend," that day they will tram-PLE will persevere in as course of clear- ple under foot that breast work expressions of confidence that hostilicut education of the Proletariat, and re- of capitalism and palladium of "incomprehension"-the Labor-Fakir-led Brit- among our latest imports and exports:ish style of Trade Unionism; and, having cleared that earth-work, storm without difficulty the citadel of Capitalism. What the workingman does not com-

prehend to-day is that there is no salvation for him under the capitalist system of society; he does not comprehend that, under this system, he is bound to decline on the whole, and that the only real variation to the tune is such times as these, when he gets caught and squeezed some more in the cogs of the mechanism of capital, of whose workings he, consenting to allow the capitalist class to run that mechanism through the political power, has no control whatever. With blinkers clapped to his eyes by the agents of the capitalist class, the masses of the workers follow a chimera to-day, the chimera of imagining that the Labor Question, the question of wages, is merely an economic question. Their lack of comprehension begins and end there.

But, no danger! They are bound to comprehend! The militant Socialists are on the war path. Veritable heroes, they are grappling with the Beast of Incomprehension, tearing him to pieces, and clearing wide the path for the fullest comprehension

Messrs. Capitalists need not despair. If it is any comfort to them, they may know that the Working Class is sure to comprehend, it is comprehending. Let them be patient; the day will come; let them take the cue from their pickets, the Labor Licutenants; these are not excited about any lack of comprehension: what disturbs their peace is that comprehension is bursting in through doors and windows.

"AGUINALDO'S CAPTURE."

While the possibility of Aguinaldo having been captured by our troops can cepted as current coin the counterfeits

To this instinct for mendacity a numcal time that is. The "appointing-power" | ber of circumstances combine just now | Thus originated the celebrated "check-

trouble. The fames of 'patriotism" have ployer, and handed to the union officer, shat National College. Argument then been dispelled by the ghastly spectacle the Fakir.

that, under such circumstances, enlistment to the Philippines does not mean joining in a basket-picnic; and the letters ture of the panic-stricken man, who, be- class to manufacture news intended to ing thrown off his horse, tries to hold it remove the dark prospects that are now keeping the recruits back. If they can be eaught by false allurements of peace, that would not render their military superiors less exacting in the demand The cry comes from English capi- that they perform the grucsome task that | agents for their quondam Lieutenants; is cut out for them.

Besides this consideration, there another. "Ungrateful conspirators" in Cuba are just now holding threatening language towards McKinley. They also ward to make good the losses thus aris- are shameless enough to demand that our Government keep faith with them: and hours have become unsteady; the and with unspeakable brazenness they dare to say that they want to be free experience, those senseless workingmen! from foreign domination. It is undeniable that these "Cuban ingrates" gather no little encouragement in their bold bad plans from the circumstance of our Government's having its hands full in the Philippines, News of pacification there, would surely somewhat moderate the gales of "ingrate rebellion" now rising in Cuba; at least, it is so hoped. their press, are astonished at such crass | And what is better calculated to this end

> It is not likely that Aguinaldo's capture, or even surrender, would be tantaent generation of Filipinos of the spirit of independence upon which they have been raised. But even if it turn out that this latest news, the capture of Aguinaldo, is not, like most other "news" from Manila has hitherto proved itself, a fabrication for political effect, one thing it is pretty safe to say now, and that is sale surrenders and the accompanying ties are at an end, may be entered an import for consumption at our recruiting stations; an export for consumption in the councils of the "ingrate Cubans."

LIKE A DUCK IN THUNDER.

Father Edward J. Philips of St. Gabriel's Church, Hazleton, Pa., is announced in town, on a mission to J. Pierpont Morgan, to induce the magnate to grant an interview to President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, looking to a conference between operators and the minners. The attitude of the Reverend gentlemen at this season is that of a duck

in thunder. Readers of the DAILY PEOPLE are by this time posted on that interesting manifestation of the country's social economic evolution now presented by the situation in the mines. The capitalist can, if he wants, brow-beat, if necessary, physically knock down his employees into accepting his own terms. But this direct method is accompanied with serious inconveniences. At a time when, due to the backwardness of machinery and technique, the supply of Labor is not yet ample enough to overstock the Labormarket, and furnish the capitalist with a huge Army of Unemployed with which to tangle the feet of the employed, the inconveniences of direct and brow-heating methods rise to the magnitude of from him would be suspected. The soul!" humoring must be done by a workinghim the unsuspecting workingmen acby intensified hostile activity among the it into the ground. The service was in-Filinians; and times without number has estimable. With capitalist nigeralliness the "undisputed military possession of only bones were thrown at the Labor

vicarious thumb, the thumb of their

Labor Lieutenant and they squared ac-

conuts with their Labor Lieutenant,

by furnishing him dues, i. e., a revenue.

off" system. The dues of the Union man

No doubt a perfect system. Its only trouble was that it was not to be forever necessary to the employer. It was a transitional device. So soon as the unemployed among the miners had reached the desired height, and the simultaneous consolidation of large operators had reached sufficient perfection, the "Lawith it the "check-off" system. And that | and the depression extends to Mclbourne is the point now reached. Accordingly, the mine operators Labor Lieutenants, with Mitchell at their head, are running about like chickens without a head. They have steered conventions, etc., by the old chart. They have declared the lie of advances in wages; they have sung the praises of the operators; and yet these refuse to do the Landsome thing; they refuse to any longer act as collecting they turn a deaf ear to the "check-off" system.

Thus rebuffed, the fakirs now spread rumors of intended strikes. But the ghost has lost its powers to frighten. The J. Pierpont Morgan stage of consolidation | must be swept aside. can cope without difficulty with any strike of class un-conscious workingmen; neither is it at all alarmed about picayune Boards of Trade and other puny middle class interests, naively referred to as "the third parties to the conflict" by Father

While the above development was going on, the . athers Philip stood on the banks. and looked upon the seething stream with the eyes of an Anache Indian, gazing at that grand geologic formation, the cascade of the Niagara. And now, when the long prepared crash is on, they act like ducks in thunder.

The Class Struggle is ever drawing clearer the issue, and the lines of its solution. Neither in the Apocalypse, nor yet in Leviticus can information thereon be found.

WORSE AND WORSE.

After donating \$4,000,000 worth of bonds for a fund for his employees, An- "working class political element" to the drew Carnegie comes out with an offer grand murch of the Organized Scabbery. of \$5,200,000 to establish sixty-five branch libraries in New York. Can benevolence go further?

How far capitalist "benevolence" goes, in the matter of the \$4,000,000 endowment fund, has been explained in these columns. That seemed far enough. It wasn't. Capitalist benevolence can go further yet. How much further, this \$5,200,000 offer for libraries brings out.

An increasing number of our people is being pauperized, and the intensity of poverty is being daily felt more keenly. Families are ripped apart, as if smitten by the hordes of an Attila, parents going hither and thither in search of work, abandoning homes and leaving children to shift for themselves; Suicide stalks with heavy tread through the land; and Labor, driven by Want, accepts work at occupations that fill the hospitals with "necidents." Ever more Chinese become the quarters of the workingmen, their diet and their belongings; ever more. Chinese their income and their standard of living. "Bread, give us bread!" is the appalling cry of an ever huger mass of eur population;-and the answer of "benevolence" is: "Here are books!" With decreasing opportunities for relaxation, for study, for reading; with increasing gnawings of the stomach; instead of bread, instead of the opportunity to earn it, or best of all, instead of the endeavor to remove the perverse social system that breeds paunerism in the midst of idleness;-instead of that, "Here are books!"

"Ah." one hears the pack of Pharisees ingman must be humored. The capitalist | cialist again; always food for the stomhimself can not do that: blandishments ach, and never food for the mind and

It boots not, it is superfluous man. Out of this necessity arose the to refute the lie direct contained in the Labor Lieutenant of the capitalist class. ery. That the Socialist's ultimate aims A workingman sufficiently ignorant and encompass the well-being of the intellecsufficiently dishonorable to fill the bill, tual and spiritual part of man, is a fact was chosen from the rank and file. From that needs no re-statement or proof. More essential is the tearing of the mask door and errands." The first boy might off the faces of these hypocrites in their furnished by the employer, and that, pretences of being the particular guardians of the spiritual in man.

On a memorable occasion in the traditional history of man, when the Nazarene is said to have assembled multitudes in order to impart to them spiritual food, it was discovered that the crowd was hungry. Forthwith the administration of the spiritual food was postponed. attended to, and, not until that was satisfood administered.

To affect benevolence by making gifts of books to people who stand in need of brend is a still more refined hypocrisy than to establish endowment funds for the benefit of workingmen who must themselves produce the wealth with which they are to be pensioned. Aye, such endowment of books to the hungry, is more beloous hypocrisy than even the \$4,000,000 "given" by a capitalist to his workingmen who are killed in his factories at the appalling rate-19 since last January-or which the objects of Carnegie's benevolence are massacred,

were checked off his wagen by the cm-He who succumbs to gratitude at the sight of Capitalist benevolence is either a knave or a fool.

The city of Sydney, Australia, has not quite 400,000 inhabitants, and yet the news comes that during the month of January men were laid off in the different industries at the rate of 5,000 a day, and Labor Party, together with the imthat by the 1st of February there were mediate organization of the expellers over 160,000 men out of work. Some of into a "Revolutionary Socialist League," these have since been employed, but even har Lieutenant's" job would be gone, and now there is a great scarcity of work, which is in an even worse condition. Such an army of unemployed shows the precarious nature of the existence of working class. These men could be discarded at a moment's notice; and without work, the only possible presumption sight is essential to unity of organization, is that they could starve. About 2,000 The incident serves, on the contrary, to the men obtained emplyoment on the sheep runs, but this is always the last resort of the desperate. The work is hard. the hours are long, the pay is small, and insanity. It is worse than entering a navy, or working in a chemical factory that means an early funeral. the working class is the same on the other side of the world as it is on this, and it gives strength to the asser-

tion that the capitalist class, throughout

the world is an irresponsible class, and

The Central Fakirated Union of this city is to run the parade and May Day celebration of the Social Democratic of great work in the line of bettering the first, the earmark of a careful avoidance working class. Its members have fought of any allegation of a fact, that might a noble fight for the Republican and Democratic parties. The organization, itself, has entered a protest against the wrongs of the liquor dealers in the matter of the one dollar tax on beer. It has seen the dressed-stone law, the prevailing rate of wages law and other measures to which it gave its support, declared unconstitutional. It has seen the "union" mem-hers of the same "union" carrying on a profitable and extensive business by scabbing on one another. But still it is in the work of uplifting humanity. Does unity of organization—is triumph it protest against all these things? Oh, antly arrived at. The fact in no; it does not protest, but it will have the Social Democratic party fall in behind, and with its famous "Amalgamated Order of Horse-Tail Scrubbers," add the

Political and Economic.

The DAILY PEOPLE for March 12th garding the assault on parliamentary privilege, anent the ejection of the Irish members from the House of Commons, "Where was Keir Hardie, the 'Socialist,' in this fight for a right indispensable to the Keir-Hardian theory of overthrowing capitalism by means of nibbling re-forms off it?" Keir Hardie now answers the question himself. He was safely in his sear, silent, but indignant, withal. He corked down his boiling rage, and kept out of harm's way. But his heart was with the struggling Irish members. Un-fortunately Keir's body did not follow his heart, so it is to-day without a scratch having reserved himself for posterity, and spitballs in the shape of endless editorial indignant comments.

"trade union" paper published in Dayton, Ohio, has a column devoted to Social Democratic news, It devotes its editorials to boosting candidates, irrespective of party, but scarcely irrespective of what they give. Then it has in its advertising columns cards from the different candidates for office. This is bringing no politics into the union. An editor who depends on his little paper for a living, or a fakir who depends on what he can pick up in the course of a day, both use the same method. They much as the "Montgomery County Rekeeps politics out of its Neither has the courage to stand up openly, but both have the courage to accept the money that comes from the ing methods rise to the magnitude of "Ah," one hears the pack of Pharisees cept the money that comes from the of the Capitalist Class; and, like the dangers. So long as that lasts, the work-cry out, "there you have the brute So-Democratic, Republican, and Social freak that he is from the start, he pro-Democratic parties. In so doing they convict themselves of cowardice, of double-dealing, and of a desire to profit by every party, no matter what its record may be, and no matter what its

> The New York "World," in its "Help Wanted" columns has the two following:-"Strong boy wanted to shine shoes and other work." "Boy wanted to open turn his hand to shining some of the work that goes into the "World," and the occasionally to the task of opening a new idea to the "World."

is intense on the subject of economies, It is especially intense on economic terms, and its editor does not hesitate The animal part of the crowd was first coyly to admit at the top of his voice that he has labored for several years to again, that value cannot be measured something-theoretic, something that grows on the imagination, the same as a tumor grows on the brain, or a wart boy. If all this is true, and the argument as given by the editor is one of the reasons why he wished a change in econule terms, we are verf glad that he has been allowed to keep the change. It is rather strange that Populist economies did not die with the party, but they remain like the homes of the cave dwelers, or the tracks of a prehistoric hen. the specimen given by the "Inde-ident," all the well-known characteristies are brescht, and there is no dou't ciple such organization is proof against but that it is authentic. None but a all assault and will achieve its purpose, l'opulist could have made the mark.

UNITY OF INSIGHT.

The expulsion of some of its members by Section Seattle, Wash., Socialist serves the Seattle, Wash., "Socialist"-a wild-cat paper with which our readers are acquainted through some choice citations from it in these columns-as a welcome opportunity by which to refute the irrefutable principle that unity of in-The incident serves, on the contrary, to illustrate the theory of organization on which the S. L. P. banks, and from the safe height of which it gathers ever Luncliness has a tendency to breed fresher inspiration as it looks down upon the turmoil in which its would-be imitators and detractors are eternally involved.

The said "Socialist" says that, with out disagreeing on fundamentals, dis satisfaction broke out amidst Section Seattle, S. L .P., and rent it in twain: consequently, argues the "Socialist." unity of insight does not insure unity of organization.

The now familiar earmarks of the pary again this year. It is just that it anti-S. L. P. man's disingenuousness in should be thus, because the Central Fak- argument can not escape notice in the irated Union has just completed a year above method of treatment. We see there, enable others to judge for themselves; and tall and protuberant sticks out that known as other earmark, "begging the question." Nothing is said from which the reader can judge whether, indeed, there really was unity of insight on fundamentals among the two sets. important point, the only one worth settling, is taken for granted; and, the question being thus begged. desired conclusion-unity of insight

the case is that, differently from the "Socialist's" statement, there was a decided divergence of insight on fundamen-tals between the two sets; consequently, unity of organization was impossible with the two. That essential divergence of insight turned on the Class Struggle. The expelled members denied, Section Seattle maintains the fact and principle of the Class Struggle. A test of the insight into the Class

Struggle is the attitde on the Trade asked the very pertinent question re- Union question. The man, who is scientifically poised, recognizes classes, the same as all other biologic formations, imperceptibly shade into each other; consequently, that, in order to study a class, recourse must be had to the same methods that are adopted in The naturalist. natural science. wants to study Animal or Vegetal life. loes not pick his specimens from th homogeneous species in which the Animal and Vegetal King loms are still, however remotely, interlocked; he does not on to the protoplasm; he picks out TYPES. So does the scientifically poised aborer in the domain of the Question. He looks for the type. The type of the wage-slave is the manual worker in the modern factory. By the study of that type the Class Struggle is understood in all its purity. As a result of the insight thus gained, the Trade Union Question is appreciated as a ro with and handled. A correct insight in evitable consequence, the necessity the class-conscious economic organization of the wage-slave as an indispensable battering-ram in the arsenal of the mili-

tant Proletariat.
Wholly different is the light in which the man, unscientifically poised, looks at this matter. To him the Trade Union Question is a nuisance; he cares naught about it; "let the Unions alone," he, and he adjusts his conduct to his unscientific blindness-: like the poltroon, that he is bound to develop into, he ducks to the Labor Fakir, thus leaving the important field of the economic movement, that hot-bed of the Proletariat, in the hands of the Labor Lieutenants. ceeds to preach the most vapid sort of stuff which he pleases to call Socialism," and gathers his kindred around him. Of such "insight" and material was the

baker's dozen whom Section Seattle, S. L. P., drove out, and they were well typified by their two leaders. Both were typified by their two leaders. "intellectuals"; both were rolling stones, without visible means of support; the one rolled from California, the other rolled from the Social Democratic Federation of England. They met in Scattle and mutually recognized their affinity. In the language of the pious Spanish saying, God made them and the second boy would be very useful, when Spanish saying, God made them and the opening errands, could be turn his hand Devil joined them. Why they did not join the Kangaroos from the start is a mystery to this day. Of course, every other word they utter is "Revolutionary Socialism." or "Class Struggle." or The "Nebraska Independent," Populist, "Scientific Socialism." But the S. L. P. has not for naught cut its wisdom-tooth. Its membership has not emancipated itself from old-time credulity in words, to to the new-fangled phrases. succumb It sees the conduct of the Ca towards the workingman, and it spuens factorily done, was the spiritual make people stop using the terms they their protestations of love for Labor. have been using, and try his terms. He so, likewise, the membership of the S. says that he has pointed out, time and L. P. is not taken in by asseverations of scientific socialist knowledge, of Revolubecause value is something intangible, tionary Socialism, of devotion to the something theoretic, something that Class Struggle. It looks into conduct, And when it finds that practice does not tally with preaching, it knows whom or what it has to deal with; and sees accordingly.

Brought to the touch-stone of the

Trade Union Question-that test of in sight in the Class Struggle-the expelled members of Section Scattle were found hopolessly, constitutionally, perversely wanting; and the freaks were sent kiting.
Unity of insight is essential to all organization that has a serious mission to



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan UNCLE SAM-Tis getting worse and

worse. More and more men cut of work;

more and more fallures; ever more mis-

ery. I wonder how long the people will

put up with this nuisance of capitalism! BUOTHER JONATHAN-You and all Socialists are callisted in a ridiculous campaign. You want to change the laws of nature. You can't do it. All these evils you complain of are natural.
U. S.—Are they more "natural" than cholern microbes to kill? B. J.-No. U. S.-And yet you were running around wild a few years ago when some cholera ships arrived in port, to get muriatic acid to counteract the natural effect

of the microbe. Again, are these social

ills more "natural" than that lightning

should burn up the house if it strikes? B. J.-No. U. S .- And yet you have invested in lightning rods to counteract the effect of Again, are these social ills more "natural" than those our fathers were afflicted with under King George?

B. J.-No. U. S .- And yet you applaud every Fourth of July the work of our Pathers in abating the "natural" effects of the King George nuisance. Now, please explain why, if all these things were not less "natural" than the social ills new was not ridiculous to enter a campaign ulous for the Socialist to do so against

existing social ills?
B. J.-Well, hem, you see,

U. S .- Yes, I see. I see that you don't know what you are talking about. There disease, pestilence and famine, thunderlooked upon as heavenly visitations, as punishments sent from above, which to submit to was pious, and which to op-

B. J.-People were then very ignorant,

and superstitious.

U. S.—Yes, ignorant and superstitious. As fast as they overcame their ignorance and outgrew their superstition they cared not a ran whence these cells came, but went about guarding against them.

B. J.—Of course, U. S.—Subsequently, we find a period in the history of man when he bowed down reverently before all the afflictions indicted upon him by his kings. The latter he considered the bardained, the former the deeds of God's own Vicar-

B. J.—Yes, but all that is over; people

are no such fools any more.
U. S.-Indeed not! Enlightenment dispelled the notion that such evils were "natural" in the sense of inevitable. The people grabbed their kings by the shick of their pants and chased them down and out of the high places where they had power to make nullances of them-selves, despite all the kings' howlings about such conduct being "unnatural."
How did that come about?

B. J.-Very naturally; people got tired of being ridden.
U. S.-Cali it "getting tired" or anything else you want. The fact is this: Even against visitations from heaven, which we can't prevent, like stories and such, we now take guard dovever "un-tural" they are, and preven with all our might that they kill us. We have gone further and refused to account natural" British tyranny, and set no cown government. Now, do you hand that we will put up with being sucked dry by a capitalist system, plucked and plundered by it, kept in slavery and misprofit by it call it "natural?" Nixy! To be killed by a cholera microbe is "natural. al" enough if you let it got into you; but but it is equally "natural" to kill the cholern microbe and thus prevent the "natural" effect of its activity. to death by a King George is "natural" enough if you allow, him the power; but it is equally "natural" to throw him-overboard and deprive him of the power. So with capitalism-enforced idleness among the workers, low wages, missey, clavery, ruin to the middle classes, all of these are indeed very "natural" so bur as you allow capitalism to have its way; but it is equally "natural" to take the monster by the throat and end his reign of ruin,

Re? See? B. J.'s eyes buige out. U. S.—The trouble with you is one of two things; either fou see still in that stage of moral subjection in which all our ancestors were at some remote time, when they blindly bent to wrong, think-ing it was inflicted to Got;

Or you are in that stage of perverse morality where you derive some benefit from existing wrong, and try to make people think that what you peofit by is

U. S. leaves B. J. standler and sucking his thumb, while he handed valles of whistling the tune of "Sheads, don't bother me.

Big Irrigation Canal.

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 1.- The largest irregation canal in the world will one! to-day and the waters of the Colorado River turned in at the head gates below Yuma.

The count is sixty miles in length and is navigable to small boats, which mill. United upon an essential prinwill be used for carrying freight to as the S. L. P. has proved, and will do. ranches along the route.

CORRESPONDENCE.

in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

They Are "Arrum in Arrum."

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-The New runs a s made of the "Journal" entirely sung in its favor by the Organized Scab-bery of this country. It so happens that there is not a paper that is more inimical to the working class than is this same

The latest bit of praise is from the "Bricklayer and Mason," which, if I remember aright, the DAILY PEOPLE was forced to take across its knee and spank into humble submission. This sheet says: "Union men should rejoice to find one newspaper, and that one of the greatest, that refuses ads. for non-union orkmen; one that also refuses to accep ds, for men to go out of town when it suspected that the purpose of such ads. is to supply the places of striking work-

It is, is it? The "Journal." refuses ads. for scabs, does it? Just about as much as the editor of the "Bricklayer and Mason" would refuse to "leave the state of through the saffron huc of a glass of non-union hops. In the "Journal" for March 15, is an advertisement which

reads as follows:
"Shoes—Wanted, Lasters and lasters on ladies' fine turn shoes; good job, steady work, WICHERT & GARDINER, Schenectady and Atlantic Avenues,

striking against one of the most dastardly crimes against the wrking class that had en perpetrated for some time. The cts of that strike were well known, and yet the "Journal," which "does not print ads. for scabs" did not hesitate to publish it. We have yet to see any apology from the "Journal" for it or any retraction of its statement from the "Brick-layer and Mason." It is probable that Mason" are foul birds of the say BRICKLAYER. New York, March 22.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Have just read the DAILY PEOPLE, that grand mouthpiece of the working class, of March 17, and must say it is truly "the only newspaper fit for a decent work-ingman to read." As for reading matter, with its pure wholesome instruction matter it easily puts to shame the filthy, blatherskit, degenerating "yellow" Jour-nals, with their sensational fabrications of suicides, murders, discoveries that ons of how that brute lackey of cap "spiked - police - club-for-strikers Roosevelt" shot his mountain lion. 1 find more reading matter in eight pages of the DAILY PEOPLE than in forty of the "Journal," or "We slop bucket publications.

was a magnificent contribution to the party's sound, educational literature, a clarifier for recent recruits like myself. It was alone worth the yearly subscription price. More strength to the DAILY PEOPLE. HELOT.

Duluth, Minn., March 20.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-Just one more item for the bewailers of monot-ony and uniformity under the Socialist

Republic.

The conductors of the late Boston and Albany railroad are now discovering that under New York Central government, the adjective uniform is capable of com

Under the Boston and Albany rule, it was simply uniform, always positive, with the first order of the New Central for new spring suits, we find that the comparative dergree has been reached, it is "more uniform!" The The regulations now proclaim white ties, no negligee shirts (although the ther-mometer may register 90 to 100), and hats worn square on the head, neither

over one eye nor over one car.

The conductors of the express trains must be especially careful in regard to their attire, for it is on these trains that the elite travel.

The superlative degree is awaited with interest. A suitable time to proclaim it, would be next June when the anti-imperialist Senator dispenses the hospitality of his roof tree to the un-crowned King of the Phillipine Islands. L

Boston, Mass., March 23.

"Brothers" Celebrate in Lynn

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Last Thursday, the Knights of Labor (or what is left of it) held a grand poverty ball and banquet (it is a cold day when the and banquet (it is a cold day when the fakirs neglect the supper part of the program), in Odd Fellows' Hall. West Lynn.

Lynn.

According to the "News," the thing was a "grand success" (especially the supper). But let me quote from it:

"The celebration included a first class entertainment, followed by a fine banquet, with addresses by Mayor Shepard, ex-Mayor Ramsdell (the notorious), Richard P. Barry, of the State Board of Arbitration, and other prominent leaders in the labor circles of Lynn (God save the mark.).

"At the close of the entertainment, adjournment was made to the banquet

"At the close of the entertainment, adjournment was made to the banquet rooms, where the guests, to the number of about 275 sat down to a sumptuous banquet, served in Caterer Schlehuber's best style. After the cigars were passed, Edwin Snow, of the committee of arrangements, called the assembly to order, and introduced I. Boynter Armstrong chairman of the committee of arrangements, and president of the Cutter's Assembly, as the toastmaster of the evening.

"Mr. Armstrong made a few well chosen remarks. (Are they not always well chosen?), in which he reviewed the history of the Order in brief, and spoke of the prospecous condition of the As-

sembly, and pointed out the fact that the Cutter's Assembly was the strongest organization, financially, in the city, and congratulated the members on the fact that the Order has been at no time in a more flourishing condition than at the present time. (He was too bashful himself, so he hired a little boy to sing his praises and congratulate them upon their having such a beautiful, triented, brainy, noble, corrageous and know-it-all president as Mr. Armstrong).

"He warned his hearers, however, that there are conditions which called for improvement. The watchword of the Organization of the union," They themetaer should be 'Eternal Villigance,' which is said to be the price of liberty."

der should be 'Eternal Viligance,' which is said to be the price of liberty."

After delivering himself of the above "scholarly oration" Mr. Armstrong dropped into his seat and attacked the banquet which told of the all powerful appetite of the laber fakir.

The Mayor responded to the teast, "The City of Lynn." The Honorable's address was devoted to eulogizing himself and dishing up the same old stale

address was devoted to eulogizing him-address was devoted to eulogizing him-self and dishing up the same old stale hash and honeyed words about "Capital and Labor being brothers," after which he dropped into his chair to sleep off his debauch and dream upon his beautiful

theory.

The "State Board of Arbitration" was responded to by Richard P. Barry, the representative of the Board who was present.

representative of the Board was present.

"In regard to the State Board, Mr. Barry claimed that a great deal of good had been accomplished by its efforts; thousands of men and women the should have added children also) have been sent (forced) back to work by its means (I don't doubt it), with the differences between them adjusted (in favor of the capitalist), and strikes averted.

"He closed with an carnest appeal to the workmen to avoid strikes and lockouts whenever possible, and not to resort to them except in the last extremity and after every means of arriving at a peace-

to them except in the last extremity and after every means of arriving at a peaceful solution were exhausted."

The next "thing" on the program was a recitation and song and dance by ex-Mayor Ramsdell, who responded to the toast, "Social Prombems of the Twentieth Century.'

The dear little thing solved the problem "girt there and then, so it is useless for the Socialist Labor Party to attempt to teach the working class to be class-conscious and strike at the ballot box for our emancipation.

conscious and strike at the ballot box for our emancipation.

We are the freest people that ever was. Listen to this beautiful piece of oratory: "In regard to the social changes and industrial revolutions which are likely to casue during the coming hundred years, they are subjects of speculation." "Selfishness is a prominent characteristic (The ex-Mayor is not selfish and he has a spotless character) of human nature. Will it be eliminated before the Twentieth Century closes? If so, the labor he has a spotless character, the nature. Will it be eliminated before the Twentieth Century closes? If so, the labor and social problems (the dear little innocent) will be solved."

The last barker was Horace M. Eaton of the Tobin-Eaton Union. The least said about him the better Dame rumor has circulated a story that "Brother" Carnegie will donate a library to the Cutter's Assembly, providing no Socialist literature is allowed within the building.

Of Carnegie it might be truly said: "When plous frauds and holy shifts Are dispensations and gitts."

F. A. W.

Lynn, Mass., March 21, 1001.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-The situ-To the DAHLY PEOPLE.—The situation among the coal miners is very interesting at present. At the Altoona convention, held a few weeks ago, the only thing accomplished was an agreement with the operators of the central part of the State, to make the check-off system of blackmail obligatory, and this was published far and wide as quite a victory for the crew of infamous buzzards known as Laber Fakirs.

After the operators get through robling the miners by means of rail-fence

bing the miners by means of rail-fence screens, short weights, fines and pluck-me-stores, then, if there is anything left,

weaker. Report has it that Morgan has passed the word to ignore fakirdom, from Mitchell clean down to Grandy and Belingham. This has rendered the fakirs desperate, because it means no dues, either voluntary or by blackmail. Now, dues is all that stands between the fakir and a job of work, and for a fakir like Bolan or Warner to have to go to work is a prospect that would melt a heart of stone. So the fakirs are calling conventions, and conventions, and conventions, and conventions, and conventions, and saking for conferences with the operators by the gross. But the operators are fast finding out that they no longer need the services of the fakirs, their "Labor Lieutenants," as Hanna puts it, and so the operators do not respond to the calls for conferences worth a to the calls for conferences worth a

newspapers report, and ignores the fakirs, and the fakirs make good their bluffs about a strike, then I presume a strike we will have, with the same dismal program of windy lying speeches, false promises, false hopes, lost time, suffering and want principally. promises, false hopes, lost time, saffering and want, principally among the women and children; disorder and riots, murderous deputy-devils; the militia ordered out; the usual murders of the workers; and all ending up in defeat, litter and complete. AND ALL FOR WHAT? All to sustain a lot of brutal fallirs in a scheme of cowardly brutal blackmail; just that and nothing short of it.

There are some who think that the Morgan trust may continue to use their Labor Lieutenants' in this threatened strike to help crush out the small operators. It cannot take this view of it, because the fakirs have not enough of power to crush anybody. And at any rate Morgan can do that without the aid of the fakirs. The scant pay of the

miner is between the devil and the deep sea, and the operator figures out that it might just as well go into the deep seathe plack-me-store, on the principle that the tail goes with the hide.

Some of the fakirs suggested that they would make a canvass of the mines and enroll the names of all miners who were agreed to the check-off. All others to be exempt. Now, when we consider the well-known fact that there are at least two namers for every job, then we can see in a moment what this infamous scheme would result in. If this scheme was carried out, and the fakirs obtained "recognition of the union," then we would forthwith have two lists of names, One list to be blacklisted,—and infamous black dirty list to be blackmailed and another list to be blacklisted,—and infamous black dirty

work it would be either way.

Oh, fakir well did we christen the
BUZZARD.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 21.

thussion and the Workingmen, was his subject." In clear language he showed to his hearers that the ton-leney of our social conditions is inevitably to lead either to the complete submission of the working class to total deg nemtion or the establishment of the Socialist Republic. He proved to them conclusively how the development of capitalism, if the workers tailed in time to think for themselves and act in their own laterest as a class, would eventually force them, through unbearable suffering and misery. were not infrequently instigated and uti-lized by the capitalists themselves through their so-called Labor Licaten-ants to further the interests of capital-

After his lecture which lasted an hour and a half and which was often interrupted by applause, a question put to him about the Social Democracy gave bim the opportunity to show what that organization was and that it filled a hag felt want of the capitalist class, i.e., an attempt to check the growth of the lighting, uncompromising "latcherant" S.L.P.

The meeting was a decided success and will not fail to bear its fruits

Comrades of Allentown and Faston

and will not fail to bear its fruits
Comrades of Allentown and Easton
were present and the Socialist March
was sung at the end of the meeting.
Comrade Forker had to leave early, but
sood number of comrades and frieds Comrade Forter had to leave ear cood number of comrades and lyed for hours entertaining ther

... ith discussion and songs. Allentown, Pa., March 25.

Capita'ist and Fakirs are Brothers.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-That our the first alor Lacetranian, "as Hama pure, the proposed of the properties of the proposed of the properties of the prope pure and simple union, and the inunte crookedness of the Labor Lieutenants of crookedness of the Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class who run these labor shares—called, for the sake of catching the gallible amongst the workers, "Labor Unions"—I have caught two straws which the wind blew my way, and which are of some value—I think so, at least. Shortly after the strike started, L. A. 292 placed a warning notice in the local press, asking all shoe-workers to keep away from Wichert & Gardiner's until the trouble was settled: I learned later that some one representing the firm was in this city looking for scabs. Later I met one of the officials of the local "Independent" Union and asked him about it. He told me that he knew all about It. that it was the superintendant of

of the capitalist class for the enslave-ment of the working class. Put the strikers onto these crooks. They are worse than scales. You may make this

worse than scabs. You may make this letter as public as you please.

MICHAEL T. BERRY.

Haverhill, Mass., March 24.

To the DAILY PEOPLE - Section Milwankee celebrated the thirtieth an-Socialist Liedertafel rendered some selec tions which were well received and the ene-act sketch entitled "True to the Flag," was an eye opener for some of those who say "Look out for yourself, what do you want to bother about your

a grand success. Arrangements are now under way for the May Day celebration.

Now, see what a contrast the "Entertainment and Ball," given by the Social Democratic Party was. Stars and Stripes intermingled with green bunting greated the visitor but the Panaga of the fing, was not to be seen. And the prospeech at all, and at the bottom was the following.

"Do not forget to read the Social Democratic column in the Milwaukee "Janual," every Wednesday, edited by Comrade Frederic Heath.
"Read the Social Democratic Column

in the Milwauhee Daily "News," every

from Marx are PHRASES.-Chairman

of the N. E. C., S. D. P. Social Democrats advertise expitalist peners. Let us see what the Milwaukee "Journal" is and who owns it. It is the class struggle is to be expounded it must be done by the organization which throw it speks to bring about for the that organization is the Socialist Labor and the economic wing is the

S. T. & L. A. A MEMBER OF THE SECTION. Wilwaukce, Wisi, March 26.

To the DAILY PEOPLE -A breath of fresh air blow through the Work-men's Sick and Death Benefit fund on

day. It happened this way:

At the previous meeting of the Branch,
a committee of the Labor Lyceum Asknown or appreciated. Accordingly, motion went through without opposition

The fun started at the following meet-

"O Kangaroo, O Kangaroo
We didn't do a thing to you."
ON DECK.

Brooklyn, March 27.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-Through a letter received from a comrade, I learn that the "Rev. Comrade," Chas. H. Vail, has recently paid a visit to Cincinnati, in the interest of the Kangaroo comby asking why the S. D. P. did not expel Carey for voting for an armory appropriber of Section Haverhill, S. L. P.: it was a mistake, but Berry was as much to blame as Carey."

To which yours truly would reply for the benefit of the coura les in general, and of Cincinnati in particular, as fol-

printion on May 5th, 1808. He left the S. L. P. Pebruary 14th, 1808, and immediately joined the now defunct Social Democracy Colonization Movement of "America and Patagonia" fame, since he left the S. L. P., I have never held a conversation with him, long, short, or otherwise, and further Mr. Carey, stated in Salem, Mass., a few evenings since, that he voted for that appropriation, to give

The question non arises, Who lies, the "Rev. Comrade," or the "Tearful armory builder." As a matter, roo lies, viciously lies, and he knew it.

for the front. Carey knew of the jings and the ribs of the party were staved in by feeling which was being wrought up to a white heat, by the "yellows," big and little. He sought to build upon this, and on its strength hand in a soft map, which he did, and I have the statement of a he did, and I have the statement of a man who was then the Recording Secremory appropriation to the attention of that body, and by a vote of that branch was instructed to vote for the \$15,000 appropriation.

I would not take the time or trouble to reply to this or any other statement which this or any other Kangaroo might make were it not that a decent regard for the feelings of the honest men in that audience, who heard that statement. "Rev. Comrade," who made it as a wilhis present company stands as a living of feather flock together"

MICHAEL T. BERRY.
12 Arch ave., Haverhill, Mass., March

To the DAHLY PEOPLE-I am in debted to the "Buzz-Saw of the Fight-ing S. L. P." to the amount of \$10, and probably mere. But at the present I am busted and cannot cancel my debt. How it is that I owe the DAHAY PEOPLE this sum came about this way: About a year ago I invested in a debenture company. I had \$20 paid in when one day I read in the DAILY PEOPLE that all the debenture companies in the United States got orders from Washington to I rend other dailies too, but did not see PEOPLE I immediately looked for a good Republican, and asked him what he would give me. He offered \$10: I took him un. I lost \$10 on the deal. He took

went home, a wiser man, we shall hope, the Social Democratic vote, the bulk of its Biles in the Movement, from the following of that vote was merely a protest vote systallized; the bulk of that vote was merely a protest vote sgainst the S. L. P.; to gather that protest vote, the S. L. P. had to be in existence to be voted against; had the S. L. P. merged out of existence, that protest vote would have flown to its kindred capitalistic parties. Of the two totals there would have been left but a sorry number, a cal-

M. McD., CLEVELAND, O.prevent a Socialist from taking bribes? Why, his Socialism A Socialist knows that his vote can make him an equal share-holder bination, of which he is a party. I learn that the "intolerant," "marroy minded, S. I. P. members, of Section Clacinnati, set the "Buzz Saw" at work by asking the "Rev. Comrade" this question: "Are armories a benefit to the working class?" to which a negative answer was given.

steadiness and firmuess. Last question next week.

"ANNIOUS," NEW YORK.—Andrew Carnegies donated \$1,000 to the Brooklyn Labor Lycener Association. The Association called a special meeting to decides upon whether the donation should be accepted the "intolernat Socialisis" having raised a stormy protest against the name of labor being used in berging and accepting donations from capitalists. The Association decided to accept the money. Reports of the Association decided to accept the money. Reports of the Association decided to accept the money applied to these columns and in other papers. Carnegie, however, was not the only capitalist before whom that Kangaroo Ass'n Gragged the arms of Labor in the mire. It also applied to and received moneys from the positions Coler, from Coolie Heavat of the "Stormal," from Ridder of the "Staats Zeitung," etc. Zeitung," etc.

sage in Mr. II. N. Cassons boo. "fiel Light," to vit, "a small radical political party can never accomplish much, because if it grows larger it inevitably splits asun-

R. L., CHESTER, PA.—The first dodge

d. Its use raine, being t

trouble in Russin. This would case the strain on the British in China.

S. L., SAN JOSE, CAL-Don't bother rhout Wilshire. Let his inordinate vacuty and cypicism have full rose. He will have himself fast enough. Incressing though he

II. B. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—Really Social Democrats are making so need ross and believe the S. L. P. to be Well, if you really wish to believe the think so take our advice and band it to your friends, all along the line. O vice is that you more rate your in it sounds, not like the language of who feel themselves victorious, but a ple who realize that they are wallers.

gold as a "mergae" in which to find the records of the fees.

"KANGAROO." NEW YORK .-- Got out

W. H. M., DALLAS, TEX-All Re pa-

J. A. J., NEW YORK-Just now the mar to lack notality, it is not foresten, however. Shall mady you in advance when it is to be published.

Nine Chapters

"Capital."

CAPITAL.

Karl Marx's

The "First Nine Chapters From Marx's Capital" contain the funamental principles on which he builds his entire book, and on which the modern fluidatist Movement is founded. It consists of three parts, the general heads of which

are as fellows: PART L-Commodities and Morey. PART II.-The Transformation of

Money Into Capital. PART III.—The Production of Abso-lute Surplus Value.

Paper. 212 pages. 30 cents.

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

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANN. 2 to 6 New Rende Street,

New York, N. Y.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA —F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's liter-

ary agency.)
NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party
announcements can go in that are not in
this office y Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held on March 29th, at Daily People Building, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York, with Adolph

Communications: From L. Wize, ters. National Secretary instructed to inform said Section that it must adhere to constitution of the party.
In the published minutes of March

Matthews, Ind. JULIUS HAMMER, Recording Sec'y.

May Day Conference.

the DAILY PEOPLE Building on Saturday evening, March 30th for the purpose of attending to the necessary arrangements to celebrate the Internationfrom 38 organizations. F. A. Olpp was elected chairman and H. E. Berger sec-

retary.

The Organizer of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, was given the floor and brought forth the recommendation of the General Committee to cele-brate the event by holding a monster mass meeting in Cooper Union on Wed-nesday evening, May 1st, instead of the

The recommendation was unanimous-

lected in Minneapolis during March for the organization fund:

Anton Anderson, 50c.; J. W. Johnson, 50c.; V. Erlandson, 50c.; W. B. Hammond, 25c.; L. A. Ferrin, 25c.; Thos. Russell, 25c.; C. E. Raberge, 25c.; W.F. McFall, 50c.; Peter Farrell, 25c.; N.J. Hansen, 50c.; M. Hausen, 25c.; John Norby, 50c.; J. F. Kitching, 25c.; M. O. Brain, 25c.; W. H. Brown, 25c.; A. Christopherson, 25c.; Fred Bergstrom, 25c.; J. B. Hanson, 25c.; G. Johnson, \$1; E. Olsson, 25c.; Peter Onserm, 50c.; A. E. Olson, 25c.; Peter Onserm, 50c.; A. W. Miller, 25c. Total, \$8.50, which is this day forwarded to the State Secretary. W. B. HAMMOND.

Erie Pa., Attention.

requested to be presnt at same as no excuse can be accepted and some important business will be transacted. All readers of this paper are also invited to attend the meetings of the section, and thereby get in close rrouch with each other. Come one and all and without fail.

F. SPITTEL, Secretary.

You are respectfully invited to attend the fecture course on "Economics," giv-en under the auspices of Wilmerding Branch, S. L. P., Bank Hall, Wilmer-ding, commencing Sunday, March 24, at 3 o'clock p. m. Lectures: Sunday, April 28.—J. R. Root.

Improvement Fund,

IN RHODE ISLAND.

The Work Cut Out.

hope to soon have the Organizer in the

field. That a great amount of good can

On Easter Monday evening, April 8

Subject: "How the Other Half Work

and Live." The lecture will take place

On May Day night the State Committee

intend to have a fitting observance of the

international Labor Day, which is so

generally celebrated by our comrades in

other countries. We have invited Com-

rade C .H. Corregan, of Syracuse, N. Y.,

to address the audience on that occasion.

and expect our friends to have an en-joyable day. Refrsehments will be serve to all who attend.

On Sunday, June 16, occurs the annual excursion to Newport and a sail around

Naragansett Bay. As in former years we no doubt, will have a large party

aboard the Bay Queen, and all will enjoy the day as they always do with the S: L. P. The proceeds will be pead

S: I. P. The proceeds will be used to propogate the magnificent principles of Socialism, and establishing the Co-operative Commonwealth, in which the

outraged working class shall obtain pos-

session of their own, and in which there

shall be no more struggle for existence

and in which involuntary want and the

fear of want shall be no more known. THOS. F. HERRICK,

For R. I. S. C.

ganization

93 Burnside Street,

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund

The rule of stupid despotism, that has

of late years prevailed in the conduct

of the affairs of the above society, has

prompted a number of its members to

come together and place in the field a

cers that is to come off in the April meet-

ings of the various branches of the or-

The conduct of the administration can

best be designated by saying that it has

been Kangarooism gone stark mad. The

utter disregard on the part of the Stahl

ring that controls the organization at

present for even the most fundamental

principles of organization at present for

even the most fundamental principles

of organization and of common decency.

an attitude in keeping with the very lines upon which that organization was

originally founded, has made it impera-tive that an effort be made to oust the

brazen usurpers. For this purpose, we have this ticket in the field and urge

that an energetic campaign be inaugurated to rid the society of the autocrat-

ic clique that now runs it and will event

ually run it into the ground if not check-

ed in time.

Every step that has been taken, every

amendment to the constitution, the jug-glery that has been carried on with the

incorporation of the society, the expul-sion of members and of branches because

they were members of and sympathized

minister the affairs of the society in ac-

UTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sauter of Branch 152 (Tompkins Square)

New York City.

For Treasurer-Karl Zimmerman, of Branch 9 of Hoboken, N. J.

For Recording Secretary-Henry F. Schreck of Branch 9. Hoboken, N. J.

For TRUSTEES-Andrew Bahnsen of

Branch 91 (Manhattan), Nw York City

John B. Gross, of Branch 9, Hoboken, N. J.; Ernst Leske of Branch 92, South Newark, N. J.; Fred A. Lohr of Branch

14 (Greenpoint), Brooklyn, N. Y.; Louis P. Weber of Branch 75 (Bushwick),

Brooklyn, N. Y. For CONTROL COMMITTEE-Chris-

tian Bahnsen of Br. 91 (Manhattan), New York City; Fritz Brauckmann of Branch

Wiesthon of Heights, N. J. THE COMMITTEE.

Section Haverhill S. L. P. Fund.

cord with its declared principles.

with the Socialist Labor Party.

Providence, R.I.

Hall, Olneyville.

The meeting will be held in Textile

in K. of P. Hall, Elmwood avenue.

Owing to the death of Christopher L. second and fourth Mondays of each Magee, a new State Senator is to be month. At the last meeting, March 25, elected on the sixteenth of April from we received word from Massachusetts the Forty-third district. Comrade John F. Taylor has been nominated by the Socialist Labor Party, and the Agita-State Committee that they have \$40 for the National Organizer Fund, and hope tion Committee has arranged the followto obtain more soon. Section Providence some time ago voted \$2 per week and the State Committee recently voted speak at as many meetings as possi \$3 per week for the same object, anw we

the speakers are to give way to him when he arrives at the place of meeting.

chairmen should not forget to make a special appeal for subscribers to the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

April 6th.

Adams and H. A. J. Brown-Brady Eberle and Morgan - Fifth and Old

and Penn avenue.

McConnell and Tesson-Thirty-fourth

Forbes streets.

Center streets.

April 9th. Schulberg and Saghter - Fourteenth

Eberle and Morgan-Brady and Forbes

Webster avenues.

April 12th.

McConnell and Tesson — Lawn and

April 13th:

Lawry and Hepting — Brady and Forbes streets.
Schulberg and Sachter-Fifth and Old

McConnell and Tesson - Fifth and Pride streets. . Adams and H. A. J. Brown — Four-

Butler streets, H. A. Goff, Sr., and Cowan-Wylie

McConnell and Tesson-Franklin and Logan streets. Lawry and Hepting-Washington and

Webster avenues.

Adams and H. A. J. Brown-Dinwiddie

AGITATION COMMITTEE.

Carpenters & Joiners, L. A. 207, S. T. & I. A., Detroit, Mich.

President-Herman Richter.

Vice-President-William Bartig. Recording Secretary - Joseph Hans Financial Secretary-Wm. Schmidt.

. Beauregard.
Treasurer—Adolph Pohl.
Librarian—Adolph Pohl. Trustees-Fred Pehrs, Martin Thoms,

entangling the society in a veritable net of lawsuits out of which it can be extricated only at tremendous cost, all this mad headlong career of the administra-tion had but one purpose—to fasten its rule upon the society forever.

An end must be made of this, if the organization is to be preserved and the perpetrators of all these misdeeds and elect in their places men who will ad-THE TICKET: NATIONAL EXEC-For Chairman — Henry Schmidt, of Branch 9, Hotoken, N. J. For Financial Secretary — Joseph H.

Westminster street, Olneyville Square, at 3 p. m. on Sunday, April 14. different branches in the Section. Members are urgently requested to attend. Per order General Committee, Section

Providence.
P. F. O'CONNOR, Secretary.

Unger-Gleiforst-Cook Defense Fund.

A. Morhart of Branch 105 (Greenville), Jersey City, N. J.; Charles Schrafft of Branch 105 (Greenville), Jersey City, N.	Pleasure Club, Branch 101, Chicago, Ill	
	J.; Harry H. Weiss of Branch 14 (Greenpoint), Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hugo Wuesthoff of Branch 2, Jersey City Heights N. I.	

Previously acknowledged \$32.85 Grand Total......\$42.35

10th & 14th A, D., Manhatian.

Previously acknowledged \$28.80 Gustav Weikert, Cleveland, Obio. 1.00 Br. Elizabeth, Sec. Union Co., N.J. 1.00 Total up to date \$30.89 Comrade Alvan S, Brown of Brook-lyn, will speak on "Modern Socialism" at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, MEWS FROM M

THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news from the Field of Labor dur ing the week ending Saturday, March 30th was mainly taken up with strikes. There was quite a number of new strikes of threatened strikes, of continued strikes and of ended strikes. In addition to the strike there were wage reduc-tions, shut downs, and other matters of

proletarian interests.

In the matter of new strikes, many superficial observers had been led, dur-ing the past few weeks, to believe that the Anthracite miners' strike would lead the list for the week. But such is not the case. Despite the vehement blustering about striking in case the operat ors refused to meet them in conference, the miners have ignominously backed down, under the leadership of President Mitchell, though no conference has taken place and their union has failed to receive the recognition for which it clamored. The air is full of promises of what the operators, as represented by J. Pier-pont Morgan will do within a year, after the union has demonstrated its ability to control its members and prevent them from striking so frequently—that is, produce evidence of its usefulness to the operators-but even these promises appear to be without foundation. In fact looks as if J. Pierpont Morgan had administered a knock out blow to the miners. President Mitchell's and Father Phillip's indefinite and beautiful phrases

to the contrary notwithstanding.

J. Pierpont Morgan has no use for the fakirs any longer. With the vast plan of concentration that he has now under way in which he will close useless mines, and discharge useless miners and railroad employes, and introduce labor displac-ing mine machinery, he will have command of a surplus of labor that will compel submission from any class-uncon-scious body. The new strikes that actually did occur, took place without any bluster and with considerable determination to win.

. The most important one was that of the Porto Rieans who had been induced by the flowery descriptions of the agents of the sugar plantation capitalists to go to Hawaii. Those employed on the Ok-ala Plantation, Honolula, struck against the harsh treatment of the overseer; and for the payment of wages overdue. The DAILY PEOPLE has quite frequently pointed out that Hawaiian emigration is mainly induced for the purpose of creating a surplus of labor in that country. and by means of it, compelling the Jap-anese plantation workers to submit to a lower scale of wages than that which they have been able to maintain by various strike during the past years. It pointed out that emigrants bound for the plantations of that country were bound, therefore, for slavery, It also showed the fallacy in this connection of combatting immigration, as it was a by the capitalist class for capitalist interests. All this the strike proves to be correct in every particular.

In Honolulu, 45 machinists struck for

recognition of the union of the I. A. M. the non-employment of non-union men and the eight hour day. In Jersey City, 300 girls employed in the plug department of the Lorillard Tobacco Factory (the Tobacco Trust), struck against a re duction of wages amounting to 30 per cent. In Norwalk, Conn., the weavers employed in the New York Woolen Mills, struck for an advance on the price list paid there. This price list is said to be the lowest in the country, the wages it enabled the weavers to carn averaging about \$6 a week for men and women, as

shown by their pay envelopes.

In Oswego, N. Y., a strike for shorter hours occurred in the local plant of the American Wool So, (the Wool Trust). 350 woodworkers struck in St. Louis to enforce a new wage schedule. Forty boys in the New Brunswick (N. J.), Hos iery plant struck against the promotion of a new boy over the heads of the older ones. In Ansonia, Conn., the members of Molders' Union, No. 71, went on strike because a intolerable and presumptuous foreman insisted on being addressed with the prefix "Mr." to his name. steamfitting for union employers. Finally there was a strike of Tampa, Florida eigarmakers for an advance of wages and the employment of cheroot-makers at cigar making. The threatened strikes were fewer in number. They included the motormen and conductors on the Monongahela street railway, which ended in a backdown. This "strike" was conducted by Pittsburgh labor fakirs, whom

Section Providence, R. I.

A special meeting of Section Providence will be held in Textile Hall. 1955

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A special meeting of Section Providence will be held in Textile Hall. 1955 wages of January 1st; the Ohio longshoremen for an increase of wages: 25, 000 inmers in the Irwin district, Pittsburg, where the operators posted notices granted the wages of the past for the ensuing year and refusing to meet the miners in conference. A building trade strike on May 1st, for an eight hour day in New Orleans; and a strike on the office building corner of William and Wall street, New York City.

Wall street, New York City.

Of continued strikes, the one inagurated the preceeding week at W. R. Vanderbilt's "Idle Houp," Sayville, L. I., still prevails, as the Paterson and Scranton silk strikes.

In the case of the latter, a settlement

was offered by Superintendent Davis of Sagonit Mills, in the shape of an eight to twelve per cent increase, which was rejected by the strikers who determined to remain. The notorious "Mother" Jones, however advised the strikes, 3,500 in number, to return to work, saying the strike was lost in contradiction to her strike speeches, despite the action of the strikers to remain out until victorious. The Marine Engineers of the lakes, will be forced into a settlement of their strike by the vessel owners, who will have their

lished in the strike of the Mississippi

••••••• pilots in 1893. In that strike the solicitor general of United States declared the action of the pilots a conspiracy in restraint of commerce and revoked their

> cent imposed on the 600 weavers of the Lonsdale Mills, R. L. is the most notice with the sixty day shut downs of the textile mills at Fail River, Mass., it shows the lad conditions existing under prosperity in one of the foremost industries in the country. In fact the re-view of the week demonstrates beyond doubt, that the reseate pictures of prosperity depicted by the capitalists of this country are more imaginative than real. Instead of increased wages and steady work, we are presented with decreased wages, strikes, wage reductions and shut

Account, November, 1960.

3	mittee\$5.00
N	Sheet Metal Workers' Al-
	liance 3.00
	Literature Fund 5.00
	Cigars per comrade Boyce,, 6,00
	Section Toronto15.50
1777	" Hamilton13.00
	* Winnipeg 6.00
2	" Vancouver 2.50
į	
	Part proceeds of Assembly 6.00
	David Ross
23.33.33	G, Boyce10.75
	W. Forbes 7.75
	F. J. Darch20.75
	Henry B. Ashplant, in-
2777	cluding friends from Mon-
3	treal, Woodstock, Fred-
22445	ericton, N. B., etc 32.00
	F. Radway 5.00
	J. Royle 5.00
	R. Ingram 5.00
	It. Roadhouse 5.00
	W. W. Smith 5.50 Ed. Westland 5.00
	Fed. Westland 5,00 Fred. Haselgrove 4,75
	J. Courtenay 3,50
	O. Haselgrove 4.25
	R. Snyder 3.25
	Z. Pickworth 3.00
	Wm. Tucker 4.00
	J. Smith
	E. Rogers 2.75
	G. Auderson 1.00
	J. Trick 1.00
	F. Appleton 1.00
	J. Richards 1.00
	W. Hayes 1.00
	A. Burgess 1.00 H. Maul 1.00
	W A Nivon 1 00
	F. Towton 1.25 C. Corbin
	C. Corbin
	W. Harrison
	G. Brandley
	W Oldridge 95

Total collected.....

HENRY B. ASHPEANT,

S. L. P. Headquarters, 2561/2 Dundas street, London, Ont, ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Rent of Hall 37.50 Contributions to liquidate Dues of members..... 57.25

\$170.85

DISBURSEMENTS. Rent of Hall......\$50.00 City Gas Company..... 5.80 'uel

 Janitor
 18.00

 Stationery
 2.20

 Auer Light Company
 10.00

 Com. F. J. Darch on account 5.00 Contributions to Dominion Campaign 5.00 Repairs to Headquarters 1.50

P. Treasurer. Section London, S. L. P.

Balton's Hinerary in New Jersey.

Jersey City, April 3. Jersey City Heights, April 4. Union Hill, April 5, Weehnwken, April 6. Hoboken, April 7. Bloomfield, April S. Newark (Down Neck), April 9, Newark (Headquarters), April 10. Orange, April 11. Paterson, April 13 and 14. Passaic, April 15, Carlstadt, April 16, Fort Lee, April 17, Perth Amboy, April 18, Rahway, April 19, Elizaberhport, April 20, Elizabeth, April 21, Plainfield, April 22, Bound Brook, April 23, Somerville, April 24, Camden, April 25. Gloucester, April 26.

Section	Yohoghang, Pp	6.49
	Fall River, Mass.,	1.10
4.	Portelester, N. Y.,	1.10
44	Syracuse, N. Y.,	2.00
	New Britain, Conn.,	2.10

MEWS FROM M THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

The news from the Field of Capital during the week ending March 30, was full of the usual pregnant lessons of the trend of capitalism toward concentration During the week the English and place for both. Scottish iron and steel masters were compelled to reduce the wages of their employees seven and one-half and ten per cent respectively, as the selling price or the price determined by competition with American steel and iron, especially HEADQUARTERS S.L.P.LONDON, ONT that of the United States Steel Corporation (the billion dollar steel trust) made such reductions imperative. This was

done per agreement between the manu-

facturers of England and Scotland.

There can be no doubt, judging from the present agitation in Great Britain, that this competition will drive these same manufacturers into closer relations than those involved in agreements or pools. It will eventually drive them into concentration that they can successfully retaliate. The necessity of such a course already seems very clear to the phlegmatic, yet highly capitalistic iron and steel manufacturers of Germany, who, next to Great Britain feel the enchroachments of American capitalism most. Certain of these capitalists, headed by Herr Schneider, are organizing a steel trust comprising the Cresuot Company, the Elba Blast Furnace Company and the Terni Steel Works, all companies of vast capitalization and ramification, It will not be long before the Englishman and the Scotchman will have to proceed likewise or go by the board entirely.

Sunday afternoon, April 1. at 3 p. m., Thomas Donahue, of Providence. Sunday afternoon, April 21, at 3 p. m.,

is thus forcing concentration abroad it is going on its way of concentrating at home. A few weeks ago attention was called to the consolidation of the Tennes-Company and other Southern interests, capitalized at \$93,000,000 millions of dollars. The news of the week informs us that the Billion Dollar Steel Trust is now negotiating for this vast consolidation, and will likely absorb it. The Trust has also purchased during the week a sixth interest in the Oliver Mining Company and the Pittsburgh Steamship Company, through J. P. Morgan & Com-

Next to the concentration thus being oursued by the Steel Trust, that of the 'creal combinations created the most interest. These combinations consist of the Great Western Cereal Company and the American Cereal Trust The former was organized to combat the latter. It s proposed to capitalize the former combination at \$3,,000,000 and absorb ten of the largest independent mills outside of the American Cereal Company, after which both companies will consolidate with a capital of \$40,000,000. The amusing feature of this transformation is the fact that the Great Western was launched as a "buster' of the trust. That is should have turned out to be only 'feeder" a strengthener, of the trust, as other rival companies to other trusts have been before it, the unsophisticated never dreamt was possible.

Yet such are the mysterious ways of capitalism that make for concentration. During the week many large combinations have been proposed in various other industries. Plans are affoat to consolidate the marble mines of Vermont

Marble Company.

A new combine of twenty-four of the leading blast furnaces in the valleys about Pittsburgh, Pa., with a capital of \$27,000 company. \$25,000,000 is under way. The deal also involves ore property and coke works; and while confined solely to pig-iron producers now, the ultimate plan is to build a gigantic steel plant near the center of supply. An attempt is being made to consolidate the stock yards interests of Sioux City with a capital of \$5,000,00°. The principal glue manufacturers of the country were again discussing a proposed consolidation, with a good prospect of success. The Lehigh Valley Coal Co. is negotiating for the Connell colleries in the Scranton district. The much talked of consolidation of all the express com-panies which have railroad companies was reported. It was said that negotiations were under way, and that the low price offered Senator Platt, for his stock in the Adams Express company, was the only stumbling block to the perfection of the scheme. The companies involved are the American, the United States, the Adams and the Southern. Negotiations are also under way looking to the consolidation of the turpentine interests of Georgia and Florida, including naval stores dealers. It was announced that a combination of box board manfacturers may be effected in New York City. It will represent 55 per cent of the total board tonnage of the country; and be organized into one large compny, with a capital of about \$15,000,000. From Pittsburg, Pa.,

came the news that options are being taken on all the large lamp factories

throughout the country, in the interest of a consolidation of not less than five millions capital. Many traction compan-ies actually consolidated during the week

as did a number of power and light com-panies. The railroads continued the work of consolidation begun with the opening century. The Chicago and Eas

to acquire the Rio Grande Western, The Wheeling and Lake Eric Railroad leased

nates of the country, along with other capitalists, are interested in Mexico. Many rumors are rife regarding the con-solidation of the railroads of that country with this, but they lack absolute verification as yet. No doubt "our manifest destiny" will yet drive "us" into that country, as it did once before, only then 'we" called it "the interests of the slave holding classes of the South." day, the consolidations referred to will

by the Section.

The agitation committee has arranged for this series of lectures to be

ist Parties." Subject:

Leitation Committee.

Fall River Lecture Course.

be given under the auspices Local Alliance 262 textile Liu Columbian Hall, Columbian Building, 318 South Main Street, on the following dates: Sunday afternoon, March 31, at 3 p. m., Sam Fassel, of Providence, R.

Sunday afternoon, April 7, at 3 p. m.,

James McGuigan, of Providence. This series of lectures is given in the interest of the working class. All workingmen should attend. The subjects will

May Day Edition of "Il Proletario. "Il Proletario," the Party's official organ in the Italian language, will issue

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be directed.

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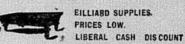
Comrades, do your best to infroduce it among your German friends and acquaint-ances.

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

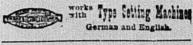
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TYPEWRITING.

Klein in the chair.

be accomplished by a National Organizer Katz and Fiebiger absent and excused. we all believe. Receipts for week ending March 23d, Branch 4, S. L. P., is to have a stere-108.70; expenditures, \$72.81. opticon lecture given by Comrade Kroll,

Brooklyn, N. Y., in reference to raising his suspension. Referred to Section New York, and L. Wize informed that he can take regular course of appeal. From National Organizer, J. R. Pepin, in reference to agitation and other matters. National Secretary instructed to communicate with Illinois State Committee. From West Haven, Conn., a resolution amending the constitution of the party. National Secretary instructed to call said Section's attention to Art. V., Sect. 7, H, governing constitu-tional amendments. From Sections Du-picnic at Smith's Farm, near Thornton, luth and Henning. Minn., reporting local sctivity and conditions. From Cleveland. Ohio, in reference to Workmans' Sick and Death Benefit Fund. From Chicago, Il:., a resolution in reference to agita-tion circuit matter. From Cincinnati, Ohio, relative to local conditions. From San Francisco, Cal., enclosing a copy of a communication sent to California State Committee, in reference to admisreintive to local conditions. From sion of applicants for membership and appeals from expulsion and other mat-

22d the following omission occurred: Charter granted for new Section at

A meeting of the conference was held at al Labor Day. The conference was well attended there being delegates present ticket for the election of National Offi-

parade on account of the tunnel work in the streets and Union Square

ly concurred in after which a committee of three was elected composed of J. their relentless persecution of all mem-kelly, H. Ehrenpreis and H. E. Berger, bers and branches that dared to maintain to act in conjunction with the organizer to make all necessary arrangements. It was decided to ask every organization to contribute towards defraying the expense the amounts to be decided on by the organizations participating. The meeting adjourned to Sunday, April 14 at 2 p.

m., and all organizations not yet represented areherewith urged to send delegates. All contributions should be on hand at the next meeting. H. E. BERGER, Secretary. The following amounts have been col-

P. Lindbom, 25c. !John Kausal, 25c.;

Section Eric will hold its regular business meeting Friday evening, April 5 at Nickel Plate Hall, corner 20th and Peach streets. Every member of the section is requested to be presnt at same as no

Wilmerding, Pa.

The State Committee meets on the

The Militant S. L. P. Up and Doing- To Fill Vacancy in 43rd State Senatorial

PITTSBURG PA., ELECTION.

District.

The candidate, John F. Taylor, is to

The chairmen are requested to have books and leaflets at each meeting. The

Lawry and Hepting-Fifth avenue and Pride street.
Root and Desmond-Fourteenth street

and Butler streets.
Schulberg and Sachter-Wylie and Fulton streets.
Remmel, Gilchrist and Goff, Jr.-Thirty-third and Herron streets.
H. A. Goff, Sr., and Cowan-Lawn and

Eberle and Morgan - Twenty-fourth street and Penn avenue. Schulberg and Sachter-Dinwiddie and

street and Penn avenue. April 10th.

Brown, Schulberg and Sachter-Thirtyfourth and Butler streets. April 11th.

Eberle and Morgan-Washington and

Forbes streets.
Schulberg and Sachter-Franklin and Logan streets.

teenth street and Penn avenue.
Root and Desmond-Thirty-fourth and

avenue and Fulton street.

Eberle and Morgan - Thirty-third and Herron strects, April 15th.

Adams and T. A. a. Brown-Distributions and Center streets.

Schulberg and Sachter-Twenty-fourth street and Penn avenue.

Comrades that are not booked to speak can make themselves useful by attending the meetings.

L. A. 207; Carpenters and Joiners, elected the following officers for the next

Assistant Financial Secretary-Frank

lected by T. A. Hickey 2.00 Rhode Island State Committee, account lists 1.38 Total 9.23 Previously acknowledged . . . 1461.50

Order of business. General Party matters, also the reorganization of the

Of wage reductions of the twelve pe When taken into consideration

Statement of Cash Received on Campaign

By deposit demanded by Returning Officer..... Campaign Treasurer.

Section London, March 1, 1901, RECEIPTS.

Overdrawn.... .57 171.42

Sundries 2.19 171.42

Rubach Fon l.

tern Illinois secured control of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad. The Detroit and Lime Railroad consolidated with the Ohio Southern. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company absorbed the Wheeler Transportation line; while the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad voted to smaller systems. The railroad mag-

2-6 New Reade street, N.Y.

PITTSBURG, PA., ATTENTION!

Schedule of Agitation Meetings Arranged

delivered at our hendquarters, 431 Smithield street, Pittsburg, Pa.: Sunday, March 31.—Wm. J. Eberle, Subject: "The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance."

Sunday, April 7.—Geo, A. Brown, Subject: "Methods and Tactics." Sunday, April 14.—H. A. Goff Sc., Subject: "The Corruptica of the Capitals ist Parties."

Sundey, April 21.— John F. Taylor, Subject: "The Schellist Labor Party," [185] J. CONNITEL, JOHN T. TAYLOR, S. SCHULBERG,

Four lectures on the labor question, of Local Alliance 262 workers of the Socialist and abor Alliance, Lin Co

treat on the mission of the Socialist La-bor Party-its attitude towards old style see Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, trades unions—the class struggle—the netions and remarks invited. Admission

> an eight-paged edition on the first of May. It will be excellent material for agitation among the Italian workers,

Socialistische

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