were amnestied, and received good jobs. By special protection Weickum was

made foreman. The then chief of the German department, Editor Frank, to-

um was not the fit man for that post. Again and again did the chief request

Delle , who then shone at the very zen-

ith of his fame, to furnish him with

someone else for the post. Delle repeat-edly conciliated Frank; and on one oc-casion when he called for Delle in the composing room of the "Volkszeitung,"

he declared in great excitement that it

was not possible for him any longer to get along with such a fellow. Even

therefor. How, will be explained later. Shortly after Frank had positively dè-

clared that he could not get along with Weickum, a declaration denouncing

Frank was handed in. But Frank died

that same night. Apoplexy was the

alleged cause. In fact the man poisoned himself. The sudden death of Frank

was the salvation of Weickum, together

with a reporter Herring, whom Frank

smoothed by the death of their enemy, had one thing in common. They both chicaned their subalterns. Fate over-

Weickum is still foreman, and, unfor-tunately, has still ample opportunity to

cause many a poor devil to smart under

"CHARLIE" AND HIS FUROR.

When the chapel of the "Morgen Jour-nal" was reconstructed, there was, lit-

erally not a single member thereof who did not complain of the in-tolerable whims of "Charlie," who led a

Since these critics have become permanent employees on the "Morgan Journal."

their opinion has changed. Latterly, the

foreman has been somewhat less intense.

The reason is simply this: the one or other of them ever has in mind the placing of a

friend there,—a thing that is impossible without the good will of this foreman, in

that "best organized chapel in the world." That notwithstanding, now and then "Charlle" is attacked with an epileptic

fit of Caesarism. The following is an in-

THE CASE OF WASSMUTH.

During the hot summer nights, it is often difficult for Mr. Weickum to watch

his people from the throne on which his rotating chair is placed. With great

regularity he falls asleep. The rustling of the type-setting machines is like the

rustling of a gentle zephyrtohim; he sleeps

and dreams. The men keep silent and nudge one another. On a certain night, "Charlie" did not sleep. He was noti-

fied that an operator named Wassmuth was daring enough also to take a cat-

dangerously ill. Lack of sleep during his off hours brought on sleep when he

um fell upon him like a wild beast and roared: "Go home! I can't use such

that night if he was dismissed. There

upon Weickum issued in rude tones the order: "Go to your case!" By that time

Wasmuth had collected himself; never

theless, boiling with rage at so infam-ous a treatment, he hurled at Weickum a

to one member of the chapel could not be denied to another. If the foreman sleeps,

POOR PITZER.

um is not fit to act as foreman, how

comes it that he has filled that place for

ten years? Simply because Weickum managed to secure a very capable second

foreman, and in the course of time young-er and strong men were furnished to

The really capable second foreman, Pit

zer, was the salvation of Weickum. This able assistant of Weickum suffered

He died, starved down to a skeleton and overrun with vermin. His colleagues

the fact is, the fellow did not know the

HOW WEICKUM DOES IT.

When Mr. Weickum pulled the leg of the compositor Nepomuk Arnold, none of

his practorian guard dared to utter a word. Probably because the sums that

overrun with vermin.

trick, as others do.

the compositors also may sleep.

of the subalterns against their

took Herring.

his perverseness

struggle

stance

He was dismissed.

Agents sending in subscripstate distinctly how [pag they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in

VOL. X1. NO5. .

NEW YORK, SATURDAY MAY 4, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

CATS FROM NO. 7'S BAG.

JUNIUS LETS OUT A FINE BATCH OF Blick, forthwith recognized that Weick-EIGHT OF 'EM. . .

How "Kollege" Lory "Works" the Union-The Members' Apathy-Pacha Weickum as Foreman - "Charlie's" Capers, Naps, etc. - Unhappy Wassmuth-Unhappier Pitzer - Nepomuk Arnold Refuses to Have His Leg Pulled-A Handy Machinist.

"One for all, all for one,"-such is the watchword just now in our "No. 7;"it, was given by ONE, and ALL are to stand by it. The watchword proceeds from a genuine greenhorn. Properly speaking, it is a phrase, a very pretty phrase. But that does not matter provided the ONE, our job-comp and phrase monger of the first class, Comrade Levy profits by it.

"KOLLEGE" LEVY.

S. L. P. men surely remember this gentleman. It was he, who, when carroty-headed Schlueter of the "Volkszeitung" was putting on airs towards the newly arrived Dolinsky-already broiled in the frying pan in these columnssheedled out of "prominent" party members in Germany a letter giving this precious Dolinsky a "certificate of character;" whereat the said Schlueter, who takes his inspirations from abroad, felt checkmated and not a little riled. Well then, this Mr. Levy who had so good a note to snift the "right article" in a Dolinsky, is the ONE for whose benefit I'A show ALL are there.

It is a circumstance by which to take the measure of "No. 7" that a fellow, the soles of whose shoes are still of German make, can become the leading that when the question is to satisfy his own personal interests. To this Mr. Levy (Lovy), \$18 a week is too little. His labor power is worth more. What have we a Union for?, It is there in order to help the ONE. Upon this line of reasoning, a motion was made at the last general meeting, and promptly carried, to the eeffet that job-comps, who have worked a whole year in one establishment, shall receive \$1, and those who have worked two years, shall re-ceive \$2 more wages. Now it so happens that Sir Levy is employed by a boss whose business is not what you would call brilliant. Nevertheless, to bear hard upon a boss, whose custom partly consists of workingmen, is allowpartly consists of workingmen, is allowable. The Union, the "party" members and the comrades in the camp have their duty to fill. Theirs is the duty to help Sir Levy. It was, accordingly, decided to withdraw the label from boss Speyer, Levy's employer, in case he should fail to comply, and that Levy be backed up with a strike. In short, the whole apparatus was set in motion to aid this dapper "Union man."

The question comes, Why this great show of power in behalf of ONE? Are there not dozers of members of Typo-graphia No. 7, excellent workers, ar-tists in their trade, in printing offices at only \$18 a week with nine hours' work? Is Speror perchance wrong when he claims that in many cases special arrangements are made for a lower wage scale between job compositors of the genuine Union trade mark and the bos-

have his wages raise The identical Levy, who now says: "One for all, all for one," is an dumb as a tomb-stone when the question is to uphold the rights of others. The gentleman is a type of the gamine "No. 7 man."
APATHY OF THE MEMBERS.

That a gracuborn can manage to occupy so leading a position in No. 7, in ort a time, is explained by the fact that from the approximate number of 300, that make up the membership of No. 7, barely 50 are ever present at the regular meetings. The other 250 have, as a rule, not the remotest ink-ling of what goes on in this corrupt organization. This explains why the facts published in these columns produce the sensation that they do among

he members of No. 7. That accounts for the way the Weickum case was received. It stirred not Weickum alone, who, of course, "knew all about it," but it also stirred many others. Nevertheless, that story is not only true, but it is innocent compared to the stories that the chapel of the "Morgen Journal" has to tell.

HOW WEICKUM BECAME FORE-MAN.

Something over ten years ago, the "Morgen Journal" was established.
Therewith a new epoch was inaugurated for No. 7. The English No. 6 laid at the time claims to the control of the Morgen Journal" on the ground that it was set up on the premises of the En-glish "Journal." A bitter conflict broke out between No. 7 and "Big Six." The "Morgen Journal" fell under a boycott. The German workingmen, organized and The German workingmen, organized and unorganized, were considered worthy of standing by No. 7. The Germans won finally. Peace was concluded between the leaders of the two sides. No. 7 preserved the right to control the German paper, that was "set up on the premises of the English paper."

The next thing in order was the distribution of the spoils. Several "rata"

Pitzer would borrow were ridiculously small compared to that which Weickum struck Arnold for, to wit, \$300. Upon

SANCTITY OF THE HOME.

HOW IT IS SAFEGUARDED UNDER CAP-ITALISM.

Women of the Poor Driven to Maternity and relied on 20,000 votes for their Ward of County Institution Have Their Children Mixed up—Despair of the Helpless Mothers.

then Delle succeeded in pacifying Frank.
Accordingly, the point can not be escaped that it was only Delle who kept
Weickum in his job. He got his reward SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 28.An example of how the prevailing capitalist system destroys the home, and breaks the family ties is furnished by an incident that came to light in the county hospital recently. Despite the great hue and cry of prosperity that the capitalist papers here are continually raising, more and more of the women of the poor are forced to resort to the county institution to give birth to their children. had discharged. Weickum remained foreman, Herring subsequently became the manager of the "Morgan Journal." These two lucky dogs, whose path was

In the maternity ward of that cold, bleak charity institution away out on Potrero avenue, fourteen babies entered this world of trial and trouble in one week. The nurses hard worked but patient, were at their wits 'end to know how to accomodate this influx of howling infants. On several days there were as many as three and four births. They came into this world so quickly, in fact, that the doctors and nurses could not keep tab on them, and when they gave them their morning ablutions often returned them to the wrong bed and mother. They were dressed alike, all about the same size and, except in one or two instances, without any special identifying marks. Then, how were these matrons to know which was which?

tolerable whims of "Charlie," who led a sort of "Pasha regiment": the dear colleagues lived in bitter feud with one another. There were people who, at the time, used to say that the operators on the "Morgen Journal" were a "bad lot." One morning when all of the babies were taken from their mothers into the narsery to be washed and clothed for the day several assistants from other wards were called in to aid. All the babies were out of their swaddling clothes at the same time and when the nurses began to dress and return them to their proper parent they found, to their dismay that they could not distinguish between them. If some nurse hadn't lipped the developments of the nursery off to the anxious mothers all would have been well and good. The mothers would have been none the wiser; certainly the bables themselves wouldn't hove objected. But some conscience stricken attendant couldn't retain herself and let the cat out of the bag. Then there was consternation in the maternity ward. Mothers in their feeble Wassmuth had at home a wife helpless condition, as soon as the hint was dropped as to the mixup in the other room, imagined that she being robbed of

his off hours brought on seep waen he was at work. This was only for a few minutes. Wassmuth is a very skilled and rapid operator. The time he thus missed, even if it were an hour, was acminished, even if it were an hour, was acminished. nI the meantime the babies are wearing numbers on the soles of their feet, done in cordingly a trivial matter. But an example had to be recorded in "Charlie's" statute book. "Charlie" kept a sharp look-out upon Wassmuth. No sooner did his head duck in a cat-nap, when Weick-that she has not been changed from a seven?

Now that the mixup has been recogscale between job compositors of the genuine Union trade mark and the bosses?

This Sir Levy skillfully manoevured to have his were relief. The identical that busy week this precaution comes to

late.

The whole situation is sad and confus ing. Already has the problem reached the mothers' cots, and fierce has been the strife where the cots are close, reaching easy, and less than a stage whisper word that fitted well. Somewhat cooled down, Welckum moved that the chapel suspend the criminal. Later, when he had cooled off some more, Welckum by two of the patients, after the nurse had tattled. But the doctor adjusted

But there are twelve other mothers who are not sure of their young since the mingling and the muddle of the bath tub and the prattle of the nurse. The question now comes, if—as the de-ceased Frank and others assert—Weick-The number is on the foot and the name is on the register, but the children of a week are much alike, and who can settle it that the mother's number calls for her own?

Pushing the Strike Bluff Along.

Members of the International Association of Machinists who threaten to strike for a nine hour day on May 20, which they allege will affect between 100,000 ard 150,000 men and also railroad car however, of a serious weakness—partial-ity for whiskey. That was unfortunate for Pitzer, but fortunate for Welckum. Pitzer was discharged after he had placed the office in perfect running order. shops and manufacturing concerns in mulated their demands. In a printed form of agreement which they have sent to manufacturers they make these stipusay he was a muckworm, because he pulled the leg of every one who came along —\$1 from one, 10 cents from another.

"Nine hours to constitute a day's work overtime up to midnight to be paid for at the rate of one and one half time, Sundays and legal holidays to be counted double time; wages to be increased twelve and one half per cent over present rates, and the submission of grievanves and disputes to arbitration."

C. W. Booth, treasurer of District

Lodge No. 15, with headquarters at 23 Duane street, said yesterday that unless the agreement was signed by May 18 the men would quit work in all machine shops and on jobs outside where thay have also ordered machinery and are employed.

SMELLFUL DISINTEGRATION.

That is Going on the Kang-Social Democracy.

To the DAILY PEOPLE. - The Kangs here in Chicago are doing som brave whistling to keep their followers in line-failures to get those promised Mayoralty candidate, and getting nearly 2,000 votes less than Debs polled last November, has hit them hard. Herron was their little joker-he's gutted now. They used him admirably well. I dare say his influence as a "holy man" is responsible for 50 per cent of their vote and then, as you know, they had the assistance of quite a number of lusty

sky-pilots. Their city organization is a dishrag affair. While numerous, few are dues paying-subscribing to "Workers' Call" makes you a member-a constant hurrah is becessary to hold it, and symptoms of hoarseness have been manifesting themselves since election. Their published list of city organizations is three

As for the State-well, I have visited four of the numerous towns they claim. At Moline, they give as their branch secretary Paul Pressel, who is a mem-ber in good standing of the S. L. P. at Pekin, I saw a letter that was sent repudiating them; at another place, their only adherent showed me an official communication he had just received. I suggested it was good hot stuff for the stove and it went. So it goes, and yet they claim these towns. They find it necessary to create the impression that they have a very big organization. To principle, etc. They are a living lie and yet they are developing quite a little energy. This, however, was to be expected as several are making a living out of it. This will soon run to point, here at least. They had in their pay one Mills. This Mills, I understand, is past master in the gentle art of

grafting; shall try to get the facts. I, I, I, Tommy is again hot for co-operative enterprises; he is poring forth "torrents of eloquence" in favor of a crowd that issues a catch-penny leaflet in favor of a "Co-operative Brother-hood" industrial scheme. I enclose the leaflet. It gives one a good idea of the mixture of imbeellity and swindle that finds asylum arreag these Kangaroo Social Democrats.

Chicago, Ill., April 18. [Enclosure.] Dear Friend:—As you are in a position o give a just cause its widest publicity, vote among your friends and the pub-lic in your vicinity, we wish to appeal to you for investigation and support of grandest movement of the times for the amelioration of the many woes of the present wage and competitive sys-

Looking upon the past and present as examples of what we may expect in the future, we certainly may look toward the future with many a foreboding for the man who must toil for his daily bread. Friend, think candidly and you will realize that we are under a task making system fully as remorseless as that of the days of Pharaoh and you must admit we have very little of our rightful liberty. We are treated as just so much machinery and without a bit more consideration. Any and all kinds of in justices are heaped upon us and we cannot resent them under penalty of losing employment. We are told to quit if not satisfied with our wages and treatment When sick or disabled no matter how deserving, we are turned out like an old horse to die; this, friend, is the results of the system. In the mad rush for the almighty dollar all thought of human ideas and principles are thrown aside.

Now friend, do you know how much of the wealth of your creation you actually receive? Statistics at Washing ton shows that for each man in th country there is created in wealth each day for each man on an average of more than \$10. Now, this country produces enough for each and every family to live in comfort and plenty, i the toilers could keep what they create This is the sole reason for the distres and misery of the present regime-capital reaps the harvest of labors toil. It is upon this point that we hinge our sucess; we save all we create and with humane business ideas THE CO-OPER-ATIVE BROTHERHOOD throws aloft ts banner and heralds justice and equal ity to struggling mankind.

We are entering every line of industry and mean to manufacture and produc and absorb all kinds of business unde gigantic brotherhood or company of the people. We guarantee our members homes and employment, and care for the families of disabled or deceased member and provide homes for them, educate the children and provide colleges, librar ies and all that goes to make an ideal commonwealth. All members are equal owners and have equal rights, and from the present rapid growth of the organization it will not be long until trust and capital will find their equal in the trust of the people. Fill enclosed card and we will gladly give our plans in detail.

Oil Strike in Wyoming-

EVANSTON, Wyo., April 30.-A gusher of oil has been struck in the Aspen tunnel of the Union Pacific, and much excitement prevails. Pennsylvania, California and Nebraska capitalists have secured large tracts of land and will bore for oil. Persons in the neighborhood

IN AMERICA.

HOW THE CLASS STRUGGLE DEVELOP-ED, AND HOW IT MANIFESTS ITSELF.

The Property Owners in Conflict, During Colonial Times, With the New Arrivals-Growth of the American Work-

Last night a large audience gathered at Wurzler's Hall to hear Hugo Vogt lecture on the "Development of the Class Struggle in America." As he made point after point in his speech the crowd showed its appreciation by prolonged applause.

He spoke in part as follows:

The subject which has been chosen for me needs the close study of a historian. Nowhere has the class struggle been more clearly outlined than in America. When you go back earlier in the history of this country, it almost seems that there was no class struggle here. When, however, we examine facts more closely, we find that the Socialist conception of history is absolutely correct.

It is a fact that there is a class struggle. In the animal world we use the term "struggle for existence."

There was a short time in the his ory of this country when there really not exist classes as we see them to-day. That was when the colonies had a common store. But in the very first generation, difference arose. When the colonists first came here, they held to ideas of the "fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man." These opinions passed away with the acquisition of private property. This distinguished them from later arrivals and the two classes soon became differentiated in the matter of politics.

When we speak of classes, we do not mean a caste-something separated by a law. The feudal lord was so separated. The class is not so separated. In the classes formed by the acquisition of property, differences arose. The old settlers began to make laws against the new arrivals. Every one of the colonies, after forty or fifty years, had statutes which restricted the franchise. Connecticut as early as 1658 had a law which required that a man must have at least 50 pounds. Real, estate was made the criterion of power. The exercise of political power was restricted to those who held real estate.

This lasted until 1776. A typical case occurred in the consolidation of the Jerseys. At that time a new statute was enacted which said that any one having 50 pounds should be allowed to vote This caused a protest. The colonists did not wish such a lax law. They said that any adventurer, any pirate might 50 pounds and therefore some

more stable requirement was necessary. This shows that the land holding class was the dominant class. The laborers at that time were treated as serfs or a slaves. White men were brought here from Europe and sold. They were not in a position to struggle, but with the rise of the capitalist class commenced the tangible class struggle. There had developed a commercial class and it was this class that pushed forward the War for Independence. They were auxious to manufacture but they were forbidden by the British. The British tea party was not a matter of sentiment It was business.

As far as the workingmen were erned, they had nothing to gain, and in fact they were not consulted. The body that signed the declaration said that "all men are created free and equal," but in that the working class was not before the Civil War who did not in-

clude the negroes among men.

A convention was held at White Plains and the men who had applauded the Declaration of Independence placed in the State Constitution then adopted, a clause which disfranchised the working Still that declaration gave a tremen

dous impetus to the class struggle. It made it possible to develop matters so that a collision between the land hold-ers and the capitalists was inevitable. The land holding class furnished the intellectuals and these noted well the growth of the capitalists.

The first demand of the capitalist class

was the right to establish banks and corporations. They were men of small means, and they found it necessary to club together. But the attempts of these men to get charters was fought by the land holders. It was this fight, strange to say that gave the working class the right to vote. The growin gbourgeoisie started among the working class an agitation, and as the working class now large, a great stir was caused, which the granting to the working class the franchise.

This was because the capitalists wish-

ed to use the working class for it own purposes. It was in the twenties of last century that the last of the colonies gave the working class a vote. The en-franchisement of the working class gave a greater power to the South. They supported Andrew Jackson for president This broke down another phase of the class struggle. The working class were not yet a power, but there was a beginning. The working class was not yet as clearly defined as it is to-day. The most of the members expected to be employ-

ers and one of the first demands of the first labor party war was that for a merchanic's lien law-a distinctly em-ployer's bill. This labor party was soon extinguished.

The working class was not yet in a position where it could assert itself. Everything was in a state of change, but the time was approaching when the working class would push itself to the front.

Those conditions brought about the ex-

istence of a politician class, a class that exists in no other country in the world. It is well known that Andrew Jackson enunciated the great doctrine: "To the victors belong the spoils," and since that time the doctrine has been well attended

The capitalist class of that time were not the ruling class. When the trans-continental railroad was constructed the Huntingtons, etc., were forced beg, to bribe, to cringe in order that they might receive the grants that made them millionaires.

The working class had to be treated

gingerly, because their votes were nec-essary. The conflict between the working class and the capitalist became apparent during the Civil War. Strikes vere not what they are to-day, because the capitalist, though growing rapidly, was still weak, and the private detective force had to be relied on. This caused the institution of the Pinkerton Detec-tive Agency. Yet this agency was in reality an evidence that the working class had still power. The wiping out of that agency was, also, an evidence that the State was absolutely subservient to the capitalist class.

After the Civil War the conflict became stronger. Towards the end of the sixties many attempts were made to form a labor party. The labor unions of that time, when they saw that strikes were failing, took to the discussion of politics. The Labor Party of '68 decided to go into the field. To head them off, the politicians rushed to Washington and passed an eight hour law that has not et been enforced. That movement resulted in a number

of labor laws, that amount to nothing, and labor parties that did nothing. In the seventies, the growth of capital-ism was great, and consequently the fight between the capitalist class and the working class became fiercer.

The capitalist development of this

country is being accelerated by an unwelcomed factor: that factor is the panic, which eliminates many of the middle class. This teaches the middle class to patronize the great life insurance companies. This, intended as a protection for the middle class, acts as a club against it. The lasurance companies formed trust companies and the trust companies formed trusts, which in turn crushed out the very middle class that had organized them in the first place.

To-day the class struggle manifests it-self in the great political organizations which we see all about us. Such an organization has never before been seen. election district. These keep the working class in line, and by the offer of in value if a power plant were erected jobs, by threats, etc., seek to drive the near it. working class into the ranks of the cap-

BLOODHOUNDS ON THE ERIE.

Thep Will Be Used Against the "Tramps" on the Road.

BINGHAMPTON, N., Y., April 28.-Owing to the number of "tramps" who over the Erie system, it has been decided that the most stringent meth-ods will be adopted to drive them off the line. Officials say that the majority of town is now doing, or buy land and that they go from East to West; or from F. O. McCartney's friend and erect a West to East in search of employment. The number of consolidations which of the Rockland wage-slaves to explain have recently taken place have tended what benefit he would get from this to increase the number of "tramps,"

and the roads desire to be rid of them. There have been comparatively few complaints of stealing or of violence, and those which did come in concerned difference there would be in his tax bill the professional thief, and not the "tramp." The loss to the Erie is nothing, but, nevertheless, the "tramp" must go, and in order that he may go a method is to be introduced that is at once

brutal and criminal. An Erie detective, Charles B. Perry, last week purchased two bloodhound pups, which will be trained to follow the tracks of "tramps" and criminals. Higher officials of the road fell in with Mr. Perry's idea of using dogs and Mr. Perry secured the two pups from Chief of Police Mulligan, of Athens, Pa. The use to which it is purposed to put the dogs is well summed up in Mr. Per-

ry's own words:
"The first use of the dogs," he said, "will be to rid the road of tramps. The animals will, however, be at the serrice of the police in the different cities along the road. "When five men escaped from jail

in Binghampton six weeks ago three of them were not caught because it could not be found what direction they took. well trained bloodhound put on the scent the men might have been captured."

The sire of the pups is Old Baldwin of Roanoke, Va., named after the head of the Baldwin railroad detective agency. Mr. Baldwin is one o fthe best known criminal detectives in the country. The pups' mother is Rose, owned by Chief Mulligan, of Athens. The animal has

been used in Athens for some time. Chief Mulligan will train the dogs, and he guarantees they will be of use in four months.

A MIDDLE CLASS SCHEME.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AND THEIR IDEAS OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

The Rev. McCartney Tries to Do a Good Turn For a Friend-Would Locate a Lighting Plant on His Worthless Property-Forcing the Scheme Through.

Great is municipal ownership as it is ecomplished, or to be accomplished, by the Democratic Social party. There is a unique specimen in this vicinity. For the benefit of THE PEOPLE readers who are not so fortunate as to reside in this district, I will describe this great instalment of the PRACTICAL work of the Social Democracy.

The public lighting of the towns of Abiagton and Rockland, Mass., is done by the Abington and Rockland Electric Light and Power Company. Each town makes a yearly contract for what lights it needs, and I presume is supplied to its satisfaction, for, with the exception of an occasional growl from some poor fax-payer, or some one who thinks be is a tax-payer, each town annually votes The lighting plant is located in Abing-

and receives about all the company's The "tax-paying Socialists" of Rock-

land think this is a glering injustice, so under the leadership of the Rev. F. O. McCartney they are trying to establish a municipal lighting plant in Rockland

to be owned by the tax-payers.

I have been investigating the Rev. gentleman's scheine, and this is what I find:—The supporters of the scheme want the plant to be located near Reed's Pond to secure cheap power. This idea looks plausible enough to children, but to people endowed with the perception of grown men "a rat is plainly visible in the meai."

The water rights of Reed's Pond are owned by a member of the commercial glub of which the Rev. F. O. McCart-ney is also a member. The owner of the water rights is also owner of some real estate near the Pond. He has a saw will there, and the water power is so big that he has a large steam plant to keep his mill running; in fact, the water-nower is so valuable that the own-er of it would leave it a few months ago when he was creeting a new mill if he could only get a location near a railroad. Now, if some one would only buy the water-power, he could install another steam plant, and thus have a reliable power for his saw-mill. This is the cheap water-power the Rev. gentleman is try-ing to foist on the town of Rockland. Capitalist politics has thousands of men on its pay roll. In New York we have no less than 40,000, or about 30 to each gentleman who owns the water-power, and his other real estate would increas

> Another Social Democrat (who besides being a prominent member of the Social Democracy is also a single taxer) told me that the land in that part of Rock-land was more valuable than the land in other parts of the town, and he could not see why the people did not settle

This will be all remedied when the Rev. F. O. McCartney establishes his municipal lighting plant. The problem of municipal light for Rockland is thus The problem reduced to the following basis: Buy light from the Abington and Rockland Electric Light and Power Company, as the other power from the Rev. power plant to make light. I asked one scheme. He at once told me he would get cheaper light. I next asked him if he used electric light; he said no. I pointed to an are lamp and asked him what the if that light cost fifteen cents or a thousand dollars. Honesty compelled him to answer: "No difference whateethe ever." I then told him that the working class was being used like the monkey used the cat: to pull chestnuts out of the fire for individuals of the middle class, and although I did not object to compelling the big capitalists to pay their share of the taxes, I did object, and every self-respecting wage-worker should object, to being used as a tool by any part of the capitalist class.

Time will tell whether or not be learnt to lesson.

J.O'FIHELLY. the lesson. Abington, Mass.

A \$50,000,000 Rival of the Billion Dollar Trust. TRENTON, N. J., April 39 .-

Clerk John Brooke, of the Secretary of State's office, is considerably interested in the future movements of the new Pennsylvania Steel Company, which filed articles of incorporation last evening, se-curing a charter authorizing a capital of \$50,000,000. A certified check for \$10,-000 was handed the clerk by a messenger bcy just before the closing hour. The articles of incorporation are almost identical with those of the United States Steel Corporation, E. B. Morris, Edward C. Phelps and L. S. Best, of Camden, are the incorporators, and the New Jersey Guarantee and Trust Company is the New Jersey agent of the company. The new concern is looked upon as a rival to the big steel trust and a large increase of the capital stock is expected.

(Continued on page 3.)

W. E. WHITE NAILED.

IS CONFRONTED WITH HIS OWN SIG-NATURE, AND PINNED FAST.

The New Haven Kangaroos Completely Supplement their Rev. Three-Card-Monte In the Gentle Art of Giving Themselves and their Bogus Report

NEW HAVEN, Ct., Apr. 24.-In one of its last issues, March 31, the now dead "Bogus" contained a letter from the Kangaroo, W. E. White, to which our attention has only recently been called. The letter is as follows:

"IMPARTIAL REPORTER REFUS-ED.

"Editor of The People.

"A letter appeared in DeLeon's daily, dated February 9, from a De Leonite s for the Harriman-De Leon de-which denounced as a "deliberate lie" the statement made in the preface to the S D. P. report of the debate, that we wanted an official stenographer, whose report would be accepted by both parties, but they refused." The dental itself contains truth of the statement. The circumare these: At an early meeting of the committee of arrangements the question of a stenographer was prought up by one of the S. D. P. mem-pers. A De Leonite present, who was not a member of the committee, hasten-ed to announce 'that is all arranged, Keinard will report for De Leon.' As it was evident that the De Leonites had determined to have a report of their own, no more was said at that time. Later on, when we had secured an efficient and entirely unprejudiced professional stneographer, the question of an official stenographer to be accepted by oth sides was mentioned to a member of the De Leonite committee; but he declared that Keinard had been engaged by their side. A report by an unpre-

judiced reporter was therefore twice rejected by the De Leonites.
"W. E. WHITE. "New Haven, Conn."

To the Paty members who follow closely the reports of our National Executive, and who remember that the N. E. C. has letters from this W. E. White which the one letter gives the lie the other, the above statement will taken at its true value. But even comrades may not realize the full depth of mendacity that the gentleman is capable of, and that the above letter from him convicts him of. In view of this, and for the benefit of all other interested in the Movement, and as a fit capstone to the three-card-monte formance of the Kangaroos in that Haven debate, culminating with the gus 'stenographic report' that they ued, and their lying introduction on pher, endorsed by W. E. White in the above letter, we, the S. P. committeemen, who, together with equal number of Kangaroo Social Democratic Committeemen were the Committee of Arrangements for that dee, wish here to give documentary of of the reckless mendacity of this who was one of the Kan-

The letter that the above refers to as false, and which was signed by Com-rade M. J. Bomstead, closes with these

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

Now then, the Committee on Arrangements held three meetings: Nov. 13, Nov. 17, and Nov. 24. The matter of a stenographer came up at the second meeting. Nov. 17. The minutes of that meeting contain this entry:

"Manager line and the "labor" unions have been challenged to a debate by the

"A suggestion from Sobey, S. L. P. that a stenographer be engaged to take down proceedings of debate verbatim met not with the approval of the S. D. P. Committee, they refusing to recognize it." The minutes of that meeting containing that entry, BEAR THE SIGNATURE "W. E. WHITE." S. D. P. And there is no other entry on

Sec'y. And there is no other entry on the subject in any of the minutes. To go into details we would add that during the early part of that second meeting (Nov. 17), one of the members of the S. L. P. Committeemen, Daly was not present, but made his appearance later, Sullivan, S. L. P., acted on

It was during this meeting that we dequestion of a stenographer was brought forward. Sullivan, S. L. P., occupied the chair. Sobey, S. L. P., offered a tion in regard to securing the ser suggestion in regard to securing the services of a stenographer, which did not meet the approval of the Kang committee. Sobey, S. L. P., asked Anton Frank, S. D. P., and W. E. White, S. D. P., for nions on the matter. Frank, S. D. P., answered that he thought it was not necessary as it would be more expense. White, S. D. P., remarked that it was of no importance; Van Dyke, the remaining member of their committee, was silent on the subject, but showed his approval to the remarks of White and Frank, by a nod of the head. Bomstead, S. L. P., acted as secretary during the artice time consumed by the three ing the entire time consumed by the three meetings, and after each gave White a fac-simile copy of the minutes and asked copy of the minutes and asked of him if everything was correct con-tained in the minutes. White answering in the affirmative in the presence of the entire committee, and, he signed the minwhich we how have in our posses-

It was during the meeting that we decided to secure Keinard. When the Trade and Labor Alliance.

"Secretary Local Alliance 325, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

"April 19, 1901."

to have a stenographer, Serrer, S. L. P., who was in the hall came forward stated that Keinard had offered his vices to us, his offer being accepted. This concluded the matter pertaining to sten-

ter the reglers of the DATLY and After the regress of the WEEKLY PEOPLE have read this version which led up to the debate, we are sure they will perceive without any difficulty the naked position occupied by this loathsome Kang, a cowardly skulker without any regard for veracity, even when he must go against his own signature, lacking manliness, whose only occupation is to distort truth and countenance everything underhanded and dishonorable—such is this E. W. White and his associates.

We repeat, the minutes bearing E. W. White's signature that give the lie to his letter in "The Rogns" are for inspection.

letter in "The Bogus" are for inspection at S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue. Indeed, we knew whom we had to deal with and took our precautions,
The S. L. P. committee men:
M. J. BOMSTEAD,
CHARLES SOBEY,

WILLIAM H. DALY. TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, Chairman at meeting of Nov. 17.

CLOAK MAKERS LOCKED OUT.

To be Starved Into Submission-Are Organized Into the S. T. & L. A.

CINCINNATI, April 22 .- On Monday, April 15th, as the employes of Bischof, Sterne and Stein reported for work, they were not allowed to enter the building. A special shop meeting was called and a answer received showed that the firm ed to revolutionize the-trade. The present system is and always has been one of piece work. The firm wishes to force upon its employes a system of team work by the weak. This system is the ruination of the trade. A cloakmaker

has only about three months work a year. Under the new arrangement proposed by the firm a married man will have to support his family for a year on the \$12 or \$15 a week earned during the the three or four months in the year, which constitutes their busy season.

The firm also wants only about six male operator. Up to the present thirtyfive have been employed. The reason the firm wants only a limited number of male operators is this: By employing a master hand to work the first machine, the firm can put about four or five, or even six or seven machines running under the supervision of the first, or the master hand's machine. The result of this move firm will be a fifty per cent in-of profits. The cloakmaker, how-

would be reduced to the level of the One girl would do fancy stitching, another would make sleeves, etc. Under the system in vogue until the introduc-

tion of the team system an operator was given a garment and he made it ready for

The change which the firm is thus endeavoring to affect is attributed to a con-tract made by them with a certain Mr. Biele, to act as manager or superintendent. It is believed that Mr. Biele, in order to ingratiate himself with the introduced the team work system which has always met with the opposition of the cloakmakers of the city. As Bicle is well acquainted with the condition of the cloakmakers' organizations, it is believed that he has given the firm information upon their weakness. With the information thus at hand the firm undoubtedly determined to lock out their hands until they were starved into sub-mission; that is, until they accepted the system believed to have been inaugurated by Mr. Biele for his own selfish ends.

The cloakmakers have been out since the return of their committee with the firm's answer, being of the opinion that team work should be opposed. They intend to stay out longer, if possible. They are organized, forming Cloakmak Union, Local No. 279, S. T. & L. A. Cloakmakers

They request that all cloakmakers be warned to stay away from Cincinnati until this lockout is ended.

FAKIRS CHALLENGED.

Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The cause and the wording are set forth in the following:

"Mr. J. C. Ince, Business Manager Union Labor News:
"Dear Sir—In the issue of the Union

Labor News of the date of Friday, April 12 there appeared an editorial article headed, 'Socialist Alliance Rascality,' to charge the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance with being organized to destroy labor unions and also to fur-nish scabs to take the places of union labor when said union labor has gone out on strike.

"Your paper being the local official organ of the American Federation of Labor, and being supposed to voice its sen-timents, I am authorized by Local Alliance No. 325, S. T. & L. A., to challege your organized body to publicly maintain and prove the assertions set forth in the above mentioned article that end this organization will furnish a speaker to debate with any representative your organization may select on the following subject:

"Resolved, That the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is organized to destroy labor unions and to furnish scabs to take the place of union labor when out

on strike.'
"Your representative to take the firmative and our representative to take the negative, each speaker having one hour in which to make his argument.

"I am also authorized to say organization will furnish the hall at its own expense for said debate. Hoping that your organization may see its way clear to accept this challenge, I remain yours sincerely, "GEORE ANDERSON

AN OPEN CONFESSION.

Missionaries Acknowledge They Are Capitalist Advance Agents.

THE PEOPLE has all along pointed out that the missionary is the advance agent of capitalism.

This contention has receeived confirmation from the lips of missionaries who have been throught the mill.

The missionaries having accomplished their work, the capitalists have no further use for them and have cast them into the ashbarrel. The missionaries are highly indignant at the treatment they are receiving, and are holding indignation meetings to show that they are still wor thy of their hire.

A sample meeting was that held at the Church Club, on Clinton street, Brooklyn, where there was a large attendance of representative members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Long Is land Diocese. The special interest was in the discussion of the Chinese problem. Francis N. Miller presided.

Dr. Miller introduced as the first speaker the Rev. D. L. Huntington, recently of the mission in the Yangtse Kiang Valley, who spoke on the question, "Is the Young Giant of the West, to Lose Her Trade in China?" He said, in

The Yangtse River is nearly as long as the Missouri River and is navigable for about 1,600 miles. In that valley they raise two crops annually, and it is full of mineral wealth. The government is about worn out, but the people are industrious. The trouble is a failure to agree to modern methods. They recentestablished a steam ferry across the Yangtse River, and it made the distance of four miles in about fifteen minutes, as against an hour by rowboat. But the boatmen protested that it was taking away their living and the government stopped it. Another old-fashioned method of the government was shown in its permission to allow a steamer to go up the river against the current, but only permitting sail and rowboats to come down with the current to carry goods and passengers. There are now only thirty-seven steamers on the Yangtse River, controlled by English, German and Japanese companies. The Americans have sold out to the English.

"South and Cental China is not as good as North China for general trade. The importation of Standard Oil kerosen is known throughout the country, and the cotton thread of a well known American company is in general use. Our rail-road material is a product that finds universal market in the country, although the English are endeavoring to supplant us. The Russian railroad through Siberia and Manchuria will call upon our factories for supplies. MIS-SIONS, CERTAINLY AID COM-MERCE, A Unitarian told me that he was constant in supporting missions for that especial reason. At the missions the natives are taught useful work and the missionaries who go there carry with them useful articles that excite the desires of the Chinese. More than anything have the hospitals broked down preju-dice, though we are not allowed to take patients to them without their fu! con-

sent.
"St. John's College, in the Yangtse Valley, is doing good work, furnishing cus-tom house and post office employes. They are taught honesty. The frontier emi-grants from other lands are not all we could wish, but they are helpful to the country. Missions and politics are close-ly related. The Roman Catholics have government grants, of which they take advantage, though the Protestants do not, I think wisely. In India the native Christians stood with the country, while in China they stood with the foreigners. The churches are breaking down antiforeign prejudice and, through the schools eges, will be led the wave of reform. If integrity is maintained by the government, the educator will lead. They are the progressionists, while the supporters of the Empress are the reaction

"The Chinese are not partial to Amer icans above others. Every foreigner is eral missions without particular hurt, and most of the attacks have been begun by

boys."
The Rev. A. C. Bunn, rector of the Church Charity Foundation, who had served as a missionary for a time in the Yangtse River valley, compliciented Mr. Huntington on his personal modesty in his remarks. He had done great work there. "The trouble with China." he said, "was that it had outlived its usefulness as a government and rested in the past." He said it was like a rone, whose life had been used up. He took issue with Mark Twain, who, he said, had maligned the missionaries through a misunderstanding of telegrams. The special missionary, to whom Mark Twain referred, had gone out with a forlorn hope and secured supplies from a deserted mission station for the succor of Peking.

This fact had not before been published.

Henry M. Calvert, who is evidently through with the missionary, spoke at length on the same question, saying

omong other things:
"I regret that the subject before us is a commercial, instead of a churchly one. The discussion of the problem of our trade with China belongs to the administration at Washington, the Senate, Chambers of Commerce and merchants, in their individual and in their corporate

The secretary, Sutherland R. Saxtun, read a letter from Howard Martin, late secretary of the United States legation at Peking, who was unable to be present, but gave his views, agreeing with Mr. Huntington.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES New and Second Hand.



EILLIARD SUPPLIES. PRICES LOW. LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT

P. Brunn of & Son. 671-673 Communicaway the exercise of the rights and privileges that he is fit for."

CUYAHOGA COUNTY CONVENTION

Socialist Labor Party Ticket Nominate and Resolutions Adopted.

At the Socialist Labor Party County Convention, held here on April 21, James Matthews was chairman and M. R. O'Furey secretary. The following ticket was nominated and resolutions adopted: Judge of Court of Common Pleas— Joseph C. Davey, short term; long term,

Richard Koeppel.

Judge of Insolvency Court—George Blickendorfer.

County Treasurer-John Heidenreich County Commissioner-Harry Brat-

Auditor-P. C. Christiansen. State Senators-John D. Goerke, John

Kircher, M. R. OFurey, W. J. Holwell. State Representatives—Paul Dinger Frederick Brown, C. B. Gunn, August Mencke, Joseph Gable, Joseph Reiman, Adam Mirchell, Alfred Carlson, Edward Keirm, Robert Zillmer.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, In the light of the enormous levelopment of labor saving machinery and concentration of capital into fewer hands, the increasing uncertainty of employment, misery and dependence of the working class becomes more evident, as that portion of his product that worker receives in wages becomes smaller, the consequent inability of the worker to buy back the product of his labor, already foreshadows an industrial risis that threatens to outstrip all previous industrial upheavels as far as nisery, starvation, privation, and degradation for the working class is conerned, and

Whereas, This is due to the private ownership by a few of the means of production and distribution in their highly developed form of machinery and giant industrial enterprises known as trusts, whereby the workers are degraded to a condition of wage slavery, depending upon the sale of their power for an existence and are employed only when profits are in sight for their capitalist masters; and

Whereas. This condition is upheld by the dominant political parties and their satellites, the so-called "reform parties," and is even favored by them through the enactment of laws and appropriations of

Whereas, We, the working class, are amidst the abundance that we alone have created, but on the other hand are also the only class that can put an end to present iniquities by virtue of overwhelming superiority at the ballot

Whereas, History proves that it has always been the policy of the ruling class that whenever there arose an independent movement of the oppressed to shake off their shackles, to seek to run such a movement into the ground by estab-lishingly seemingly revolutionary counter movements, composed of and fostered by elements who have every reason to be loyal to the established form of exploitation, and such a movement is the discredited armory-building Social Democ-

racy; therefore be it Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party of Cuyahoga County, in con-vention assembled, warn the workers against all political "steps at a time," "municipal" and "government ownership" schemes as an attempt to further deceive us into supporting by our votes this system of legalized robbery; that we declare the only issue to be: The emancipation of the workers by espresent system of wage slavery by espresent system of wage slavery by esemancipation of the workers from the call upon the wage workers to unite with us in a mighty effort to capture by all practical means the political power, with the object of turning over all means of production and distribution to the people as a collective body; thus establishing a Socialist Commonwealth of, for and by the workers, in place of our present capitalist commonwealth of, for and by the capitalists. A Commonwealth in which every worker will have the free exercise the full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of

> JOHN D. GOERKE, I. KRANMAN. RICHARD KOPPEL, Committee.

FUGLEMAN PARKHURST.

He Preaches No Negro Domination in the New South.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached Sunday at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church upon topics connected with his recent trip south.
"One of the results yielded by this

tour of southern visitation," said Dr. Parkhurst, "is that we learned to look upon matters more in the way in which southern mind regards them. The Southerner does not like the negro, and s fearful of what may be the eventual consequences of having so large a negro element in the population. He does like the negro any better than average Nrtherner does. The Southern white man dislikes the negro and owns up to it. The white man in the north dislikes the negro and lies about it.

"The closer one comes to the actual situation, the more one must feel that the less the negro talks about his civic rights under the constitution, particu-lary the right of suffrage, the better it will be for him and the sooner he will attain all the rights that justly belong to his. The undiscriminating act by which the negroes had conferred upon them the right to vote was one of those blunders that it is not easy to escape from that it is not easy to escape from after once it is committed, but which it northern statemanship sufficiently in-

telligent to prevent.
"The counsel, therefore, both the northern and the southern friends of his life to the cause! "Je has got house the negro are giving him is to keep lets—" He was stopped by the chairquiet. He should learn to work, learn man who said in a weary way, "But he must pay taxes on them.

Then came the grand 6 vsh. Mr. Lovy to love work, especially to acquire a respect for agriculture, to get as much he may confidently expect that in due

SWINE RENDS SWINE.

Volkszeitung Association and Typograph ia No. 7 "Spilling Each Others Lager Bier."

The Co-operative Publishing Association that runs and also walks the 'Volkszeitung," held a meeting Monday that went the Wild west Show one or two better. Mr. Paul Fleshchel, a Timbooctoo curiosity, was the side show in the chair, and he was put there to do reverence to a committee from Typographical Union No. 7 that came to tell the "Volkszeitung" how to run things. On the floor was a squirming, howling mass of men, who at intervals of forty seconds set up a howl of "the 'Volkszeitung' is doomed! It must die! It cannot live! What shall we do to get more money?"

The meeting was called to consider the discharge of Mr. Delle, once foreman of the "Volkszeitung composing room. He had committed the sin of sins, the unpardonable sin of leaving out a bock beer advertisement. The directors of the "Volkszeitung" took the ground that Delle was incompetent, that he always was incompetent, and that a man who can overlook a Bock beer advertisement was better out of the way. No. 7 took the ground that competency did not enter into the matter. They, and they only had to do with the placing of men, and if they choose to put Delle in, whether he knew the difference between a slat and a slug or not, made no difference. This fine point led to some hot wrangling, and the fight was finally settled by being continued indefinitely.

The first to speak for the "Volkszeiung" was John Nagle, the Weeping Willow of the body. He did an imitation of a Shaker dance on a Bermuda potato and then he said that Delle was a source of loss to the paper, and that it was impossible to keep him any longer. As far as Mr. Nagle was concerned, though pistols were aimed at his heart, though he stood beneath the suspended sword, he never would do anything to injure the paper. Yea, loaded daggers might be discharged at him, but he would not back one inch from the ground he had taken.

He sat down to the merry tune, "The Volkszeitung is Dying," and Mr. Wallstrom arose to reply. He pointed to an imaginary Delle, and told those present to sit in silent contemplation of the man who had been squeezed, by fifteen years' hard work, drier than a lamon. As Delle weight over two hundred pounds, is as juicy as a Hamburger steak, and owns a house or two, on which he pays taxes, the picture brought tears to the eyes of the listeners. Mr. Wallstrom continued and said: "It is Jonas, Alexander Jonas, who has brought all this misery on us. Every trouble that we got into was due to him." Mr. Jonas boldly denied it by dodging behind Schleuter; and strom, having that carroty-headed mis-"Volkszeitung" thus brought to his attention, turned from Jonas and accused Schleuter of being the cause of all their misery, of all their weeping and wailing.

Mr. Phylly, an anarchist, then defended Jonas, and said that the trouble was that Delle should have been discharged fifteen years ago.

He was replied to by Mr. Levy, of No. 7's committee, who has been immortalized by Junius in the pages of THE PEOPLE. His remarks were to the point, "What is a union for, if not for higher wages? We must make no distinction between a labor paper and a capitalist paper. Furthermore, as the "Volkszeitung" is a capitalist paper and always on the make, that distinction does not hold anyway. There is THE PEOPLE which has been against me because I obtained a dollar more pay. I won't

000

stand it, and I won't see the union rules broken by the "Volkszeitung."

By this time the hall was in an uproar. Nebody was talking, but everybody was yelling. Fleschel hammered his bungstarter on the desk, and called for order. but order was not to be had. No. 7 and the Directors had come together "quietly to discuss the matter," and they were doing it at the top of their lungs.

Above all the noise could be heard the

wail. "The 'Volkszeitung' is dead," and as the meeting progressed the cry grew stronger. At about eleven o'clock, those present were exhausted, and one delegate arose to make a motion that the action of the Directors be indorsed. It was carried 35 to 4, and at once one who had voted in favor arose to protest against the "hastiness" of any such ac-tion. The men forgot their weariness, and the ball opened again. They fought madly over their own almost unanimous action, and amid cries of "We can do nothing for the 'Volkszeitung,' it is dead," they commenced again to discuss the joint of whether or not a paper has a right to discharge an incompetent fore-

Fuel was beaped on the fire when it was pointed out that THE PEOPLE was marching stalwartly on, and that the Socialist Labor Party found itself equal to the management of its own affairs. Amid the tumult, a delegate arose to

announce that all the members of the Co-operative Publishing Association were scabs, and nothing else but scabs. They were trying to exempt their shop from union rules, and they wished to com-mence by taking advantage of the squeezed Jenon."

Squeezed lemen, shouted another delegate; "Yes, he gave fifteen years of

atose again and said that if the directors dijourn until next Monday was carried did not do as they were teld, No. 7 would without opposition. The delegates then time he will be rated at exactly what he turn the "Volkszeitung" into an opposi-is worth, and that he will be allowed tion paper. Opposition to what he did nected with their meeting place, and they not state, but the threat silenced the cared not a mark whether the place was crowd long enough for another man to union label or not.

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, resserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially dectruc-

tive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we, hold furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct pposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existnce of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the lienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that lass, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, abor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slarery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated hat the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the slavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its

rotest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence. The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social

volution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on he one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States and pon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined o conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held ogether by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying condiions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that bar-parous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

SPECIAL ISSUE.

With the Sunday, June 30, issue, the DAILY PEOPLE will have completed its first year of life. During that time it has recorded a mass of crime committed in the name of "Unionism" against the working class. In order to preserve the record and make it accessible to all, it has been decided

ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

. . . of the . . .

DAILY @ PEOPLE

Containing an exhaustive review of all the work done in this line.

If you wish the true account of any labor trouble: If you wish to lay your hand on the biography of a fakir: If you wish matter for the arraignment of the pure and simple union:

You should have this edition. It is just the thing for constructive propaganda purposes. If you wish to show the Socialist position, if you wish to convince a man worth convincing, if you wish to gain sturdy recruits, or if you wish to

mself heard. His point was a "Socialist," had been disvake room for a new fore a Tammany Democrat. Publishing Association i got a "foul" blow. everybody was extity crusade closes wek, a motion to a gar was a social to a so

One year	1.50
Six months	.75
Three months	.40
Two months (trial subscription)	.10

Sample copies free.

"This is no time to ask questions

make suggestions. All you have to and

now can do is to come along!
"The only city that we feel a little weak

about is Boston. (Did L. A. 185, S. T. & L. A. cause him that worry?)

it look as though it had been driven on

And the fakirs huddled themselves to

tee from the tobacco strippers "union."

CATS FROM NO. 7'S BAG.

(Continued from page 1.)

"incompetent" (N.B.-not

corruption can be found in No. 7."

end to "friendship" between the machine

operators and their foreman. For a long time it was rather dangerous to work at

the machines in the "Morgan Journal." The operators know that. They dared

not open their mouths to tell the truth.

"burnt his fingers" anent work at the

machine. But, seeing that the machin-

ist did, the plumbing in the house of

Weickum, it was asking too much that

a foreman should take a stand against

his private drudge, least of all when it is

considered that, on special occasions, such as New Year, etc., special "ser-vices" are renderable and are rendered.

These "good Union men" know all this

quite well. But they lack back-bone to

and showed him the above article, asking

subject. The DAILY PEOPLE reporter

explained to Weickum that he came be

cause Mr. Wickum had called at the office

of the DAILY PEOPLE recently, when

article was "full of lies." that the Editor

When asked to point out the "lies."

about the fights between No. 6 and No. 7.

All else lies; — — I never askged any money. On the contray I gave

who are writing this. They are Win-

- lies. Know the tampt fellows

gave them all money. It is all lies, -

is a good drinker. It is all ----

and Sperber are no good."

Yes, this is all lies

"In what way lies?" asked the re-

"Polonization" In Germany.

element from the population of eastern

Prussia continues to be the subject of

anxious official consultation in Berlin.

Count von Bulow, it is semi-officially

some common and vigorous policy must

be adopted by all representatives of the

German Government to put an end to

the progressive "Polonization" of Ger-

man territory in town and country dis-

tricts. In the course of a conversation

which he had recently with Dr. vor

Bitter, the Chief President of the prov-

to increase the strength and unity of the German element in Posen. It is pro-

posed to establish German co-operative

lubs (Vereinshauser) in the chief towns

of the province. In cases of necessity these clubs would be assisted by the state. The advisability of restoring the

garrisons of some of the places from which the troops have been withdrawn

will help to check the progress of the

him if he had anything to

ish all von tamt lies, them .

Mr. Weickum said :

take a stand against such corruption.

On a certain occasion "Kollege"

by fire.

ON THE RACK.

A CLEVELAND FAKIR RIDDLED IN PITTSBURG.

Weeping James Carey Has a New Line Gesner, and His Frienship for Carnegie

The militia is a workingman's organization. And for this reason, Max Hayes, pudlate him, but defends and justifies his of Cleveland, O., says "Jim Carey of of Cleveland, O., says "Jim Carey of action. Is not Carey, a black hearted Massachusetts was justified in voting traitor to the working class?"

would be addressed by Max Hayes of Cleveland, Ohio. As the militant Socialists of Section Allegheny County, are fixing up the house of a workingman's ever on the alert, and ready at all times organization. Why, do you mean to say to attack the counter movement that has been put in motion to deceive the members of the working class, those who had gathered at headquarters to attend the regular Sunday afternoon lecture, decided that after it they would go to Mr. Hayes' meeting and hear why they should join the armory-building, job, and money-begging Social Democratic Party.

We were approached by a workingman who explained to us that Bro. Haves could not be with us because of the "high water." He then asked us in a subdued and emotional voice if we were interested in Socialism. He was told that we were, slightly. He then asked if we had read anything on the question. We told him we had, and not knowning that we were about to be called to order by the chairman's gavel, and intending to go about our business, we told him we were members of the only workingman's polit-ical organization in the world, the Socialist Labor Party. At this moment the negie's comrade and defender" entered the room, bearing on his arm "Comrade" Haves of Cleveland, Ohio.

The gavel fell, the chairman announced the speaker had arrived, Hayes was introduced and in a moment we were being treated to a genuine Kangaroo harangue. I will not weary you with a reproduction of what Mr. Hayes said. He was adver-tised to speak on Socialism and Trade Unionism, yet his whole talk was about poor workingman who had saved a hundred dollars or so, being induced by the trust magnates to invest it in common stock and then by pumping a little water into the trust reservoir, drown the aforesaid poor hundred dollar capitalist, and, after the funeral, reorganize the trust, and sweep on and on until to-day we have the billion dollar, gigantic oc topus, that is feared by every organiza-tion under the shining sun, save the So-cial Democratic Party.

Mr. Hayes then sat down midst all the

noise that a baker's dozen of the Social Democrats can generate. After the collection had been taken up, the chairman announced that the remarks of the speaker were before the audience for criticism ecomment. After listening intently to ad silence for a few moments, during which Gessner had time closely to scru-tinize the audience, plainly showing by the 4x4 smile that o'erspread his John Barleycorn face, that he had failed to see the faces of the old war horses of the S. L. P.: Root, Remmel, Goff and

the Chairman somewhat encouraged by the death-like stillness, again called fo Mere the fun begins. A comrade

arose and said "Mr. Chairman: I see by your bulletin board, that Mr. Hayes. was going to speak on Socialism and trade unionism; he has not touched upon either question."

Here Gessner spread himself in his

chair, knowing that he was about to enjoy that which attracted him to the enjoy that which attracted him to the Social Democratic Party, the pleasure of seeing the Social Democratic Party, performing its trapeze feats in the air.

"Now," he comrade went on, "We of the Socialist Labor Party, claim that the old style pure and simple union is impotent, it is reactionary, and that the only bona fide Labor union in the United States to-day is the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Is this not the truth?"

Mr. Hayes got up and said, "no that is not true. The old style pure and simple union was not impotent and reactionary. If it was, then why, why was it that they were able to keep the work-ingmen's wages up where they were to-day? If it was not for the old time speaking of the S. T. & L. A., he did not know if it had any following in Pittsburg, but he did know that its membership was made up almost exclusively of Dan De Leon and a few others in New York. It was so insignificant in the main, that he would not tire his comwith even the briefest reference it. But this much he wanted to add; did not believe in dual organizations. "Mr. Chairman," said the comrade,
"if Mr. Hayes does not believe in dual
organizations, will be kindly explain
why it was that the Social Democratic
Party was launched when we had a
workingman's political party, the S. L. workingman's political party, the S. L.

Mr. Hayes said he had nothing to do with the launching of the S. D. P. It was never intended for a political party. but was a colonization scheme, After he could no longer tolerate the haughty, insolent, arrogant De Deon, the Pope of the S. L. P., he and other irreproachable champions of the borny handed class, induced the simon pure Socialists of the rotten S. L. P., to ahandon it to its fate, and with horse, foot, and dragons sweep down upon the utopian S. D. P., colonization scheme, capture it, and conrert it into a first class workingman's

Here Gessuer roared, and the faithful applauded.

selling whistey around the railroad stations and hotels on her own account, get Mr. Hayes's opinion of Jim Carey's and that the average wages or commissions of those who are employed by the liquor dealers are about \$15 a week.

true that the militie is used at all times ing to better their condition?

Here Gessner roared: "Oh chestnuts,

same old story, why don't you give us something new, that's old."
"Never mind its age, Gessner, your de-fence of Carnegie, the Homestead but-cher, is a little younger, but it can never outshine the brilliant achievement of Weeping Jeems, Mr. Chairman, I want of Defence—"Socalism in the Army"— the speaker to answer this question. Carey, being an S. D. P. man, votes money to repair a building that is used to house the murderers of the working class. The Social Democracy does not re action. Is not Carey, and all who re

money to repair the armory."

On Sunday the 21st, inst., it was rumored that the local Social Democrats were going to hold a meeting at 537 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa., which would be addressed by Max Hayes of of workingmen, and when Carey voted money to repair that old armory, he was rocking mood. that a man can't belong to the militia, or the army or navy and be a good Socialist? That one get of Carey's har done more for the good of the working class than all things put together. Why when

those Massachusetts boys came home from the war, and were marching up the street to their repaired workingman's home, they saw Jimmy Carey standing on the opposite side of the street, they broke ranks, and dashing across, fell upon his neck and kissed him, crying with a loud voice, Jimmie, we're with you. To-day, nearly the entire regiment belongs to the Social Democratic Party, feel safe in saying that right here in Pittsburg (looking at Gessner), you have members of the militia in the glorious Social Democratic party, The French German armies are honeycombed "Socialism," and it is not until we have the same condition here that we

Here, thinking he had settled the whole

The Socialist Labor Party man was after him in the twinkling of an eye. Gessner, who saw what was coming, protested against taking up further with such a time-worn chestnut, the chairman allowed the question, which

"Mr. Hayes, you have just stated that the French army is honeycombed with Social Democrats. Why is it, then, that this same army has shot down workingmen?" Hayes: "There has not been any

French workingmen shot down recently. S. L. P. comrade: "You know that since your man Millerand entered the French cabinet, that your French Social Democratic army has been used to murder workingmen, who were on strike."
Hayes: "That is not true."
S. L. P. comrade: "What, will you

stand there and deny the charge I have made? What a damned ignoramus you Hayes: "Come to think of it, yes, I

believe there was some workingmen shot down in France since Millerand entered S. L. P.: "Why didn't Millerand leave that cabinet?"

Hayes: "He should have done so."
S. L. P.: "Why did the Social Dem-

ocracy not repudiate him and brand him a traitor to the working class?" Hayes: "They should have done so."

diate and brand as a traitor the man who voted money to repair the house of the murders of the American working class? You have branded Millerand and the French S. D,'s, by your admissions as traitors to the working class, for doing just what your organization has done in the machinists sh-h-0000-r, without fail! this country.'

quiet was restored, a comrade asked whether or not a workingman was to be excused for joining the militia. To this Hayes answered, "yes," and Gessner drawled: "Why, to be sure. We have NO OBJECTION, NOT IN THE LEAST." We then challenged Hayes to meet us

in debate, but he refused, saying he had no time. He then seized his hat and coat, and wandered into the flood from which he had come. D. E. Y. Pittsburg, Pa.

A New Phase Reported in the Attempt to Close Portland's Saloons.

BANGOR. Me., April 28.-Commercial travelers who come from the thirsty town of Portland to the hospitable city of Bangor tell of a new scheme used over there to mitigate the drought occasioned by the closing of the saloons by Pearson, the parson Sheriff. The new plan is to send out women with liquor in shopping bags to parade the streets

and look up trade.

It is asserted that there are now engaged in this traffic not fewer than 250 women and that the number is increasing. The women are sent out by liquor dealers, who receive large consignments of bottled whiskey. They carry, as a rule, about two quarts of liquor at a trip, and in a pocket of their own they carry two thick little glasses—thick, beause that kind won't break easily from accidental pressure and also because a thick glass holds a smaller drink than a thin one. Upon each side of the cloth shopping bags is conspicuously marked in red or gold the letter "R," signifying "Rum"-although no rum is sold, all of

the liquor being whiskey.

It has been found that the women are cautious and temperate. They keep out of the hands of the police and their dull deputies, and they drink none of the liquors themselves as many of the male pocket pedlers have done. Then, again, some of the women are attractive, and they are far more sagacious in drumming me of the women have already got tired of seling on commission or wages and have gone in for themselves, finding the business very profitable. It is said that one rather good-looking young woman cleared \$35 last week by

selling whiskey around the railroad sta-tions and hotels on her own account,

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

THE MACHINISTS' UNION AND ITS BLUFFS IN THAT MATTER.

Gompers and O'Connell in Boston-Try ing to Dupe the Men -- O'Connell Threatens to Furnish Scales if the Boston Machinists Do Not Fall In Line.

Within the last few days we have been preyed upon by a bunch of labor fakirs with specific objects in view: i. e., to get the machinists of Boston to pay initiation fees and dues to Gompers, J. O'Connell & Company.

The final meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, that much spoken of "cradle of liberty"-but the cradle was not in a

A committee of the tobacco strippers mion was prominent on the stage, evidently invited to play the Joan of Arc to the machinists and other pure and simplers of Boston. Out of about 25,000 to 30,000, which the pure and simplers claim to have organized of the different crafts in Boston, and with the capitalist press booming Brother Labor (fakirs), the attendance only filled the hall about two-thirds full. This means about 700 or 800 people were present.

The meeting was opened by Mr. J. J. Connelly, general organizer of the I. A. His opening remarks consisted of making apologies for being there and on the matter of having been appointed chairman. He said:

"It is not customary with me to be ap pointed, as I generally do the appoint ing myself," after which he introduced the chief fakir, Sammy Gompers.

Mr. Gompers, in using up the time, was careful to say nothing and made a success of the job. He pointed to the Western Miners as an object They had, he said, accomplished something in their strike. (We are not cer tain whether he referred to Coeur d'Alene strike in Idaho, of Bull Pen fame, or to the strike of the Colora-But do Iron & Fuel Co. employes.) Our Sammy shich continued and said that: "There is a change of sentiment among our churches statesmen, politicians, colleges, and ployes towards organized labor" (fakirs) While Sammy Go said that there was such a change of sentiment, he did not say that this sentiment penetrated as far as to the wage slaves in the factories and the machine shops. It is evidently not going beyond the officers of the "trade unions," who are expected to perform a certain duty to the capitalists controlling the wage slaves, that the capi talist may exploit them in peace and

With his hands and fingers closely creeping over the smooth curves of his protruding stomach, said Sammy Go, fur-"Through the efforts of organized labor the hours of labor are bing reduced from year to year, and the wages are increasing from year to year, and the pur-chasing power has become greater and greater.'

The bulk of the audience looked and acted as confused as a lad trying to as-semble the wheels in a clock always finding that there were "a few wheels too many." And it was the way Sammy Go assembled the parts of his old speech that caused the confusion. They did not fit and he always had a part left, which he

did not know how to dispose of.

Just as he had made the statement:
"that on the 20th of next May the I. A. of M. of the land would inaugurate the nine hour day and the ten hour pay for A great noise followed this, and when his protruding stomach would permit), and let that serve as the finish to his he intended to bow (that is, as deep as gale;-but he paused a few moments; he was thinking arduously (probably for the first time in his life); in his eyes you could read his thoughts: "By gum, that was too strong! it is imposible to stop here!" and so he started in again to dilute the sentence a little, and when he finished "the inauguration of the nine hour day" looked like a piece of amber made of celluloid.

The next speaker introduced was fakir James O'Connell, president of the I. A. of M. He at first looked hopeful, but as he went on he grew reckless and contemptuous. If any person desired a correct definition of the word "contra-dictions" he should listen to J. O'Connell. Any intelligent workingman listen-ing to him and not prepared to string him up, ought to be ashamed of ever being a part of his audience. O'Connell must have lost all regard for the intelligence of the working people because he spoke as though his audience was composed of a lot of mules; let us quote him:
"In the State of Connecticut every

machinist is in the I. A. of M. The applications are coming in so fast that the men cannot be initiated fast enough."
"After we get the nine hour day with the ten hours pay, we will buy a music box for the little girl to play. This will all come with the nine hours."

"If you want the nine hours you can have it. You have never asked for it. The employers are willing to give it to you, but they are afraid that you will strike against them, should they grant you the mine hour day."
"We are not organized to harm the

"But you don't want the nine hour day. Why, here in this city in a shop where an employer introduced the nine hour day, the men went out on strike against it." (Here he was hissed from a portion of the audience, presumably by workers from the shop referred to.) When the employer finds out that

you are organized, and have learned to obey laws, he will give you nine hours, for he knows what he wants and what is good for him." contents. One he said was a message

In evidence of this he (O'Connell), produced two letters, but did not read their from a Boston employer, signifying his willingness to grant the nine hours just as soon as he was sure the men wanted it, and di not go on strike against it. The other, he said, was a letter just, received from a Bridgeport, Conn., recently organized "Employers Machininists' Association," requesting him inists' Association," requesting him will help (O'Connell), to arrange for a conference agitation,

in order that they might introduce the STREET RAILROADMEN. nine hour law. Fakir O'Connell's closing remarks

THE AWFUL DEGRADATION IN WHICH THEY ARE SUNK.

"But supposing that Boston does not fall in line, then we will put so many Treated Like Slaves, They Must Submit machinists in Boston that you will not find a job at all!" A good portion of the andience had already left the hall, but Clothing Game-Their Pure and Simat this interval the rest of it dumped it-self in the street in a hurry that made ple Organization, a Dues Fleecing Finale to Other Outrages.

A DAIL PEOPLE reporter, while riding uptown on a Broadway car the gether hiding their weary faces, sur-rounded and confronted by the commit-

> When the car reached the barn, the gripman's work for the night was done. As he left the car the reporter accosted him with "Say, Bill, you look sour; what kick have you coming?"

Arnold's refusal to grant the loan, his The man looked at the reporter a mindays on the "Morgan Journal" were numute before blurting out "I have a mighty bered. It immediately developed that he big kick coming, friend. What do you "incompetent to loan"). And such things happen think? Here I have worked for this inside of Typographia No. 7, whose memcompany for years and I have now got bers in good standing boast that "no to give a couple of hours of my time If the majority of the members of the chapel of the "Morgan Journal" were made up of good Union men, they would each night to the 'school room,' or on one of the other lines, breaking in for the change from cable to electric power. certainly do away with such misdemean-ors, and would insist upon putting an

"I must do this, mind you, without one cent of pay. I must make myself useful for their wants or git, plenty of others are hungry for my job.

"It's an outrage to think that this company, which has one of the fattest franchises in the country, can use us in this way. That is not all by a long chalk, but I have to report now."

The reporter questioned another of the men about the matter, "Yes, it is true," he said, "but that kind of thing isn't the worst abuse we have to put up with." Asked to specify some of the abuses, this man told of men going to work a 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, and their runs so arranged that they don't get through until 9 or 10 at night, after which they have to do their turn at "breaking in."

Therefore, again, "Down with the Organized Scabbery!" JUNIUS. "Doesn't the company observe the ten A reporter for the DAILY PEOPLE hour law?" asked the reporter.
"What the hell do they care about called upon Mr. Weickum last night in the composing room of the"Morgen Journal"

laws?" he asked in return,
"How do you account for the nonenforcement of the ten hour law?"

"You must be green to ask me that," he replied with a smile. Another one of the men was pleased to meet a DAILY PEOPLE reporter. "I

read the paper every day," he said with a glow of pride, there was another article about him; that he had then said that previous "That was quite a story you had the other day, on the way the company makes of the DAILY PEOPLE had told him to a rake off of about \$10,000 on the badge enumerate the alleged lies on paper, set his signature thereto, and the denial

a rake oil of about \$10,000 on the badge business alone. Every word of it is true, and I guess they are getting ready to make another rake off."

"How is that?"

"I hear the company is going to adopt a new cap. The price is to be \$1.75, while we now pay \$1." would be published in the DAILY PEOPLE; that Mr. Weickum had said he would send that written denial out that none had come.

Mr. Weickum read the article through, while we now pay \$1." and grew madder as he went along, until "What does a man have to go through to get a car?" he was next asked. the end, when he broke out saying: "It

"Well, in the first place, aside from a little pull of some sort, a man must have money enough to buy a uniform and keep himself, until he commences "Frank did not die until four years to draw wages. All this, mind you, after he is broken in. The later; and he did not die from poison, he died like one shentlemans. I never engage anybody; I send to the Union, and uniform will cost \$15, the overcoat \$14, the cap \$1, and the badge and but they take a man in the order from the list. tons \$2. The clothing must be bought at Browning & Kings." Spitzer was always no good. All the "After he can run a car a man is

'turned in,' as we term it. He must report every-morning and lie around all day looking for a chance to get a 'trip,' which takes 55 minutes and for it he gets

"After some months of this, he may get a car, and then he will be paid by singer and Sperber. Winsinger is no good. Sperber is no good. * Sperber is a good the day. Gripmen get \$2.40, motornica get \$2.25, so I suppose the change of power will bring us down to that figure. mechanic, but goes around with Most and

"We are told to be courteous to the people, and we have to take any abuse given us, a complaint means a lay of. The managers use us as buffers against I don't care to say more; Winsinger which the public abuse may break. To is funny how many people 'take it out' on the employees," he remarked philo from Mr. Weickum, the DAILY PEOPLE sophi ally. "What happens in case you have an reporter withdrew again assuring Mr. Weickum that the columns of the DAILY

PEOPLE were open to him to deny over "Oh, then we must act as lawyers and his own signature any statement consuchers for the company, get the names of witnesses and file a report as soon as cerning him or No. 7 that he was ready to deny over his own signature. we get in. If we have to lay off a trip in fling the report we forfeit the pay Failure to report an accident means lay off. The gradual elimination of the German

"Is it true that the company prefers you, in case of accident, to kill a victin rother than main him, the damage costs "I have been asked that question be

five, but of course we get no such in truction.' announced, has made up his mind that "May be talk of that kind is circulatso that you will accept it by indirection

suggested the reporter.
"May be so, but it don't work; none of us want to kill or injure any one. Far from it, the fear of running one down is constant nightmare. We have to make time or get out. I

tell you, the wear and tear of piloting a car in this city, because of the nervous ince of Posen, a full discussion was had of the measures already adopted with erain, soon makes a physical wreck of a "In reporting for work, if this, object in view, which are chiefly of an economic nature. Further steps were suggested by means of which it is hoped half a minute late, we list the car for the day and must go before

the super. Two such complaints in month means a ten days vacation." "What are the men doing to free themselves from this slavery?" asked the

"Practically nothing. Most of the men are in the organization but they have no faith in it. Yet we have to "Do the men ever discuss the advis-

since 1867 has also been considered. According to the North German Gazette, ability of striking?" "If you saw the application list you it has been observed that in many cases the Polish Nationalist propaganda only wouldn't ask the question."

Asked if he understood the principles began to be successful after the soldiers had been withdrawn, and it is hoped that the re-establishment of the garrisons

of the new trade unionism, he said that while heretofore he had looked upon trades unionism as helpless and hopless he was beginning to see it in a new

light since reading the DAILY PEO-PLE. With a parting word to the re-PLE. With a parting word to the re-porter he was called to take out his

When it is considered that the street railway men have been organized for many years, their present condition is

the most damaging accusation that can be brought against the organized scabbery that has hood-winked them. The Connollys, Gibbens, Parsons, Pines and Without a Murmur-The Pluck-me Princes have landed in sinecure jobs as rewards for keeping the blinkers on the men.

thanks to the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. the rank and file of the street railwaymen are being awakened to a realization of their class interests. They are beginning to realize that "laother night noticed on the face of the gripman a scowl that boded ill for some-of cuning labor's efforts into the ground and that "labor" leaders get fat jobs by doing the same work when they cry "no polities in the union." To the street railwaymen we would say you must have polities in the union but you should have working class politics only-Socialist Labor Party politics. Until you join hands with your brothers of other crafts economically and politically your condition must grow steadily worse. Join the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A.

THE WAR SONG OF THE FIGHT-ING S. L. P.

'Midst the tumult and the din of mill and mart: Where the wage slave toils and suffers 'neath his load;

You can hear the rebel's song come from his heart, In defiance of the master and his goad. With its heartening, stirring lilt of life

and hope. With its call to arms and battle to be A lash to scourge the shirkers, a bugle

call to workers
"Tis the war song of the fighting S. L. P. Arise, ye curs and cease your fawning!

Awake, ye thieves, the Doom is yawning Behold, ye workers, day is dawning, And our class comes marching on In the evining 'neath the glare of city

lamps; Where the robber and his victim meet

Ringing clear, you hear the song in hostile camps, And see the hasty mustering of our class. With its slashing and its lashing of the

With its turning on the light for men to see; To the axe it throws the fakirs; drives the freaks upon the breakers, 'Tis the war song of the fighting S. L. P.

Long we listened to the mouthings of the fakir and the frenk, As they preached to us submission and

to turn the other cheek. Now we're marching o'er their bodies to the battle that we seek As our class comes marching on,

Where the flags and rags of labor-fleecers float.

When they meet to fool their dupes with mimic war, Singing patriotic songs to catch the vote, Comes the clear note of our song their

plans to mar: While their lackeys and decoy ducks rant and rave.

And the weeping freaks put up a tear-

ful plea; Hark! the doom of crooks foretelling hear the fighter's voice high swelling.
'Tis the war song of the fighting S. L. P.

We are lining up for battle, we are marching to the fray; We've unsheathed the sword for action, naught can stop us, naught can stay; Walk ye wide ye freak and fakir, give

As our class comes marching on. Nothing stake we but our shackles; nothing lose we but our chain; Hear our battle cry high swelling o'er

the workers right of way.

the mountain and the plain: "We're the fighting proletariat with the whole wide world to gain." As our class comes marching on

-STANISLAUS CULLEN.

THE PARIS COMMUNE

is a land mark as being the first admin istration manned by the Working Class. Consequently the workingman should be familiar with the history of the Commune -its birth, its growth, its death. The capitalist press has persistently distorted the facts relatinve to the Commune, and Socialists, more than any one else, should be thoroughly equipped with the truth regarding this famous uprising of the proletariat. For this purpose an excellent

EELFORT BAX'S SHORT HIS-TORY OF THE PARIS COMMUNE. It is a compact book of 132 pages.

and gives in an interesting style a running account of the Commune from its incertion to the murderous orgies of the capitalist troops the last week in May. The chapter headings will give a fair idea of the scope of the book: Introduction-Prologue-The 18th of

Introduction—Prologue—The 18th of March, 1871—The Central Committee and the Reaction—The Election of the Commune—The War Begins with Disaster for the Commune—Concerning Various Matters—The Internal Administration and Policy of the Commune—The Free Masons, the Committee of Safety, and Rossel—The Last Days of Paris—The Entry of the Versalliese—The Barricades—The "Commune or Death!"—The Commune is Dead!—The Civilized World and its "Thrill of Horror"—The Hostages—The Lessons Horror"—The Hostages—The Lessons of the Commune. CLOTH, 135 PAGES. PRICE, 50 CENTS.

Nore—This book has hitherto been pub-lished in paper. The paper edition is ex-hausted, and will not be reprinted. Literary Agents are requested to take note of this, and order it in cloth only.

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DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE mets every Monday evening 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelsor, assistant organizer, 177 First avenue; 1. Siff, financial secretary, 362 Canal street; Julius Rammer, recording secretary, 304 Rivington street, 410

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The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue. Newark, N. J. 485 SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P.,

meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koylin, THE NEW JERSEY STATE COM-

field ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J. WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E.

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p. m.

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SCANDINAVIÁN SECTION, S. L. P. Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 Suscription orders 38th street. taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlan-tic avenue. Brooklyn. 453

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

SECTION: PHILADELPHIA : meets every second Senday of the month, 2.30 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown avenue. BRANCH No. 1 meets every

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

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets on

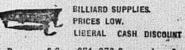
every second Sunday of the month at 2.30 p. m., at its headquarters, 1204 Germantown avenue. Branch No. 1 meets on every Tuesday evening at the same place.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, West-ville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

TAILOR'S PROGRESSIVE UNION No. 11—Meets every Monday evening in Liberty Hall, 259-261 East Houston street. Secretary, L. Kupfer, 56 Columbia street. Headquarters, 114 Cam-

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OCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES21,157



To thine own sell be true, And it must follow, as the night the day' Thou canst not then be false to any man SHAKESPEARE.

NON-PARTIS N.

The circle has been swung. First it was in Los Angeles, Cal, then in Clevetand, O., and now in New York that the rays of the approaching May Day leave bare and trembling the swindle of the eudo Socialism that, inspired by Cap-Italism, freakdom is in these days extensively indulging in.

In Los Angeles, it will be remembered the article presented itself in the light of a runaway. May Day, the day given to themselves by class-concious working en as a demonstration of the political and revolutionary aspirations of the wage slave, was made to appear as a mere prelude to the September "Labor Day," a day graciously granted to Labor by the itical lackeys of the Capitalist Class for the express purpose of helping to conceal the class struggle, and helping along the delusion that the interests of the exploiter are the same with the interests of the exploited.

In Cleveland, it will also be rememed, the article presented itself in the light of a back-number .- the 8-hour May Day, the day intended to exolify the fact that the Working Class breast of the times and equipped h all the experience of the age, was made to appear as having learned nothing from experience by the old-time dend for the 8-hour day!

Finally, now in New York the article esents itself in the light of corruption. pure and simple. A certain body, composed exclusively of members of the Organized Scabbery in this city, has en, like the wolf with the sheep's skin in the fable, meeting as the "May Day Conference," and betrayed its characteristic in the choice of the marshal of its parade. Last year its marshal was a Labor-puller-in for the Republican party, this year, the choice fell upon a gentleman who performs the same services for the Democratic party,-Mr. George Campbell of Typographical Union No. 6! Thus May Day, intended to be a cleancut proletarian demonstration, is bere made to appear a confused affair run on the "non-partisan" theory!

It takes contrasts to make a point clear. Without the foil presented by the Los Angeles, the Cleveland, and now the York caricatures of May Day, the true May Day celebrations conducted by the Socialist Labor Party would not stand out in the vivid clearness that now they present to view.

PLIVING TO THE GALLERIES.

Mr. Terence V. Powderly and his tenant Watchhorn occupied consider able space in yesterday's morning papers. Strange to say, or, rather, not strange, but quite naturally, their antics did not appear under the head of "News from the Theaters," as they should, They occupied a separate place and appeared under a

Powderly is Commissioner of Immigration: This is equivalent to saying that Powderly draws official selary to play a farce. The labor-fleecers of America can not (they are too dispeptically nervous) date themselves to the slow decline of American wages. They are in terrific hurry. They are cutting one another's throats so rapidly that the margin of profit must be broadened; reduction of wages is the simplest method to the end. Foreign workmen are, to this end, more desirable than native; and of all foreign workingmen, the Chinese is the most derable; indeed he is ideal; none fills the hill so well: besides working for next to nothing, he is not likely to arouse any popular sympathy should he be maltreated after being plucked by the capitalist. It thus happens that, from the rd, Jr., University down, fleecerdom s the immigrant, loves to see him the importation of that article-Laborrises, and actually dotes on the coolie.

Even a Bismarck could not drive things Labor-fleecer realizes that. He would must remain in political power. In order in which prostitution is a corner-stone! to do that, he must keep the wool down over the eyes of the workingmen voters so as to secure their suffrage. Now, then, it so happens that the workingmen-however erroneously many of them apply the theory, and however blind these remain to its deductions-understand that their wages depend upon the supply of Labor in the Labor Market, and have taken a notion that the way to keep the supply down is to keep the immigrant out. The error is crass. For every workingman that immigration throws into the market, privately owned machinery throws in two. To call the attention of the workers to this fact is, obviously, not the cue of fleecerdom. That would turn the workers' faces straight to Socialism. Consequently, the capitalist class humors the delusion of the workers anent immigration; and thus the Commissionership of Immigration is set up. It serves to keep the working people in false gaze, and it is put in the hands of some Labor actor, whose periodical antics may convey to the unthinking, the idea that the immigrants are being kept out.

This, in a nutshell, is the "plot" in the comedy to which long-drawn reports were yesterday devoted, and in which Powderly and Watchhorn appear as star and sub-star, scurrying through the country to keep out 7 coolies at El Paso, 3 at Vancouver and as many as 5 near Montreal.

It takes the smile of Ah Sin, childlike and bland, to do justice to the light comedians Powderly and Watchhorn while they are playing to the galleriesthe Labor Vote.

HALTI

The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis is in the wool of the Rev. George D. Herron. The occasion is a dinner of the Get Together Club to be given at the Pouch Gallery, Brooklyn, The Rev. Herron is to be the principal guest. The Rev. Hillis was invited to grace the ceremony with his presence. He declined vehemently in a lengthy statement, in which he reviews the Rev. Herron's desertion of his wife for another and wealthy woman, the former's recently secured divorce from her truant husband, and the latter's paying the alimony. In the course of his statement the Rev. Hillis says:

"The whole affair is monstrous. should I go to the Get Together Club to hear Mr. Herron's views upon any subject? I cannot hear what Mr. Herron says because of the sobs of his deserted babes thundering in my ears. If he will publicly renounce his woman friend and break his pledges to her for their announced marriage, if he will then riuse out his mouth with sulphuric acid and clean it of foul pledges, if he will ask the Judge to remarry him to his deserted wife, if he will return to his little children, and when they are old enough to understand it beg their forgiveness. I will after I am confident of his penitence, gladly meet him on any platform, though will never have an interest in the intellect can be guilty of such vagaries."

Upon reading this tirade, the Socialist the only being who in modern society joins to a healthy body a healthy mind and spirit-justly turns with scorn upon the Plymouth Church Pharisee, tears the mask from his hypocrite face, and in thundering notes of indignation calls out, erty. They, accordingly, pretend to as-'HALT!"

The Socialist has scant cause the Rev. Herron, and none at all to shield | cheap Labor of the convicts!-By this him. Afflicted with a diseased mind and process of "protecting the workingmen." an equally diseased heart, the Rev. the arid lands grab furnishes the Labor Herron has been unconscionable enough at the capitalists' own figures. to cast upon the Socialist Movement the missmas of his own life and sickly thoughts. All his life engaged in the trade | nished, not by the capitalists, but by the of retailing phrases, and full of that vanity that animates the superficial man. he thought himself amply equipped, and the season favorable, to sail the waters of the Socialist Movement, and to exploit it as he had exploited other Movements before. Already with odds enough against it to render its task arduous, the Socialist Movement of America, during the last five months, has had the additional obstacle of Rev. Herronism to contend against. In a clapper-claw in which the Rev. Herron should happen to be engaged, even tho' he be the under dog, the Socialist would, under ordinary circumstances, be the last to think interference necessary. Tet swine rend swine. Not so now.

Who is this paladin that enters the lists against the Rev. Herron to do battle for the weak, the wife, children-the family, in short? To hear him, one would think the voice of the avenger speaking, fired by the crics of womanhood, childhood,-the family in shorttrampled under foot by the hundreds of thousands, and torn to pieces by the Cavitalist Class, mostly ensconced behind front pews. Who is this avenger? 'Tis the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis: the paid dowager supreme ruler of Leland San- blasphemer of Plymouth Church; the naid traducer of the Evangel of Social-

ist Science; the paid chanticleer of the

oring in, feels happy in proportion as Capitalist System, that rends the family

as no Attila ever did, and whose march is kept tempo to by the groans of children and mothers, to say nothing of their wholly to his own liking. The capitalist fathers; the paid apologist for the social system of to-day, that raises "he-towns' like the immigrants to pour in from all and "she-towns," tearing apart the sexes; sides; but, in order to profit thereby, he the paid praise-singer of a social system

Condemnation, unqualified and unstint ed, the Socialist has for the Rev. Herron But for the hypocrite Rev. Hillis, the Socialist has a sharper whip. If sulphuric acid is needed to cleanse the mouth of the Rev. Herron, there would not be enough left in the land to-day for the Rev. Herron to use were the Rev. Hillis to first cleanse his own; to the foulness of whooping it up for pay for a social system that is watered with the tears of babes and mothers, the Rev. Hillis adds further foulness, the infamy of Phariseeism.

"HALT!" calls out the Socialist to the doubly impious Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis,-HALT! Thou shalt not drown the sobs of the hundreds of thousands of babes, immolated by your pay-masters on the blood-stained altars of Capitalism, at which you officiate in high canonicals, -thou shalt not drown their sobs with the clatter of your affected pity for the imaginary sobs of two or three!

A MANY-SIDED McCOWAN.

Readers of THE PEOPLE will re member the luminous article from our Washington, D. C., correspondent, when the "arid lands grab" was on the tapis in Congress in the shape of an irrigation bill. They will remember that the scheme was fathered by the Nevada Members of Congress Stewart and Newlands, and that it was pushed under color of a humanitarian plan to improve simultaneously the condition of the Indian-'the Nation's ward"-, and the workingman-the Nation's Pet. The scheme fell through then, and there, and under that shape. But when did schemers ever abandon a scheme? Surely not so long as there remained a prospect of fastening on somebody's back, and so long as there remained a back that was thought promiseful enough to fasten upon. So with the "arid lands grab." Discomfited in Washington, it now reappears in Arizona, identical in all respects, different only in outward garb.

The Arizona re-incarnation of the game preserves the old feature of "love and affection for the workingman" as a cloak under which to do him and others: the outward garb, however, is not this time the simple and majestic folds of a proposed Federal law. It is plainer tailor ing. In order to make up for this deficiency, it is multifarious tailoring. The garb is, first, editorial articles; second, a "Home Savings Bank and Trust Company"; and, third, a "land agency."

The editorial makes out of love and affection for the workingman, be it noted, a thrilling plea for convict labor. 'Why," the question is editorially asked, should men who stole, and killed and forged be allowed to live in the idle luxury of the penitentiary, while honest labor on the outside is not housed and kept half so well? Let the convicts be used to build irrigation dams!" In other words, these humanitarian capitalist schemers, first uphold a social system that drives men, through poverty, to crime and into the penitentiary; thereupon, the capitalist schemers seek to profit by their own wrong-doing. They would utilize the convicts as the cheapest of labor, and thereby throw the work ers out of work and into still greater poysist the workingmen, by compelling them to compete in the Labor Market with the

But Labor is not enough. Money is also needed. The money is to be furinnocents, including workingmen themselves, who have managed to pinch them selves and save up a few pennies. To this end a "Home Savings Bank" is set up and boomed for all it is worth. So theu, there you have your Labor (gotten at the expense of the workers), and there you have your money (wheedled out of the workingmen).

Furnished in this way, as the schemers expect to be, with both Labor and Money free, to set up their merchandise, all that is wanted is some more innocents to invest therein. To this end a "land agency" is set up, and likewise boomed in a way to make peoples' mouths water.

So "complicated a scheme must, one would imagine, be conducted by at least three geniuses in the gentle art of bunco. A great mistake. It is the occasion that makes the man and calls forth the genius This occasion is equal to itself. It found a genius, who, in his one and own person unités the three departments. Who is the genius that runs the Say

ings Bank, needed in this case?-S. M. McCowan, Vice-President! Who is the talent that administer

the "land agency"?-S. M. McCowan Supt. Iudian School! And who, is the journalistic luminary

who, with editorials pithy and pointed,

would furnish the Labor almost free

convicts into the Labor Market, and thus, 'out of love and affection for the working man," keep them out of jobs?-Why, S. M. McCowan, Editor of the Phoenix, Arizona, "Republican."

The world should stop spinning on its axle-tree for a few hours at least so as to afford it an opportunity to contemplate well so many-sided a prodigy, in the many-sided art of skinning the workers

The Spring styles in "Labor" parties are being placed on exhibition, but all of them are built on the old, well-known ines that have been popular many years. The "Labor" party is bent n reforming something or someone. it draws a dark picture of conditions and offers to furnish plans and specifi cations to prospective bidders. Its broad ness is illustrated by the fact that whereas the usual way is to "retain the right to reject any and all bids," party rejects none. It is built otherwisely. It did not come into the pose of allowing anything to slip through its fingers, or to give anyone the chanc to think that he did not have a chance it. This year there have to use but few persons around to inspect the samples. Several "open-ings" have been held, but they were of a wakeish hue, and there was but little hilarity among the persons who attended. In fact, it is feared that it will be imssible to dispose even of the specimens made up as samples. Nobody wants them, though anybody may have them At the meeting the other day, even the samples were absent, and the proprieto of the concern could do nothing excepting call himself to order and then put motion to adjourn. It was carried with out opposition, and the meeting dispersed

The historical case of the notorious Monsieur and Madam Jean Spratt, and their compromise on the matter of em bonpoint, was duplicated in the New York Assembly in the West street steal The Republicans, the faithful husbands had all the lean, and the Democrats though they could have eaten lean als were forced to content themselves with fat. Between them both they begat one clean platter. The "World" asserts that each Democrat who voted for the bill received \$1,500. Among those who did so vote, and were, therefore, in the way of making money, was Samuel Prince, L. F., The "Volkszeitung," in its report of the affair, runs to the protection of its pillar, Mr. Prince, and so a to mislead its easily duped followers, it spells his name "Prillie." The name of this labor fakir, a member of the Organized Scabbery, had to be muffed. Perhaps the condition of affairs in the "Volkszeitung" office is at the bottom of it, or perhaps the Kangaroo Social Dem ocracy needs Prince in its May exhibit.

The Cigarmakers' International Union of Pensacola, Florida, have sent out an appeal for aid in which this remarkable sentence appears: "We are out on strike for seven weeks and are facing starvation." Only seven weeks out and already facing starvation, such is the authorita tive and truthful-whether so intended or not-summing up, by a Gompers ion itself, of what Gompers' Unionism does for the workers.

A funny thing occurs regularly on the Stock Exchange, Prices there are not governed by the carnings of the stock, or by the amount of business that is done by a company, but they are based di-rectly on the state of J. Pierpont Morliver. Last week when it was re ported that he suffered from a severe attack of lumbago, quotations became diz zy and fluttered around like a Kangaroo hose tail has been used as a gang-plank for an able-bodied S. L. P. man to board his neck. Then when it was discovered that J. Pierpont: was as well as usua stocks became aggressive again, and laughed in scorneat their quiet Throughout the whole business world the same condition prevails. Noth ing is done until it is certani that the 'great financier" arose at his accustomed hour, ate his oat-meal mush, and dran his coffee with relish, took a long walk, and kicked his valet with his ungouted foot. "Great minds" and soaring spirits on the street do not so: sure that nothing will happen to the chief. So independent and necessary are the gamblers in Wall street that they can do nothing and dare do nothing until they know whether or not a diseased and cranky old man is to live through another another day.

Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, has checked the famine and plague to such an extent that no more than double the number of deaths occur now as compared with last year. It is true that the plague is spreading at an alarming rate, and it is also true that ten minutes' delay in the distribution of rations causes the death of hundreds each day. This so encourages the Viceroy that he is trying to raise the small sum of \$3,000,000 erect a monument to Victoria. Hurrah Hurroo! Thus does unostentatious merit triumph over people who go and die, and guse a raise in the tax rate. Contrast her two hundred pounds of saintliness that now needs a monument, with the lean and plague-stricken natives that are to be benefitted by its erection. Even in death she is good to her subjects. The erection of the monument will give work to them, and though they are certain, a a critical point to take time off to die, one can for a moment doubt that they will receive undue riches from it. A worthy monument, and one that would be the best tribute to her, would be built from the bones of those who starved to death, or who were murdered m was during her glorious reign. Long live the King!

The New England mill hands are reaching into the full dinner pail, but most of them have been drawing blanks of late. The reports from Lonsdale Lowell, Fall River, etc., are supple-mented by a report from Andover, Mas-sachusetts, which says that the Fulton sachusetts, which says that the Fulton Mills of that town have closed down would furnish the Labor almost free, and 1,500 men and women are idle. rear of the gratic and for nothing, by dumping the These "shiftless idlers" who have not retty yet?

the necessary American spirit to take advantage of the great natural opportun ities open to them, doubtlessly chose the approaching warm weather because they vished to take a rest, and debauch in luxury on the seven dollars a week they getting (and which they do not were now get.) They may have wished to prove that the American workingman is the most independent of all workingmen and can loaf if he wishes to, thoug. he cannot work if he wishes to. be that he wishes to tell to the whole world the fact that his wages are so high, and he can save so much money while he works that a little thing like three months' vacation does not affect him in the least. The only thing that can settle this question is ance of the inevitable soup-house. That. at least, is an American institution that

Mr. 'enry Gompers, "brudhers fom Sampuel Combers," as he styles himself, spoke at the meeting of the Citizen's Union and he favored "the exclusion of aliens from all city work." Most of the New York papers had the news, but this was either due to the fact that all porters understand Cockneyized Dutch, or else some good friend of the press rendered 'enry's remarks into the vernacu-

Alabama finds that it is not keeping pace with its sister states of the South, so it will, as a first step, disfranchise the negroes. At the recent election it was decided by a vote of five to one that a convention be called for the purpose of drawing up a constitutional amendement to this effect. The disfranchisement is to be more sweeping even than it was in South Carolina, and ability to read will not be sufficient to entitle a person to the right to vote. He must also possess property, and as the average Alabama negro does not possess property, prac-tically all of them will be kept away Those white men who from the polls. will be allowed to vote as are useful long as the authorities see fit, but the

Political and Economic.

The New York "Journal" spreads itelf to the extent of a page on the "mystery" and "romance" surrounding the Duke of York and his two wives. There is neither mystery nor romance about it. There is nothing in it but one of the usual dirty actions to which royalty is so prone. When Victoria died, THE PEOPLE told the whole story of how the Duke of York had thrown over the woman by whom he had had several children, and took to himself a spouse that was more "worthy" of his station in life. He did it at the command of his saintly grandmother, the Queen. She so commanded because wished her family to show to all En glishmen that the bome circle must be cept pure and sweet. The Duke's first wife was given a title, and her father was made an admiral. What is there new or mysterious about that? The Duke has it in his power to have as many wives as he can get the English people to support.

"The Bogus" has hauled down the false colors of "THE PEOPLE," that, pirate-like, it had been flying since July 10, 1899, and now it retires from the stage with the funniest exit lines ever uttered by buffoon or mugger. It says that the case which the Socialist Labor Party won against it in court, and by reason of which it is now compelled to drop a name which it stole, is the result of the Party's endeavor to "smash the Socialist movement by dragging the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association into court." Wonderful indeed is the achievement of the Party, for, if "Volkszeitung" crew indragged the to court, it did what neither man nor angel has done since Adam played leap-frog in the Garden of Eden. It, the DE-FENDANT in the case, dragged the "Volkszeitung," the PLAINTIFF, into court! We knew that we had won a great victory, but we did not know until announced "Volkszeitung," that we that we had versed every known precedent in legal procedure. The defendant in a suit dragging the plaintiff into court! Inimitable Timbooctoo!

In the "World" yesterday appears under the classification "Business Oppor-tunities" an advertisement which reads: Italian workingmen of every kind to be had at once. A. DeLucas—" And yet it is said that we have abolished the slave market! Here, in civilized New York, it is possible to go to an agent, the same as a man would go to a store, and obtain men to do anything. The time is coming when we shall read in Wanamaker's advertisements: "This day only, a special consignment of workingmen at greatly reduced prices. But a small number of each kind, the variety is large. These, because we are over stocked in some departments, will be sold at greatly reduced WAGES. A few are but are still servicable. Call early if you wish to profit by this unex-It was a fall ampled opportunity. when the working class was torn from it?" the ownership of the tool of production and forced to sell its labor power. It is still a deeper depth when, in order to sell that labor power, a man must line himself up with his fellows and let his OWNER

astronomic theory. Then it wandered into the field of biology, and, so thoroughly plowed that, that it succeeded in raising a crop such as has never before grown there-on. Now it has entered an entirely new field, that of Chronos, or Old Time, and it and the surest. It takes but one ap tweaks the beard of the venerable and plication, and if it is not successful bescythed gentleman, and reverses the Gregorian, Phenician, and all other calendars. Its science is unique in every way, but it is best not to accept it until it is thoroughly understood. For example. it says in its issue of April 20: "It is not a very glorious future that lies to the rear of the S. T. L. A." Aind id al-

PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIALISM.

"The abolition of poverty and the abo lition of capitalism will be accomplished at one and the same time.

The S. L. P. in its platform propose twenty steps in this direction, the S. D. P. about a dozen. The 'Brazen Ser-Prom the platform of the "Brazen From the platform of the "Brazen Serpent" San Antonio, Texas, Associa-tion of Phrenological Socialists, affiliated with the Social Democracy.

The "Brazen Serpent," of San Antonio, Texas, came out of its hole long enough to tell the world that it had the proper way to wriggle into the "Socialistic" state. It says that the Socialist Labo: Tarr, has twenty steps. Itself, on the contrary, has but one stride: "Volume On "This Labor." ume One, Number One," This cabalistic phrase is all in all, and "Number One Volume One," consists of eight small pages devoted to phrenological Socialism whatever that may recan.

A young man wearing a pair of Park Row pants and a this-day-only-sale coa called at THE PEOPLE office yesterday and endeavored to snatch the paper from the ways to which it had committed itself. He wished to impress on the mem bers of the Socialist Labor Party the fact that they did not pay enough attention to heads, and until they did so there was no hope of success.

"I have just examined the development of several Social Democratic heads, remarked, "and I find the bump of aggressiveness very full and well defined He was told that said bumps were picked up on the stairs as the Social Demo crats were leaving Socialist Labor Party disgust." Gentle persuas meetings "in disgust." Gentle persuas-ion and unlimited opportunity assisted greatly in their growth, Other devel-opments will be furnished upon applica-"Ah," he said, "we must not treat

lightly the crucial unfoldings of a higher and sounder physical manifestation. Each inward has an outward and if we would probe to the centre we must go by of the exterior." It was evident that he had said that before, but he was not interrupted as he thoughtfully looked into the distance where reposed the 'The Brazen Serpent' seeks to meal. make this plain. We must understand before we can know, and how can we know unless we can feel, and how can we feel unless we know we can feel, and how can we know we can feel unless we can understand? All leads back to the underlying stratum which is beneath. object of our existence, and in seeking this we touch upon those heights yet untrod by the foot of man Such is our mission, fifty cents a year, twenty-five cents for six months, all scriptions commence with Number One. Volume One "

"But what does it all mean?" said one who stood aghast, and toyed with the fire escape, so that in case he needed it, he would have a chance for his life. "O, we are the new form of the

cial Democracy. Christian 'Socialism, as exemplified by the Harrimans, Her rons, Bigelows and Vaiis has not been a success. Osteopathic 'Socialism,' as ex-emplified by Professor Kharas and E. O. Miller Jr., has not been a success. Colony culture, as exemplified by Lermond, Hinton and Wayland has been a failure. Where are the men who once proudly announced their intention of going from potatoes to the collective ownership of all public nuisances? Where are the men who would have a million vote or nothing, and got it by a larger major ity than they expected? Where are the men who attempted to enter the co-operative commonwealth by the subterran ean entrance of a beer tunnel? Where, in short, are the men who are, er, well, in I pause for a reply.

"But what has all that to do with your plan of developing heads that will capable of directing things under Social ism? I should like to know whether or not the speaker can tell me what color hair will be under Socialism, and who will do the dirty work if we abolish the labor fakir and the politician, and advance one step at a time as we jump on a man who is coming our w y, but who doesn't want Socialism crammed down his throat?"

The young man looked thoughtful. "There is much in what you say," he remarked, "in fact it is the best argument I ever heard against Socialism. It is the only argument. But you should open your eyes to the light. Though your heart be in darkness yet shall I not dehis employee has, all the more does his employer get out of him; he does not sert you. The system of phrenology himself profit by it. It follows from that, takes cognizance of all of these things.

As the twig is inclined, so doth a man the twig is inclined, so doth a man the twig is inclined. trip over it. Heads under Socialism must be of a uniform pattern. We can have no square-heads, no round-heads, no logger - heads, no no swelled heads. We must have them all cast in the same mold. To-day, as we walk along the street we can look at a man, and by one glance tell whether or not he is of the "But what has all this to do with So-

cialism? Where does it apply to our "In order to settle the vexed questions

of the world, all you have to do is to read the 'Brazen Serpent,' Volume One, Number One.' "Yes, we understand that, but what is

"It is a complete exposition of the kind

of head a man must wear in order to be of the faith. We are ready to remodel of the faith. We are ready to remodel and repair all craniums, dyeing and pressing done on all goods turned out by our establishment. The 'Brazen Serpent' ignores en-The San Francisco Advance, Kangaroo Social Democrat, some time ago tangled its toes in the Belt of Orion, and in a few words knocked out every modera astronomic theory. Then it wandered into the field of biology and the said sleep of the said sleep.

to work for it. That is the kind of man I am. Now, gentlemen, let me put you down to try our method. It is the safest, and the surest. It takes but one apyour money will be welcome just the

But the young man was persuaded to go away swiftly. Few accompanied he departed, but as he vanished



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN is intenely ending an article in a magazine. UNCLE SAM-What have you got

B. J.-I'm reading an article that appears in the February issue of "Success." The article, it seems to me, has much truth in it. And thereby it knocks out much of what Socialists say.

U. S .- Read the passage.

B. J. (reading)-"The Universal Cry: Wanted a Man Never did the world call more loudly for young men with force, energy and purpose, young men 'rained to do some one thing, than to-day. Though hundreds of thousands are out of enployment, yet never before was it so hard to get a good employee for almost

any position as to-day.
"Everywhere people are asking where to find a good servant, a polite and effi-cient clerk, an honest cashier, a good stenographer who can spell and punctu-ate, and is generally well informed.

"Managers and superintendents of great institutions everywhere are hunting for good people to fill all sorts of posi-tions. They tell us that it is almost impossible to find efficient help for any department. There are hundreds of applicants for every vacant place, but they either show signs of dissipation, are rude or gruff in manner, are slouchy or slip-shod in dress, are afraid of hard work, lack education or training, or have sor fatal defects which bar them out. head of one large commercial establishment says that the blunders and mistakes of its employees cost \$25,000 a year to correct, notwithstanding his utmost vigilance"-Don't you think there is a good deal in that?

U. S .- If by "there being a good deal in it" you mean that, as a simple state-ment of fact there is not a little truth in statement, you are right.

B. J.-I, thought so, U. S.-No doubt hundreds of thousands of people are out of work; no doubt "force," 'energy, "skill." 'education, "politeness," etc.; and no doubt these are hard to get. But if by "there being a good deal in it" you mean that the charge

s just, then you are wrong. B. J.-In what way?

U. S.—The charge is doubly unjust in that it doubly insinuates a falsehood. The first falsehood it insinuates is that the shortcomings of these applicants for work is their own fault. It is the fault

of the capitalist class. The breadwinners of the working class are paid such low wages that they can not afford to give their children much polish and education, and their homes are so cramped that the children can acquire no refinement there, and are forced upon the streets. The second falsehood is that people pos-sessed of all these good qualities would

get good wages. The wages that the capitalists have for such desirable people are so poor as to make it impossible for them to raise a family; and if they do raise a family, the fathers' incomes are small that the children are deprived of all opportunities.

B. J.—That IS so! U. S.—But that's not all. Under this capitalist system, which "Success" tries to whitewash by slandering the workingmen, it is an established fact that knowlqualities because they do you no good. The capitalist system breeds all the ills "Success" complains of and then it kicks. This is one of the many instances in which capitalism gets hoisted by its own petard. B. J.—I sec.

U. S .- So that, so far from "Success" having knocked a hole into Socialism, it has given itself a kick, and has con-victed itself of holding language intended to deceive people with the notion that if they acquire all the good qualities that mentions they will secure good Success" mentions they want all those obs. Whereas, if they had all those obs. jobs. qualities it is the capitalist class alone that would profit thereby, and the poor workers would have to grind themselves all the more.

The Grand Army veterans are be- 1

moaning the fact that they did not succeed in obtaining balf fares from the railroads. They now look to Congress for a bill which will give an appropriation to allow the "old sojers" to ride for half price. This, in addition to pendons, civil service preference, soldiers' relief, soldiers' homes, benefits of var-ous kinds, widows' and childrens' aid, etc., will in some measure show the extent of Grand Army patriotism. Great is the patriotism that asks so little in return. All sorts of incompetents have run for public office, and their excuse was that they were Grand Army men and needed the job. Because of their supposed influence it was considered sacriligious to say anything against them as it was feared they could hit back, and it was believed that they were a force that was worth using. that the refusal of the railfonds is an indication that the G. A. R. no longer Number One, Volume One, that they were no good."

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Rev.-Vaillans.

To THE PEOPLE.-The Rev. Vall appeared here on the 16th under the auspices of a crowd of Labor Fakirs and shyster lawyers who call themselves the Social Democracy. His talk consisted mostly of funny stories, except for about five minutes, when he quoted almost literally from the S. L. P. pamphlet, "What Means This Strike?" without giving the Party member who made that speech credit for the passage. However a couple of Socialists gave him a dose of the lashing which he gets wherever there are Socialists, and he took it in the usual whipped-cur style.

The official vote of election held here April 2d, not yet given out by Election Commissioners, will send it as soon as we get it. WM. BILSBARROW, St. Louis, Mo., April 19.

To THE PEOPLE.-We had the Rev. Vail in our city, on Friday, April 12. He had only a few Kangaroos to speak to, about 9 or 10, and half of them were drunk. Three went to sleep while he was speaking. He invited questions and asked him a few among them one out the trouble between the S. I. P. and his Kangaroo Social Democracy on July 10, 1899. He refused to auswer. He knew better, because there were too many red buttons in sight. A number of other questions were asked and there was quite an excitement. All at once, an Anarchist got up and rattled

off something very lively.

After the meeting, some one having told the Rev. Vail that I was the organier of the Springfield Section, S. L. P., he came over to me and asked whether I had heard anything as to whether the S. L. P. was going to attend the Indianapolis convention or not. Upon my tell-ing him that I had not heard anything as to that, he said we ought to unite into one party again, and that the S. L. P. would do so if it was not for De Leon: that the S. L. P. would be better off without De Leon.

CHARLES A. SWANSON, Springfield, Ill., April 17.

Cause and Effect.

To THE PEOPLE-In the Letter Box DAILY PEOPLE, April 7, WEEKLY PEOPLE April 13, you say that while capitalism does destroy itself it does not follow with equal logic that Speialism is the outcome. I do not think that your reasoning is scientific. Scientific reasoning is from cause to effect. Judging from the scientific point of view, everything comes by necessity, and the necessary outcome of capitalism is Socialism. You despise metaphysics, you cannot utter a single sentence that does not embody meta-physics. Cause and effect do not ex-

plain the great mysteries of existence; they explain only its progress. The people who say that God created the world to glorify himself are correct, This means, otherwise expressed, that the underlying entity creates the ma-chinery of the universe to increase sen-sation. The onward march of evolution is to ever higher and refined sensations, and as Socialism is THE state under which this is possible, it will come and must come.

C. C. CROLLY.

must come. C. C. CROLLY.
Pleasantville, N. Y., April 19.
[Leaving aside whether or not the of THE PEOPLE is or is reasoning of Trik our correspondent's not metaphysical, our correspondent's error lies in his overlooking the full field error lies in his overlooking the full field. of "cause" or "causes." Scientific reason, truly, is from cause to effect. But scientific reason takes in, not one cause, it takes in all causes. It is bound to, or it ceases to be scientific. The propositive force back of a cannon ball is a cause. And yet, wrong, because wholly unscientific, would be the conclusion drawn from that cause alone. That conclusion would be that the cannon ball not determined exclusively by one cause—the propelling force. The effect is determined by that cause plus several other causes: the cause of the resistance of the air checks the velocity; the cause of gravitation affects the line of the trajectory, etc., etc. So that the final effect is a curve with a force of diminished power. So with the future of society. It is not one cause alone that will deter-mine that. The final effect will be the resultant of all the causes that are brought to bear. Now, then, the compulsory co-operation brought on by improved machinery, coupled with the widespread misery that the private ownership of the machinery brings on, is a cause, a leading one. But it is not the only one. The human agency is an important element or cause to be compared to the couple of portant element or cause to be con-sidered, and that resolves itself into the force that Socialist education may con-

concrete manifestation will depend upon scores of causes.—Ed. THE PEOPLE. Adulteration of Seeds-

tribute to the issue. There is to-day a race between Socialism and Social Catastrophe. The issue and its final

To THE PEOPLE. - The Chicago "Tribune" has taken upon itself to not alone reform the city of Chicago, but also to transform the whole town into a veritable "Garden of Eden," and has for over a week devoted a whole page of its "valuable" sheet to "teach the people how to beautify their empty lots, dead walls, ugly looking fences" and God knows what not, and to plant and properly care for lawns, window-flower boxes, etc., etc., offering prizes for best gardens and next best gardens, and so on along the line.

As this grand and noble idea was to cake in all classes and your humble servant being anxious to contribute his mite they unconsciously admit that they would to queer Socialism and therefore he could lie with impunity.

Democratic Party.

Gentlemen.—Section Lynn, Socialist tees, praying for them to do something they unconsciously admit that they would have more skates in their party, if it could lie with impunity.

J. H. H., ROCKVILLE, CT—If you have could lie with impunity.

In the "Labour Leader," of Glasgow, blower for the S. L. P., thereby account of the blower for the Salvation Army, where edited by J. Kier Hardie, during the "Volkszeltung" crew admitting their error, trouble.

ulterated seed, I sent a letter, of which the enclosed is a copy, to the Chicago "Tribune," but nothing was ever heard or seen of it, yet my intentions to help the people of my class is, (I dare say). equal to that of the Chicago

Chicago, Ill., April 20.

[Enclosure.]
"Editor "Chicago Tribune."—The idea of transforming the City of Chicago into a real Garden City is certainly very pleas-ing and recommendable, as human beings from tottering childhood to old age should and I dare say COULD have the pleasure and opportunity to breathe the health-sustaining, life-inspiring nectar and perfumes of Nature's own gifts, the pleasing to our eyes, so necessary to our

existence and well being.

BUT HOW are you going to transform the filthy backyards of the property-less PROLETARIAT into such a Garden of Eden when the breadwinner of that class to-day lacks the means with which to buy bread for his family much less thinking of surrounding his "ramshackle" of a home with such gems of luxury? or how are you going to prevent his "lawn" stead of a lawn of grass, adulterated as grass and field seeds are to-day, not to speak of all dead matter that is being

mixed in on the bargain.

Dear Mr. Editor it is certainly a grand and noble idea but as far as the working class is concerned it will remain an idea until, awakened by its own class consciousness the proletariat wipes the damnable profit system of the free fair earth. Then and then will we have flowernot until beds and lawns in front and in the rear of our OWN homes. Speed the day!

A WAGESLAVE WHO HAS WATCHED THE ADULTERATION OF SEEDS FOR YEARS. Chicago, April 13, 1901.

To THE PEOPLE.-I desire to issue a word of warning to the comrades throughout the land. Look out for a man by name Don Carlos Becker. He is a fraud. Claims to be a native of Chili of Caucasian parentage, but "compelled to leave the country because of active participation in the insurgent movements" of that country. He is wont to spin his yarns about his experiences. He succeeded in swindling a few comrades here, but is now out of the city. While he poses as a Socialist (when with Socialists), showing considerable knowledge of the movement, he is nevertheless a fraud, hence no Socialist.

L. F. DWORSCHAK, Sec. Sec. Duluth. Duluth, Minn., April 17.

Redeemed! Drops the Kangaroo Social Dem

which one must pass while connected let you know and also to inform the members of Local Erie, Pa., Social Democratic Party (or, as it is dubbed, the Democratic Social Party), why I ascended through the mass of refuse, dropped off, co-operative Commonwealth, for the Solet go, or any old way you wish to putit, and gravitated to the Socialist Labor Party. I have joined the S. L. P. with the word Labor yet attached. It was chance presents itself. not the impellant force of an automo bile that forced me on. But in getting next the Buzz-Saw (WEEKLY PEO-PLE), I became more thoroughly acquainted with the class struggle as taught by the S. L. P. To read the paper and see the truth of all contained therein, it must not be smuggled into some dark and secluded place, where it will appear all black and seemingly full of vituperation; it must be held to the light to read. Then a clear conception of the class struggle will take place, and remain uppermost in the mind; then all thoughts of the Rev. Geo. D. will vanish, along with the desire to become a Socialist Christian and and with a velocity determined only by the impact. Now, it does nothing of the sort. It does not, because the effect is Then, again, as the class struggle bobs up it clears the brain, and produces better arguments to show up than the 9d. 000 votes," to say nothing of the wear and tear on the gray matter that takes place in trying to conceive of some way to multiply the 96,000 by 4.

to multiply the 96,000 by 4.

Neither Buckeye-Ginger nor boring from within can have any affect on the pure and simpler. The hide is too closely interwoven with the chains of wage slavery. What is required is a knowledge of the class struggle to be applied by the S. T. & L. A., and driven in at the top by the harmer and the streng at the top by the hammer and the strong right arm of the Socialist Labor Party. A clear conception of the class struggle away the thoughts to don a monkey jack-et and be paraded out on a dignity march to the tune of Misery, ground out by the head-grinders on a Union-made hand organ, with the label attached.

A class conscious understanding of the class struggle, knocks the unity question silly, just as it did the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum deal, when it was pushed out in front of the Kangs by the S. L. P. with the effect of causing them to hold up their appeals for subscriptions, and admit that money received of the capitalist class could not conscientiously be

But along comes the worst of all. Ah, the most horrible to relate, or think about! He (Carey), monkeyed with the Buzz-Saw, and it didn't do a thing to him. What, make a mark? Why, a mark aint in it! It cut a swath clean through from stem to stern; and the poor old water-logged craft shed tears (of humiliation), as also did the "model of Socialism" who did the monkeying. The humility, must have been great, for

it penetrated clear down!
Why, certainly the Cleveland "Citizen" adimts there are Labor skates. They all admit it, and know it; and not only that,

Party is the Watch Dog of the Socialist Movement. They thereby also admit the inferiority of their own movement, and that they lie when, in the same breath they say THE DAILY and THE WEEKLY PEOPLE of the S. L.

P. contain nothing but lies.

Let us see who lies. Did not the "Workers' Call" lie when it shortly after the presidential election came out in a mealy mouthed five-line artice, that H. B. Fay had joined the Social Democracy? Don't they lie when they bore from within, or jolly along, and pat the pure and simple, on the back, to try and get his vote? and when not in his presence, condemn the tactics of the pure and simpler as utterly useless? In order to "bore from within" the lie must be used to keep from them the knowledg of the only class-conscious politico-econ omic organization, the S. T. & L. A. Did not the "Volkszeitung" crew lie when they made the charge that De Leon accepted money from one Jimmy O'Brien, and when challenged by De Leon to rethey make no attempt to do so? they lie, who accuse De Leon of being the hired man of the capitalist class. when they have never as yet produced one fact to prove their assertions? Don't they lie when they hold Carey up as the model of Socialism, and with not even a word of censure for his traitorous aciton, which they uphold by tolerating 'iis presence within their party, and ex-cuse him for "having made a misake" Now, don't laugh, for Carey said he "made a mistake," and would do it again. Don't they lie who say they are class-conscious, and understand the class conscious, and understand the class struggle, and yet were but too willing to accept gifts from the capitalist class? Don't they lie who call themselves Socialists and their party a Socialist party?
If not, why did Local Erie of the Social Democracy, through capitalistic political methods on the 13th day of last Februare file objections to the S. L. P. nomina-tion papers, thereby practically disfranchising (for the time being) that part of the working class who have been and are spending their spare time, energy and what little money that can be spared, in an actual struggle for the uplifting of degenerated humanity? Yet this dis-franchising act was done by those calling themselves "Socialists," done through jealousy to further their own aims with tne hopes of securing more votes. Their only excuse for so doing is that "the S. L. P. would have done likewise" should the chance present itself. No doubt. For speaking in all fairness, and according to the ballot law, they would have a better right to do so, as the law so states, that no two names of a similar character shall appear on the ballot. The word "Socialist" was upon the ballot before the Social Democracy was even thought of, and that was the name of the Socialist Labor Party. But some dear friend of the working class (Judge) sets this law aside, and tells them of the Social Democracy not to steal the word Democratic, but to steal the word So-To THE PEOPLE.-Having just cmerged from the ash barrel, and with a cialist, and to sail here under the official breath of relief, from the anxiety through name of the "Socialist Party." In the case referred to here, why didn't with that mess of tactless arguments put county commissioners notify the S. L. P. of irregularity in their papers? It forth by the conglomeration known as "So-cial Democracy," I deem it my duty to scheme with the Social Democracy in the game in attempting to halt the So cialist Movement by depriving the So cialist Labor Party of a place on the

I will now say to the workers, in all calist Republic, by casting your for the candidates of the Socialist Labor for the candidates and whenever the Republic, by casting your ballot Party wherever and whenever . L. M. C.

To THE PEOPLE.-Can anybody inform me why Dan Harris-the Secretary of the International Cigarmakers' Label Committee, Sure and simpler and practical politician-WHY HE DOES NOT VOTE? Dan resides at 337 E. Tenth street for the last three years at least; and yet the City Record does not show his name as a voter at all; 33, E. Tenth street is in the Sixteenth Election District of the Fourteenth Assembly District. As Dan Harris is a dead enemy of everything that is Socialist, and has already run candidates against ours, it becomes our business to find out who is this Mr. "Harris" anyhow? Can any of the old time cigarmakers give THE PEOPLE any information about that mysterious "Harris," who does not vote, and tell us WHY HE DON'T VOTE? Some say he has no vote. If so, why not? Let's have the facts.

New York, April 24.

To the Point-I.

Lynn, Mass., April 17, 1901. To the Socialist Labor Party:

Gentlemen.-The Social Democratic party, City Committee, invites you to appoint a committee of four to meet a like committee of the Social Democratic party to see if some common ground cannot be found on which to unite the Socialists of this city for the coming election of an alderman, to fill the vacancy now existing in Ward 5. A united effort can accomplish much more than individual efforts of both parties. If Socialism is the only hope for the

the polls, and present a united front to the hosts of error and opposition. An early answer is desired, as we hold a mass convention on Monday evening, April 22.

workers of this nation, then it is the

duty of Socialists to unite at least at

Workingmen of all countries unite"

Fraternally. CHARLES HARTSHORN, 11 Jefferson street, Lynn, Mass.

Lynn, Mass., April 20, 1900.

To the City Committee of the Social Democratic Party.

Gentlemen.—Section Lynn, Socialist

constitution affiliate with any party of the capitalist class.

Your conduct in finding common ground in past elections with capitalist parties, such as your party allowing your candidate, E. W. Timson, for the Common Council in Ward 5, in this city, in1898, to accept a nomination from the Democratic party; also John C. Smith in the Twelfth Worcester Representative District, with an endorsement from the Democratic party; and that of Morris Eichman receiving an endorsement of the Republican and Democratic parties in Hoboken, N. J., for Justice of Peace; also in Haverhill, in the Common Council of 1898, your James F. Carey voted for an appropriation of \$15,000 for an armory, which we recognize as a weapon of brute force, wielded by the capitalist class against the working class, when they

aspire to better conditions:

In view of the fact that the social Democratic party retains these men in its ranks, it stamps their party as an enemy to the working class, and as such foreign to the aspirations of the Socialist movement.

Unity with you means to become the

prey of every cast-off pulpiteer, numskull lawyer, labor fakir, college professor without a chair, designing capitalist tician, and all who seek to wreck the

Socialist movement. No thanks, you are welcome to what

When such as you, parrot-like, repeat the immortal watchword of Marx, "Workingmen of all countries unite, you have a world to win, and nothing but your chains to lose," you say that which, to the militant proletariat of the world, means much, but to you, who flirt with capi talist parties, means nothing because, as pointed out in this letter, you us Socialist phrases as decoy ducks to catch unwary, but honest workingmen. such workingmen we call upon to unite under the unsullied banner of the intrepid S. L. P., which never compromises truth to make a friend, and never with holds a blow at error, lest we make an

MICH'L CROTTY, 4 Tyler's Court. FRANK KEEFE. O. J. HUGHES,

Section Lynn, S. L. P.

To Keep Jab on 'Em. To THE PEOPLE.-I would like to suggest to all comrades how to keep the labor fakir on file for future reference. When a labor fakir appears on the scene get a large envelope, and number him L. F., etc., and whenever there is any evidence against him save the clippings in this envelope, and don't forget to attach to the clipping the name of the paper you got it from, and the date it appeared, so that at any time proof is required about a certain fakir you turn to your file of envelopes where you have the ready proof to substantiate your arguments

New York, April 24.

Fakir Sam Landers of Hamilton, Ont. To THE PEOPLE.—The readers

the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE know from the articles that have appeared in the past, dealing with the or ganized scabbery of the pure and simple union, or labor fakirs, that the labor fakir is a valuable aid to the robber class, assisting it in riveting the chain of wage slavery on the workers employed in the slave pens. Also that the label which was suggested to better the conditions of the workers, has become, with the aid of the labor fakir, a club in the hands of the boss, which he holds over the heads of his slaves and compels them to join his union. The slaves in the tobacco, clothing and shoe factories here are forced to join these scab organizations, such as the Tobacco Workers Union, United Garment Workers, and Shoe Workers' Union, pay dues increase in their wages, so that the official boss may go on more extended drunks on the money wrung from the

workers. Pure and simpledom, thou stinkest out loud. Hamilton, Ont., can boast of as slick a freak, coward and fakir as ever came over. His name is Sam Landers. It is not known yet whether he is any relation of Sam Gompers or not, but he is pretty well up in the bunch of who have laid down the rule that the Labor Movement is something to grow fat on.

Landers came here from Brooklyn N. Y., a few years ago, and being cut of work he betook himself to the Salvation Army hotel, where they give full course meals for workingmen, only ten cents. When asked by a Jewish workingman why he went there he claimed that the Jews would not help him, so he changed his religion and declared himself a full fledged soldier in the army. Loud and long he howled upon the street corners, relating his experience in this wicked world, until he saw that the chance of getting rich by the copper system was too slow. A happy thought then struck him. He would organize a union of his own, represent it at the Central Council; get in, and convert it to armyism. Being suck of tongue, he soon managed to be elected president of the Trade and Labor Council. Council.

About this time the Socialist Labor Party swung the Arm and Hammer and showed him to be an all-round crook. The drubbing he got at the hands of the S. L. P. was a sad blow to Sammy. Talk about influence! Run your eye down this list of offices. Button hole maker in a clothing house, president of the Labor Council, where they endorse Grit politicians for public office; president of the economic league, which consists of Ottawa, where he paints rosy pictures of the conditions of the workers, when he knew that there were more unemployed men in Hamilton than at any previous time; scribbler for Wriggles' freak paper Citizen and Country; head fakir for the garment workers; labor editor of a capitalist sheet; chief crawl-

working class cannot, according to our he can be seen on Sundays, dressed in a spring of 1899 there appears several and suing for conclination. Expectations

every particular. The work that the fighting S. L. P. is 'doing can be estimated best by the howls of the crooks and fakirs. This whining, fawning, boot-licking religious turn-coat for revenue Landers published a little item in his labor column insist-ing that because De Leon is of Spanish origin that he did not understand any thing about Socialism, and referred to our official organ as "Zee Beeple." Being a coward he gets behind the capitalist sheet to do his howl and detests the uncompromising, fearless attitude which the officers of the S. L. P. take on matters that are of live interest to our class. Section Hamilton has been holding

meetings every two weeks; they have been well attended; literature procured from London has been sold, and a good agitation kept up. On May Day we hold our first open air meeting, with Appleton and Roadhouse, of London, as speakers. Arrangements are being made to have a large number of THE PEOPLE for distribution. These meetings will be continued throughout th summer, teaching the workers that they must organize in the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance on the economic field, a union that teaches the class struggle and follows it up on the political field with a strike at the ballot once and for all abolish the wage system and institute the Socialist Republic ROLERT ROADHOUSE.

Hamilton, Ont., April 23, 1901.

As to the "Volkszeitung's" Straits. To THE PEOPLE .-- I have just been

told by a Brooklyn Kangaroo that the "Volkszeitung" must pay \$5,000 paper bills on May 1. He also stated that the Volkszeitung Publishing Association signed over the machinery to the body that calls itself the "Volkszeitung Conference," a body, as you may know, for the purpose of raising funds to pay for the linotypes, etc. The Kangaroo told me that this was done to secure the "Volkszeitung" against the losses that it was to sustain in the disastrous suits that it got itself involved in with the and to monkey the party members of the Association. Can the Asso ciation do that? A. SANDHOFF. Brooklyn, N. Y., April 26.

[Whether the Volkszeitung Associa-ion is actually pushed for so large a paper bill or not we know not. Certain, hovever, it is that the Association has been in great financial straits since it started on the hair-brained course of trying to kidnap the S. L. P. these straits have grown and are just now particularly acute may be surmised from the circumstance that, within the last few weeks, the Association found it necessary to make desperate assaults on the treasuries of several organizations: It struck the Work ingmen's Fire Insurance Company for a good round sum; it struck the Cabinet Makers for another good round sum; it has tried to tap other bodies, and now it is trying to tap the treasury of the Cigarmakers for \$500.

All this, especially considering the short time within which these strikes for funds are made, indicates great distress. It may be the paper bills that have accumulated. But it may be also that the several individuals, who have recently loaned the Association large sums of moneys, are justly becoming "skeery," as they surely must know that the paper is hopelessly dying. It is not at all unlikely that the paper bill talk is an exaggeration, set affoat by the Association for the purpose of aiding its scheme of tapping the treasuries of Trade Unions. The Association knows that if it were frankly to approach the unions for funds to to re-imburse the members of the Association who made loans to it, and also frankly to enable it to keep up the large salaries that it pays to the members of that asylum of intellectual Reportorial Staff." its chances of success in its contemplated raids on the unions treasuries would be greatly

As to the question of its assigning the property, suffice it to say that any attempt at fraud will be visited with condign punishment upon those guilty of dign punishment upon those guilty of having a hand in it. All the Party members who were members of the Association on July 10, 1899, and who did not voluntarily withdraw since, are members yet, and they will allow themselves to be Timbooctooed in this respect as little as the Party has allowed itself to be Timbooctooed in other respects. ED. THE PEOPLE.1

England Trying to Queer America. To the PEOPLE,-In last Sunday's

issue of Hearst's New York "Journal," there is "A Plea for Municipal Ownership," from the pen of J. Kier Hardie. The article is in Hardie's usual sniveling style; it proves only his ignorance and conceit. About that though, nothing need be said. What is of interest is a statement, made by him in the article, to the effect that since the ownership and operation by the municipality of Glasgow of the street railways, have been no strikes, or "serious differences" between the men employed and the city. That statement Hardle must know to

be absolutely false. In August, 1896, the newspapers of Glasgow gave considerable space to the dissatisfaction existing among the men employed on the himself and one lone sky pilot corre-spondent of the "Labor" Gazette of which strike was prevented by THE which strike was prevented by THE MEN REALIZING THAT THE CITY COULD GET A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED MEN TO TAKE THEIR PLACES, SHOULD Keir Hardie must be of the opinion

that in the United States no one keeps track of the British capitalist schemes

accounts of the strike of "Trace Boys' working on the street railways of Glas-

gow, "owned and operated by the city," This strike was not, perhaps, a "serious difference" in Hardie's estimation, as it only concerned boys of thirteen and fourteen years of age who could not write very well, and were compelled to work thirteen out of every twentyfour hours, despite the fact that the law said they should only work eight hours

out of every twenty-four.

The "Labour Leader" at the time showed how the "city" put other boys to work when the "trace boys" (boys who rode extra horses for use on hills) struck against the violation of the eight

hour law by that same "city."

Hardie should take care of his memory, it needs sandpapering and polish-If he lets it go any longer in its dilapidated condition, some comp person will be calling him a Fakir and a cheap one at tuat. K. A.

Bridgeport, Conn., April 24.

LETTER BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Corre

[No questions will be considered that come In anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona tide signature and address.]

A. W. NYACK, N. Y .-- If the S. L. P. had A. W. NYACK, N. Y.—If the S. L. P. had carried the country in 1900, the Nation would have gone through the transition period from Capitalism to Socialism with much less of a shock than it did when Lincoln first carried the country. The justice at the time in the Republican platform was considerably less pronounced than it is to-day in the Socialist Labor Party platform. Reing somewhat velled, the Bourbon copper-heads thought they could monkey with it. The result was a bloody war of four years duration. When the akey with it. The result was the rot four years duration. When the rof four years duration when the element.

L. P. carries the nation the element. S. L. C. carries the nation the element, that to-day corresponds to the Bourbon copper-heads of then, will realize just what they have to deal with. There is, accordingly, little danger of any bloody conflict such as you expect.

Z. L. H., SAN JOSE, CAL.—In order to ascertain the application of a legislative enactment to a concrete case, you always should look to the motive of the enactment. should look to the motive of the enactment. That will generally answer the question. What was the motive of the S. L. P. national convention of last year, when it enacted that no officer of a pure and simple union should be admissible for member? The speeches made on that occasion state the motive quite fully. First, union offices are used by the Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class as a means to corrupt Socialists, the same as, outside of the Union, the capitalists use public offices as a means to corrupt the rank and file of the working class. Second, union offices frequently bespeak much labor. The Socialist can have his activity in the right direction crippiled by having it absorbed in a pure can have his activity in the right direction crippled by having it absorbed in a pure and simple office; and his labors in behalf of such a union would not only be lost, but would accrue to the benefit of capitalism, inasmuch as the pure and simple union is dominated by capitalist thought, and is run by the Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class. For these reasons the Convention barred office-holders in unions. Put your concrete question to yourself again and look for an answer by the light of this summary. Don't you think you will find the answer readily?

J. H., NEW YORK.—The statement in the editorial is no oversight. The Citizens' Union is a body of "intellectuals," so-called, It is true that there are workingmen among them, but neither are these numerous enough to affect the complexion of the concern; nor is there one workingman present who has not an established reputation for fraud-freakishness.

M. E. L., HOBOKEN, N. J.—The Alliance is on strike against Davis' shop. Has been for over seven months.

M. B., NEW YORK .- Where did you get M. B., NEW YORK.—Where did you get the notion from that America is behind England in that "she has no Labor men like Keir Hardie, John Burns, etc.," in her Legislatures? You are not posted, American is in this, as in all other symtoms of capitalist development, away nhead of England. For every Hardie, every Burns, etc., that you find in Parliament, we engage to point out ten such labor skates in the American Legislatures. Did you never hear of the Princes, the Odells the Rosses, the Williamses, the Whiteheads, the Mahers, the O'Donneils, etc., etc., etc.? Make no mistake about it: there are no flies on American Capitalism.

J. H. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Your point is well taken. The marshall of last year's capitalist-boomed, so-called, May Juay parade. Derfinger, was a Republican, not a Democrat; and the marshall of tals year's capitalist-boomed so-called May Day parade. Campbell, is not a Republican, but a Democrat. The only excuse this office has to offer for the slip is, that just as \$460n as one has to deal with the slippery "non-partisan" crew, slips are hard to avoid.

F. A. P.. HOUSTON, TEX.—A city lineman who is working under the city electrician and does not owe his job to politicall pull or favoritism, but is working at his trade, as he would for a private indicated.

J. R., DAVENPORT, IA.—The passage in the declaration of the Parti Guyrier Francais anent gatherings or conventions "the composition of which can not be controlled" and "groups unequal, if not fictitious," is intended to guard against bogus or paper groups that the French bankers, back of Millerand and Jaures and the Dreyfusards, generally, have set up for the purpose of packing Socialist conventions. The dodge of trying to pack conventions by sending "delegates" from fictitious organizations, practised by our Kangaroos here in America, is of course also resorted to by their French compeers. The S.L.P. of France of course is up to the game and won't tolerate it.

S. J. M., WACO, TEX.—The position of H. M. Hyndman of England in opposing the extension of the suffrage on the ground that there would be more men for the capitalists to corrupt, is typical of the men who voted for the Kautsky resolution. As pointed out editorially in these columns a short time ago, all these gentlemen consider Marxism utopian. Some admit it: others are less honest about it. Consequently they reject the pregnant Marxism maxim that the emancipation of the working class must be achieved by the working class itself. They, one and all, have no faith in the proletariat, look to the "intellectuals" for help, and, consequently, a Hyndman resents the idea of extending proletarian suffrage.

proletarian suffrage.

C. F. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—You have put your finger upon the worst possible argument against the S. T. & L. A. There can be no worse argument than to say that "the organization has been so calumnitated that it is in bad odor." Consider what to abandon an organization for such reasons would mean. It would mean to hand yourself over, tied hand and foot, to the tender mercles of the capitalist foe. That foe can calumniate so amply that he would successfully place "in a bad odor" ru, thing that rises against him. You would have to abandon one organization that you may set up another. In fact, your conduct would be an encouragement to the calumniator. No! The way to meet calumny is to live and beat it down. He or it that is not strong enough for that had better throw up the sponge altogether.

and suing for concilition. Expectations of that sort could have been entertained if they had not burned their bridges, behind them. They burned their bridges, behind them. They burned their bridges, behind them. They burned their bridges, though, by the nature of the infamy of their face. Apart from the infamy of their resorting to the capitalist fourts, and thus bringing the capitalist officials right into the camp of Labor, their weapons were from start to finish posoned weapons. These consisted in defiberate calumny. He who resorts to that sort of thing knows that it is up with him, and, desperado-like, has no bounds to-his infamles. No, they are gone for good and all. They sire a rotten limb amputated.

W. E. MONTRUM, CAN, No.

W. F. MONTREAL, CAN.—Not yet a word: The whipped cur silence of the "Volkszeitung" to the challenge that it make good its Jimmy O'Brien yarn, by publishing its own report of that "Leader" meeting from its own 1887 files, continues unbroken. The wretched sheet is now being repudiated so everywhereously that it has hard enough work to postfone the day of its vanishing to limbo.

J. R. P., LOUISVILLE, KY.—But Carey's J. R. P. LOUISVILLE, KY.—But Carey's "latest" is better yet. You must have overlooked it. It is that the militia are employees of the State and consequently age entitled to good care like the letter carriers? You see the point. A letter-carrier depends for his living on letter carrying, besides he performs a useful service to society; the militiamen do not depend, however upon shooting strikers; they sam their living in other pursuits; militia "work" is absolutely voluntary with them; and in doing that "work" they surely render no useful service to society.

G. A. L., CHICAGO, H.I.,—If, as you say, you "do your own scribbling at that end of the line." you should forbid your worthy mational Editor, the illustrious Moffitt from putting his private earmarks on correspondence that he inserts in "The Bricklayer and Mason."

Bricklayer and Mason."

G. O., Di.NVER COLO.—Don't wear yourself out that way, It was sound advice, by one who knew, when, paraphrasing a Biblical proverb, he said: "He who can take rest is stronger than he who can take rest is stronger than he who can take a strong city." Contemplate the maxim. It will apply quite closely to your case. Don't be hapatiently nervous about the success of the S. L. P. Like the oak, the Party takes its time to gather strength. Don't pant after "results" as yet. Fruit demanded prematurely from a tree comes at the expense of both tree and fruit. Give the fruit time to ripen. In due season it will be the most inscious and nourishing our people, and through our people, the race will have tasted. Learn to labor and to wait.

K. K., MILWAUKEE, W18.—Ganz richtig! The decision in this case that the "Volkszeltung" lost, paves the way for the Party to clean out that nest of bourgeois Troedler that has fastened on the Publishing Association. They know it too. They are going about like chickens without a bead.

C. C. C. PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—Of course, if under "Capitalism" you include, not only the system of co-operative production coupled with individual ownership of the tool, but also Karl Marx, at the one extreme, and the Labor Fakir at the other, you are right in looking at only ONE cause. The trouble with that system of lumping causes is that the work of the propagandist, already amply difficult, would become infinitely more so. G. S., YONKERS, N. Y.-Battling for

the right never is lost, and there is nothing like it to steel the nerves and exalt the mind. But for this battle, fought unrelentingly against the Kangaroo conspiracy, there would be no S. L. P. to-day. The whole work would have had to be started over anew.

How many ages hence Shall this our lofty scene be acted o'er, In States unborn, and accents yet un-known

J. S. W., CHICAGO, ILL.—Don't talk about "Debs' organization." Debs and or-ganization are mutually repellant terms.

P. S., BLYTHEDALE, PA.—Uncompromising Socialism is not to-day pursued by the Socialism is not to-day pursued by the Socialists of Italy. They can not, there any more than in many other parts of Europe. Their path is encumbered with many a vestige of feudalism, left standing by the capitalist revolution. They are doing the best they can, under the circumstances. In America alone, and nearest to her, France, is a clear as a pike S. L. P. possible.

J. B. M. PHILADELPHIA, PA. are right both times. The 350 votes are right both times. The 250 votes of the S. L. P. in your city must be the reason for the Rev. Herron's managers letting him for the Rey. Herron's managers letting aim loose there too; that is something worth trying to get mixed up. Then also the warning on the ticket: "All rights reserved by the Committee can mean nothing else, than a provision to protect the Rey. Kangaroo from being bowled down by wicked S. L. P. wicked questions.

A. K., SO. NORWALK, CT.-Aren't somewhat mixed up? You start with a plea for elemency in behalf of a wrongdoer, and before you are quite three lines older, you blame Section New York for having exercised elemency in the case by not sooner expelling the man.

S. T., BRIDGEPORT, CT .- It is infinitely funnier than you imagine. It certainly is funny enough to hear a Kangaroo leader say that the S. L. P., (the defendant in the case that the "Volkszeitung" lost.) "dragged the Volkszeitung" (the plaintiff "dragged the Volkszeitung" (the plaintiff araged the Volkszelfung the plainting in that case into the Courts. The real humor in the matter is to hear he rank and file soberly repeat the absurdity of a defendant dragging a plainting into Court. It is not for nothing they are called Timbobetowers.

M. McN. J., DETROIT, MICH.—Your order was passed to the Labor News Co.

C. L. J., NELSON, B. C.—You will find the matter handled in to-day's Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

M. I.., HARTFORD, CT.-By all means send it in, and do your best.

P. D., WEST BETHLEHEM, PA.—Your notice arrived here too late for publication in time, Official notices, intended for the WEEKLY PEOPLE, should be in by Tuesdays, 10 p. m. Official notices intended for the DAILY PEOPLE must, for technical reasons, be in by 4 p. m. on the day preceding publication.

J. T. SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Your appli-cation for E. H. received and filed. No chance at present.

Arm and Hammer Emblem Buttons.

A Socialist is known by the button he wears. The arm and hammer buttons are a brilliant red, with the arm and hammer of the Socialist Labor Party in black and white. Beneath the arm and hammer appear the initials S. L. P.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 2-6 New Rende Street, New York, N. Y.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Address all orders with cash to Henry

Kulin, 2 to 6 New Rende street, New York city, Box 1576. Avoid credit or-ders for they involve useles expense and

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade atreet, New York.

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

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

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting of April 26th held at street, New York, with Peter Fiebiger in the chair.

Receipts for week ending April 20th \$71.60; expenditures \$45.64. A special meeting will be held on April 20th to sider the draft of the reply to the invitation of the Social Democratic Party to participate in Joint Convention.

Communications: From Denver, Colo., reporting treasonable conduct of one Mar-From Pennsylvania and Connecticut State Committees,—reports. Section Barre, Vt., lays before the N. E. C. a proposition. National Secretary instructed to notify Section that the proposition cannot be entertained. From Massachusetts State Committee—Financial report. Duplicate charter granted for Section Lyan. From Section Auburn, N. Y., the report that twelve members have been causpended for non-payment of dues and suspended for non-payment of dues and that the Section has reorganized. The that the Section has reorganized. The following are the newly elected officers: Organizer, Hall; Financial Secretary Secreary, Bronick; Recording Secretary, Thoa Gilhin; Treasurer, Bernard Gilbin; Literary Agent, W. C. House; Anditing Committee, Hall and House. From Section Flouston, Tex., reporting activity. From Section Dayton, Ohio, inquiring about application of Sec. 20, Art. II. Section instructed that as such, it candid the subscribe for organs of other parties. at subscribe for organs of other parties, rom Section Syracuse, N. Y., report-g the expulsion of George B. Stearns and Arthur Harrington. From Chas. C. Kroll, in reference to Agitation Circuit matter. From Chicago, Ill., report of the Middle West Agitation Circuit Committee. From Louis Ballhaus, Cincinnate, Ohio, complaining of improper procedures in the consideration of his

Committee refused to endorse, this action of the Section being thus made null and roid. Charter granted to a new Section in Houston, Tex.
JULIUS HAMMER,

dure in the consideration of his National Secretary is to look into latter. From California State Com-

mittee, reporting that, on the appeal of A. C. McGinty, who had been expelled by Section San Francisco, the decision of said Section has been reversed, on the ground that the expulsion was effected under a set of by-laws which the State Chambles the section

chaselts State Executive Committe EVERETT, April 21-Regular meeting of State Executive Committee of Massschusetts was held April 21. Jacob Lovin the chair.

S. Pike of Medford absent. Credentials of Frank Brombach, delegate from Section Boston to S. E. C., in place of F. Herz, resigned, was preated. Received and delegate seated. munications from National Executive Committee on suspensions of Sec tion Haverhill and endorsing action of S. E. C.; also granting charter to reor-ganized Section. From Taunton pledg-ing \$2 per month toward support of Cir-

att Organizer; from Lynn, asking for indorsement of application for dupli-ate charter. Endorsement granted, from Scandinavian Socialist Club on latter pertaining to last Labor Day picwith former secretary of S. E. C., A. E. Jones on the matter. From Jere O'Fi-helly of Abington on rules governing S. E. C., also submitted a new rule for a continuous. Beferred to committee on les of S. E. C., said committee to

thing over \$20 as their share of the Commune Festival held in Boston March 17th, financial secretary having already turned over \$14 on account.

Secretary was instructed to call upon sections in the State to send in the name of all speakers in their respective vicinity with their addresses.

EDWIN S. MAYO.

Figure Presentive Commit.

Secretary of State Executive Commit-tee of Massachusetts, 22 Villa street, Everett, Mass.

Section Erie, Erie County, Penn-yivania, Socialist Labor Party, ili hold a sociable and dance Friday, May 3rd in Nichel Plate Hall, proper of Twentieth and Peach streets. il comrades and readers of the DAILY ad WEKKLY PEOPLE are requested try and make this affair a success. The proceeds will go to the Campaign Fund. Any one wishing tickets to sell may call at 656 West Nineteenth street and 345 East Twelfth street. Don't depend on some one else, but take a hold yourself, it is for your cause, as well other wage slave. THE COMMITTEE.

May Day in Hartford, Conn.

Section Hartford, Socialist Labor Party, wil celebrate May Day, Sunday, May 5, at S. L. P. Hall, 802 Main street, with a grand concert and sociable.

E. Oatley, of New Haven, will be the speaker. Concert to begin at 7 p. m. All, comrades and sympathizers are cordially invited. Admission free.

J. ARETA,

Secretary, Committee.

St. Louis, Mo.

Section St. Louis will hold its May ay Celebration on Sunday evening, May at 8 o'clock, at Walhalla Hall, Temph rect and Franklin avenue. No admis-

General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Thursday evening. April 18, with the following at 15 Arlington avenue, Hill Top, S. S. nembers present: Murphy, Brower, Katz, l'ittsbuhg, are as follows: Wallberg and Gillhaus.

Ebert and O'Rourke excused, Katz elected chairman.

Communications: One from L. A. 228, Houtzdale, Pa., requesting speakers to debate with the officers of the U. M. W.

Secretary stated that arrangements had been made for Comrades Keep, Thomas and Schulberg to represent this Alliance. Another letter was received from L. A. Daily People Building, 2 to 6 New Reade 228, stating that the officers of the U. M. W. had backed out and, therefore, the debate was off.

One from Comrade Billsbarrow, St. Louis, Mo., with application for charter for a Local of carriage and wagon work-

One from A. H. Kling, organizer of Section So. Norwalk., Conn., requesting speakers for a mass meeting on April 28th, for the benefit of strikers. Secretary instructed to try and get Comrade

Keep to go there.
One from Local Union 33 of the Up holsterers' International Union request ing the Secretary to address their member-ship on the principles of the Alliance. Secretary instructed to accept the in-

vitation. One from the Secretary of the State Committee, S. L. P., Minnesota, inquir-

ing how cigar manufacturer could get the Alliance label. Referred to the Cigarmakers' Alli-

auce. Communications were also received from Detroit Mich., Houston, Texas Braddock, Pa.; Providence, R. I.; Allentown, Pa.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.; South Bethlehem, Pa.; Boston, Mass; Paterson, N. J.; San Francis-co, Cal.; Dallas, Texas; Elizabeth, N. J.; Vineyard Haven, Mass.; Seattle, Wash.; Cleveland, O.; New Haven, Conn.; Phila-delphia, Pa., and Blythedale, l'a., requesting information, forwarding dues, etc.

Charter was granted to Carriage and

Wagon Workers, St. Louis, Mo.
Secretary then submitted his report on
the strikes of the Shoeworkers of Wichert & Gardiner's, Soft Ground Miners, employed on the South Brooklyn Sew-er and the Machinists of the U. S. But-ter Extractor Company of Newark, N. J. On account of the May Day celebra

tion the matter of the Encyclopaedia and Dictionary was postponed to June 1st. Secretary was instructed to write D. 4 that a committee from the G. E. B. would visit them next meeting. W. L. BROWER, Gen. Sec'y.

Report of D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A.

LYNN, Mass., April 29. - Regular meeting of District Alliance No. 19, S. T. & L. A., was held at S. L. P. headquarters on April 28th. Called to order by Organizer M. T. Berry.

Comrade Enger of L. A. 185 was elccted chairman.

Credentials received from L. A.'s 232, 202, 267, 269 and S. L. P. Delcgates absent at roll call John W. Johnson, Andrew Blake of L. A. 232, John J. Shea and C. W. Doyle of L. A. 202, and J. F. Stevens of S. L. P. Locals please see to it that your delegates attend. Eighteen delgates were present to represent seven locals and the S. L. P.

The committee on by laws reported. Report approved.

L. A. 292 of Haverhill requested the ssistance of the district to help them in their fight against the pure and simple unions in that city.

Action of district was to make an an propriation for that purpose. Organizer also instructed in the event of any mem-ber of the S. T. & L. A. being victimized to call a special meeting of district

Communications received from General Secretary Brower, and L. A. 77 were placed on file.

The referendum vote of the district be

ing in favor of the ten cents per month per capita, locals will act accordingly reports at next regular meeting.

Pinancial Secretary H. W. A. Raasch
reports that S. E. C. will receive something over \$20 as their share of the Comthing over \$20 as the Comthin \$20 as the Comthing over \$20 as the Comthin \$20 as the Com-

The question of holding agitation meetings in Lowell was laid on the table until next meeting. Secretary was instructed to write State Executive Committee Secretary as to how sections of the State voted; for or against endorsing resolution of the last State conference, regarding S. T. & L. A.

Question of taking legal proceedings against the pure and simplers who victimize S. T. & L. A. members was thoroughly discussed, and it was the sense of the meeting that action hould be taken, provided sufficient evidence was at

hand. Vote stood 12 for 1 against.

Three locals sent in the last quarterly report, the others are requested to send it in as soon as possible.

MICHAEL CROTTY,
Secretary D. A. 19, 14 Tyler Court.

Special Election in Lynn.

LYNN, April 24.-A special election will be held here on May 14 to fill a vacancy in the Board of Aldermen.

The "agitation committee of Section Lynn, S., L. P., have made arrange-ments for a series of meetings during the ampaign as follows: May 2 Market Square.

May 3: Federal Square. May 5: Headquarters, Munroe, cor. Market street.

. Newark Lectures.

Lectures and discussions will take place at Party Headquarters, 78 Springfield

avenue, as follows:

May 5, 3 p. m. Thomas Jacob. Subject: "Class-conscious Scialism."

May 19, 3 p. m. William Walker.

Subject: "The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance."

at Walhalla Hall, Tensh nklin avenue. No admisse charged. WAL BILSBARROW.

These lectures are open for questions and criticism, or time allowance will be arranged for discussion with any opponent,

Pitisburg, Pa., Agitation.

The speakers and subjects for our next series of Sunday lectures, to be delivered

May 5 .- H. A. Goff, Sr. Subject: Incentive. May 12,-Wm, Adams, Subject: Ma-

chinery and the Working Class. May 19 .- Edward Messer, Subject:

Decline of the Middle Class. May 26.-Dr. A. Hunter. Subject. Physical Effect of Child Labor.

Meeting start at 3 p. m. sharp.

Meeting start at 3 p. m. sharp. These instructive lectures should be attended by the commades and they should bring their friends with them.

CUT DOOR MEETINGS.

Open air meetings will be continued from now up till fall election at the following corners on Saturday night

of each week: April 27.—Thirty-fourth and Butle-streets, Pittsburg. Speakers: Tesson, Goff, Sr., Taylor, Fifth avenue and Pride street, Pitts

burg. Speakers: Diamond, Adams, I!lingsworth. Thirteenth and Carson streets, South lide, Pittsburg. Speakers: Tyson.

Schulberg, Morgan, South Diamond and Federal streets. Allegheny. Speakers: Evans, Mc-Con-nell, Eberle. Comrades living in other parts of the

city that desire open air meetings in their localities, also those living in the small towns of the county that desire open air meetings should drop a line to Socialist Labor Party Headquarters, at 15 Arlington avenue, S. S. AGITATION COMMITTEE,

Section Lynn, Mass.

Section Lynn will hold its next regular business meeting on Sunday, May 3. An agitation meeting will be held on Sunday evening at 8 p. m. at 8. L. P. headquarters, corner of Market and F. A. WALSH, Organizer.

Dalton's Dates in Pennsylvania. Quakertown, May 2d. Rending, May 3d. Allentown, May 4 & 5. Bethlehem, May 6. Easton, May 7.

Pepin's Wisconsin Dates.

Wausau	" 2-3-4
Merrill	" 5
Ashland	" 6-7
West Superior	" 6-7 8-9-10

May Day Edition of "Il Proletario."

"Il Proletario," the Party's official or gan in the Italian language, will issue an eight-paged edition on the first of May. It will be excellent material for agitation among the Italian workers Ten copies or under, I cent per copy.

One hundred copies, 75 cents. Address orders to "Il Proletario, 208 Bleecker street, New York.

Gloversville, N. Y., Attention.

Regular monthly meeting of Section Gloversville will be held on the Third of May at the rooms in Concordia. After the Section meeting the business of the newly organized Local Alliance, S. T. & L. A. vill be transacted. Don't fail to THE ORGANIZER.

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

Secretaries of S. L. P. Sections and of iscal and district alliances connected with Vie Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, arn requested to communicate matters of industrial interest, such as reports of strikes, boycotts, lockouts, ctc., to the DALLY PEOPLE.

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

To Senders of Notices.

In sending in notices make them as paper WITHOUT any other matter on it. The paper should be large enough to avoid pasting. Do not crowd your writ-

Section Everett, Mass.

Section Everett reports the election of the following officers: Organizer-Joel Miller, Sectatary-Albert M. Grant, No. 210

Bradford street.
Financial Secretary-P. Ainslee. Literary Agent-Wm. Edmondston.

District Alliance No. 4.

To the officers and delegates:

You are hereby notified to attend a special meeting of District Alliance 4, on Sunday afternoon, May 5, at the headquarters of the Essex County Socialist Club, No. 78 Springfield avenue Newark, N. J.

Local Alliances, 143, Broad Silk Weav ers, of Paterson, N. J.; 257, Arm and Hammer Alliance, Elizabeth, N. J.; 259, Mixed Alliance, Elizabeth, N. J.; 246, Machinists Alliance, Bloomfield, N. J.; 282, Swedish Machinists, Newark, N. J.; 207. Agents and Canvassers, Newark, N. J.: 333, Close Silver Platers, Newark, N. J.: 320, Prog. Ribbon Weavers, Paterson, N. J. are requested to take notice and see to it that their delegates are on hand at 3 o'clock promptly on next unday atternoon.

By order Gen. Ex. Board.

W. L. BROWER, Sec.

Entertainment at Union Hill.

Branch Union Hill, Section Hudson County, will held a sociable at headquar-ters, 422 Gardner street, corner of Beris promised to all.

PROSPERITY IN FALL RIVER.

6,000 Mill Operatives Will Be Thrown Out of Work This Week.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 28.-Local brokers report that the sales in the print cloth market during the week amounted to about 100,000 pieces, mostly odds. Some few bales of regulars were disposed of at the new basis of 2%c. Even at the new price for goods the business for the week has been small.

There appears to be as much need of curtailment now as there was before the shut-down plan was started. Stocks have not been materially decreased, and although New York exports indicate that there is considerable export business in sight at rock bottom prices buyers appear to be too well aware of the weak condition of the market to purchase freely even on the present lower price basis. The market is in need of a more general relief of surplus goods, which can only come from a general buying movement and the adoption of the curtailment plan by print cloth mills generally outside of

A significant feature of the mill situation here has been the lowering of he dividend rates paid by the local mills. The dividends announced thus far by mills which are recognized as being the best nanaged show a decided falling off in the earnings of the corporations. In many instances these mills have large surplus accounts, but the management does not favor declaring dividends which are not from the surplus. The lowering of the dividend rate by these mills indicates that the treasurers believe that the end of the long period of almost "unequalled prosperity" has come and that the mills must meet present conditions.

Manufacturers are prepared to adopt any further measures which may relieve the present situation. Further curtail ment plans for discontinuing the arbi trary system of prices adopted by the selling committees permitting mills in the agreement to sell independently have been suggested. The stock of goods on hand is no larger than it was some weeks ago, the bulk of prints apparently being stored here, and buyers are believed to be short of cloth. The selling committees will meet all competition now and lower prices, which is necessary.

The mills of fifteen corporations employing about six thousand operatives, will be closed wholly or in part during Ten corporations will be shut down in every department.

PLUCKY WOMEN STRIKERS.

Paterson Mill Girls Refuse to be Overawed by Frank & Dugan.

PATERSON, N. J., April 30 .- The Frank & Dugan weavers, who have been out on strike for two months now, present as determined a front as at the begin

Yesterday the quillers employed in the in sympathy with the weavers and will remain out until after

Thus far the firm has been unable to utilize the injunction issued against the strikers by Vice-Chancellor Pitney. The strikers have carefully avoided doing anything which would bring them in conflict with the the order, which is of very sweeping nature. That the firm contemplates some mov-

which they can overawe the strikers by the use of the injunction is evident. The firm was in consultation with their lawyers yesterday, and it was given out that several affidavits had been prepared on which a dozen of the more prominent of the girl strikers would be taken before

the court for contempt. When spoken to in reference to the matter, Thomas Dugan, one of the firm, said: "You mark my words, something is going to drop in a day or so This outrage must cease and we intend to see that it does, that's all."

That the women compose the backbens of the strike, is evident from the fact that the male weavers are not included in the contempt proceedings. The mill owners say, the men would be ashamed to go in, so long as the women

stay out. The weavers at work in the mills where the terms of the strikers were brief and concise as possible. Notices where the terms of the strikers were should be written on a separate sheet of granted, are loyally supporting those on of Madrid, and in the mines of the strike with what funds they can spare. It is said that in one or two mills this allow margin at top for heading and to is not being done. The strikers will make is not being done. The strikers will make an appeal to them which, it is hoped, interests, etc." This expressed itelf in the rests, etc." they will heed. If the Frank & Dugan threats to strike, and in rumors

The magnificent fight put up by the ing to arbitrate the difficulties with the women and girls, has won the admiration United Mine Workers' Union. 1.000 of the people here, and the hope that journeymen bakers threaten to strike they will win, is expressed on all sides. in New York City on May 1, in order

Notice.

Assembly district organizations of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, quested to turn in to the undersigned as soon as possible all monies received from the sale of tickets

F. MACHAUER, Treasurer, 2 to 6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Notice to Organizers. The organizers of the various assembl

districts of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, are requested to send to the undersigned at their earliest convenience the names and addresses members in their respective districts who are employed on the surface or elevated railroads in this city L. ABELSON, Organizer.

2-6 New Reade street

10th & 14th A. D. Manhattan. Tuesday evening, May 7, Daniel De

Leon will be the speaker at a meting of the above districts, at Socialist Labor Party Headquarters, southwest corner of May 3, at the Daily Eleventh street and First avenue, on New Reade street. genline avenue, on Saturday. May 4. Eleventh street and First avenue, on Saturday. May 4. Tickets, including hat check and supper, only 15 cents each person. A good time of the subject: "The Socialist Labor Party; All delegates are urgently requested to All delegates are urgently requested to all the subject of the subj

MEWS FROM M THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news from the Field of Labor for the week ending April 27, gives addi-

tional evidence of the class struggle that is continually raging between the cap-italist and the working classes. In this news there are many instances in which the pure and simple labor organizations are denied recognition and an increase of wages. In other instance their members are compelled to with-draw from their ranks. And this occurs in industries in which capitalism is most highly developed, and in which, con-

sequently, the "identity of interest existing between capital and labor" is most active, and most vividly illustrated.

During the week a strike occurre the mill of the Tyler Tube and Pipe Company at Washington, Pa., cognition of the union and an increase of wages. The company refuses to cede to the demands, hence the strike. Thousands of steel and iron workers

are involved. At St. Paul, Minn., the painters are on strike for new wage agreement. This strike is opposed by the united building contractors of the city. They are determined to refuse recognition to any build-ing trade organization, unless it withdraws from the building trades council. They will only treat with such organizations separately. In this way they hope to end the sympathetic strikes which the council inaugurates, and by means of which the enforcement of new wage agreements is possible.

At Shamokin, Pa., the loader, fire, and driver bosses were compelled to withdraw from the United Mine Workers' Union in accordance with orders issued by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, to all its collieries. The same employees engaged in the col-lieries of the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company, at Pottsville, Pa., were also compelled to withdraw in accordance with similar orders. Thus has the United Mine Workers been "victorous" and gained "recognition." Many other strikes for other causes also demonstrating "the identity of interests, etc.," took place.

2,500 miners, belonging to sub-distr.

No. 5, in Ohio and West Virginia, stru-

owing to a disagreement in regard dead wood work, 8,000 employees the National Tube Company at McKe port were ordered on strike. To grievance was over the duration of time for lunch. At the same place more of the employees of the McKeesport Connecting Railroad struck. This strike was adjusted later on. 400 girls em-ployed in the factory of the American Cigar Company are waging a vigorous battle, in which they routed the police twice, for an increase of wages from 28 to 35 cents a thousand. 400 broad silk weavers in the neighboring city of Paterson, employed by the Silk Company, struck for the reinstatement of the shop chairman, who had been guilty of the extremely beinous offense of talking to the weavers. strike was won after half a day of idle-The cloakmakers employed by Bischof, Sterne & Stein at Cincinnati and organized as Cloakmakers' Union, Local No. 279, S. T. & L. A., were locked out for refusing to work according to the team work system, instead of the individual piece-work system in vogue heretofore. They request cloakmakers to stay away from Cincinnati, pending lockout. The fifty-three garment workers employed in the Rosevear Company's factory at Morristown, N. J. went out on strike over differences in-volving the union label and a question of wages. Eighty members of the Hat and Capmakers' New York City shops for an increase of wages. Judging from present indications this strike will be won. The Lithographic Press Feeders' Association of New York City struck against the indiscriminate "breaking in" of boys, evidently for the purpose of supplanting the organized feeders, in the American Bank Note Company. Seventy-five bricklayers, em ployed on the Stokes Building, Seventythird street and Broadway, New York City, struck against the use of fireciay instead of hollow ware. Abroad, strikes

province of Seville. During the week much dissatisfaction strikers lose, the other mills are likely strike. 3,000 miners employed in the to close down and not reopen until the collieries of the Markle Bros., at Hazle workers agree to accept the same rate ton. Pa., threatened to strike. This, as will then be paid by Frank & Dugan. however, was averted by the firm agreeto enforce the 10-hour law relating to employment in bakeshops, and to compel the signing of a new wage agree-ment. An extensive strike is feared in the coke regions of Pennsylvania on May and others who have received tickes for the DAILY PEOPLE Festival held at Grand Central Palace are rea series of demands upon the officials who are not likely to grant them. A strike is believed to be imminent, Abroad a strike of the dock laborers at Hamburg is threatened. The dock strikes have always been on a most extensive scale whenever inaugurated in Hamburg.

The strike of the longshoremen at Newport News, W. Va., continues. The shipping companies have added insult to injury by posting up new notices making another cut of five cents per hour. The Caisson workers strike on the Lenox Avenue (N. Y. City) Bridge continues. So, also, does the strike of the Lake So, also, does the strike of the large Marine Engineers for an increase of ten per cent. This strike has been raging all winfer. It is opposed by the Steel Trust, the Towing Trust, and the managers of the lake fleet of the railroad

District Alliance 49.

Regular meeting of D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., will be held on Friday evening, May 3, at the Daily People Building, 2-6

A Select List of

Socialist Books

For the Workingman and the Student.

. The following books are recommended by the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party to those desiring to know what Modern Socialism is.

The evolution of society from Slavery through Feudalism to Capitalism is a necessary part of the science of Socialism, and the growth of the Trade Union and the Labor Movement gener ally are closely connected with it. A number of standard books on History, Political Economy, and and the development of various social institutions are therefore included in this list.

Aveling, Edward:

The Student's Marx: An Introduction to Karl Marx's Capital. Charles Darwin and Karl Marx: ..\$1.00 Aveling, Mrs. Elennor Marx: The Working Class Movement in England: A Sketch of Condi-

tions from 1545 to 189510 Bax, Ernest Belfort: The Religion of Socialism. Cloth 1.00

Bax and Morris: Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome. Cloth 1.00 Sabel, August: Woman in the Past, Present and .50

.25 Future. Paper Connolly, James: Erin's Hope: The End and the What Means This Strike?

.05

liance versus the "Pure and Simple" Union. A Debate with Job Harriman Engels, Frederick: .05 The Development of Socialism
From Utopia to Science
The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science, with an Introduction on the Materialist

Conception of History and an Appendix on Mimitive Property 1.00

Engels and Marx: The Manifesto of the Communist Gronland, Lawrence: The Co-operative Commonwealth 1.00

Paper Socialism vs. Tax Reform..... Hazell, A. P.: The .50 .05 The Exploitation of Labor

Socialism and Slavery
Marx's Theory of Value
Hyndman and Morris:

A Summary of the Principles of The Socialist Catechism05

Kautsky, Karl:
The Working Class
 The Capitalist Class
 .05

 The Class Struggle
 .05

 The Socialist Republic
 .05
 afargue, Paul: The Evolution of Property, Cloth 1.00

Lasalle, Ferdinand
The Workingman's Program..... .10 Seeknecht, Wilhelm Socialism: What it is and What

it Seek to Accomplish10 issagarny: History of the Paris Commune. Cloth 1.00

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Marx and Engels: Manifesto of the Communist

Taxation The New Trusts. Foreign Commerce of the United States, Ger-Widdup, J. R.: The Meaning of Socialism..... .10

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO

2-6 New Reade St., New York.

MEWS FROM M THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

The news from the Field of Capital for the week ending April 27, shows renewed activity in the direction of concentration, both by new and old trusts. There was a larger number of important capitalist movements in this direction to record than in the preceding week or more.

Chicago was the center of many of the new trusts. A consolidation of all the stucco mills in the United States was reported from there. Options have been obtained on a number of mills in Michigan and on all the mills in Iowa which manufacture plaster. This was followed by a report to the effect that a western telephone trust was being organ-ized with \$90,000,000 capital. Then came news of a plow trust with a capital of \$50,000,000, and including the leading manufacturers of harvesting machinery in this country. A consolidation of clothing manufacturers, with a capital of \$20,000,000 was next reported from the Windy City. Pittsburg announced a consolidation of the tanneries in Alexheny County, with a capital of \$10,000,000, while from Nashville came the news that the gradual absorption of the various phosphate in-terests in the Mt. Pleasant field is under way and it is expected that within two weeks a two million deal will be effect-ed. The completion of plans for the consolidation of a number of traction lines in Northern Pennsylvania, to extend from Eric, Pa., to Youngstown, Ohio, was also reported from the Smoky City.

sions is reported from Vancouver. British Columbia, where the Hill-Morgan syndicate is reported to be back of a big "deal" to secure the entire proper-ties of the Duinsmire collieries. The deal involves \$5,000,000 capital. Another international transaction of vast importance is the attempt to consoli-date the leading European and American banking interests, now being un-dertaken by Frank Vanderlip, Ex-Assistant Secretay of the United States Treasury He is now visiting the capitals of Europe, in the interests of the Standard Oil Company and it is believed that his efforts will result in the formation of an international bank on a large scale. In Russia, a metal trust with a capital of G0,000,000 rubles will be formed, if the government offers no objections, at St. Petersburg, Another trust has also been formed in Rutar, for the purpose of purchasing manganese iron. No doubt, both of these trusts owe their speedy development to American steel and iron competition.

An international trust of big din

In the matter of absorptions, the Steel Trust led the way. It absorbed the Alabama Iron and Bridge Company at New Decatur, Alabama. The company had a capital of \$550,000. The Jones and Laughlin Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., bought P. L. Kimberley's three iron ore mines in the Lake Superior district for \$2,250,000. As this company is an independent company its action was undoubtedly hastened by the recent action of the steel trust in purchasing available ore properties. The Standard Oil Co. secured control of the American Linseed Oil Co. with its \$6,000,000 of capital.

The Standard Oil Co. also purchased the railroad terminals, wharves and shipping facilities at Port Arthur, and 90,-000 acres of land surrounding the port. By controlling Port Arthur the Standard Oil Company can control every barrel of oil taken from the Beaumont oil fields. It is thus in a position to ruin every middle class oil concern in those fields; and to kill off the competition which it was said would prove so destructive (sic) to the Standard Oil Co. Great is Modern Capital. Its mission is the destruction of the middle class by concen-

NineChapters Karl Marx's "Capital."

A Reprint o Chapters I to IX o

CAPITAL.

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

are as follows: PART I.—Commodities and Money. 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 contemplates 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 "Capital" is not intended to be understood; and this part of "Capital" is not intended. for casual reading, but for study,

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