

tions without remittance must state distinctly how forg they are to run.

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"BOXER OUTRAGES" PALE INTO INSIG-NIFICANCE.

Barbarities to Women by Soldiers of the Allied Powers in China-Take Their Lives to Save Their Honor-Victims of White Man's Lust Commit Suicide.

Dr. E. J. Dillon who accompanied the allies on their march and remained in Pekin afterward, wrote to the London Contemporary Review an account of what he saw. In his story he is careful to exonerate the Americans, English and Germans. He puts the responsibility for the outrages against the Chinese women upon the other powers. He

"In Tungtschau and Peking Chinese girls and women of all ages were assaulted first and bayonetted afterward by men whose governments were wrapping themselves up in the soft wool of Mary's little lamb. The circumstantial tales told of the dishonoring of wives, girls, children in Tientsin, Tungchau and Peking are such as should, in normal beings, kindle some sparks of indignation without the aid of sickly senti-

mentality.
"Surely one needs not be puritanical or hysterical to condemn the wholesale ravishing, sometimes to death, of ter-rified females, between the ages of six and sixty, by clod-hopping, brutish soldiers, who misrepresent alike Christianity and civilization. I knew a man well whose wife had been dealt with in this manner, and then killed along with her child.

"He was one of the 'good and loyal people' who were on excellent terms with the Christians.
"I knew of other Chinamen whose

"I knew of other Chinamen whose wives and daughters hanged themselves on trees or drowned themselves in gar-den wells to escape a much worse lot. "Chinese women honestly believed

"Chinese women honestly believed that no more terrible fate could overem than to fall alive into the hands of Europeans or Christians.

"Buddhism and Confucianism have their martyrs to chastity whose heroic feats no martyrology will ever record. Some of these obscure but light-minded of these obscure but drht-hinded a hurled themselves into the river, and, finding only three feet of water there, kept their heads under the sur-face until Death had set his seal on the sacrifice of their life.

me women having been taken out of the river safe and sound, plunged in a second time and found a merciful end. I have spoken to some of the men who took part in the work of rescuing those faithful wives and modest daughters, end they extolled their heroism to the

"But a large number of ill-starred men fell alive into the hands of the allied troops. I saw some of them in Peking and Tungchau, but already dead, with frightful gashes in the breast or skulls smashed in, and one with a hor-

ribly mutilated body.
"There is a lady missionary in Peking who, in company with a female col-league, busied herself to my knowledge for months in sheltering Chinese woman feague, busied herself to my knowledge for months in sheltering Chinese women and girls from being assaulted by Chris-tian and European soldiers, and the work was anything but easy, though I have reason to believe that it has proved em-incetly successful.

"Even in the broad daylight soldiers

various devices and tricks to get hold of
the women whom they ought to have
been the first to protect."
"In the spacious corridor of another
house the whole family, all females, were
upon their knees when we arrived, striking the ground with their foreheads in
our honor, their faces colorless almost
to transparency, their bodies suggestive
of breath-lacking skeletons.

"Mother, sister and three daughters
knelt on the stones like victims awaiting
their turn to be strangled or beheaded.
They looked as if they had gone without
food for a week. I felt ashamed that I
had come hither and made the pitiable
creatures kowtow to us, whom they creatures kowtow to us, whom they must inwardly hate and loathe.

"The way they smiled on us was in itself full of pathos. I was about to say so to my comrades when the mother noticed that her youngest, a girl of three or four, had boldly stood up and, with the fearlessness of childhood, was staring defiantly at us. Horrified at this

dangerous folly, she pressed her forcibly on to her knees and caused the tender little head to strike the stones violently. "One of us rushed across the yard to

save the child from further violence, but the mother, mistaking his intention, barred his way with her prostrate body

and piteously craved for mercy.

"So far as I have been able to make out, and I have been at some pains to investigate the subject, no officers or soldiers of English or German speaking nationalities have been guilty of the abominations against defenceless wome

abominations against defenceless women.

I remember that on the 1st of September a Russian soldier was arrested by some Indian troops in the act of violating a woman and was duly handed over to his superiors for punishment....

"Only two days previously a Sikh had been pounced upon by the Russians and delivered up to the British for condign punishment for a similar offense; and two days earlier still two other Indians had been shot dead by Ams; ican soldiers for violating a Chinese woman,"

exclaimed one day, thumping with my knuckles a very big black box in the house of a rich man who may have then been in Abraham's bosom or in Dives's company. The house was in Tungchau, the sombre receptable in one of the largest rooms, and a torturing stench proceeded from it.

"'It is the girls, sir, three girls, answered the attendant, who was a European. 'Their corpses are lying in the box there,' he explained.

'Who put them there?' 'Some officers.'

"'Are you quite sure of it? "'Yes, sir, I was here when it was

being done.'
"'Did you see the young women your-

"I did. They were the daughters of the man who owns the house. The offi-cers assaulted them and then had them stabbed with bayonets. When they were dead they were put into this box and it was covered up. That sort of thing hap-pened before, sir. Very often, too, I can tell you.

"'There were worse than this,' my at-tendant added. 'These women were rav-ished and stabbed; others have been ravished to death.'

"I remember one case which seemed abominable to myself and to acquaintances with whom I discussed it. It happened in Pekin in September. Three French soldiers entered a house in a respectable part of the city which was then under Russian protection. The dwelling was occupied by a family consisting of a father, mother and daughter, and all three were at home.

"The intruders, seeing the maiden, re-solved to assault her. Two of them were in favor of killing the old folks on the spot; the third preferred shutting them in another room. The deliberation was brief, the majority had their way and the girl's father and mother were shot dead.

"But the screams of the victims and the report of the rifles had been heard by Chinamen next door, who induced a European to go with them and see what was going on. The arrival of these unooked-for visitors thwarted the plans of the armed ruffians, but could not call back the dead to life."

George Lynch, an English correspond has seen service in Cuba and South Africa, was commissioned by two London newspapers to accompany the allied forces to Pekin. Some of the facts he recites, all vouched for by himself,

"In the case of hundreds of women and girls it (death) certainly was the lesser of two evils. Unused to and incapable of walking, it was pitiful to see these wretched people, with their tiny, compressed feet, trying to get away. In the majority of the majority of cases those who did not succeed were assaulted. It is impossible to give details of what came under every observation.

"We were compelled to admire the conduct of a number of young girls who preserved their chastity at the sacrifice of their lives. Girls were seen in the River Peiho, near Tungchan, who walked into the water where it was not deep enough to cover them and deliberately held their heads under the surface until they were drowned.
"Many of them were prevented from

drowning themselves with the utmost difficulty; but as we traveled along day by day the sluggish waters of that mud-dy river carried down a burden of corpses among which were hundreds of women

There is on file at the State Department in Washington a report from China. No one outside a privileged few may see it. It is a story of the occupaion of Peking and neighboring Chinese cities by the allies. It deals with the wholesale suicides among Chinese women hung about the refuge and employed and girls to escape a worse fate at the various devices and tricks te get hold of hands of soldiers from "civilized Chris-

The State Department refuses to make the report public. It does not desire to embarrass the allies who "fought" their way to Peking last summer with he Americans. The report tells:

Of Chinese married women who an-nounced to their families that on a given day they will depart this life.

Of women who submitted passively to death at the hands of their relatives as an honorable method of suicide.

Of young girls who drowned them to escape a more horrible fate at the

hands of soldiers from European nations. Of Chinese husbands who bid their wives to kill themselves as a means of purifying themselves after the indignities to which they had been forced to sub-

Of Chinese towns where it is difficult to find a single female between the ages of ten and fifty-these having fied to the

country for safety, while Chinese men remain at home secure.

Of Chinese families murdered—fathers, uncles, brothers and mothers—that the young women might fall into the hands

of the allied soldiers. According to the report the Russian and French soldiers are the most blamed.

Lami, Socialist Alderman, Re-elected.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., April 2,-At the election held to-day the S. L. P. polled the following vote: Mayor, 52; City Clerk, 91; Treasurer,

67; Assessor, 61; Alderman, Ward 3,240; Ward 4, 15; Ward 5, 24.Lami, the Socialist Alderman of Ward

The Vote in Columbus Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., April 5 .- Official redelivered up to the British for condign punishment for a similar offense; and two days earlier still two other Indians had been shot dead by American soldiers for violating a Chinese woman."

What in heaven's name is this? I dent polled 71 yotes.

Chinese woman."

The Social Democracy polled 50 votes inst Tuesday. Last year Debs for president received 36 votes. The Social Democracy polled 50 votes inst Tuesday. Last year Debs for president process.

THE LABOR FAKIRS' LATEST

WILL ORGANIZE MILITARY "LABOR" ORGANIZATION.

Think That Uniform Will Bring Dupes and Dues-Will Add "Dignity" to Future Parades -- More Armories Will Be Needed-The Graft in the Scheme.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 2.-The Armory building S. D. P. Parties' preachers will soon have another excuse to offer for their parties' action in upholding the voting of appropriations to plutocracy's bastiles.

According to statementts made here by local labor fakirs, a movement is on foot to establish a uniformed rank in the pure and simple unions, and from opinions passed on the project by officials of the various unions it is probable that next Labor Day there will be found parading in the ranks many companies of military drilled men. Of course they will need "sanitary armories". It is said that the S. D. P. will come out with a stick in their next platform demanding an increase of armories here. The promoters of the organization say that it will be built on lines similar to the uniformed ranks of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and other fraternal organizations. They are confident that the new rank will become so popu-lar with the younger members of trades unions that before next September enough companies will have been organized to make one regiment. The plan is to form companies which will bear the name of the organizations which the men present, and as many men served in the Spanish-American war and are familiar with the manual of arms they are confident that in a short time their companies will bear favorable contrast with those composed of members of fraternal organizations. It is expected that the fakirs' iacomes will be fattened by collecting a commission on the uniform.

Business Agent Edward Miller of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' union is enthusinstic over the prospects for the new organization. "A Military organization composed of members of labor unions in Chicago," he said, "will not only result in a great increase in the member-ship of the unions, but will add dignity to future labor demonstrations. Of course, we expect to hear protestations from employers and others who are opposed to labor organizations of any description. It may be that the evidence of a desire on our part to form military companies will be taken as a move on our part to carry points by force of arms. Such is not true, however, and as the labor organizations are composed of intelligent law abiding American citizens I see no reason why we should not be accorded the same rights as other fraterunl societies. The uniformed ranks in their organizations have not only made these societies popular, but have added frequently to the dignity of public dem-

onstrations. According to Mr. Miller, a company with seventy-five members has been al-most perfected and members of the union who have served in the German and Austrian armies have been secured to act as instructers, and are now busily engaged in making other members of the organ-

ization familiar with the manual of arms. General Organizer Lenart of the Coal Teamsters' Union, who served in the Spanish-American war, said: "I do not know whether the movement will be a control of the party. The contract in success, but I believe such an organization would be helpful to the unions. I the practical interpretation of the parties would not favor anything suggesting any intention on the part of organized workmen to display an armed strength, but if uniformed ranks built upon the same principles as those of other fraternal organizations can be formed, I think it would tend to increase interest and build up the membership of the organizations."

Edward Ryan, business agent for the Architectural Iron Workers' Union, is heartily in favor of the project. said: "I have been interested in the formation of suc an organization for some time past, and believe it would 's I believe labor men should be drilled. They have as much right to this privilege as members of other fraternal organizations

Business Agent Ford Pouchot of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union said: "I am not in favor of a military organization composed of mem-bers of labor organizations, formed for revolutionary purposes, but I believe a uniformed rank similar to that supported by the Knights of Pythias and other fraternal organizations would not be out of

Timothy Cruse, president of the Carpenters' District council, said: "The uni-formed ranks of fraternal organizations are of great benefit to them as an adver-tisement, and I do not see why similar organizations composed of members of la-ber unions could not be used to the same advantage. If our men were drilled and uniformed the Labor day parades would be greatly improved and many who other-wise would give but little thought to labor organizations might be atracted."

Herman Lillien of the Hod-Carriers'

and Building Laborers' Union said he was heartily in favor of the movement,

and thought it would be a success.

It is not known whether the military authorities are encouraging the scheme. Recruits are wanted badly for the new



NEW YORK, SATURDAY APRIL 13, 1901.

"VOLKSZEITUNG" KNOCKED OUT.

Beaten Horse, Foot and Dragoons in its Case Against the Party.

O Kangaroo, O Kangaroo, We didn't do a thing to you!

Mr. Justice O'Gorman rendered yester day a decision against the Volkszeitung Corporation, in the case that the Corporation instituted against the Socialist abor Party for the purpose of robbing the Party of its English organ, THE PEOPLE (now DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE), and which was tried on the 13th and 14th of last month, as reported at the time in these columns. This is a literal transcript of the decision:

"Socialistic Co-op. Pub. Co. v. Kuhn et al.—The newspaper in question, called 'The People,' was a weekly publication established as an organ for the propaga-tion of the principles of the Socialist Labor Party, and, as alleged in the com plaint, its publication was undertaken by the plaintiff at the request and in stigation of the party. It was never de signed by the plaintiff as a money-making enterprise, and the net profits, if any, were to be employed in the puoncation of a daily edition of the same paper. The paper depended for its patronage entirely upon the followers of the party, who from time to time made voluntary contribu-tion to help sustain the undertaking In its own columns the statement freappeared that 'The People owned and controlled by the Socialist Labor Party.' This is now disputed by the plaintiff, but it is clear from the inception of the plan to publish this paper the welfare of the party was the paramount consideration moving all the persons concerned. The plaintiff corporation is not now in accord with the national executive committee of the party. It has refused to recognize its duly elected officials. It has conducted the paper in open defiance of and op-position to the party organization and its officers, and now seeks to restrain the party from publishing a paper under the same name. To uphold the plaintiff in this action is to aid it in defeating the very ends which the publication of the paper was intended to serve, and I can find nothing in the evidence to war rant the conclusion that the plaintiff at any time had the right to the title 'The People' as against the party or-ganization. That this was the plaintiff's own understanding of its relations to the paper apears not alone from its published declarations already referred to, but also from its letter of June 27, 1899, wherein it is stated that on June 21, 1899, resolutions were passed by the plaintiff association that the contract for the publication of the party organs, Workman's Advocate (People) and warts, be discontinued and dissolved. The People to be turned over to the party.' Indeed, this notice, although a subsequent effort was made to withdraw it, might in itself be regarded as a sufficient justification for the defendant's assumption of the name. But, apart from the legal effect of this communica tion, its contents but confirm the con tention of the defendants that the only function of the plaintiff was to attento the publication of a paper, the nam and policy of which remained under the

tiff is not entitled to the relief prayed for, and the complaint must be dismissed upon the merits, with costs." Readers of THE PEOPLE will re member that this was the suit by which, on July 14, 1899, the Volkszeitung Corporation dragged the Party into the Courts, applying for a permanent-inignominiously failed to bag the Party in the interest of reaction, corruption and treason; they will remember that this was the very suit in which the Corporation, after obtaining a temporary injunction, dodged trial for nearly a year and a half, and then made two frantic and crookish attempts to get judgment against the Party without a trial; they will remember the unless that the the unbroken line of defeats that the Corporation suffered in these and many other fishy manoeuvres, and that entailed upon it the loss of over \$2,500 in the aggregate in costs, etc., the Party fight-

the trial.

presenting in his printed appeal 39 ng firmly and tenaciously for its rights.

Never was there a doubt as to the final issue just reached, least of all after Every important allegation made by the Corporation's witnesses they were promptly made to eat by do mentary evidence wrung out of their own hands by the Party. But the obscene conspirators greatly contributed with their Timbooctoo stupidity towards this signal victory of the Party. Not satisfied with having a case so redolent of fraud that it was next to impossible to win, they left the conduct of it to the gentleman who had led them with the gentleman who had led them with flying colors down the slope of the above named expensive defeats, Mr. Simon Sultan; not yet satisfied with that, they associated to him another luminary, Mr. Moses Hilkowitz or Morris Hilquit, the gentleman who had led them, also with flying colors, down another slope of un-interrupted defeats in the attempt to rol

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

NTERESTS AT WORK IN FAVOR OF THE PANAMA ROUTE.

Recent Developments Lend Color to the Report That J. P. Morgan's Visit to Europe is to Gain Control of the Panama Interests.

WASHINGTON, April 7. -- The visit made yesterday by Phillipe Burnau Varilla, formerly chief engineer of the Panama Canal lends additional color to the rumor that J. P. Morgan's visit to Europe has to do with canal matters.

As will be remembered the late session of Congress adjourned without taking any action on the Nicaragua route, which all along the public was led to believe was the one favored by the administration.

So great was the "enthusiasm" that had been worked up in favor of beginning the work that there was general surprise expressed when congress adjourned without taking definite action in the matter.

Recently it cropped out that the Mor gan interests had turned an eye in the direction of the isthmus, and we began to hear how much better it would be for Uncle Sam, if capitalist enterprise should take hold of the project and relieve him of the bother and responsibility of con-structing the ditch.

Previous to this it was pointed out that the Nicaragua route was the only feasible route, but since J. P. is reported as interested, we now hear that of all the routes, the Nicaragua one is the most impracticable.

Mr. Varilla, who has been making

specches in defence of the Panama enterprise, told the President that an American canal dugon the lines of the Nicaragua route would be an almost impos sible engineering feat from the standpoint of stability, and that in any event it would probably be destroyed by volcanic action.

From all indications it is now evident that some big financial interest is at work to swing the government solidly in its interest and against the Nicaragua

Admiral Walker, the president of the Commission says that the Nicaragua Canal route was recommended in the preliminary report simply on the state of facts then before the Commission. He also admits that if the situation changes sufficiently to allow the United States to acquire possession of the Panama route under "satisfactory conditions" there is a possibility that the Panama route might be recommended. The Admiral has informed all who

have consulted him that the commission still stands by the Nicarague route, but that it is not impossible that the find-ings may be changed in the final report.

It is reperted here that when Congress meets again a bill authorizing President McKinley to choose the route of the Isthmian Cana, will be introduced and pressed. This idea is strongly fav-ored by members of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

While it is impossible to place the hand that is manipulating things in the interest of the Panama schemers its effect is very visible

When it comes to a final decision there can be but little doubt as to the result. The powerful private interests engineered by a gigantic Wall street syndicate, will win against the "general good" which we were told demanded the Nicaragua route.

Here are some of the statements sub-

mitted to President McKinley by Mr. Varilla in support of the Panama Canal "1-It is very questionable wether the continuous earthquakes will-allow the construction on the Nicaragua route, with all its indispensable qualities, of a substantial masonry dam, which is the key of the whole canal.

-Admitting a dam could be built, the Nicaragua route, whatever may be the engineering skill displayed and the expenses made, will never acquire the two most essential qualities necessary to an inter-oceanic canal-continuity of operation and security of transit.
"3.-If the experience of four centur-

ies is not a mere word, if the indisputable proofs, written in letters of fire on the surface of the soil, of the continuous violent and increasing volcanic activity in Nicaragua are not a mere dream the route over the isthmus is not only

AFFIDAVITS TO THE TRUTHFUL, NESS OF AN AFFIDAVIT THAT DID NOT EXIST. As if all that were not yet enough to break the back of even the best case, let alone so fishy a case as this, the Volkszeitung Corporation joined to these two four other legal luminaries, Messrs. Bondgianoff, Slobodinoffsky, Leon(?) Malkiel, and, last not least, the Rev. Three-Card-Monte Harriman, who is also a "lawyer." As the Party's witnesses when on the stand, before them this bunch bunched saw before them this bunch bunched together and conching one another, there was called to their minds the, though inclegant yet certainly forcible and cor-rect, utterance of the "Wisconsin Wahr-heit"—: "The Kangaroos are lonsy with heit'-: "The Kangaroos are lousy with lawyers."
This decision vacates the temporary

injunction that was granted to the "Volkszeitung," and clears the way for the suit, which, in response to the "Volkszeitung" action, the Party had to promise to the recruiting officers. The the Socialist Labor Party of its honored young men in the unions might get to like a uniform so well that they would want official ballot, and who crowned his to wear it continually.

In neaudquarters of section Allegheny institute for its property, and for damages resulting from the "Volkszeitung's" lington avenue. Pittsburg. South Side. Take Hill Top car: GEO. A. BROWN. cloth milds during the week beginning.

Party's English organ.

eventually exposed, but certain, sooner or later to be the prey of that uncon-trollable power of nature, before which

To prefer definitely the Nicaragua route to the Panama route, the unstable route to the stable one, would mean to prefer the stability of a pyra-mid on its point to the stability of a pryamid on its base, when to that sta-bility is attached the prosperity of a whole continent.

'4.-The Panama route having no winds, no currents (except on rare oc-casions), no sharp curves, no sediments no had harbors, no volcanoes, enjoys to the highest degree the three essential qualities totally wanting for the Nic-aragan solution—continuity of operation, security of transit, stability of structure Outside of that it is three times shorter will cost much less than the Nicaragua route and is easily transformable Bosphorus, the only form that will definitely answer to the world-wide in terests to be served by the route, and allow of a passage from ocean to ocean in five hours.

Further interesting developments are looked for at an early date. Meanwhile the people may expect to read glowing accounts, of the desirability of selecting the route, which, it is evident has al-ready been selected, by that great and good friend of Uncle Sam-J. Pierpont Morgan.

VICTORY IN COLORADO.

S. L. P. Aldermanic Candidate Wins Over Combined Capitalist Opposition. GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., April 3 .-

Yesterday was election day here, and to-day the Socialist Labor Party are the most jubilant of any one in the city over their great victory of yesterday. S. B. Hutchinson, the Socialist Labor Darty candidate for alderman of the fourth ward was successful, and snowed his opponent under by a majority of 44 rotes. The Republicans, Democrats. Citizens Improvement, and Pops all united in the fourth ward for the purpose of defeating Hutchinson; but alasit proved of no avail. Our whole ticket has received a good big vote and we have more than the 10 per cent required by law to be recognized as an official politi-cal party. While some of the old party politicians are to be seen on the streets to-day, they look as though they had just recovered from a severe spell of sickness, and up till the time the polls closed last evening they were offering to bet their money two to one that Hutchinson would be snowed under.

There was never harder work done at any election in this city than was done here yesterday by Hutchinson's opponents. However, it is thought that Hutchinson's election is due to the fact that he was discharged from the Electric Light Company here for being affiliated with the Socialist Labor Party, Hutch inson, as a competent and trustw engineer, had been employed by the Elec tric Light Company here for severa years past, and his record was without a blemish. This act of the citizens of Grand Junction should be a lesson to other corporations, and perhaps they will be a little more careful how they discharge good men for political reasons.

S. L.	P. vote in mar	Hora Conn.
Wards.	1900 (Pres.)	1901 (Aldism.
1	11	. 13
2	10	25
3	6	14
4	√ 12	4
5.	` 6	8
	5	4
6 7 8	16	26
8	10	15
9	14	10
10	, 17	15
	· ·	
T	otal 107	134
	134 votes are a es were counted	

The Vote in Canton Ohio. CANTON, Ohio, April 4 .- Following is

the S. L. P. vote at Monday's election in this town, as far as is known:

The S. L. P. Vote in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 5.—The city of Chicago gave the Socialist Labor Party G39 votes yesterday as against 410 for Malloney last November. This is unofficial. The split-up Social Democrats, each of which claimed the whole Debs vote of last November, polled for their two tickets barely as many votes as they did jointly for Debs last November.

Official Returns From Winona,

WINONA, Minn., April 6.-The vote in detail in this city for Alderman-at-Large as follows:

W. Leach (Dem.)..... 1,561 J. (K. Simpson (Rep.)...... 1,826 M. Carlson (S. L. P.)...... 436 We are now out looking for recruit and arming them with the WEEKLY PEOPLE, so they will be in line for the next campaign.

Section Allegheny County. The headquarters of section Allegheny

BUZZ-SAW" UNHARMED.

BUT IT HAD A NARROW ESCAPE FROM FIRE.

The Comrades at Work on the Paper Remained at Their Posts Despite the Danger-Prompt Action by Comrades and Fire Department Saved the Property.

The account in last Sunday's DAILY PEOPLE, on the fire that occurred Saturday night in the DAILY PEOPLE Building was unavoidably hasty and incomplete, owing to certain difficulties connected with going to press. As stated before, the damage at time

of going to press was over. In due time the fire was completely extinguished. No damage was suffered by the party offices in the building from the fire directly, but some damage was done to the business office and composing room as well as to the Labor News Company, from water, On the fourth floor, the editorial department of the DAILY PEOPLE and the plant and office of the Swedish Party organ "Arbetaren." escaped serious injury. On the fifth floor the offices of organizer of Section New York, L. Abelson; National Secretary Kuhn, and Secretary Brower of the Alliance were not injured in any way.

The fire originated on the third floor, which had been vacant for several days and contained nothing but some old rubbish. How the fire started there, though, is so far a mystery. Owing to the absence of other members

of the DAILY PEOPLE staff in the

basement and other parts of the building.

Mr. Keinard was at the particular mement the fire was discovered the only one present in the editorial department It was about half past eleven that he first detected the presence of smoke and on investiga-tion he found that it was issuing below from the unoccupied third floor. He at once communicated the fact by the speaking tube to the basement where the men had simultaneously been informed of the same by two passers by; from there the alarm was hastily sent to the City Hall engine house-but one short block away and the engines just returning from another fire, arrived almost instantly, and the firemen conquered the fire in short order. They were, however, none too soon in their arrival. A delay of a few minutes more would very likely have proved fatal to all the party prop-erty, if not the entire building. For a

blackened ceiling on the third floor, nearly burnt through in place, testifies. Too great credit cannot be given to the force in the mechanical and mailing departments of the DAILY PEOPLE. who, in spite of the great confusion, falling water and the fire in the building determined that the DAILY PEOPLE should be gotten out on time. Capitalist newspapers are not noted for similar

time the flames raged tiercely as the

The news of the fire and vicinity to the scene on terday, and they were greatly rejoiced to learn that the DAILY PEO-PLE had again had its usual good luck and would still operate the Buzz Saw without interruption to the horror and undoing of all enemies of the Working

instances of devotion on the part of their

Poor Deluded Miners!

The coal miners of the anthracite regions, says the Philadelphia "Times," are widely known for their love of music, and their reputation as singers is world-At the World's Fair, of 1893, wide. two of the three prizes for chorus sing-ing were won by choirs from the mining regions of Pennsylvania, and the eisteddfod is a recognized function among the

But the song that is most sung among them now is "The Strike That We Have Won," composed by a miner, Christ G. Clappier, of Minersville, Schuylkill county, in honor of the "victory" of last fall, It is dedicated to the United Mine Workers of America, and the chorus is as

Let Capital and Labor to arbitration ngree .
That our land from striking may ever

There's strength in our union for each

and everyone; Then give three cheers for Mitchell and the strike that we have won.

Another "Advance in" Wages.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 5,-

Twelve thousand miners in this State, who work under the sliding scale, will eccive an advance in wages dating from just how much this rise will be, but it will not be less than 21/2 cents per ton and may be 3 cents per ton. In the latter case miners' wages would go to the maximum amount of the scale, 55 cents per ton. It has been a year and half since the miners drew 55 cents. nd may be 5 cents per ton. In the

Cloth Mills to Shut Down,

VOL. X1, NO. 2. CHRISTIANITY'S VICTIMS.

A Living Page From the Book of the Texas Organized Scabbery.

HOUSTON, Tex., March 30 .- Under the heading, "Mr. Tripp Tripped." there appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE of March 21 some correspondence concerning the recent capers of Grand Third Vice President R. R. Tripp of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, "manager" of a so-called strike supposed to be "on" against the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company in its Texas territory, and also "candidate" for the office of city electrician of Houston.

That the readers of the DAILY PEO-PLE may know what sort of a buzzard the fellow is, I take pleasure in acquaint-ing them with the following facts:

Although it required three years of pulling by the local electrical workers'

side of that organization, yet when once in he became an "extreme progressist," "advanced thinker," etc., writing large quantities of twaddle about "our Socialist postal system." "puriods." ist postal system," "municipal owner-ship of public utilities," and such other "Socialistic" rot as he could palm off on an ignorant pure and simple constitmency. In consequence, he rose from the ranks of the simples into the ranks of the "wise,"—that is, he is the ranks of the "wise,"—that is, he is the ranks of th the "wise,"—that is, he impressed the members of his local union with such a sense of "radicalism," etc., that they elected him a delegate and sent him off to do great things at the national convention of the brotherhood. He did great things all right. First of all he ceeded to affiliate and harmonize with organized scabs that control the electrical workers' national union, and then he was duly chosen third vice provider was duly chosen third vice president and provided with a seat at the table of the general executive board. He satis-fied "Pop" Wheeler and "Pecan Grove" Wissinger that he was qualified to train with them, so they gave Tripp the territory of Texas, to have and to hold for the benefit of himself, his wife and his children, so long as the simples would stand for it.

By the way, when the recent strike against the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company had shone Company had extended aghout the state and began to be a "big thing," the temptation was too strong for "Pecan Grove" Wissinger to withstand, so he hustled into Texas from Baltimore and violated all fakir ethics by proceeding to work Tripp's own territory, to the manifest injury of Tripp's wife and children. As a reward for his greediness, Tripp didn't do a thing to Wissinger except have him banished from the national fakirs' table and kicked out of his office as grand treasurant this is another story, to be reer. But this is another story, to be re-lated by itself.

When Tripp returned to Texas with his title of Grand Third Vice President proceeded to sustain the new dignity resuming his "literary" labors on the uston "Labor Journal," which had an "open forum" department that admitted any old thing that the editor's ingencould render intelligible. Tripp w rosy pictures of the future; made of the "Socialistic" commonwealth a la Wayland; denounced this "damnable system"; made faces at Rockefeller, Carnegie, et al., and behaved "real rad-ically." Nobody took him seriously, howover, but when he held up his favorite ideal, "our Socialistic postoffice," John Bryant, an S. L. P. man, took a pot shot at him and riddled him with sa-

Tripp was so thoroughly punctured that he naturally felt some curiosity to know what kind of an instrument had made such a hole in his "literary" productions. In due time he was made acquainted with a miniature buzz-saw that, propelled by indisputable facts and answerable logic, demolished his whole ek of "socialistic" ideas. Tripp fell in love with it. He declared it was the ng he long had sought and mourned cause he found it not. He slopped over the 'thusiasm' to such an extent that n a little club was formed to study cialism, with a view to organize a ction of the Socialist Labor Party, he actually bought a small bit of red silk and hung it over the chandelier in the room where the club met. This to show workers that he, though s "frugal and thrifty" fellow, was keyed up to the pitch where he would, unasked, part with his own dear coin to show his "devotion to the red flag."

Matters rocked along. Many meetings were held at which others talked while Tripp took notes. He painfully plagiarized these borrowed ideas into "newspaper articles" until he got to be regarded as "a very devil of a writer" by his pure and simple admirers. Finally as application was forwarded by Tripp oplication was forwarded by Trippelf to National Secretary Kuhn for a charter for a Houston section of the S. L. P. Meantime the national conhad made that magnificent move which resulted in their being barred from the Party. Tripp's application for a charter was, accordingly, denied, and the money he had forwarded was re-

Though Tripp gagged at first on the "exclusion act" and refused to resign his grand third vice presidency, he continued to profess great admiration for the party principles and its strict discipline, and later on he admirated the wisconditional professional actions to the professional action of the party principles and simple officials. pline, and later on he admitted the wis-dom of barring pure and simple officials because of their being ignoramuses "in esse" and fakirs "in posse." He con-tinued to associate and fraternize as with wage-workers whose entire hy and allegiance were with the S L P, and by his conversation and he led them to believe that while he shrunk from incurring the tility of the fakirs in the National gning his office in order to qualify membership in the S. L. P., he ald, nevertheless, decline re-election and eventually join the Party. He said he voted the Party ticket in November; he voted the Party needs in November; the supported the Party press, subscribing to preserve what was left of influence for both the DAILY and WEEKLY for good. He tacitly agreed to adopt the course outlined above, at a conference with S. L. P. acquaintances in the test.

Vale Tripp! Vale third vice president of the International Brotherhood of Electral debauchery in the columns of poor and simple "labor papers," and in many other ways he indicated that his re-

pentance was sincere and that his relapse need not be looked for. Last November the Electrical Workers

union at Waco struck for higher wages and their action was followed by other cals of the same organization throughout the State. The smaller employ one by one conceded the advance, but the Southwesern Telegraph and Telephone Company, a large corporation with ex-changes in every Texas town of any importance and having the only long distance service in the State, absolutely refused to pay the new scale or even "arbitrate" the same with the union. Tripp, as grand third vice-president of the national organization, had full charge of the strike; and he informed his S. L. P. friends that he thought the strike could be won if he could prevent the other national officials from coming into the State and selling it out. So far he has succeeded in keeping them all quarhas succeeded in keeping them an quar-antined, with the exception of Grand Treasurer Wissinger, who bobbed up serenely one morning to Tripp's chagrin and discomfiture. Wissinger claimed to be looking for a "pecan grove" in which to invest some of his father's spare coin, but as he limited his search to Houston but as he limited his search to Houston and San Antonio, where there are no pecan groves, but where the strike raged fiercest, Tripp became suspicious and finally succeeded in laying enough evidence of scabbiness at Wissinger's door to induce the general executive door to induce the general electric board at its January meeting in St. Louis to "accept" Wissinger's "resignation." This politic move on Tripp's part not only rid him of Wissinger, but if also served notice on other national offi-cers that this was Tripp's strike and that he didn't intend to be monkeyed with.

From the beginning of the strike Tripp received the active support of S. L. P. men who, true to the Party's traditions and tactics, lent their assistance because they regarded the contest as an honest struggle for the benefit of the electrical workers of the State, and not a fake fight for the benefit of a few fakirs and several independent phone companies who are bucking the Southwestern Company in Waco, San Antonio and Houston. In less than a month after the strike began symptoms of crookedness made their appearance among local "leaders" at Dallas and San Antonio. A detailed relation of these facts belongs properly to a history of this strike, which can not well be written until the last act is completed and the tragedy (or farce) played to a finish; however, the fact that the impure and not-too-simple "leaders" were pre-paring their plans to trade on the situation, and the further fact that Tripp seemed to lack courage to tackle them, induced S. L. P. men of San Antonio to publicly expose the infamous negotiations that were pending.

This had the effect of frightening the fakirs to such an extent that they dropped their program lest its continuance should open the eyes of their dupes to the truth as pointed out by S. L. P. speakers. Meantime, a daylight assault on one of the "scabs" by a mob led by Martin Wright, president of the San Antonio Union (who was indicted with several others for assault with intent to murder), gave the "business men friends" of the strikers an excuse resuming the use of the boycotted phones, on the ground that they, being 'law-abiding citizens," etc., could not "support" a strike waged with such "re-prehensible methods."

These and other circumstances, weakening as they did the power of the strikeris and strengthening the power of the Southwestern Company, provad the con-test virtually at an end and demonstrat-ed it to be another "flash in the pan," as all strikes must be that are waged under the foul direction of ignorant and corrupt "leaders." It was pointed out to Tripp (who always sought his S. L. P. acquaintances whenever he visited San Antonio) that his "local lieutenants" had thoroughly ditched the strike, and that the innocent rank and file were enduring the hardships of the situation without one chance in a thous and of coming out victorious. Tripp still professed confidence.

One month two months, three months, four months passed and Tripp tenaciously held on. It seems he had been invested with "full authority" to act for the strikers; but the telephone company had its affairs in such a satisfactory shape that it absolutely refused to even "treat" with him. Still Tripp persistently informed his followers that he would "put the Southwestern out of printer—nad committed the crime of working on the PEOPLE—the paper business." This, too, while that cor-poration's toll system, from which it derives its chief revenue, was being operated as smoothly as before the

At last the secret source of Tripp's confidence and tenacity was discovered. He was (and is) receiving \$3 per day and expenses for "managing" the strike. end expenses for "managing the strike.

Fortified by his "\$3 per," he was prepared to carry on the "fight" indefinitely. For him there was to be no "surrender." Although he had no job when

the strike began, and although "\$3 per' is more than he ever received for his ber of his union is assessed on his carnings to feed the strikers, Tripp does not now and never has paid strike assess-ments on his "earnings."

All these considerations finally evoked murmurs of dissatisfaction from strik-ers acquainted with the facts, and when ey began to ridicule Tripp as an "S, L. P. fakir" the situation became extreme ly provoking to genuine S. L. P. men. For while Tripp by his S. L. P. professions had led unposted wageworkers to believe he was a member of the Party, yet in fact he was not; and, as he was putside the discipline of the Party, nothing could be done with him save to deny that he was a member whenever opportunity to do so was offered. Party disgusted with his conduct cadeavored to persuade him to issue to the electric al workers engaged in the strike a true vote on the question of continuing the strike. It was suggested that this and jeer at, because his rank hypocrisy course would at least relieve Tripp of has disgusted even them. Notice of this further responsibility and enable him to preserve what was left of influence

within a month the effect of which was to enable the Party members to not only rid themselves of the embarrassment his pretentions had caused them, but to put on him the brand of labor

fakir and traitor to the working class. Knowing full well that the knocks of the S. L. P. hammer on the one hand and the awakening intelligence of his dupes on the other must soon put an end to his "\$3 per," he descried the principles he had theretofore professed and anounced his candidacy for the office of city electrician of Houston, an office filled by appoinment of the capitalist mayor. (The story of the that are backing Tripp for this office, and why and how they are backing him, will be told when they

land Tripp, if they succeed.)
When Tripp threw off the mask of his pretensions and stepped to the front as a full-fledged fakir the S. L. P. hammer hit him a lick from which he will never recover. A small circular was printed and distributed, containing the following correspondence and explanatory preface

THIS IS HOW IT IS.

Houston, Texas March 7, 1901.

To Whom It May Concern:

Whereas, the general belief prevails among the rank and file of organized labor in this community that Mr. R. R. Tripp is, or has been connected with the Socialist Labor Party of Texas, and his activity in boosting himself for his "brother's" position in the city electrician's office having in a measure reflectcian's office having in a measure ed upon the wage workers of this city who believe in the teachings of Socialism as taught by said party, in order to set at rest any erroneous impressions gard to Mr. Tripp's standing as a Socialist, the following letter of inquiry was sent to the headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party at San Antonio:

Houston, Texas, March 2, 1901. To the State Committee of the Socialist

Dear Sirs-Inasmuch as R. R. Tripp of this city, now an applicant for the office of city electrician, has heretofore been identified with several efforts to organize here a section of the Socialist Labor Party, and is regarded by many wage workers as in some way connected with that party, please give me a state ment as to what relation, if any, he bears to the organization named. This letter is written for the purpose of securing official information as to the standing of one who, while professing to believe in the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, is seeking an appointive office at the hands of capitalist politicians. Yours truly, JNO. L. BRYANT.

The following, under seal, tells the story: San Antonio, Texas, March 5, 1901.

Jno. L. Bryant, Houston, Texas: Dear Comrade—Replying to yours the 2d inst., we wish to say that Mr. R. R. Tripp of your city has never, to our knowledge, been a member of the Secialist Labor Party. He has never applied to this committee for membership at large, and could not have been attached to any section in this state, because no section exists in the city where he resides. As to Mr. Tripp's effort to help organize a section of the Socialist Labor Party at Houston, we beg to say that we were informed by our state organizer to that effect, but that the gentle man balked at the decision of our last national convention, which barred officers of the "pure nd simple" unions from

membership in our party.

In conclusion, we wish to state that had Mr. Tripp been a member of the Socialist Labor Party when he applied for an office to a capitalist city government,

he would be promptly expelled. Fraternally, The Texas State Committee of the So-

cialist Labor Party. FRANK LEITNER. Secretary Pro Tem.

As previously stated, Tripp is a "literary fellow;" so, smarting under the chastisement administered to him, he unfolded his sorrows in the columns of the local "labor paper." After attempting rotten conduct by whining that the DAILY PEOPLE received ad vertisements from "capitalists"-even acworking on the PEOPLE-the paper that advocates his class interests-for smaller wage than demanded of capitalist papers that antagonize his class interests; after urging these "strong" excuses for his own duplicity and crookedness, Tripp concluded with the following:

"In conclusion I wish to say that, unlike some Socialists, I consider my first duty is to take care of innocent and helpless persons dependent upon me."

This was a fitting finale to his scabby scrawl. He pleaded the time-dishonored excuse of the scab-his own wife and children.

To hell with the wives and children of

the telephone workers of Texas (whom Tripp is holding in enforced idleness under pretence that a strike is "on"), so long as Tripp receives his "\$3 per" and his own wife and children are cared for!

To hell with the wives and children of

the working class, so long as Tripp and his dirty fakir breed may provide for their own wives and children by betray-ing their class and delivering them to capitalist politicians!

To hell with working class aspirations

for improved conditions and the final overthrow of capitalism, so long as traitors like Tripp may support their own Judas pay!

Local S. L. P. agitators took Tripp's scab excuse and his scabby record into the public forum on Market Square on Sunday afternoon and before an audience of 200 workingmen Tripp was trimmed to a finish—publicly pilloried and left for his own fakir crew to mock meeting was sent to Tripp in advance and he was invited to appear and defend

ever it was that fashioned your face, was generous in this, that you were en dowed with a countenance over which thoughts cast neither lights nor shadows; stolid, expressionless, no one can read your mind, and for this reason you are equipped to betray and armored to de You attempted to pose as a mili tant Socialist; you were a bogus; and we have crippled your limbs. You are now posing as a pure and simple martyr; you are playing your dues-payers for suckers; may they soon have sense enough to lift your scalp! ! Vale Fakir!

F. D. L.

How the Capitalist Press Juggle With the Figures to Suit Their Purposes.

ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED.

DULUTH, Minn., March 30 .- Whereever the banner of the Socialist Labor Party floats majestically in the breeze, watching vigilantly the movements of the enemy, the press of the capitalist class, while prone to flatter and encourage every sporadic reform or freak movement which has a tendency to detract the attention of the working class from the class struggle, is not over anxious to grapple with workingmen who, through the influences of that enmancipator of labor- the S. L. P., have become class-conscious.

Here in the Zenith City,-the press is wise, accordingly, having their share of the buzz-saw. But occasionally they show their heads, and concluding the pickets of the S. L. P. asleep, venture a squib at the labor question.

Recently the Duluth "Herald" (Dem.) intoxicated with the blood sucked from the veins of its wage slaves, to the extent of introducing a \$16,000 stereotype press, which represents unpaid labor; the increased productivity of labor; a corresponding decrease of that product for labor, and a greater share for the machine (capital) owning class, had this to sav:

"As a result of the prevailing pros perity, estimates of the number of tramp in the country have been reduced from 1,000,000 the figure a few years ago to

"Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel." How long ago is it you sang a different song? Well de we remember during "the panic." when the product of Labor, impossible to be purchased by Labor, and still more impossible to be consumed by the already, extravagant, wasteful capi talists, glutted the market. So many fac tories, and storehouses, were jammed full, and haggard, pinched, starved men tramped vainly and desperately the high ways in search of a master to buy their labor power, that they might not starve in this land of super-abundance.

The "Herald," knowing that the class it represents, caused the misery, was cowardly enough to further insult the working class in repeated articles on the plentiousness of work for all, if the workers would only work. How often did variably a shiftless, thriftless, ambition less class of workers "who prefer to live at the expense of the taxpayers rather than get out and hustle."

Again, they said there was no need of being idle. That the talk of 5,000,000 unemployed was the talk of wild agitat-Now it finds it convenient to set the figure at 100,000,

In no country on earth is the productivity of labor and crystallized power (machinery) greater than in the United States. That this is true we have only to refer to the tremendous stride it has made as a cheap producing coun-

spite of the legendary "high wages" American capitalism has invaded every "pauper labor" country, and under the very noses of English, German, French capitalists and import tariff, undersold them.

Is it because of the superior workmanship of American wage-slaves?

Not much—it is simply because in America production has by highly improved machinery and trustification been concentrated to the greatest productive power, plus the enormous saving labor and unnecessary expense. Added to this the recent acquisition of territory and new markets, and the consequent tremendous demand for stee rails, iron and copper products, machinery, etc., that the opening of these new markets created it is no wonder that the United States easily assumes the leadership as a labor plundering capitalis nation, and it is, furthermore, no sur prise, in view of this, that activity is the American slave pens has increased and a number of the 5,000,000 unemploy ed given crumbs enough to wrestle with grim death,-granting for the sake of ar gument that the army of the unemployed has been reduced to 100,000.

But the lesson in this coquettish little squib serves to expose the duplicity of the capitalist class. Like a hideous spectre, the Labor

Question looms up before them. When it served to be of use the 5,000,000 unemployed was said to be due to "lazinow to divert the workers from the Class Struggle, we are told "pros-perity prevails" and the lazy number only 100,000! The questions are: Did the "Herald'

lie, then, when it called the 5,000,000 "tramps"? Or is it lying now, when it says that 4,900,000 of these lazy "tramps" have gone to work, and enjoy "prosperity"?

Oh, that horrible capitalist nightmare—the unemployed! Like Banquo's ghost

it still rises 100,000 strong, according What would you-Herald of capital-

ism? Would you build more Bull Pens to starve, torture, and shoot them? Nay, none of that, say we workingmen

of the Socialist Labor Party. They shall be men and with us press on to the day when such armies will be history. And we say to you: get from under!

On to the Scialist Republic!

INCORRUPTIBLE.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 24-

SOUTHERN CAPITALISTS. The Rep.-Dem. Party is Absolutely The High-Handed Manner in Which They Faithful to the (a itall t Class,

he query. Did you ever hear of a Rep.-Dem. representative selling out to working class? is an enigma the average mind.,
preplexing predicaments avoid preplexing predicaments it would be well to understand it in its fullest sense. Also this other query, which is the opposite. Did you ever hear of a Rep.-Dem. deceiving the working class? Let us try and answer the last first, and in the answer of the last we will find a solution of the first. The capitalist class, being in possession of the wherewith to purchase those things that the physical nature and the emidity that the physical nature and the cupidity of man crave for, can, only by being faithful to its own class (by making use of the political power invested in them by laws of the state in the interest of that class, against the interest of the working class) hope to secure a portion of this wealth. "But why must they deceive the working class?" you ask again. This is it: In this country, men are elect-This is it: In this country, men are elect-ed to office by popular vote of the people. Now the people in any country are the wealth producers, or the working class; and since they are always in the majority; it follows, that in order to hold office a nominee must receive a majority of votes. As the working class are in the largest numbers, the candidates must recruit their constitutions.

are in the largest numbers, the candidates must recruit their constituencies from among the workers. Just before election they are notably in evidence, shouting from the public platforms, changing their skins and spots as often as occasion and circumstances require. These men are usually of a type that can readily adapt itself to any situation. They become professional dissemblers. They must hold up all manner of things to the people; make them believe they are good for them; make all sorts of rosy promises that no one—not even a president—could fulfill. They will go so far as to corrupt whole communities in order to secure this vote. But when they are elected—then, and not until then—will you know the man. Then will you see him working with his whole heart and soul to pass laws in the interest of his employer, the capitalist, the Trusts, to bring the workingman closer than ever, within the radius of the lash of his master. than ever, within the radius of the lash of his master. They work upon the credulousness of the people when presenting their promises; and that is how they deceive the people.

How true this is may be seen in the

How true this is may be seen in the pantomime antics of two star actors in the legislative body at Albany, repre-senting the people of the County of Schenectady, Senator Brackett and Assemblyman Mr. Millan.

Senator Brackett introduced a bill pro Senator Brackett introduced a bill providing an appropriation of \$150,000 for the erection and equipment of a school for electrical engineering at Schenectady, as part of Union University, and an additional annual appropriation of \$25,000 for its maintenance. To an untinking person this would appear beneficial to citizens of Schenectady. But on example incompanying the province of the mystalics of a careful inquiry into the mysteries of capitalist bill-passing (or bill pushing), one is astonished at the ease and grace with which these gay deceivers accom-plish their ends, and how careful they are to make softer the beds of the mil-lionaires, and more thorny the path of the worker. If these bills do not benefit the wageworker, who then? There is located here in Schenectady

one of the largest electrical apparatus manufacturing establishments in the world. In order to carry on the producworld. In order to carry on the produc-tion of electrical machinery, it requires a class of labor skilled in the art of electrical engineering. Since there is a scarcity of men versed in the sci-ence and theories of electricity — owing to its infancy—consequently the wages the company must pay are above the average paid for skilled labor—which demonstrates that wages are regulated by the supply and demand, the same as any other commodity. Recthe same as any other commodity. Recognizing that inevitable law of supply and demand, let us suppose that this school was built and fully equipped, havschool was built and rully equipped, hav-ing a scholarship of 200 (there are man-ual training schools with a scholarship of 700) to begin with, it follows that in four years' time (or less) there would be just 200 young men looking for employment 200 young men looking for calpayment (or trying to sell their education), in a manufacturing establishment, and the following four years there would be per-haps 600 more looking for employment. Now suppose that in the General Elec-Now suppose that in the General Electric Company there was only room for 100 men but 400 men wanted jobs—assuming, of course, that they were all qualified to fill such positions, if not the school would be only a farce at best—who would get the position, the man that demanded the highest wages, or the man that would work the cheapest? We will leave you, kind reader, to anwest that question yourself. And would was the following ticket was nominated:

Mayor—Philip H. More.
City Clerk—Adolph Neff. We will leave you, kind reader, to answer that question yourself. And would not the 300 that were left out compete with those that had positions? Their positions would resemble an inverted cone, that is they would be in unstable equilibrium. They would have to take a tumble until they again reached a "sound bottom," namely the lowest price for that class of labor. Taking this view of the whole project

and this is the only one true one, we can draw but one conclusion, and that is this: that schools of this nature, at such draw but one conclusion, and that is this: that schools of this nature, at such a time, under the present conditions would have but one object, namely to cheapen the class of labor for this line of industry. Schools of all kinds, especially industrial schools are not built for the benefit of the working class. Under a capitalist system, no matter whether they are the product of philanthropic donations or not, they only further the interest of the ruling class. Every workingman knows that has children old enough to send to these schools, that it is almost imposible to gain recognition unless he has the requisite amount. It may sould nice to hear that 100 scholarships will be given free. Yes! But an applicant must first qualify himself to pass a competitive examination. Mayor White, commenting upon the project, White, commenting upon the project, said he was heartily in favor of any-thing that would materially benefit the A representative of the General Elec

Run Things. ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 6 .-- If you

would learn how arrogant, dictatorial and domineering capital can become, just leave the big industrial centres and visit a town like this where one or two industries own everything and near everyboly in sight.

We have here besides the cotton mills the Rees tannery. This concern came from New York where the firm was known as Harris Rees & Sons.

It became known that the la-bor conditions in the tannery were very bad. To find out just how had James E. How set himself to work.

How went to the tannery one morning recently to get information in relation to wages, hours of labor, etc. How started to enter the building but was turned back by a man who told him to apply at the office. How went to the office but finding it apparently closed, he started to go around to the other side of the building when he met a man, with whom he began to talk. This man who How says was evidently young Rees invited him into the office.

How began to question him in line with

the object of his visit, but Rees refused to give any information. How had been sent there by the writer. How called me up on the phone to say that the tannery people were reluctant to give any Remember How acted open and above

board. Rees then got angered and be gan to abuse How whom he termed a dirty spy. Rees then told How to consider himself under arrest. How protested that Rees had no right to detain him but he was locked up just the same while Rees sent for an officer.

How being locked in the office telephon-

ed to me, and finding an officer I hasten-ed to the tannery. I arrived there just at the moment that the elder Rees put in an appearance. The old man began to abuse us and ordered How and myself to leave.

No charge was preferred and the imprisonment of How was an outrageous violation of his personal liberty.

But notwithstanding the above incident some information was gathered and it is damaging enough to make the firm feel justified in hiding the true condition of affairs in their establishment

The firm employs from 75 to 100 men. About one half of them are colored. The average wages promised are from

50 to 75 cents per day. But they fail to make good the promise if they can avoid it. That they prefer to pay 35 cents a day is proven by the case of Sam Snow who worked two days and then quit; they paid him 70 cents for the two days work. There is no redress for Sam. He is

too poor to bring action against the firm and must utilize his time looking for work, and working if lucky enough to strike a job.

Young Rees approached some laboring men and had the nerve to offer them 5 cents per hour, ten hours constituting a

Such are the conditions here in the South. That's why the capitalists are flocking here; labor is cheap, child labor may be had in plenty, the capitalists ar not bothered by even the semblance of child labor laws. They don't get then passed and then violate them with the connivance of the factory inspectors as in the north. They simply knock out

the proposition when it is broached in the Legislature.

There is no labor organization in the South. The pure and simplers have "organized" some trades, but they fight shy neavy dues. From their standpoint, what's the use? of organizing any but those able to

I hope soon to see a Socialist Labor Party organization here. Any help that the comrades can give in the way of Party literature will be put to good use. CARL SCHULTZ.

55 South Main street,

City Clerk-Adolph Neff. Police Judge-Paul Janke Councilmen - at - Large—Theodore F. Jonnegut, William B. Castenholz, Henry

Kuerst, Charles Haupt, Rudolph Ledig

and Charles Lagler,
The candidates for ward councilmen will be nominated laer.

The two principal planks of the plat-

form adopted, leaving out the "where ases," are as follows:
"Resolved, That every official elected

in the sphere of his functions diligently work for the absolute and unconditional recovery by the city of the municipal franchises, privileges, rights and prop-erty that have already been alienated to private corporations and against any further such grants or alienation under any circumstances or upon any condi-tions whatsoever, to the end that all such franchises be operated by the city. "Resolved, That Socialist Labor Party

officials shall vigorously urge the application of the fundamental principle of the Socialist Republic to all the municipal services as far as possible under present conditions. They shall in particular insist on the following de-mands: First, the election by the em-A representative of the General Electric Company said the works would be at the disposal of the students and the faculty. To facilitate the education of the students by bringing them in touch with the actual workings of the various applications of electricity, thereby gaining a practical knowledge, as well as a theoretical knowledge, as well as a theoretical knowledge. The work of a portion of the surplus value (or profit) which, produced by their joint labor, is now appropriated by the directors and stockholders of corporations; third, another portion of the said surplus walle (or profit) which, produced by their joint labor, is now appropriated by the directors and stockholders of corporations; third, another portion of the said surplus shall be set aside as a pension fund for the sick employes of the municipality; fourth, the remaining portion shall be applied to take the bread and butter from his neighbor only to keep himself from starving outright.

PRESS COMMUNICATION of their respective foremen, superintendents and other officers not elected by a general vote of the people; second, a minimum salary supplemented by an equal distribution among the employes of a portion of the sarplus value (or profit) which, produced by their joint labor, is now appropriated by the directors and stockholders of corporations; third, another portion of the said surplus of the maintenance and extension of the sick employes of the municipality; fourth, the remaining portion shall be remained to the maintenance and extension of the said public service, the price of which shall be reduced to the extent of the said public service, the price of which shall be reduced to the extent of the said public service, the price of which shall be reduced to the extent of the said public service, the price of which shall be reduced to the extent of the said public service, the price of which shall be reduced to the extent of the said public service. ployes of their respective foremen, super rom starving outright.

PRESS COMMITTEE. of the saving permanently effected by mechanical and other improvements."

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., MEET-INGS at Hendquarters, No.431 Smith-field stret, Pittsburg, Pa. Free lec-tures every Sunday at 3 p. m., and every Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m. Speakers Club every Thursday at 8 p. m. State Committee every first and third Sunday at 9 p. C. Count. Comthird Sunday at 9, a, m. County Committe the last Sunday of each month at 10.30 a. m. Pittsburg District Alliance No. 15, S. T. & L. A. meets second Sunony of every month at 11 a. m. Ma-chinists' Local, No. 190, S. T. & L. A. every second and fourth Saturday at 8 p. m. Mixed Local No. 191, S. T. & L. A. and Branch 13th Ward Allegheny, need every second and fourth Sunday, S p. m., at Yey street, Allegheny, Pa.

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. Abel-son, assistant organizer, 177 First ave-nue; 1.. Siff, financial secretary, 362 Canal street; Julius Hammer, record-ing speciators, 204 Phylogaton street, 410 ing secretary, 304 Rivington street, 410

SECTION BUFFALO, S. L. P., BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near-Michi-gan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism, every Monday, 8 p. m., except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. body welcome. Bring friends along, 461 SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.

The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 1J a. m., in hall of Essex County Social-ist Club, 78 Springfield avenue. Newark, N. J. SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P.,

meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koylin, 307 Bartges st. THE NEW JERSEY STATE COM-MITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday

of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Spring-field ave., Newark. Cor. See. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Pes-chine ave., Newark, N. J. WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321

Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at S p. m., at

2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADquarters of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street, Rooms 4 and 5. Freer reading

room open every evening. Wage-workers welcome. WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB. headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting. 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors wel-

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Tuesoay, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

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

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

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

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

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District, Rusiness 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 Sunday 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 S p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room. 2051/4 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, S 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, 1304 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., 8, 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,

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

CAREY WHINES.

ARMORY BUILDER THOROUGHLY CAS-TIGATED BY DALTON:

The Wooden Nutmeg Peddler Opens His Pack Again A Wooden-Headed Chairman Renders Assistance - " No Questions Allowed "-Carey Licks the Foot, That Kicks Him-A Tearful Plea For

ADAMS, Mass., April 1.-The collect tion of untranslated queers who call themselves the Democratic Social Party in this city looked suspiciously at the strangers-to-them who took seats in the hall before Mr. Garey bobbed his head at the chairman and permitted him to open the meeting yesterday afternoon.

There had been an encounter between Mr. Carey and Mr. Dalton at the meeting the preceding evening, when Dalton had challenged Carey to a public debate on the question: "Resolved, That the Social Democratic or Democratic Social Party is a bitter and treacherous enemy of the working class," and, on Carey's refusal to meet him in debate, had publicly denounced him as a coward and a traitor to the workers, and had forced the concession of a half-hour to state his views at the next meeting But Carey and the ring of Kangs who imported him here to help pull the legs of the German workingmen, took measures to guard his weeping Highness

being driven into any more traps.

There was a crowd of about 150 and two-thirds of them could understand the language of the speaker. There was none of the disturbance and hisses which the more vicious Kaugs indulged in the ight before. The more decent among e S. D. P.'s felt sore over Carey's out-The more decent among then avowal of treason the night be and the rank cowardice he dis played in refusing to accept the chal-lenge of the Socialist Labor Party man. Mr. Carey talked about an hour and He waxed tearful over the sufferings he had to endure as soci list" member of the legislature; he talled about everything but what the Khags had imported him for, viz: local politics. He "went back to the bench" and "worked with my hands" a dozen of times at least; he referred to "my trade union" again and again; he finally admitted that he knew nothing about local conditions, but had heard that the opposing candidates "were good He would admit that they were kind fathers and good people and would not discuss the personal qualities of the D. S. P. candidates, but urged all workingmen to vote for them. If the workers did not, why, they would suffer for ers did not, why, they would suffer for it, "and I will weep no tears over your

When Mr. Carey sat down, the chairman jumped and said, "Der vill no keveschuns be, und nieder digustion. A chentelmans ov der name of Mr. Daltuns vas der floor bromised last night, he must only dake von halluf hear, und den der meeting is all." was trying hard to say what had

been drilled into him the previous night by Carey and the angry Kangs. This application of gag rule was applauded by the Kangs who were " in the know" it caused some angry murmurs from the men who were there to try to learn something about working class politics.

Dalton went forward, but declined to take the platform and adsed the crowd from the floor. He listened to attentively as he brought out fact after fact in the record of the S. D. P. to prove that it was a decoy duck movement and only in the field in rica to sell out the workers and prevent them from uniting in a genuine party of their class. He contrasted the Socialist Labor Party's record with that of the S. D. P. and defied contradiction of the statement that every-grafter and crook in the Labor Movement hated the S. L. P. and felt kindly to the S. D. P. Carey watched the crowd like a S. D. P. to blind the workers and switch P. Carey watched the crowd like a lackey watching for a tip while Dalton them away from the dangerous S. L. P. said:

"It is not every man who claims to "It is not every man who claims to be an honest man who is one and not every party that claims to be Socialist that is. It I were to conclude a fine speech on Socialism by advising you to vote for McKinley, you would, I hope, laugh at me, or if I were to tell you that the way to bring the co-operative commonwealth was to elect W. J. Bryan"—here the local leader of the Demogratic party vigorously applicated. He cratic party vigorously applauded. He is a young lawyer named Cassidy a sort of Berkshire County Teddy Roosevelt.

Keep your hands in your pockets," said Dalton. "Bryan is a worn-out fakir; I'll give you a chance to applaud a few

Cassidy looked silly and the crowd laughed at him.

"If you were judging a man," continued Dalton, "you would want to investigate his record, and, as sensible men you would do the same with a political party which asks for your support on the ground that it stands for working

"Our class can only be freed from wage slavery by and through a political organization which takes its stand on the rock-bed of the class struggle and captures the political power, the Govern-ment, and uses that power to dispossess the capitalist class and make the workers the owners and rulers of the social tools. Such a party will recognize and act up to the knowledge that the cap-italist class owns and uses all the forces of Government to-day against us; that the President, the Governor, the Judges, the legislators, the army, the militia only exist for the purpose of keeping our class in subjection; that the policeman's club and the guns in Mr. Carey's 'san-

"There are two parties in America to lay which claim to stand for Socialism and the working class. Mr. Carey and the creatures who hissed me last night represent one, the Social Democratic, I represent and have the honor to be a of the other: the Socialist Laor Party. Let us examine their records

"Last night Carey on that platform said that he voted money to fix up and make more comfortable and sanitary an armory in which the militia-whose on y reason for existence may shoot unarmed strikersdrills and practices for future massacres He said he would do the same thing opini night as an enemy and traitor to the working class. His party, the S. D. P., he made a mistake, "But I did not, but is equally guilty with him, because they just suppose I would, could not the S. endorse his actions when they fail to L. P. men find it in their hearts to punish him. Again, I tell him in your forgive me?"

"No, they want to drive me out of the

"In San Francisco, Cal., and in Peckskill, N. Y., they have already grabbed these cheap bribes; in Carey's own town ingmen who voted for him were class conscious, the Social Dems. advocate th acceptance of blood-money from Carnegie order to build a labor lyceum. Haverhill "Social Democrat," March

3. says:" (Here he read from a copy of the paper.)

"' We deny that from any Socialist stand the association is doing wrong in

accepting Carnegie's money.
"'Blood money' sounds very well as a figure of speech, but no more. There is disr nothing in the philosophy of Socialism him which attacks the individual capitalist, which attacks the ladivious the capistrictly speaking. We attack the capistrictly speaking. Why? Because it "You have no authority over me," talist class only. Why? Because it alist class only. Why? Because it alist class only. Why? Because it are the capitalist regime. BUT NOTHING and the capitalist regime. BUT NOTHING and the floor with their pet aversion. PREVENTS CLASS-CONSCIOUS LA-BOR ORGANIZATIONS FROM AC-

"OUR ONLY REGRET IS THAT old Carnegie has not raised his donation

"This is the paper they gave free to you when you came in at the door, in order, I presume, to make as good Sobeen in five different "Socialist" parties change again to something worse, if pos-

"If the working class had to rely or that kind of a party, its case indeed would be hopeless, but it does not. The Socialist Labor Party is the one star of hope in the black night of wage slave

"For eleven years it has fought man-fully the battles of the working class; not one act of deceit or treachery can be alleged truthfully against it; even even Carey. whom his 'comrade,' Victor Berger, called 'a cunning ward politician,' has to content himself with hints and in-sinuations when he tries to attack us; crooks and fakirs have marched unde the Arm and Hammer emblem of revolution, but only until they were discovered, then they were promptly and ungently kicked into that ash-barrel of American politics, the S. D. P.

"In Syracuse, N. Y., a member of the S. L. P. named Pellenz accepted the bribe of a fat office from Mayor James Mc-Guire"—Cassidy applauded McGuire's name—"You admire all these gentry, you must sit in the same pew," was Dalton's answer to interruption. The audience jeered poor Cassidy. "McGuire is also a cunning ward politician, but he has feathered his nest better than Carey, but

he is also older." "The Socialist Labor Party immediately branded Pellenz as a traitor to the working class, and expelled him with due publicity. That is the stand of the only real working class party in America.

Not only does every labor fakir
and political crook, who tries to
make a living by fishing in the bloody waters of working class misery, hate that party, but the capitalist class fears

tician hope o accomplish? He hopes to disgust the voters with the name of Socialism. A so-called Socialist, one of these counterfeits, is elected and votes money to help the militia. What does the man in the factory or the mine say? You know. He says: 'These Socialists are like all the rest of them,' and he loses heart and hope. Make Socialism a stench in the nostrils of the working. class. That's what the capitalists have the armory-building, office-taking, money-grabbing counterfeit Socialist parties for. It's an old game, and it is worth all it costs them; you honest dupes make this costs them; you nonest dupes make this game a cheap one for your masters. I urge you to investigate the matter for yourselves, read their papers; this (holding up the Carnegie article in the Haverhill S. D.) is a sample; read our papers, the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE; the Daily costs you two cents a day and the Weekly 50 cents a year, less than a cent a week; compare them; compare the records; Carey"-again Cassidy applauded-"Bryan, busted demagogue; McGuire, capitalist bunco-steerer, and Carey, convicted traitor, you applaud the three and you do well Bryan, McGuire and Carey, they fit,' said the speaker, and the audience laughed Mr. Cassidy into silence once more "Carey will now take advantage of his sneaking out of the debate and try to smooth over the ugly crimes of

smooth over the ugly crimes of his party and will permit no answer. I ask you to study and think out the matter for yourselves."

There was no hissing this time as Dalton took his seat; the applause appeared to be general. Mr. Carey, to the surprise of nearly everybody, began to praise Dalton; said if all S. L. P. men were like him there would be a tremend-ous growth in the Socialist movement, itary' armory are there to keep us help-less and obedient to our masters; that all the forces and powers of capitalist that Mr. Dalton handled the subject so well and did not use vicious or abusive

language, etc., cac. Dalton sneered openly from his seat at are arrayed against us; such a party I this play for the sympathy of the crowd, I pennics

thust be, to quote Liebnecht: 'Other and Mr. Carcy said: "No, helieve me, I am not trying to blarney you; you did am not trying to blarney you; you did make a personal reference when you called me a 'ward politician.' "

"So did your comrade, Berger," re-

torted Dalton. Mr. Carey assumed a "I love my enemies" look and sadly answered: "Yes, and I think it is all so uncalled for. We should all stand together, instead of fighting." He talked in this strain for three quarters of an hour. Deplored the "splits" in the Socialist ranks; said that he never publicly attacked the S. L. P., although he had good reason to dislike that party; made light of the acceptance of office by S. D. P. men from capitalist government; it was merely a matter of He said he would do the same thing opinion; could not understand why the again. For that, I denounced him last S. L. P. continually bounded him about

"No, they want to drive me out of the Socialist movement; they want revenge."

"The S. D. P. accepts the gift of public office from the capitalist class and defends such action."

"In San Pears,"

claims spotless, uncompromising, fear-less and honest." Mr. Dalton applauded. I thank you, that's the first time you have applauded me either last night or

"That's the first decent word you have

said," came the auswer.

But Carey had a poisoned arrow and shot it, "Ask the trades unions about the S. L. P. Ask the A. L. of L.; the Cigarmakers' Union; the machinists; why, there was a scab on their ticket 1809 in this State-

"Name him," said Dalton,
"No, I will not bring his name into disrepute; I did not blame him; I pitied

"Name him or shut up," said Charles

Carey answered, and the Kangs pounded on the floor with glee. Stoeber is Carey said he would shed tears of blood

rather than stand in the way of unity CEPTING A DONATION FROM A CAPITALIST PHILANTHROPIST. and not tied down to a particular party but should change as often as necessary He referred quite often to an ailment of his throat and finally sat down. Dalton got up to ask the chariman a

question, but that worthy adjourned the meeting by waving his arms at some imaginary flies. Carey jumped off the stage but Dalton caught him before he could get away, and said:

"I demand an apology from you and meant to force you to make it from the platform, but your chairman was too well drilled."

"What is the matter?" Carey asked. "Last night you called me a 'political bum' and then sneaked away. I am not a political bum and you know it. sad you were a traitor and proved it; that you were a coward and your actions prove it. You must apologise for slan-dering me."

"Why, I didn't actually say you were a political bum; I did not mean it that way at least, and if I hurt your feelings I am sorry for it and assure you no insult was intended."

Mr. William Knockles, a young shoeworker from North Adams then tackled Carey on his trade union remarks and a crowd surounded them while Knock les, who is a member of Eaton's union, made Carey admit crime after crime of the Organized Scabbery he had boasted of belonging to, but the chairman made a desperate grab for Carey and rescued him, and then ordered everybody out of the hall. Thus ended Carey's second squirm. .

IMPORTANT, IF SUCCESSFUL.

Steel Trust Watching Edison's Ore Experiments With Interest.

DULUTH, Minn., April 8 .- Capitalists and stockholders of the Billion Dollar Steel Trust, which has monopolized the iron industry on the Mesaba Range and in this, St. Louis county, are watching the result of Edison's new discovery, of a process of extracting hematite from Europe has been directed for many

Throughout theis vast mineral region there is a great deal of iron ore that is now practically worthless, and that with a treatment such as the reported method would become of great value, If the discovery has been made, and it is as cheap as it ought to be practicable for capitalist to assure profits, it will give an impetus to exploring, and will bring into notice fields of iron ore already developed, but abandoned because of the presence of the fatal magnetite. In Cook county, it is said, there are vast fields of such ore that would be available if there was a practicable method of treating the ores, though it is worth little or nothing at present.

The main effect of the invention, however, would be to turn attention to the great fields of European ores, that are lying idle and worthless because of the nature of the mineral. It is the hope of the European capitalists that it will destroy America's steel supremacy by permitting the use of these ores.

Claim holders in Cook county antici-

pate selling at good prices now, but their hopes are destined to disappointment. The Billion Dollar Steel Trust has already secured control of options on the valuable ones and will pay its price or freeze them out by the usual court methods of contesting the application for patents.

number among them a few workingmen The events who have spent time, money, and suffered conclusively. who have spent time, money, and sunviet hardships to get these claims, and it is a matter of take what the exploiting mill industry, and having, as they thought, a strong organization, they continue or get nothing, and await and sell for a song, or be fought in court and lose all. The wise opes will see old scale, and it would be granted. But the futility of fighting millions with now it appeared that within the whole

THE ETERNAL SAMENESS.

DIRTY WORK OF CAPITALISM.

The Workers in the Flour Mills Get a Dose of It-Wages Reduced, and Fakirs Beg That the Men Will Not Resist. Organized Scabbery Nailed Again.

Nowhere has it been more thoroughly demonstrated to the class conscious members of the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, that the old form of trade organization has outgrown its usefulness, and that or- as it is, and that wages, as they are ganized capital has rendered it incapable of doing the service that a labor organization should do to uplift the work ing class, than here in Minneapolis. The Flour Packers' and Nailers' Union can be used as an example to show how insufficient a thing pure and simple union is, and that Minneapolis also has the labor fakir species well developed. We have reached that stage in evolution where the associated scabbery has been organized for the purpose of keeping the unions from having anything to do with workingmen's politics and intelligent economies. That these labor lieutenants of the capitalist class have done their work well is shown by how liberally the most valuable of them have been rewarded, frem time to time, with political snap

Flour milling is the principal industry of Minneapolis. The Packers and Nailers number some 600 men who are mostly employed in mills owned by three large comparies, the Pillsbury, the Wash-burn, Crosby and the Northwestern Consolidated. The wages paid previous to the panic of 1893 was \$2.75 for packers. and \$2.25 for nailers and sack sewers But during the panic the companie forced a reduction in wages by threaten ing a shut down. The men accepted the reduction on the promise that the old were better. The scale then was \$2,40 for packers, and \$1.90 for nailers and sewers, and with the return of "pros-perity" it was raised to \$2.50 and \$2 respectively. It has not as yet, and probably never will come up to the old standard. In the summer of 1899 it was decided

to organize a union, and if possible, make demands. A meeting was called and invitations extended to various speakers. John Swift, organizer for the State Federation of Labor was one of the stars. His remarks consisted in telling the men that this body surpassed in intelligence any he had ever organized, and that he was glad to see the boys or ganize. "Yes; organize, boys, organize!" he said. ". tell you boys, we are going to organize the working men and the business men into one grand union." These words called forth unbounded enthusiasm from that intelligent crowd. This Judas of labor knows how to tickle the ears of the innocent dupes and draw them into his net. A temporary organization was formed; but the class-conscious members of the union succeeded in having the nf filiation question postponed, and Comrade Hammond was invited to speak on the Alliance. Porter and Myers also spoke their pure and simple piece, and of course, laid great stress on what they had done for labor, Myers in particular He told much about his connection with Stone Cutters' Union, and that he "had occupied the honored position as its president for 15 years." He seemed to think that that was very important for us to know, as well as to know that he

had studied law. Now commenced a struggle between the Lieutenants of the capitalist class and the class-conscous workers of the Socialist Labor Party, and we succee in drilling home many facts. Swift, Porter, Myers, and others on the one of a process of extracting hematite from hand, trying to capture the union for magnetite. It has been reported that the interest of the Organized Scabbery he has discovered such a process, and if true, he has solved a problem to which affiliation with the Socialist Trade and the attention of the keenest minds of Labor Alliance, thus securng the union for the workingmen's own interests, making it a union of solidarity, a union open to political and economic discus sons where workingmen could learn their class-interests. Only such a union is worthy of being called a workingmen's

organization.
Comrade Hammond spoke for the S. T. & L. A., but he had not spoken long when some of the much boasted of intellects, perceiving that their high priest Samuel Gompers was getting the worst of it made so much noise that Hammond could not proceed. Let that be proof enough that the Organized Scabbery already had the innocent and well meaning rank and file hypnotized, Comrade Frank Anderson took the floor and as he was a member of the union they dared not interfere with him. He made clear the position of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, but to no avail. The fakir brigade were now "socialists—but." "Let me tell you," "socialists—but." "Let me tell you," said Myers, "I believe in socialism as much as any one, but the way to get it Swift is also a socialist-but, and a staunch Republican, and for services rendered the capitalist class he has now a snap political job in Washington. When the vote was taken on the charter it proved once more a triumph for the labor misleaders. Thus what might have been the strongest union in the Northwest was captured for the capital-The little fellows holding claims, ble servants of the Organized Scabbery,

wise opes will see old scale, and it would be granted. But of this "intelligent body" there could not capitalist net at election time; but it be- Minneapolis, Minn,

be found one versed enough in the art of begging to lay their pitiful request before the firms. So the matter was before the firms. So the matter was placed in the hands of the Trades and Labor Council, the local branch of the THE LABOR LIEUTENANT DOING THE Organized Scabbery, and it appointed a committee to lay the grievance of the mill employes before the firms. They pleaded the case so hard, that the capitalist press gave the public full benefit outcome before this "trustworthy" committee with O'Donnell now La bor Commissioner under the Republi-can administration, as spokesman, could give it to the union. Their graft was so coarse that no one but a simpler, either under a hypnotic spell or imbued with the damnable desire to be come a Republican or Democratic ward heeler or future labor licutenant could help understanding it. The substance of the report was: that the mills are running without profits for the companies even now, are too high for this kind of admitting that it used to be when the lour was taken out almost exclusively in barrels. But now the greater quan tity of the flour is put up in sacks of a small size. Women and boys, they said, could do that work as well as men.

With a little more improvement of ma chinery and perfecting the sack sewing machine, with which they have experimented for some time, there is no doubt but that can and will be done. No doubt, if demands should be made by the men, the wageslave-drivers would exert their uttermost in this line in order to down the strike, for some them are known in the vicinity by their trike-breaking records.

When these threats came from such

source the men faltered. The advice from the committee was: not to strike just now, but wait till immediately be-fore election, as that would be the safest time to make demanls. that mean, comrades? Perhaps it was an innocent slip of the tongue, admitting that workingmen, after all, are political power, and that the capitalists have something to fear "just before election.") This settled matters. The election.") This settled matters. The union resolved itself into nothing more than a fakirated benefit and mutual admiration society, and a society for burying their dead. To make it worse, the work has been unusually poor in the mills for many months, and the membership has been falling steadily off. The class-conscious Socialists dropped out, considering the union a dead thing and thinking it inconsistent with the policy of the Party to support anything so thoroughly imbued with fakirdom, "boring within" being a thing of the past.

So it came to pass that what the Or ganized Seabbery had hoped to be the grandest dues-paying and office-bo ag concern in Minnesota is dwindling away into nothingness. But, lo! there is no emergency to which these tools of capital are not equal. The last resort capital are not equal. The last resort in many places, as we have read in the DAHLY PEOPLE—as for example, in the coal regions of Pennsylvania—is to make the companies legal dues-collecting agencies

That is all that remains of the "both erhood of capital and labor." The Lieutenants render the service, the cap-The italists see that it is paid for—the work-ingmen incidentally doing the paying.

Now the Packers and Nailers' Union will go on record as having devised a new, though similar, scheme. They are now seeking means to admit the boss-packers as honorary members of the union. This will be a means to force every one to pay dues. If a man of the craft is employed steady and falls a certain period in arrears, he will be laid off until he pays up. It is not-stated whether the bosses are to come in for a part of the spoils. They will, however, have the pleasure of guarding the union for the benefit of the firms, and be an assistance to the Labor Lieutenants. All that this organizations has done for the workers is to keep them in ignorance workingmen's economics and politics. and blinded to their class-interest and power, and to drain them of dues that bring no result for the workers.

Politics at this stage of capitalist development is all important for the workers. It is by the aid of political parties that the capitalist class holds its power of government. The Republican and Democratic parties are the strong safeguards of the power and wealth of the capitalist. It is by politics they secure legal right to hold the means of pfo-duction as private property and to keep the workers in wage-slavery and degrada-tion. It is by politics they bring the whole machinery of government, in the shape of bullets, bayonets and prisons, down upon the workers if they dare to protest against capitalist oppression, and demand shorter hours or higher wages, or more sanitary conditions. workingmen are kept in ignorance as to politics it is very easy for the Lieutenants to steer them in line for the capitalist class at election time. This is done in many ways. There is always an apparent division between the Lieutenants. Some are on the side of the large capitalists, with their "full dinner" pails and "prosperity" Republicanism, and others on the side of the reactionary trust smashing middle class Democracy. The strangest thing is that there always is on both sides some of those "good laboring men" that have "callouses on their hands and wear overalls" just before election. For these the fakirs, one and all set up the same whining song, "vote for the friends of labor." Last fall the workingmen of Minne-

sota voted as the Lieutenants instructed them, and now our State Legislaure is full of these "benevolent friends of labor"; and one should think that everything ought to be well in labor circle agitation in the Organized Scabbery, The legislature, friends and otherwise, is about to pass a bill on compulsory arbitration that would be very detrimental to labor. So now, there is a committee visiting the various labor organizations to beg money to send more "friends" to St. Paul to lobby-to beg the other friends not to hurt their friends! Marx says in one place: "every thing in history appears twice, once as a tragedy, again as a farce." And those words apply as a farce." nowhere better than here. It is a sad, sad sight to see workingmen led into the

AS'TIS IN CALIFORNIA.

GOLD STATE.

the some time the growers, and all other agricultural and mands other interests Nomad-Like Existence of Workers in the Fruit Industry Practically Disfrauchises Them-Pecular Economic Condi tions That Prevail.

the law is a two edged sword. The railroad company is keeping its cars out of the State, and the grovers are frantic. LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 23 .- As the capitalist press throughout the country, is publishing glowing accounts of Their crops are perishing before their good times in California, for the purpose eyes, and they are helpless to prevent of luring hither small capitalists and labor, I deem it my duty for the benefit that it has sidetracked landreds of load-ed curs in the desert, the intense heat of the latter to make the true condition California to-day is a fruit producing

State, but as much of the product reaches the market as dried fruit there is more or less the nature of manufacture products in general. By this I mean ticle is brought about under the same auspices as that under which it was grown. This much by way of explanation, as showing that the term farm labor here does not mean quite the same

It may cause surprise when I state that the general labor conditions in Cal-ifornia are worse, if anything, than in any other state of the Union. Especially this true of the fruit industry and those industries growing out of it. the first place we have to compete with Mexican, Chinese and Japanese labor. Agitation against this class of labor is me of the time-honored "issues" which reached its height under Dennis Kear-

Then again, this State is a great health resort. Thousands come here annually to try and reconcrate their health. The cock to keep the worker's street vast majority of them after getting here are near the end of their financial re-If at all able to work they must get something to do and not being able to do heavy work they drift into the fruit industry, where they of course un-derbid all other labor. Many of these semi-invalids do such work as picking oranges, lemons, apricots, apples, peachfigs, walnuts, grapes and olives, Of the wage-workers who follow this

line of work, even if citizens, they are so in name only. They are practically disfranchised. They have to move about so much from place to place, from county they seldom or never vote, being unable to comply with the capitalist laws pertaining to registration, term of residence, etc.

Because of the nomadic life led by

these workers, each grower or syndicate, as the case may be, supplies shelter for them, which in this climate means no much more than a roof, but at night blankets are a necessity. Ea must supply his own bedding.

To the visitor from the East, the sight of men trudging along seeking for employment, while weighed down with bedding and cooking utensils, is a unique one. One of the first questions the rancher or farmer in hiring help asks is

'Have you got your blanksts?' Work in the groves is generally on the piece work scale. Two or three cents a the political movements of the workers has been blurred by all kinds of middle oox for picking oranges. Prices vary class reaction, masquerading as Social-ism. But now that capitalist developaccording to growth, where trees are prolific, price is lowest. Fruit has to be removed from the trees by the use of shears, plucking by hand is thought to injure the trees. Of course, it takes louger to gather the fruit with the shears as it requires both hands to remove one

Men, women and children do this work. They make on an average from 75 cents to \$1.65 per day. In order to make the latter sum one must begin early and work late, crowding near two days into one

Those hired by the day are paid 75 cents to \$1.50, and they must be able to beat the pace set by the piece work-

All employes must board themselves out of their daily pittance. The average LY PEOPLE will in a short week to ten days. Then tramp on again Just at this time, the generally bad condition is aggravated by the action of the Southern Pacific Railroad. There is a lack of cars-car famine, it is termed, and millions of dollars worth of fruit have rotted in packing houses and or

This car-famine is an artificial one. There is a law in this State that provides a tax upon the rolling stock of a railroad, if the rolling stock is found within the state at a certain period. This

comes comedy when they turn round and beg the men, whom they themselves have put in office not to do them too much harm.

Workingmen, wake up before it is too

late! There is a struggle between capital and labor. It is to the interest of the capitalist class to keep us divided politically and keep us ignorant of our class interest. They know our strength better than we, and fear that we might become conscious of it. When the working class becomes class-conscious and acts as a unit, economically and politi-cally, that day the power of the oppressor is ended. It is the mission of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance to teach the workers their class interest and to organize the working class into one econ-omic and political power that will sweep away all capitalist political corruption destroy the power of the capitalist class, and abolish the system whereby they live. These organizations are built upon the foundation of the class struggle and upon this solid rock they stand and fight the battles of the working class first, last and all the time to the day of the revo

Onward, comrades and fellow crafts- L. Goldmann's Printing Office. men, for the abolition of capitalist class rule and the establishment of the Socialist Republic.

C. A. JOHNSON.

law was timed so as to cutch the roll-THE CONDITION OF LABOR IN THE

The highest form of capitalist develop-

ment in the State is the radroad, and it is the dollars to poster in poster At

are united against the transportation monopoly; this accounts for the tax law

Now the growers are finding out that

It is also charged against the company

there destroying the fruit. The com-

pany loses nothing as the shipper must

Owing to this state of affairs the work-

The peet sngar industry of the State

mploys hundreds of men in the fields

One such factory is located at Oxnard.

townsite was marked out, and a liberal

inducement made in order to have the factory locate there, The factory em-

ploys several hundred men, and as it owns the town and everything in it, these

One amusing "issue," that arises there

You know a saloon is a necessary ad-

junct of a sugar factory. Several sa-loons are doing business in Oxnard. The

anti-saloon people start up an agitation,

and the company comes out in favor of

abolishing the saloon. As they own the

they could do so in a minute. But the

cock to keep the worker's attention off

the important matters that vitally affect

them. Some say the factory people own

the saloons and make a handsome profit

as in Eastern factories - and we are the

proud descendants of the Nivers."

In this factory they have a time clock

The middle class flourishes in Cali-

fornia as perhaps in no other State, many conditions climatic and otherwise

make this possible. But they are there

oughly alarmed to-day. Their doom is written. The cry "down with the trust"

I will give one instance that shows he

cause for their alarm. In the great val-

ley of the San Jonquin, so large that three of th New England States could be put within its borders, the bonance

These bonanza farms run all the way

from 20,000 to 150,000 acres in size. Everything is done by the use of machin-

ery, the cost of which is more than the

value of the small farm. The result is that the big fellow can sell for less than it costs the little fellows to produce.

And so it goes all over the State; the

Owing to the peculiar economic condi-

tions that have prevailed in this Sta o

ment is sweeping all infore it the class struggle will stand out in clearer outline

the Socialist Labor Party-will find Cal-

We are making an effort to extend

the circulation of the WEEKLY PEG-PLE. We believe that this is the best

way to build a firm foundation for the

movement. We have had such a surfeit of frenkish

movements in the State that it is hard to get the workers interested. But it must be done and oned we get to read-

ing our official organ the rest is easy,

California commundes, the is our first duty, a big circulation for the WKEK-

us a fighting class-conscions organiz

the State.

tion that will make itself felt through

In my next letter I shall give an idea of how the Bryanite Trust Smashers of this State skin the working class;

Cutting Wages in England.

LONDON, April 7 .- This week the

miners of the Northumberland district had to submit to a reduction of 21 per

cent in their wages, and at Cleveland

the iron workers agreed to a reduction

of 13% per cent.

These starting figures surprise no one who has watched the signs of the times for the last six months. Until recently

the number of unemployed trades union-

November the number of unemployed in

ists averaged only 2.5 per cent. Last

creased to 3.2 per cent, and the February

returns show that 5.9 per cent were out

The changes in rates of wages are

The changes in rates of wares are even more striking. In November 137,738 men obtained increases, while 11,036 had to accept reductions in their wages. In January the increases dropped to 3,061 and the decreases rose to 51,631. In February there were 8,842 advances, averaging a chilling and five process.

averaging a shilling and five pence a week, ad 211,861 decreases, averaging

A PROLITARIAN.

ifornia's proletariat flocking to its stan-

and the party of the working class

small farmer is giving way to the syn-

farm is squeezing the little fellow

resounding all over the State,

It is controlled by English capital,

men are virtually slaves.

is the saloon issue.

from them.

death.

ers in this industry are in a bad way

a bond goarantocing that frieght

mentioned above

will be paid.

and factories.

week, ad 211,861 decreases, averaging two shillings and two peace a week. In those trades where automatic arrangements exist regulating fluctuations of prices and wages men have learned to grin and bear bad times, as have the Northumberland miners and the Cleve-

Wille Type Centry Martinu

German and English.

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Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.



While the flag with stars bedecked Threatens where it should protect. And the Law shakes hands with Crime-What is left us but to wait, Match our patience to our fate, And ahide the better time?

THE RICE CASE.

Weird is the tale of crime that has been unfolding before Justice Jerome during the last week in this city. Willihm Marsh Rice, reputed a multimillionaire, old, bed-ridden, family-less falls into the hands of a set of sharpers, who beset him, get up a fraudulent will, adulterate his food with various noxious substances for the purpose of hastening his death, and, finding "the old man rather gains than loses strength," a plot is concocted to despatch him. He is chleroformed and done away with sum-

Sickly sentimentalism will certainly be stirred by this incident to descant upon the "depravity of man;" and the shallow reformer will exploit the fact as an opportunity to air his hobby-horse. Buttone and all will miss the point, the real one brought out by the death-bed scenes of William Marsh Rice.

Plots to kill men for the sake of their property are nothing new. Whether under a theocratic, a feudal or a capitalist social system deliberate murder is this case that homicide is an inevitable accompaniment of class-rule, and, consequently, removable only by Socialism. The real point in the case is of broad bistorical moment, casting light upon a feature of capitalism, which to understand is essential to guide one in the task of combating the Beast.

The murders planned against a theocratic or a feudal over-lord have not for their objective point the property of the victim; the property is the means to the end; the end is the rule that he sways. As a consequence of that, the would-be murderers are men otherwise qualified to wield the special scepter; hence they always are of the victim's own set. A serf of the glebe scheming to despatch his lord, and take his place is an absurd thought. Property, accordingly, is, in such social systems, connected with social functions that, in the rule, can be exercised only by members of the class that holds the prop-

How stand matters to-day, as underscored by the Rice tragedy? Lackeys and parasites scheme for the property of that "economic functionary," the multimillionaire espitalist, and would, if successful in their plans, have been fully able to fill the social functions of their victim. Why?-because the capitalist has ceased to have any social function joyers. to fill; he has himself become a parasite, useless and superfluous. All important "captaincy in production"-that one-time function of the capitalist-is to-day attended to by paid men, the Working Class proper, with the capitalist as a figurehead and sponge.

It was not Homicide simply that hovered over capitalist Rice's dying hours. The genius of capitalism overtopped all. The incident records a historic drama in the politico-historic annals of social evolution.

THAT SOCIETY WILL COME.

The Duluth, Minn., "News Tribune" little wots what it says when, commenting upon the dignified conduct of the Street Rallway Employees of Newcastle, Pa., in spurning a \$50,000 donation by Carnegie for a library in their town, it

"The Society to Prevent Multi-Millionaires From Giving Away Their Money' is not likely to have any remarkable

The observation is meant to be witty; in fact it is ominous. It has a flavor of Marie Antoinette's observation, on a certain occasion when her subjects were crying that they had no bread, "why don't they eat cake?"

A Society is being formed, without

process of the exercise and application of common sense to experience, aided by a free press and free speech, that is to do that very thing,-the preventing of multi-millionaires from giving away their money; and that society is enjoying such "News Tribune" is more than likely to see their present "occupation" gone, and find themselves obliged to earn an honorable living, instead of, as at present, acting as barkers for the exploiters of the Working Class.

As there are more ways than one to kill a cat, there are more ways than one to prevent a multimillionaire from giving away his money. Some ways may be silly; others may be insane; but there is one way that is neither silly nor insane, but supremely wise and just withal. That way is to dethrone his remarkable growth that the staff of the class from the political and economic power that to-day enables him to plunder the Working Class wholesale of the wherewithal to exercise "charity." And that is just the task that the said Society has set itself to, and that it will

Tutored, educated, awakened, drilled by the Socialist Labor Party, the overwhelming majority of this nation-on whose backs the "givers away of money" are riding to-day, and from whose marrow they suck the hoards from which they dribble their donations-are are coming in of resolutions adopted by gradually organizing themselves into a the Kangaroo Social Democratic party, National Society that will place the to the effect that henceforth they will means of production into the collective hands of the people; that, in other words, will wrench from the clutches of the present donors the sources of their present manhood-degrading gifts.

The Newcastle, Pa., Street Railway employees are but symptoms of the rise of this Society, of the thorough knowledge that guides its steps, of the selfrespect that animates it, of the sturdiness it is capable of. The jesters on the "News Tribune" are capering over a vofcano. That "Society," the bare possibility of whose existence, let alone of its effectiveness, they deride, WILL

TROKINKAPISM.

The term Anarchy conveys no definite idea to anyone. To a very limited extent it_might, could or would convey the idea of physical force, in other words, the idea of a method, leaving the end that is to be attained wholly in doubt. Bomb-throwing, homicidal Anarchy, however, is too infinitesimal either to define the whole thing by, or even devote common. Nor is it the real point in space to the variety. After the bombthrowing element in Anarchy is eliminated, there still remains "Anarchy,"-a thing wholly undefinable. How undefinable, and why undefinable was illustrated last Sunday by the lecture of the "Anarchist celebrity," Prince Krapotkin, at the Grand Central Palace. Among other things, Prince Potkrakin said:

"We have on all sides of us very beautiful cities, magnificent palaces, and specimens of achitecture that have been created through the labor of the masses, vet they have no part in their enjoyment. One hundred years ago a lifetime needed in which to amass even moderate wealth, but now human genius has made possible a system of production that permits the amassing of enormous fortunes in a startlingly short time.'

Is that Anarchy? No, indeed! That is but a page, or a sentiment borrowed as sound Socialist fact and reasoning.

Labor, and not idleness, is the source of all wealth. Consequently, the Work- natural therefore that a clean party, a ing Class, which alone produced all the sound party, an honest party w wealth, is alone entitled to the whole of ing to conceal, like the Socialist Labor it. It follows, as the night does day, Party, can only wish for questions at that it is a usurpation of right on the its meetings; never fears them; consepart of any idler, i. e., capitalist, to pre- quently, never "guards against" them. sume to say he, or his whole set, justly The very reason, that guides the Social owns such wealth; and it is an injus- ist Labor Party to follow that course, tice that the producers are not the en-

Furthermore, thanks to the modern system of production, a fabulous amount tions disturb their meetings and break of wealth is to-day producible by man them up: they clarify the audience. with few hours of toil; consequently,

Socialist draws the conclusions: First, that essential condition to civ-

wealth to afford to all freedom from ar-Second, the feature of the modern tool

man under to co-operate on a gigantic | i. e., their faces look as if they felt they scale in production:

Fourth, organization implies order, dis-

the capabilities of his species; and

highest reachable social ideal of the The audience is thereby put on its highest reachable social ideal of the guard, it is enlightened, the stomach of its mind ceases to be in condition to tell the truth with equal facility when the wages they pay, and to make did not smount to much unless he could people believe that fine words are the left the truth with equal facility when the wages they pay, and to make did not smount to much unless he could people believe that fine words are the left the truth with equal facility when the wages they pay, and to make did not smount to much unless he could people believe that fine words are the left that the left that the left that the left that fine words are the left that the le human race, to-day.

secret pass-words or subterraneous meet- the given premises. Different, however, ings, but in the open and by the simple are the conclusions of Prince Krakinpot, -if one can at all use the term "conclusions" in regard to him. He denounces Socialism. While applauding the modern machine, he repudiates the inevitable results therefrom. In other words, he preaches for a sun that imparts no heat, a winter where frosts are unknown, a human being with wings to fly, a world without the law of gravitation to hold it together, and obedient to which man must adjust his actions. Such are the gentleman's views. No wonder, after hearing him, one gets his name all twisted, and one's head buzzes with the noise of a kakophony whose name naturally suggests itself as Trokinka-

pism. What is Anarchy? Get together large boulders of the noblest stones-marble, granite, porphyry, etc.; whirl them with force against one another; the ground will be strewn with detritus; take up a handful of that worthless dust of incoherent materials, themselves the product of far-apart and dissonant acons in the world's history. What you would then see would at all points symbolize the "Philosophy of Anarchy," - Trokinpaism, for short.

AN INVOLUNTARY CONFESSION.

From several parts of the country, particularly from Massachusetts, reports no longer allow their meetings to be disturbed or broken up. If the resoluters had said no more, only the best informed on the events of the day would have appreciated the point, and understood what it all meant. To the average reader, the resolve to prevent one's meetings from being disturbed and broken up is natural, even praiseworthy. People who have something to say should by all means guard against that rowdyish instinct of boys and loafers to get into a meeting for the sole purpose of disturbing it. But unfortunately for the resolvers in this case, they were not content with saying they would no longer allow their meetings to be "disturbed and broken up." Driven by a fatality that confirms the theory of there being a Providence that shapes man's ends, rough-hew them as he will, they went on to state in what consisted the cause of their disturbed and broken-up meetings, and what it was that they were going to stop. The resoluters declare they "will no longer allow Socialist Labor Party men to ask questions."

What a robust confession, however involuntary!

No man can disturb, let alone break up a Socialist Labor Party meeting by the asking of a question. On the contrary. Questions are invited at such meetings; and whatever their naturewhether clever or stupid, bona fide or mala fide, decent or blackguard-, the questions always tend to solidify an S. L. P. meeting, enhance its success. If the question is clever, it enables the speaker to elucidate his point more completely; if it is stupid, it serves to contrast sense with nonsense; if it is bonn fide, however mistaken, it affords opportunity to enlighten an erring brother; if it is mala fide, it is sure to bear its own refutation; if it is decent, it aids to clarify the audience; if it is indecent, it is a mighty argument on the speaker's from Socialist science. It is put above side. Audiences of any magnitude may rather loosely; but still it is recognizable be relied on to be aided by questions, whatever the nature of these; and thereby they aid the speaker greatly. It is must, of course, guide and compel unclean parties, unsound parties, dishonest parties to act exactly the opposite: ques-

That is the fix of the Kangaroo Sothe ene-time reason or apology for pop- cial Democratic party. It claims to be ular poverty is removed. Freedom from a workingman's party, and yet it builds physical want has become a possibility, armories and votes franchises for the Both these principles, embodied in the capitalist class; it claims to stand upon passage quoted from Prince Kinpotkra | the rock-bed of the Class Struggle, and are Socialist premises. From them the vet its members are allowed to ask and accept political jobs from capitalist parties; it claims to be Socialist, and vet ilization,-the capacity to produce with it preaches bourgeois tactics. The little labor the necessary abundance of speakers for such a party stand on a banana-peel, and they know it. The duous toil for material existence-de- least question disconcerts them, despite pends upon the modern tool of produc- all their assumed assurance. Theirs is what the German language expresses with inimitable picturesqueness, "Ohrfeiof production is the compulsion it puts gen-Gesicht"-a "box-on-the-ear face"deserved a box on the ear, and expect Third, co-operation implies organiza- it any moment,-having by actual experience frequently got it, too, in the course of their variegated career. Needcipline, in short, as Marx puts it, man's less to say that any question put to emancipation from the trammels of his such folks is a rattler; still less needindividualism, and his development into less to say that, when the question comes from an S. L. P. man, it is a Fifth, the Socialist Republic is the down-right "disturber and breaker-up."

swallow the sugar-coated pills of Fraud. From that moment the speaker's occupation is gone; he only has the claque

that he brought along with him. The Kangaroo Social Democracy is wise after the manner of all fools: It does the right thing in the wrong way. By resolving to protect its meetings, and admitting that the Socialist Labor Par ty questions "disturb and break them up," it has defeated its own purpose.

The Kaiser refuses longe- to remain the only un-shot-at monarch . Europe. He was assaulted, it is true, but even an assault that did not hit him could not be expected to go a very great ways. The present King of England, when he was the Prince of Wales, was fired upon. The Czar of Russia has had much powder ineffectually expended on him. little King of Spain held the centre of the stage for a theatrical attempt on his life, and though he may not have been present when it was made, it was sufficient to give him extensive advertising. All the attempts had the desired effect. They allowed the sovereign to make more demands for "protection," and they gave increased opportunity for him to put his hand into the public The Kaiser saw the good and rightous effects of all those things, so he has had one made to fit him. He was shot at therefore, to protect himself, he must increase the navy, and the army must have a greater appropriation. The barbarians in China must be taught that majesty is not to be trifled with, and foreign commerce must be extended. The equence of all these things may not be apparent to the common mind, but what can the common mind know of the interior workings of the minds of their

The publishers of Tolstoi's books rub their stomachs with glee, and think of their own rare executive ability in having a man who has obtained so much free advertising. First Tolstoi is under the ban of the Russian government. Then he is excommunicated. Now, it is rumored that he is exiled. In addito that it was said that a follower of Tolstoi shot the Russian Minister of Education. The utter foolishness of such an idea is evident to anyone who chows the least bit about the theories of Tolstoi. He is an advocate of nonesistance, and he carries his theory to the verge of idiocy. A follower of Icistoi could not have committed the The imputation to Tolstoi's teachings was only a bit of advertising, and it is a fair presumption that the rest of the blather about Tolstoi is ad vertising also.

Mr. George H. Webster, a grocer of Manchester, N. H., saw in his waning trade an evidence of the utter depravity of humanity. He mused upon the matter, and he decided that what the world lacked was co-operative colonies. He had long been in the business of furnishing things at the lowest market price, so he decided to add to his stock in trade, and furnish colonies also his greatly reduced rates. is to cost \$300; but none of the shares is to be sold to ministers or lawyers. This move effectually excludes the majority of the Social Democracy. It is a cow ardly blow, and it shows what need there is for "socialists to get together once more, and work in harmony." Mr Webster is to plant his colony in the spring, as soon as the ground is open enough to work. Now while he puts it in that way, we believe that his wording is the result of his modesty. really intends to do is to plant the colonists as soon as they are open enough to work. He will plant them in drills, four feet apart, and he will water them until a supply can be obtained on the land. He has taken Ruskin, Ga., as his model, and if he sticks to it we may ex pect to hear the police raiding another of the co-operative tenderloins.

The Marseilles strike has had the efhiding, with his Social Democratic endorsee, Millerand, tucked under his skirts. According to Paris reports Wal-The strikers have demonstrated that the also demonstrated that the methods of the French capitalist are the same as those of his American brother. Soldiers were taken to Marseilles, and despite their clubbing and murdering, the strikers stood firm. When the facts in the case came to light, the working class throughout France, headed by the French Socialist Labor Party, threw themselves into the fight, and M. Millerand's mas ter discovered that he had an intelligent. determined opposition, and not one that could be called off by a cabinet position. The strike was not ended by the brutal-ity of the soldiers, but the career of Waldeck-Ronsseau has been ended, and with cialistic" Minister of Commerce, the nas y pet of the international deserters of the cause of the Proletariat.

The Independent Labor Party of England is growing stronger. Under the heading "Our Latest Recruit," Keir Hardie, Member of Parliament, and editor of the "Labor Leader," tells of the conversion" of Lord Salisbury to "Socialism." He says: "With the natural, inborn honesty which pertains to the true aristocrat, Lord Salisbury, when left to himself has a disagreeable habit of does not recognize this, but the owner of speaking the truth." No, this is not fine the average worker does. The N. C. R. rony: it is what Keir Hardie considers an bonest expression of opinion, without It has been distributing half page adverted consent of other nations, and a due tisements to the "labor journals," and would have foresight, and energy enough in the ads, there is a glowing description to have specimens of his handlwork in the sensible man, might believe, with that of that heaven on earth, Dayton, Ohio. "natural, inborn sense that pertains to As the company always works for a Philippines and taken Aguinaldo, of the Atlantic coast, and most of the a man with a head ornamenting the purpose, in this instance they have superior end of his neck," that

there were persons present to hear it, A VALUABLE TRUTH ILLUS. as he could when there was nobody present to hear it. If the faculty of telling the truth, when it does no good, is all "pertains" to the Salisbury cialism," he would do well to form a close combine with Keir Hardie.

Political and Economic.

The "Bricklayer and Mason," antiworking class to the last page, has in its current number a notice of the appointment of Thomas Preece of Chicago to a place in the Department of the Interior.

It publishes a letter which says:
"Thos. R. Precce is and has been foremost in promoting the interests of No. 21, and his appointment to a place of trust in the Interior Department is not only a tribute to his fidelity and usefulness as an actual builder in the political as well as the industrial sphere, but it is an honor to his friends, of whom he may claim many, because of his sterling and unwavering character as an adherent of any cause or principle that he approves.

"But Brother Precce is a Republican, and some narrow-minded folk deprecate this as being a fault in a workingman, but we have yet to discover that a Republican cannot be as true a friend to labor's cause as anybody else, especially their ways, and his people are their people."
The "letter" was most probably written

in the office of the "Bricklayer and Mason," and it bears the ear-marks of being the editor's delicate bid for a government job.

Is there treason in camp against the Tammanyite President of the union,

The patent insides of the "labor papers" have been publishing as a serious item among their "labor notes" the following: "A federal union of vegetarians has been formed in London. Its purpose will be the same as that of all other trades unions, and it will endeavor by adopting trades union tactics to advance the cause of its members.' trade union tactics it can empoly is not very evident. The members may strike, but if they walk out, they will be able simply to walk out of a restaurant into which they had walked for the purpose of walking out. They may boycott, but they have been doing that before they formed a union. They can blacklist the flesh of the swine, the gentle kine, the gamboling goat, the astute hen, gamesome cerevelatwurst, and the giddy duck, but can they get their fellow unionists to uphold them? Far better were these upright Nebuchadnezzars. these gentle and patient grazers on boiled turnips and salted cress, to turn their attention to persuading their fellow unionists to inhale the perfume of the violet, and spend their time in eating leeks for the sake of their complexions.

The "Oklahama Socialist." at the present time a Social Democratic paper, a Populist paper in the past and nobody knows what in the future, says, in booming its local ticket for election: "T. J. Holmes can do the clerical work in the city clerk's office just as well as a young man; besides he has a family to support--remember that." Great is the man who will at any hour of the day or night sacrifice his party or his princi-ples to the welfare of his family. He is industrious in making such offerings; he denies himself the gerat pleasure of being true to his principles. His abne-gation and self-denial, when it comes to working for what he believes, are beyond the power of words to Everything goes for the sake of his family. He focusses all parties and all powers upon their comfort, and he is willing, though he is an old man, to that no such thing was possible as "a run, for the benefit of his family, even on the Social Democratic ticket. human disinterestedness go farther?

"Citizen and Country" is of the opinion that Carnegie's Gospel of Wealth is in reality a Gospel of Poverty, be- of the line, the growing number of in cause he is giving up his all to follow fect of sending Waldeck-Rousseau into Christ. If Carnegie is giving up his all, he is holding rather a tight fist on the other things. They may not be his ail, but they are worth having. "Citizen and sees Cristianity in as many Country" deck's illness is the result of his fear. things as a believer in Henry George sees evidences of the single tax. For example, it finds that New Zealand is example, it finds that New Zealand is advancing Christianity, and Shearman, a States Steel Corporation, with the single taxer, was of the opinion that the war in South Africa was advancing his cause. Incidentally it may be noted that the tidal wave of Christianity which has been sweeping "Citizen and Country" on, did not strike it until it commenced to get governmental advertising.

The DAILY PEOPLE has shown that

the National Cash Register Company of

Dayton, Ohio, has, by its refined and Pecksiffian barbarity reduced to a sciemployees. The cottages, the lavatories, gage Roosevelt? the libraries, the flower beds, and the flag drills, have all been accompanied by high speeding of the workers, and proportionately less pay, considering amount of work done, than is paid else-where. The "good things given by the company" are like the varnish on the hoofs, the oil on the tail and mane and the curry-combing of the coat of a horse when the owner expects that the S. P. C. A. is after him. It is done to bluff ment of a horse. The average worker purpose also. It is to call attention away

TRATED.

With one sweep of the broom, the United States Steel Corporation, better known as the Steel Trust, has swept into the dust-bin scores of professors lecturers and editorial writers, politico economic charlatans generally. The Steel Trust has done even more, it has put the cover on the dust-bin, and has performed the valuable service of keeping the wind from scattering the dust again, and blowing it into people's eyes.

That the steel industry itself is thor

oughly consolidated, consolidated in a way to dominate the world's market, is now obvious to anyone; what is less obvious and infinitely more important withal, is the fact that, along with the trustification of that one industry, and as an element requisite to such trustification, a number of other industries, seemingly wholly, disconnected from steel, have been brought together with it and with one another, and are all virtually weided into one through the membership of the Board of Directors, that has been chosen to control the affairs of the Trust. That "iron interests" be found affiliat-

ed with "steel interests" may seem natural. But what inherent connection can there be between "biscuit interests," "brass interests," "dry-goods interests," "oil interests," "coal interests," "express interests," "navigation interests," "glucose interests," "railroad interests," 'sugar- refining interests," "coke interests," "Pulman car interests," on one hand, and 'steel interests," on the other? The uninformed: the professors, lecturers, editorial writers, politico-economic charlatans aforementioned would should live, than that scores of child in quickly make answer: "None whatever." The Socialist says: "A very important, inherent and essential connection!"-and the Steel Trust proves it by having all the above-named, seemingly unrelated "interests," represented, brought together and held together and held together membership of its Board brought in the membership of its Board in the membership of its Bo having all the above-named, seemingly unrelated "interests," represented, of Directors.

leads one capitalist to deal in oil, it is rather than remove that tevement and have the widow die!" The Socialist eather not a sportman's fancy that leads another to deal in steamcars, it is not a gourmand's weakness that makes a third to live unless children be sacrificed wholechoose sugar for his trade, and so forth and so on. These multiple occupations, or "interests," are but external manifestations of one and the same underlying craving; of one identical interest. What the capitalist is after and gets, in one and all his pursuits, whatever nan that occupaton may take, is-THE HIDE OF THE WORKING CLASS. is-THE Consequently, be the capitalist engaged in railroads, sugar, steel, shoes, hairpins, beer, oil or what not, his real occupa-tion is to exploit the workers, his real "interests" are to fleece Labor. The politico-economic charlatans have

denied the oneness of the Capitalist Class, and, like the vulgarians that they are, they drew their proofs from appear onces. The external forms that the real capitalist interests of Labor-Fleecing assume-railroads, sugar-refining, oil, steel or cotton mills, etc.-were taken by the politico-economic charlatans for the real interests, and thus, building upon an error, the gentlemen concluded consolidation of capitalist interests," and as a further consequence, they roared guffaws at the Socialist principle that all the issues in the land were fought out along the line of the Class Struggle; the whole Capitalist Class, along with its lackeys and its dupes, on one side tellectually emancipated, i. e., class-con-scious workingmen, under the banner of As capitalism develops along the log-

ical line of its existence it contributes generously to the facts that the Socialist needs in order to silence the mouths of its spokesmen, overthrow it, and rear to the wandering ships that pass in the "haute finance" at its apex, and its broadening base holding in harmonious embrace so many seemingly un-harmoni-ous "interests," knocks out a serious error, and illustrates an important Defying the elements, the wind, storm, and

The real article that the Capitalist Class deals in is the Working Class.

Much to-the regret of Buffalo Bill, he has not Aguinaldo in his troop of rough riders, cowboys, and soldiers tions, but he hopes to have him before Pecksiffan barbarity reduced to a sel-ence the art of grinding profits out of its ence the art of grinding profits out of its ence Roosevelt? Why does he not head a scouting expedition to Washington to eapture the "fearless" and "literary" vice-President? There would be a spice of novelty in such a move, and it That the Wage-slave be freed, that the would be wholly in the line, both of Buffalo Bill and the animal-slaughtering, spiked-club Teddy. Can it be that Buffalo Bill is so much out of practice that he cannot capture anything, excepting what he pays for, and that only when the city is an open one? Can it be that the only game on which he turns his C. A. is after him. It is done to that and deceive. A fing drill does not fill the stomach of a man any more than a cagle eye, and his still more eagle nose, ago when the Oregon Social Democrats is the fluttering, gentle, little bird that withdrew from the national organizational and cagle eye, and his still more eagle hose, is the fluttering, gentle, little bird that has its nest on the sidewalks of Broadway, weather and police permitting?

Ah, we have fallen on degenerate days. If Rubber-necked Rob, the terror of the party are nearly exhaused, and the large in the show brighess he is required to the recubers must be government contract, and he would have States between wihirawing from one of gone to Washington and taken Roose- the many "boards," the real locality and velt, chair, secretary and all, and not the real existence of the Social Demspent his time in vain regrets as Buffalo ocratic party are problems diffi-Bill does.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN-Oh, how ruel those Socialists are! UNCLE SAM-Inasmuch as to which?

B. J.—And so inconsiderate!

U. S.-For instance? B. J .-- And they care not whither their

Juggernaut ear tramples down women, children, the widow or the weak!

U. S .- Are you sure? B. J .- Yes just think of it. Say that a

lone widow has just one tenement house. The Socialists would take that away from her and let her starve.

U. S .- Where is that widow.

B. J.-Where?

U. S .- Yes.

B. J.-I don't know.
U. S.-Nor anybody else. That lone widow is a myth; and the whole yarn is

a myth, and a very clumsy one.

B. J. fumbles in his pockets as if look-

ing for the lone widow, U. S .- The yarn is clumsy because, suppose that there is such a lone widow, whose only source of a living is a tonement, your position amounts to this: that it is better that one tone widow

should live. B. J.-How so? U. S.—These tenements are death-traps. Ventilation is impossible vithout The space is so small that priv-

who survive are apt to be stanted in It is not a love for the beautiful that be; let the children die and graw rickety other hand, says: "If there he such a lone widow, such a cormorant, unable sale, then let her be the one sacrificed, tear down her tenement, and, along the toiling masses in order that the idle

B. J. looks knocked out. U. S.-Now, who is the cruel fellow, he Socialist who would extirpate

death-traps, or the fellow whose libel you repeat like a parrot?

B. J. keeps silent. U. S. (poking B. J. in the ribs).—Lost our impudent voice? Answer! B. J.—The cruel one is not the Social-

U. S .- No, not he. Nether is he the inconsiderate one. Just the contrary! Under your capitalist system, every new machine, being private property, brings on endless misery to many; and the on endiess inkery to hany, that the misery it brings on is justified with speeches about "progress." The Socialist Republic would not rest satisfied with wrenching from year "lone widow" capitalist system the weapon whereby it to-day cruelly treats the masses, and let her succumb. Having seen, and by the very fact of seeing, to the masses the Socialist Republic would afford lone widow" cormorant enpitalists a chance to carn a decent livelihood and become useful members of society. Now, don't be a parrot again

Tribute to the S. L. P. Militants.

[Written for the DAILY PROPER by T. B. Jordan, Lynn, Mars.] As I mounted the steps that were cut in

And stood on the cliff, with my thoughts And gazed at a beacon that flashed its

night, From sunset at evening, till break of dawn, Through caim and disaster, through star-light and storm;

That cast their wrath on the rock-bound

And ran high up on the beach, with cease-

Then, what is the lesson this beacon pre-Then, what is the tesson this beaten pre-sents

To man? It is Duty, and Purpose; De-fiance and Strength.

And every flash that it sends o'er the wave is a shart of chilghtenment; 'tis hope for the brave;

And how like the beacon is he who stands on the rock of science, and with unerring hand.

He points to the truth, with conviction

Nothing can keep the Social Democratic party from growing. The mere matter of direction cannot indically enter into the discussion, but because a move-Can it be that ment must, as its name indicates,—more, ch he turns his Another "growth" took place a few days cult to solve.

[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.]

Suppressed By the "Volkszeitung."

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-The enclosed letter is a translation of a letter published in the "Socialistische Arbeiter-Zeltung," of this class of the control of the class of the cla eitung," of this city of the 16th instant The letter, it appears, was sent to the "Volkszeitung" by one of its former admirers in Bridgeport, Ct., who, evidently, cot tired of "admiring" and began to think for himself.

A TOOTH OF THE BUZZ-SAW. Cleveland, Ohio, March 22.

(Enclosure.)
To the New York "Volkszeitung."-Present conditions in the Socialist move-ment, a movement so laboriously built up by the "Deutsche Genossen" in this land of the Trusts, where one can "trust" nobody as is proven by the many bitter evperiences we have made, cause

officer evperiences we have made, cause me to give vent to my oppressed heart. When, to-day, closeted quietly, my mind runs back to the blooming days of the movement during the eighties, the retrospect fills me with a mixture of grief and resentment. The blossoms have in the meantime borne fruit, but—alas—of what sort! Then, a healthy spirit prevailed; the "Genossen" met, in able way, over their glass of be and in truly brotherly and tolerant style, related one another their experiences. Branches of the Party, of the Sick and Death "Kasse," of the Household In-surance "Kasse," of the Cremation "Kasse," of Workingmen's Singing Societies, Turn-Vereins and Trade Unions, shot up from the ground, so to speak, and in all of them the spirit of true Social-

sm ruled supreme.

But now-sad to say it-nothing but bickering and strife! Everywhere naught but naggings about this, that and the other. One man does not like that so many parsons have attached themselves own party, because they are used

big fees and will, therefore, become dear, that we shall have to go short on our beer money; another man objects because the "Volkszeitung" spends so much money for lawyers, which is of no use anyhow; a third kicks because, according to his opinion, there are alto-gether too many "witzes" in the party with prefixes like "Hilko," "Whisko," "Shake-so,"—in short, it is enough to get a body sick.

But all these symptoms of general dis-

content must surely have a common or-igin, from which they all flow.

As to that cause, there may be different opinions, but I, for one, will not have it gainsaid that our misfortune began when we began to fish for the En-glish speaking element so as to recruit our ranks, and, in order to better conduct the catch, allowed that cukoo of a De Leon into the nest of our party. where we made our mistake. The impudence—one can scarcely say ingrat itude when a cuckeo is concerned—with which this fellow has carried on is truly galling! Aside from the fact that he es not want to allow the workers to pay the taxes, and that he shoved the "alte deutsche Genossen" out of the S.

L. P., he "swiped" from them, this fellow is the cause of all we have since had to suffer, from the English language down to the throes of "uniting all So-cialist forces." Yea, I even make bold to assert, that this unspeakable creature is behind the Greek gift of Andrew Carnegie to the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, just for the sake of getting a lick at us. Is it possible to imagine such a human depravity? De Leon knows we need money, much money, at that, in order to proprely push Social-ism and the uniting trade, and thereupon he based his plan, a plan worked out with hellish cunning. And he thus gets behind the most notorious trustifiers and politicians of the land for the purpose of leading us into temptation, and carrying discord into our ranks over the question: "Shall we pocket it or not?" Of course, we pocket it, every time; and he can then toot the facts through the horn of his DAILY PEO-

Is there no way of putting a stop to this fellow? Can we not get an injuncto his tricks, lock and key?

Something will have to be done, because that sort of thing can no longer Oh! if we only had never taken him

into our midst, we would be better off to-day! And if we did really sometimes get a few dollars extra for a good purpose, there would not be such a hulla-baloo kicked up about it.

Often, when I contemplate all these things, and compare the past with the present, I am forcibly reminded of the lines of a certain song of Kotzbue, and I feel impelled to paraphrase them as

We sat so snugly together.

And held each other so dear,
We gave each a lift in his business;
Had that lasted, the coast had been

But it would not forever remain thus, A malevolent fate cut it short.

That cuckoo, De Leon—the old cuss,—
Kicked us out and himself holds the W. LEIDIG.

First Farmers' Section of the S. L. P.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-There is

one pleasing fact connected with the re-cent application for a charter for a section of the S. L. P. at Henning, this State. That is the fact that the new Section is composed of farmers, only one of the signers excepted. Of course in the northwest the small farmers are still in larger percentage of the popula-

it means much for the emancipation of the race when they begin to see that Populism and such middle class efforts are futile, that capitalism can hardly are futile, that capitalism can hardly be hindered in the least by "reform" movements, and that they must cast their lot with the wage workers or be-come proletarians themselves. This light coming to many of them, due to Socialist Labor Party. Our new section at Henning is the first result and there need be no fear of middle class delus-

CORRESPONDENCE. ions there, for our clear headed comrade, Charles W. Brandborg, who served the Party as candidate for Presidential elecbeing the first Party member in the Red River Valley, is entitled to the credit of forming the organization. We believe Minnesota has the first section of farmers, and more, we think there are soon to be others. o be others.
Minneapolis, Minn., March 27.

Room For Younger Wage-Slaves! To the DAILY PEOPLE.-Another

new scheme, the latest to get rid of the and Pittsburgh Railroad Company,

The clerks of the different Districts are going round to all the men wanting to know exactly what month you were born in the day and the year. Of course, he don't ask what age you are. That would be putting the thing too plainly, and therefore giving the thing This is a much better way and less trouble than the old way of putting them through their examination to see if they will pass. Why should they not get rid of the old ones when there is plenty of the younger element that they can grind more profit out of by driving them faster?

Of course, there is none but the Socialist cranks can see through these schemes, and the majority of people won't believe nell of New York, known as the But-anything until it comes upon them. But chers Sunday Closing Law, stopping the this is the way to do business and it must be done. It is needed to bring people to their senses. Of course, what need have the young people to care? It "don't affect them!" Of course, they cannot see that their turn will come and come much quicker than ours, as we get more improved machinery, their time will be shorter.

SOCIALIST CRANK.

Butler, Pa., March 30.

"Borers From Within" and the "Angel" of Les Angeles.

I write a few random thoughts of men and things from this end of the world, and things from this end of the world. Samuel Prince, of the 16th New York so that those at a distance may see us District. He moved to strike out the enas we see ourselves.

In this locality we have a burden,

called County Council of Labor, a central body, composed of affiliated unions of the A. F. of L. Let it here be noted that just prior and during the city conventions of the Democratic and Republican parties, several trades unions and individuals sought and had the Typographical union label endorsed without a dissenting voice in the conventions and | bor!" of course their candidates are pledged to carry out their party's actions. But their object is to catch their VOTES! Here we note that these are methods of the pure and simple old style unions. Trying to influence all parties regardless of their different class interests, and now, this week, the City Council, or, as generally understood, the city Board of Alderman voted to give the contract for the city legal printing to a scab paper called, "The Daily Journal," a small incalled, "The Daily Journal," a small insignificant four-page local folder, devoted only to court affairs and real estate

The law reads the contract shall be awarded to a paper of general circula-

The other papers were qualified in

every particular except that their low-est bid was 25 cents per square, and the "Journal 24 cents per square. It took three weeks to decide for the successful bidder, and of course the legislation committee of that great and pow-erful (!) body, the County Council of Labor. was out influencing, and Chairman Wheeler a Social Democrat by the purpose. None was more enthusiastic in way, who is boring from within, would the agitation for this fund than "Vorreport weekly that the committee had seen Councilman So-and-so, who promised he would do what he could. But after all they could not influence for a cent. Such a small difference. But their influence is still smaller.

every effort to be represented, even one of their kind was elected to fill in a place as a delegate from a trade union to which he never did belong and never can, not being of that trade. But their object was to be there. This act their object was to be there. This act to Berkman. The check was indeed is a clear violation of the constitution of sent, but at the same time THE "VOR-

to control and nominated for president valuable space, but one more point the council one Biddell. A simpler got might be of interest. up and stated that Biddell, being a par tisan, his election would take away their Well, he was defeatinfluencing power. ed, but again nominated for fire, vicepresident, and again defeated. again nominated for second vice-presi-But the candidate, feeling himself already a martyr, he gracefully declined to be further slaughtered.

This Council has also an Angel the ame as the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum has a Carnegie. This, though, is called by a prefix of H. Gaylord Wilshire. When the Labor Council moved lately it needed new carpets and chairs, he angel-like, loaned a cool hundred. This angel spends his pastime and easy-money in editoring his hobby paper called "The Challenge." This being chosen through its fitness in designating the "courage" of its editor in challenging the congress-men-nominees and brother editor Bryan and through the recklessness of offering \$1,000 for a mere chance for a debate

of the \$1,000 offer.

But let it be known that the "Chalwill advocate "Let the nation own the Trust," just as long as its editor possess his shares of bill-posting and Standard Oil trustified stocks. Are they for sale to the nation at a premium? Let its editor show the process of transformation, instead of using duplicity, de-ceiving and catchy phrases with his pho-tograph attached as an advocate of So-was achieved they elected representa-

I nearly forgot to state about the big minor details. If a law dd not suit the May Day parade that the borers from people, it was repealed and another within were trying to arrange with the enacted. comrades (?) of the Labor Council, and Owing

elected on this committee, but its weekly reports were not received with enthusiasm, and at last a simpler asked whether these May Day parades did not have a political significance? The Borer replied, that he thought they ought to get into practice for the "other labor day in September." Well, the Council fired the committee and will not parade.

All class conscious Socialists know May Day parades have a political significance in America. But these Borers by such methods can never gain the confidence of the working class by false

hoods and duplicity.

When the Borer shows his colors he is denounced and becomes a martyr in

his own estimation.

There is now also located here the former advance agent of Debs' infamous lectures, and debt-paying scheme, which never has and never will be audited. This man, Rogers, is now managing a new simpler sheet called "Labor News," He is docile and "agreeable" to all labor factions and unionists, and merchant 'friends of labor" who advertise. Merely paving the way if possible for a goonest to roost. AN ANTI-FREAK.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 25.

"Union Man" Samuel Prince, Delivering the Goo;s

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-In the Assembly at Albany this winter there was a bill introduced by Assemblyman O'Consale of all uncooked meats on Sunday. The object of the Law was to give the people who work in the shops one day for themselves. This bill was indorsed by the A. F. O. L., the Meat Cutters International Union of America, and the Benchmen's Association of New York, Committees from the above organizations appeared before the Codes committee of the Assembly and spoke in favor of the bill. The Codes committee reported the bill and every thing seemed very good. When, lo and behold, in the name of the "Labor Organizations" a new man takes a hand at Albany, who is watching to see that the workingmen get noth ing; and that man is no other than Mr. acting clause of that bill that is introduc ed by a member who is supposed to be a champion of Labor and that is indersed by Prince's own "Labor Organization." Is it possible that Prince represents some interest at Albany? or do the organizations know what is good for them' Prince did all he could to defeat the and succeeded-and for the good of "Or ganized Labor." Poor "Organized La-

P. E. DE LEE. TROY, N. Y., March 30.

The Eerkman Fund.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-In to-day's issue of the DAILY PEOPLE under the "Russian Revolutionists" following passage occurs: "Did they intend to raise a fund (like the Berkman fund, for instance) for the fighting re

Anent this passage allow me to submit a little explanation. Berkman, as is well known, was after the Homestead imprisonment by a Pennsylvania court. or having fired a shot at Frick. His friends have, from time to time, at-tempted, by the well known means of Anarchists and pure and simplers to obtain a pardon. Last year the Anarobtain a pardon. Last year the Anar-chists announced that a certain lawyer undertook, for the benevolent consideration of \$1,000 to obtain a pardon. Thereupon people of diverse tendencies began to send contributions for the above waerts" (a Jewish Kangaroo and Deba-ite sheet.) As a result it gathered \$140 for this fund. When the committee in charge of these moneys, demanded the moneys collected by the "Vorwaerts," it refused to give up. This refusal caused In this powerful body we have several a vehement protest on the part of t Borers from Within. They are using Anarchists and other sympathizers a vehement protest on the part of the the "Vorwaerts." In order to pacify those people, the management of the "Vorwaerts" performed the following It printed a notice that a check for \$140 and some cents was forwarded tion against him, and thus put an end the A. F. of L., and an act of duplicity WAERTS" ORDERED THE BANK to his tricks, or have him put under on the part of the Borers NOT TO PAY OUT ANY MONEY. tricks, or have him put under tricks, or have him put under to the Bores on the part of the Bores Last election of officers these social Borthing will have to be done, been will have to be done.

> One of the Editors of this official organ of the Social Democratic party of America, has been and is now the Anarchist Mr. M. Katz. I do not know wether the co-operation of this gentleman with this paper, in view of the Berkman fund incident, is to be ascribed to "tolerance or to the principle "non olet."
>
> M. TZEMAKH.

March 31, 1901.

Silly and Sensible Questioners.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-One of the most wearisome persons with whom the militant Socialist comes in contact is the one who wishes to know how much people would get for this or that kin of work, and how small grievances would be adjusted. If those persons would only read and reason without prejudice they would discover that no revolution-

ists ever reckoned on small details. This country announced as its first object, freedom from Great Britain and with Bryan, on a middle class and deciving motto, "Let the Nation own the Trust." This is the boasted socialism of the people and by the people. They accomplished this in a way that was of the \$1,000 offer. ing conditions. Although there were many who wanted to know all about minor details and who said it had always been this way and always would be,—that we had to have a king, Wash-ington and his followers told them that these things would be adjusted when tives and passed laws to meet all the

Owing to the development of machin the good news they were about to tell ory and consequently of two capitalist of a big May Day demonstration. They thought that with a new hall they ought to have a May Day parade, and of course they saw to it that they were working class need not bother about these

laws, notwithstanding the fact that some of them are said to be for the interests of labor. As for the latter, they are merely to deceive the workers and when brought to the test are declared unconstitutional. Under collective owner hip, there being no conflicting property interests, "minor details" would be duced to a minimum. Any man who poses as a prophet and allows a person draw him into a long discuss "minor details" is not very clear himself

A Socialist Republic does not imply lunatic asylum. It means the reverse with scientific political methods to mee cientific methods of production and

distribution.

A few questions could be answered a for instance, how could yeu tell how much a man earned so as to give him the full product of his labor. It is easy enough to see how much labor it takes to pro-duce any given article, and the amount of labor expended in its production would determine its value. If people would only reason they could easily see that all details COULD be adjusted, at least better than at present, but just how, it is impossible to say. Our principles are stated more clearly than those of our revolutionary fathers and the attainment our object is far more necessary Then, under the simple tool of production every one had a chance to produce enough to sustain a family, but now we have over 5,000,000 men unable to support even themselves.
So on to the Socialist Republic.

A WORKINGMAN. Denver, Colo., March 30.

As Others See Us.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-Long an often have our enemies lied about the DAILY PEOPLE, and the S. L. P., and their lies bespoke their thought. They lied when they said the DAILY DEOPLE would be supported by the DAILY and their lies bespoke their thought. PEOPLE would never appear; they lied when they stated the DAILY PEOPLE press was the "Abendblatt Press"; they lied when they stated that the editor of the DAILY PEOPLE was going to accept a political job from the Republi-cans; they lied when they stated that the DAILY PEOPLE would die before the late election, or as soon as the was over. Seeing they have been lying so long, let us keep them alying till they dead, by ourselves supporting with all our strength, financial otherwise, that pride of our movement,the DAILY PEOPLE, the only English Socialist daily in the world. The slogan: The DAILY PEOPLE shall live," has gone thundering through the lines of the

working class, and is now a permanency.
I would further suggest that subscriptions to the WEEKLY PEOPLE be gathered fast. We must not only aim to support the DAILY, but to spread ever more the WEEKLY PEOPLE. The WEEKLY has no rival in the English language. It is just the thing to send to wage-workers. Whenever there s a large circulation of the WEEKLY. Los Angeler, Cal., March 25. there the S. L. P. is strong.

"You Pays Your Money You Takes Your Choice

To the DAILY PEOPLE-I notice that no space or attention is ever devoted in your columns to the gyrations of the William Street "Bogus." This is as it This is as it whilam Street Bogas. This is as it subject should be. A corpse is not a fit subject for discussion. But a copy of that moribund sheet, dated April 7, happened to fall into my hands, and I found it contains one of those delightful illustrations of a paper putting its foot in its mouth, and I thought your readers might enjoy the laugh with me.

On page 2, column 5, of the foot-in-the-mouth "Bogus" the following passage

"It is unnecessary for us to state that the Social Democrats of New York and the country do not agree with the doctrines advocated by Peter Krapotkin. . . . That he disagrees with Socialism as much as Socialists disagree with anarchy is well known."

That is the opinon expressed on the econd page. Happening to glance over the third page, my eye fell upon the fol lowing passage that appears on its eighth olumn:

"The ideals of Krapotkin are such as any Social Democrat can accept. In fact, they are identical with those of the Social Democratic movement. If Krapotkin calls himself an Anarchist and holds himself aloof from the political holds himself about from the it is be-movement of Social Democracy, it is be-

What must be the condition of the minds of the readers of such contradic-tory rubbish? And how stupid must be honest gentleman who takes as many sides as there are pages in the paper 'good Socialist." "good subscriptionlist. A regular peanut stand. The third page will please the Anarchists, the second will tickle the Social Democrats, page will tickle the Social Democrats, and both will—it is hoped—contribute. "Non olet," money don't smell;—all to the greater increase and glory of the "Yoonited" anti-S, L. P. movement.

New York, April 5.

Chasing Carey Like a Rit From Hole to Hele. To the DAILY PEOPLE.-The result

of the Carey meetings held here on March 30-31, as correctly reported in the DAILY PEOPLE, will be juicy pickings for us of the S. L. P. for a long time to dome. About a week previous to the oming of the weeping Armory-builder the Kangs at an open meeting in that same hall admitted that "Comrade" Carey had made a grave mistake when he voted for that Armory appropriation, but he had been such a good little boy since then, and he was SO sorry and would never, never do it again. Imagine then their consternation when their ideal, their little God, gets upon the platform and says that he had done it, and would do it again;" that he believed it to be it again;" that he believed it to be right and would believe co as long as he lived. To thus see the rat pulled out of his hole and held up by the tail and to watch the expression on the faces of the Kangs was a sight worth going a

the Kangs was a sight worth going a long ways to see.

I do not think the article in the DAI-LY PEOPLE of April 2 does full justice to the humorous part of the affair. Immediately after Dalton challenged Carey to debate the meeting was for a time in an uproar. Carey look as if he would like to crawl into a crack, the chairmen opened and shut his mouth

thing for the audiences were show "Accept the challenge;" "Take "Accept the challenge; "Take him up;" "Don't back down;" "Coward;" "Who is that Man?" (meaning Dalton) shouted some one, "He's a Socialist," proudly yelled some one else, The Kangs

were hissing and yelling, "Pud him ouit, pud him ouit,"-"Tam De Leonites." While this was going on Carey had crawled on the table, a large kitchen affair, it being the only place he could crawl to (unless he got under it), he wriggled all over it without regard for the creases he put in the freshly ironed setting a glass of water which the chairan had thoughtfully provided. This caused him to make a spring for the floor which acrobatic feat took the house by storm. Then somebody said: "Mr. Carey, that man called you a traiter and a coward, why don't you accept his chal-lenge?" But Jimmy didn't accept; he was not in a humor for it. The seat of his trousers had got wet when he over turned the water and he was anxious to change them. And off he went.

C. STOEBER. Adams, Mass., April 4.

Phrases Against Facts.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-I have read a copy of your paper with interest, but cannot agree with you in dividing the people into classes. I take the view of the Iron Age, which said in a recent ar-

"In this country the wage earner repre sents not a class, but a condition. This condition is as temporary as we may wish to make it. The conditions of emancipation from the wage service are industry, self-improvement and the homely virtues of economy and thrift. The relation of those representing the different conditions in the industrial scale is constantly changing in obedience to a natural law much like that which, in the ore-jigging operation separates masses of matter according to their respective spe ployers who have not at some stage of their careers been wage earners-not in an amateur way but, because no other means of starting in life was open t them." WILSON MURRAY. Kansas City, Mo., April 4.

How the Buzz-Saw Whizzed in Winona. Minn. To the DAILY PEOPLE-The vote for Alderman at large in this town is all that interests us. Tow years ago we cast 53 votes in the city for Governor; last Fall Kriz for Governor re-ceived 72 and Malloney 83. This spring we got 465 signers for Carlson to get on the official ballot. I think that 150 votes for him would have pleased most of us. Well the 453 that we got pleases to a larger degree. Not one of the papers mentioned cur candidate in any way and the morning paper, the "Independent," did not even give him credit for a vote.

In the first precinct of the Second Ward we know of four Socialists that voted for him but we do not get credit for any. We had watchers in only two or three precincts, supposing the rest were honest but now it looks as if all need watching.

The Republican candidate for alderman at large approached Carlson and said: "Carlson, I have been advised by friends of mine and yours also to with-draw in your favor." But Carlson told him "I cannot accept such a favor. neither can I withdraw in your favor." The Democratic candidate circulated the report that the Reps were furnishing the money for the Socialists. But as he

solemn and sanctinuous, how like "old Tom" he is purring and mewing. How much he resembles in his bulging eyes a Thomas cat about to retire from experience. "Silent be it is the cat." does not require much penetration to understand his little game. He is getting that political Pecksniff Big Blow-hard Odell in training for the Presidency. Anything to beat Teddy, the bold man from Borneo, you know. He thinks that Odell in posing as an

opponent of the constabulary great Me-too Thomas Cat is striking a Napolcople to fall down and worship him. What dauntless audacity, what stern mornlity! What nerve to oppose the boss, who can with one blow of his hatchet cut off his political head. Thus Odell becomes a greater man than Jupiter Pluvius Morgan with his watering not and "Teddy," the lion tamer, may well hide his diminished head Ha, the growling Tom Cat laughs in his metaphorically washes his hands like Uncle Russell as he wispers to himself: "Ha, ha, how I fool them all. The result will be more cats and I shall be king maker." Yes, it is a deep game, but the people cannot be fooled all the BEEBE. New York, April 6.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-I find that

about the only ray of advanced scientific thought that pentrates the deep gloom

but nobody knows whether he said any- till dark in winter, while farm hands ton seasons, about four to five months, all told, and hit the road the rest of the year. Sime hit it as Wandering Willies, ohers steal something when hungry and have the privilege of hitting it with a hammer among the rocks, protected by a guard with a Winchester, for thirty or ninety days, according to the whim of some judge or jury. Such is life in a land of rent, interest and prout. Agitation with the white slave is slow work, with the black, at present, impossible But seeds are being planted, and we are laying the foundation and getting our bearings ready to run the buzz-saw of the fighting S. L. P. in the old North State. Hope to gather some thing good for the only workingman's paper in America soon. REX. Wilmington, N. C., March 26.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Corre

(No questions will be considered that come

in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

P. S., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—1. There are two volumes of Marx "Capital" not yet translated into English. They are mainly enlargements upon the points scored in the part that has been translated.

2. It is correct to say that the capitalist system will destroy itself. It does not follow from that with equal logic that Socialism will be the successor. The higher the grade of evolution, the more essential is the aid of the human intellect in the process. The evolution of Society from Capitalism into Socialism is a high grade in the evolutionary process. If the collective intellect is not sufficiently educated and instructed to understand the evolutionary law that underlies the present evolutionary law that underlies the present events, the result will be a social catastro-phe brought on by the politico-econ-omic quacks.—Just the same as a catastro-phe would follow, if quacks were to tap for water a woman big with child. Next question next week.

I. M. C., ERIE, PA.—The blame lies with the friends in Erie, No such information was sent by them. See that it is written up. It will be published. The Buzz-Saw is ripping the Kangs up fore and aft.

J.D., ANOLOMINK, Pa.-Lewis Masque rier's fame has not yet reached this office

J. J. R., YONKERS, N. Y.—We can publish the returns on the recent municipal elections no faster than they come in from reliable sources. All such have been given, and the remaining ones will follow as fast as received. The figures given by the "Volkszeitung" are mostly forgeries, as were many of its early returns last November.

E. B. M., SAN JOSE, Cal.—1. The S.T. & L. A. was organized in November, 1895. It was launched at a large mass meeting in Cooper Union, this city, in December following, during the session of the A. F. of L. and immediately after the flasco of a mass meeting by that body in the same hall. The Alliance meeting was hastened on as a challenge to the A. F. of L. Convention, and a protest against its reactionary and treasonable declarations just then adopted.

2. The S. T. & L. A. membership in good standing is reported by the General Secretary at 19,000.

3. The circulation, paid subs., of the WEEKLY PEOPLE is over 8,500. With the starting of the DAHLY is obtainable lave decoded, of course.

4. The DAHLYS circulation can not be accurately stated. With all dailies there is much fluctuation. If your Section desires a table of the circulation, address the Business Manager.

5. The weekly organ of the Parti Ouvrier is "Le Socialiste," 6 Rue Haile, Paris, France; 4 francs for six months.

B. V. D., NEW YORK.—You should re-

the report that the Reps were furnishing the money for the Socialists. But as he was about the only defeated Dem it don't look much that way. Our expenses were not very heavy, about \$12. We distribited about 3.000 leaflets giving the national S. L. P. platform and our municipal demands and some of the comrades made a few speeches. That was all we could do to let people know we were in it. They don't like it. The Reps and Demis don't; but we are in it; and in the it to stay until the co-operative commonwealth is ushered in.

I. J. E. KENNEDY.

Winona, Minn., April 5.

The Great American Homas Cat.

The Great American Homas Cat.

The Great American Homas Cat.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—By the aid of your great journal (the true friead of the people) they are not likely to be fooled by the sinuous and tricky Tom Cat of the Senate and "boss" of the Goo.

Goos. They begin to understand his ticks and from the picchot of the contract of the contract of the Senate and "boss" of the Goo.

Goos. They begin to understand his ticks and from the picchot of the chief mourners at the funeral of Judas. How solemn and sanctinuous, how like "old but the Socialism from the picchot of Socialism from Utopia to Science." The above quotation from Engels and the such an element is not fit for a membership in such an honorebic party on have for the population of the population of the contract of the secure of the property of the secure of the property of the property of the occurrence in parallel that the "old secure in parallel that the woll and the part of the bodile quite in the property of the occurrence in parallel of your great journal (the true friead of the people) they are not likely to be fooled by the sinuous and tricky Tom Cat of the window? That is what has not happen in an organization of deen the property of the people of the property of the people of the property of the people of the property of the property of the people of the property

P. A. V., READING, PA.—Is the scul-lion in the Czar's palace a Czar? Surely not. No more is a worker who supports Czar Czpital a capitalist, Next question next week.

J. J., BRIDGEPORT, CT.—It would be simply impossible to keep track of every communication that is sent here and is crowded out. You have no idea how many come in, and what an administrative labor it would require to de as you desire.

D. B. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- The pas

D. B. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The passage in H. N. Casson's rehash of "Father Gavroche', named by him "The Red Light," in which he ridicules the idea of electing any one for Socialism, when scarcely is man of 500 knows anything about the Socialist ideal, is a choice bit of dishonesty. The passage is dishonest because it presupposes what is faise, and thereby insimates false premises into the Socialist Labor Party's mouth. The faiseness insimulated is that the Socialist would if he could or imagines the feat feesible and desir bor Party's mouth. The falseness insinuated is that the Socialist would if he could, or imagines the feat feesible and desirable to have Socialist officials elected by people who are not Socialists. The Socialist Labor Party earefully warns the voters not to support its candidates unless they approve of the Party's platform, because no greater misfortunee could befall the movement than to have Socialists in office who are not backed up by their constituencies. The Socialist Labor Party recognizes that to do any good. Socialist officials must be elected by SOCIALISTS, and therefore the Party lays the stress that it does in educating the voters. Now, in order to educate them, a Party organization is needed. What the Cassons are puid to do is to prevent that education. And they knowing that the Party is needed thereto, dishonestly attack the "partisan" and the political party idea.

H. M. ALLEGHENY. PA.—Section New York, and all the other Sections in the land, for that matter, are not benind in being the recipients of such "surprise members." We congratulate your Section, all the same.

sanitation laws are violated, shall be obsanitation laws are violated, shall be observed; he could prevent the police from breaking the peace during strikes; he could in that way give decided strength to the workers in their demands for higher wages; etc., etc. Of course, the capitalists would immediately try riots, and would seek to arouse other parts of the country against such a Mayor or his city, but—remember what was said before of the S.L.P. vote throughout the country, by the time a Socialist was elected Mayor,—the capitalists would have their hands full everywhere. Say that a Socialist Meyor was elected in New York, the "fun" would then start all over the country. Therefore—educate, agitate, organize!

D. M. CHICAGO, ILL.—Not yet; not a word and not a line has the "Volkszeitung" had to say in answer to the cowhiding it got for its ealumny on the Jimmy O'Brien matter. Least of all has it taken up the challenge to dare print its own report of the meeting from its 1887 files in nerallel columns with its last March 21 libel. The paper is mum. As mum as a whipped cur that crouches in a corner and avolumnation the least noise lest he get another kick.

CAPITAL:

A Critical Analysis of Capitalist Production.

By Karl Marx.

Translated from the Third German Edition by Samue Moore and Edward Aveling. Edited by Frederick Engels.

The question was on the one hand to exhibit the capitalist mode of production in its historic evolution and its necessity at a given historic period-consequently, also, the necessity of its downfall; but, on the other hand, also, to lay bare its inner character, which still remained a secret. This was done by the discovery of

Surplus Value.

It was shown that appropriation of unpaid labor is the elementary form of capitalist production, and of the exploitation of the laborer which it accomplishes; that the capitalist, even when he buys the labor power of his workman at the full value which, as a commodity, it may have in the market, nevertheless knocks out of it more value than he paid for; and that this surplus constitutes in the last instance the sum of the values out of which is heaped up the ever-increasing quantity of capital in the hands of the possessing classes. The genesia of expitalist production, as well as the reduction of capital, was explained. These two great discoveries:

The Materialist Conception of History, and the Secret of Capitalist Production through Surplus Value,

we owe to Marx. With the Socialism

Part VIII .- The So-called Primitive Ac-

Cloth. 816 Pages. \$1.75.

This book should not be purchased unless the purchaser contemplates study-ing it. Socialism is a science, and "Capital" is its textbook. A science must be studied to be understood; and Marx's "Capital" is not intended for casual reading, but for study.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY. 2 to 6 New Reade street. New York.

"ARBETAREN"

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

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S. L. P. Supplies. Constitutions, a neat 16-page booklet with stiff red cover,

Kuhn, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York city, Box 1576. Avoid credit orders for they involve useles expense and

trouble.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA

—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas
street, Market square, London, Ontario.

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

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held on April 5th, at Daily People Building, 2 to 6 New Reade Improvement Fund of the "Socialistische street, New York, with Peter Fiebiger in

Receipts for week ending March 30th, \$28.78; expenditures, \$37.56.

Communications: From Denver, Col., reporting the loss of the coal miners strike in Colorado and the usual claim of vetory by the labor fakirs. A ticket is going to be put up in the coming municipal campaign in Louisville. From Headquarters of the Social Democratic party, Chicago, Ill., enclosing a resolution relative to holding a joint convetion. crafting of the answer referred to a committee. From Sections Chicago, Ill.; Northport, Ohio: Milwaukee, Wis.; Hartford, Conn. From Illinois State Committee and from Jer. O'Fibelly of Abington, from seachusetts come reports about local ditions and work of agitation. From conditions and work of agitation. From California State Committee a number of questions received and National Secretary instructed to answer. From Hart-ford, Conn., a request for a speaker in the German language came too late to enable compliance.

In the matter of E.O. Cochran's appea the following questions are submitted by J. W. Martin, and are subjoined by the

1. What constitutes a suspension for non-payment of dues? Does the fact of non-payment suspend? Or, is any act of the Section necessary?

Answer .- Yes: the fact of non-payment suspends. The constitution acts auto-

2. If a suspended member is not to "be necorded the privileges of a member of the party" (Art. 1, Sect. 12, constitution), can be prefer and prosecute charges

against a member?

Answer.—No; he cannot.

3. If a suspended member prefers and prosecutes charges against a member and the Section should act upon such charges, suspend or exper such member,

are not the acts of the Section void?

Answer.—No; the fact that the Section as a body takes up and acts upon the charges cures all defects of inception. The Section as such becomes the one that brings the charges.

brings the charges.

4. In case of an appeal to the Sections in the State has the Section from whose decision the appeal in the state has the section from whose decision the appeal in the section from the sectio whose decision the appeal is taken a right to vote on the question of sustaing its own decision?

Answer.-Yes; a referendum vote in the State and no member in good standing can be disfranchised.

Charter granted for new Section at Sherodsville, Carroll County, Ohio, JULIUS HAMMER, Recording Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SO-CIALIST LABOR PARTY, COM-PRISING THE "MIDDLE WEST"

Comrades:-Comrade J. R. Pepin, our Circuit Organizer, has been, during the month of March, in the State of Michigan. He was unable to do much in the line of organizing new sections, but yet he did much good otherwise, and his agitation will surely be the impetus for some new sections in the pear future. He found the Social Democratic party hopelessly muddled and split up. Many of them see the S. L. P. in a far different light than they did heretofore.

Pepin will visit Wisconsin next month and Minnesota in May. The route will soon be published.

Keep up the good work, boys!

The Buzz-Saw is cutting !

through, much to the disgust of our foes.

Below is the financial report for the month of March:

Total Income.......\$126.40

EXPENDITURE.

To bill from Organizer for week
ending March 10......\$23.87
For week ending March 17.....31.63
For week ending March 24.....27.17
For week ending March 31.....29.25
Deficit from February.......38.87
Purchase of P. O. money orders.....37
P. Damm for postage...................75

Total Expenditure......\$151.61 RECAPITULATION.

Deficit March 1........... \$25.21 PETER DAMM. Secretary-Treasurer, 2522 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Minnesota State Committee.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 2.-At last night's meeting of the State Committee there were present Olson, Spettel, S. Johnson, J. W. Johnson, Hammond, Potter, Secretary Davidson, Absent: Hansen, excused. S Johnson was chairman, Correspondence from New York, Chicago, Duluth, Winona, Red Wing, and WEEKLY PEOPLES and pam-Red Lake Palls, and Oswego was dis-posed of. After full consideration, the appeals of Wm. Roemer and Geo. L.

Orchard against expulsion by Section Duluth were sustained. It was decided that Organizer Pepin should visit Duluth, Two Harbors, Brainerd, Henning, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, Stillwater, City, St. Paul, Red Wing, Lake C Winona, Mankato, and Albert Lea, as many of these places as practicable.
The State Secretary was directed to ask Sections Minneapolis and St. Paul to nominate candidates for State Secretary and seven members of the State Committee. Receipts were \$27.68; appropriations-printing, \$2; administration, \$2.12; due stamps, \$14.
W. B. HAMMOND,

Arbeiter Zeitung."

Previously acknowledged.....\$134.40 Collected by Ernst Leupold, Holyoke, Mass: E. Leupold, 50c.; O. Baumann, 50c.; A. Vogt, 50c.; Max Tiedemann, 50c.; A. Vogt, 50c.; Ax Tiedemann, \$1; Max K. Tiede-mann, 50c.; A. Vogt, 50c.; G. Geissler, 50c.; Arthur H. Klop-fer, 50c.; A. Steiner, 50c.; A. Langhauser, 50c.; Albert Klee, 50c.; Gustav Weder, 25c.; Otto Desikoen, 25c.; Henry Rei-Dreikorn, 25c.; Henry Rei-mers, 25c.; Louis Tauscher, 30c.; F. Tauscher, 50c.; Rich, F. Hei-F. Tauscher, 50c.; Rich. F. Heldel, 25c.; Otto Lankner, 50c.; Guido Hering, 25c.; O. F. Richter, 25c.; C. M. Kurth, 25c.; C. Neisner, 10c.; F. Bohner, 10c.; H. Rittmeyer, 10c.; R. Schoenfeld, 10c.; M. G. Geissler, 10c.;

Bruno Geissler, 50c.; total.... 10.05 Collected by C. Spahr, San Antonio, Tex., F. D. Lyon, \$1; C. Bellinger, \$1; F. Leitner, \$1; J. B. Kendall, 50c.; A. Leitner, 25c.; C. J. Polland, 25c.; C. Spahr, \$1, A. A. March, 50c. Spahr, \$1; An Adherent, 50c.; R. Bleumel, \$1; F. Herrman, 25c.: Theo. Mayott, 50c.; F. Moeller, 25c.; C. Sangerhausen,

Section Union County, per G. T. Petersen Local Alliance 191, S. T. & L. A., Allegheny, Pa......

J. Stump, Allegheny, Pa..... A. Feurich, Allegheny, Pa.....

Total.....\$166.00

Philadelphia, Pa.

Section Philadelphia, Socialist Labor Party, will continue to hold regular agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon, 2.30 p. m., up until May 26, at Fairhill Hall, formerly St. Edward Hall, Fifth street, above Duphin.

Sunday, April 14. Chas, S. Vander Porten, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Subject: "Old and New Trade Unions." Sunday, April 21, Samuel Clark. Subject: "The Middle Class," Sunday, April 28, Alvan S. Brown, of

New York City. Subject: "Methods and

Precies."

Readers of the DAILY PEOPLE and Jersey City Heights, N. J.

THE COMMITTEE. sympathizers are invited to attend these meetings and bring along their friends. Let it be your duty to make these meetless in the your dary to make these injectings a grand success. Questions are allowed at these meetings, so that those who oppose the principles of our party may give their honest reasons for doing so. But no quarter will be given to Labor Fakirs or their kind—foreign or demestic.

AGITATION COMMITTEE.

Pepin's Wisconsin Dates.

Racine	pril	11-1
Milwaukee	**	13-1
Sheboygan	15	-16-1
Fond du Lac	**	18-19
Oskosh	46	20-2
Koukoura	**	22.2
De Pere	44	24-2
Green Bay	44	26-2
Stevens Point	44	28-2
Grand Rapids	**	3
Centralia	Ma	y
Wausau		- 2-3-
Merrill		4
Ashland		" 6-
West Superior		8-9-1

Section Providence, R. I.

dence will be held in Textile Hall, 1955 as this lecture will furnish them with a Westminster street, Olneyville Square, world of information on the real labor movement. at 3 p. m. on Sunday, April 14.

Order of business. General Party matters, also the reorganization of the different branches in the Section. Mem-bers are urgently requested to attend. order General Committee, Section Providence

P. F. O'CONNOR. Secretary.

Woburn Mass.

Charles Kroll, of Providence, R. I., will deliver a fecture on the "Development of Machinery and the Trust," in Lycomy Hall on Sunday evening April James McGuigan, of Providence. Lyceum Hall on Sanday evening, April Lyceum Hall on Sanday evening, April This series of lectures is given in the 14, at 7.30 o'clock. The lecture will be interest of the working class. All workillustrated with stereopticon views. Ten cents admission will be charged.

Comrade Handley, of Lynn, will lec-ture in Beacon Hall, Union Square, on Sunday, April 14, at 8 p. m. The subject of the lecture will be the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor

Attention Los Angeles, California.

The educational class meets every Tuesday evening at 8 p. m., at head-quarters 2051/28. Main street, to study economics as set forth by Karl Marx. Members and others who wish to study economics from a scientific standpoint should attend these me ings.

New Jersey, Attention!

In arranging for meetings, the comphelts are provided. WM, S. DAUTON.

Nat'l Organizer.

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund

The rule of stupid despotism, that has late years prevailed in the conduct of the affairs of the above society, has prompted a number of its members to come together and place in the field a ticket for the election of National Offi-cers that is to come off in the April meetings of the various branches of the or

The conduct of the administration can designated by saying that it has been Kangarooism gone stark mad. The utter disregard on the part of the Stahl ring that controls the organization at present for even the most fundamental principles of organization at present for even the most fundamental principles of organization and of common decency, their relentless persecution of all mem-bers and branches that dayed to maintain an attitude in keeping with the very lines upon which that organization was originally founded, has made it impera-tive that an effort be made to oust the brazen usurpers. For this purpose, we have this ticket in the field and urge that an energetic campaign be inaugurated to rid the society of the autocratic clique that now runs it and will eventually run it into the ground if not check ed in time.

Every step that has been taken, every amendment to the constitution, the jugglery that has been carried on with the incorporation of the society, the expul-sion of members and of branches because they were members of and sympathized with the Socialist Labor Party, thereby entangling the society in a veritable net of lawsuits out of which it can be extricated only at tremendous cost, all this mad headlong career of the administration had but one purpose—to fasten its rule upon the society forever.

An end must be made of this, if the

organization is to be preserved and the only way to do it is to overthrow the perpetrators of all these misdeeds and elect in their places men who will ad-minister the affairs of the society in accord with its declared principles. THE TICKET: NATIONAL EXEC-

UTIVE COMMITTEE. For Chairman — Henry Schmidt, of Branch 9, Hoboken, N. J.

For Financial Secretary — Joseph H. Sauter of Branch 152 (Tompkins Square) New York City.

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

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

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tian Bahnsen of Br.91 (Manhattan), New York City; Fritz Brauckmann of Branch 157 (East River), New York City; John A. Morhart of Branch 105 (Greenville), Jersey City, N. J.; Charles Schrafft of Branch 105 (Greenville), Jersey City, N. J.; Albert Ulrich, Jr., of Branch 24 (Harlem), New York City; Harry H. Weiss of Branch 14 (Greenpoint), Brook-

Dalten's Itinerer; in New Jersey.

Newark (Headquarters), April 10. Orange, April 11. Paterson, April 13 and 14. Passaic, April 15. Carlstadt, April 16. Fort Lee, April 17. Perth Amboy, April 18. Rahway, April 19. Elizabethport, April 20. Elizabeth, April 21. Plainfield, April 22. Bound Brook, April 23. Somerville, April 24. Camden, April 25. Gloucester, April 26.

Dalton in Port Chester.

W. S. Dalton, National Organizer of the Socialist Labor Party, will speak in Redmen's Hall corner No. Main and Willett street over Finlay's store, Friday evening, April 12, at 8 o'clock.

Subject: "The Class Struggle," all are Admission free. from nearby towns are requested to be

A special meeting of Section Providence, R. I.

Members of Pure and simple Trades
Unions are especially invited to attend

Fall River Lecture Course.

Four lectures on the labor question, will be given under the auspices of Local Alliance 262 textile workers of the Socialist Trad-and Labor Alliance, in Columbian Hall, Columbian Building, 318 South Main Street, on the following

Sunday afternoon, April 14, at 3 p. m.,

ingmen should attend. The subjects will treat on the mission of the Socialist Labor Party-its attitude towards old style trades unions-the class struggle-the necessity of working class politics. Questions and remarks invited. Admission free.

"ARBETAREN"

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MEWS FROM M

THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news from the Field of Labor for the week ending April 6th was mostly devoted to large suspensions and displace-ments of Labor and to building trades a day, was raised, pending an agreement, and mining strikes.

The first displacement herabled was tion department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, with promise of more to follow.

From 5,000 to 7,000 employes in Macyland and Delaware and 750 in Brooklyn, N. Y., were pext displaced by the formation of the Tin Can Trust.

Pollowing this, it was announced that en May 15, the two glas combinations of the country would close down their plants, thus suspending 5,000 glass workers two months earlier than customary, The knit goods market was then proclaimed in had shape, "necessitating" duction in the hours and wages of 5,000 employes at Little Falls, N. Y.

Finally, notifications announcing the operation of authoracite collieries on half time, and possibly their complete shutlown, were received from Pennsylvania.

About 4,000 men will be affected in the Wyoming region alone. The other regions are likely to add their large quotas soon. Vast quantities of coal in storage is the rensen given. This is cer-tainly a "victory" for the miners. The total thus suspended and displaced number 29,000 employes.

The beginning of the spring or "open" season caused many strikes for renewal of contracts, shorter hours increased wages, etc., in the building trades throughout the country. The largest strike, involving 2,000 bricklayers, plaserers, carpenters, hodearriers and other laborers, and waged for 8 hours and with

the same pay berstofore received for a ten hour day, occurred in Trenton, N. J.

Other strikes, involving painters, decorators, occurred in Plushing, L. I.; Bayonne, N. J., Sharon, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Fort Wayne, Marion and Muncie, and Pay, Hugay, Mario, Radostor and Ind.; Port Huron, Mich.; Rochester and Binghamton, N. Y.; Lowell; Mass.; Waterlary, Com.; and New Orleans, La. These strikes were, in most instances, for increase of wages and eight hours a day; in some instances, they were for an increase of wages and nine hours a

In Buffalo, 750 planing mill hands struck for a nine hour day with ten hours

The plumbers of Lincoln, Neb., struck to enforce a demand for 50 cents an none, the elimination of labor-saving materials, pay for a full day, if worked for any portion of a day less than four hours, and 50 cents an hour night and day, while travelling to out side points on contract work. The caleson workers employed on the foundations of the new Lenox Avenue

Bridge, N. Y. City, struct for the recognition of their union. These men perform extremely danger-ous work. They work in three-hour shifts. The average life of a caisson shirts. The average life of a caisson worker is said to be but four years, after which they are conveiled by the effects of the work on their physique to quit. They receive \$2.75 for a day of six book.

One hundred and seventy-five members of the Metal Colling Workers' Union, N. Y. City, struck to compel their em-ployers to pay full board instead of half

as heretofore, when working out of the city, away from home. The miners' strikes and lockouts which securred contrary to the expectations aroused by the recent "recognition" and "victory" were caused by many reasons. In Brazil, Ind., the block coal miners of the district struck for higher wages. Six hundred miners employed in the Oncida colliery of the Coxe Bros., Hazleton, Pa., were locked out because they refused to report for work earlier. Five hundred miners at Birmingham, Ala, employed by J. C. Batterson, sub-con-tractor for the Tennessee Coal, Iron and

Railroad Company, struck for higher

In Ironton, Ohio, a general strike was averted by granting to four hundred miners a temporary advance in wages Another strike was averted in the bitu minous field at Terre Haute, Ind., where six thousand miners threatened to strike the advantage or detriment of the miner the report does not say. A general strike in all the mines of the Springfield, The drivers demand 15 cents a day

The miners in the Irwin District. that of 800 men compleyed in the construct Pittsburg. Pa., numbering 25,000, who threatened to strike the previous week unless the operators acceded to their demands, backed down this past week They passed a resolution accepting the operator's scale of 65 cents a ton. Un doubtedly, the emptiness of the recent "recognition" and "victory" did not inspire them with confidence.

Other strikes occurred at Danville,

Va., where the textile employees are trying to reduce the hours of employment to eleven a day; at Buffalo, where six hundred drivers want an increase of St numbered arrivers want an increase of St per week; at Chicago, where the Egg Inspectors' Union wanted the adoption of a new scale, which was granted; at Mount Avry, Md., where three hundred 11. & O. Italiroad laborers struck for one hundred girl polishers employed at the Cresent Watch Case Works, struck for the discharge of a girl inimical to their interests; and twenty-six machin-ists employed by the United States Butter Extractor Company demanded the discharge of an obnoxious foreman; and, finally at Brooklyn, N. Y., where two hundred and thirty soft ground miners employed on the Fort Hamilton Sewer Tunnel demanded the payment of claims

of wages withheld.
Of "threatened" strikes those on the Jersey Central and Delaware and Luckawana Railroads are the most conspicu ous. New York city is, just now, full of the grand superlative masters, etc., of the various railroad brotherhoods who are said to be here for the purpose of "ad-justing" the troubles.

The troubles on these two railroads are of a long standing. Those of the Jersey Central were announced as settled on January 26, after two years of dickering, in which the grand superlatives took a preminent part. This was heralded far a preminent part. This was heralded far and wide as a "victory." There is no doubt that the various railroad em-ployes will be fooled again. So will all those who deny the irrepressible class conflict, of which this week's news offers indisputabe evidence from a wide field and in diversified pursuits.

PITTSBURG, PA., ATTENTION!

Schedule of Agitation Meetings Arranged by the Section. The agitation committee has ar-

ranged for this series of lectures to be delivered at our headquarters, 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa.; Sunday, April 14.—H. A. Goff, Sr.; Subject: "The Corruption of the Capitalist Parties.

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

Wilmerding, Pa.

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

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES New and Second Hand.



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THE DAILY PEOPLE.

The attention of all workingmen is called to the Daily People. It was established on July 1, 1930, by the Socialist Labor Party. Since then it has been doing valiant battle for the working class and the Social-

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

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

OWNED BY WORKINGMEN. EDITED BY WORKINGMEN. SUPPORTED BY WORKINGMEN. The mission of the Daily People is to educate the working class in

the principles of Socialism to that point where they will march to the ballot box as a class, annihilate the capitalist system of production, with its joic capitalist class on the one hand and its starving working class on

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, a republic in which those who wish to live by their own labor shall have

abandant opportunity to live, while those who wish to live on the labor of others, as the capitalists and their parasites live to-day, shall be given the same option the capitalists now give the working class-the antion to GO TO WORK OR STARVE.

People. Capitalism is tottering to its grave. The banner of the Social Revolution is already unfurled. The forces of Capitalism and the forces of Socialism are lining up, and when the time comes for the FINAL TEST OF STRENGTH,

Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read the Daily

the working class must be educated, organized, and disciplined. Educated, organized, and disciplined, nothing can keep them from victory. The Daily People is this educating, organizing, and disciplining force. Every working an and all other horest citizens should read it.

Subscription price-One year, \$3.50; six months, \$2; three months, \$1; one month, 40 cents. Sample copies free. THE DAILY PEOPLE.

Nos. 2 to 6 New Reads Street, 30 30 New York City

MEWS FROM &

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

The news from the "Field of Capital" for the week ending April 6, together with the news of preceding weeks, does not lend support to the recently arrived Russian prince and anarchist ut-terances regarding the power and influence of the great and growing middle class in affairs economic.

Despite its strennous efforts to do so he middle class has not been able to stop the concentration constantly recorded herein. Those efforts show to what extent the middle class has been crushed and rendered powerless.

This impotency has long been patent to the observant follower of economic evolution in this country. Along with this observation has gone also the recognition of other facts,

First there will be observed the ex-

tended ramifications of the capitalist class. Unlike the capitalist of a decade or two ago ,who confined himself to one industry, like a Haveneyer to that of sugar, the capitalists of to-day are interested in a multiplicity of varying in-dustries. And within those industries there can be observed at all times a conflict between the capitalists owning and controlling them; a conflict that is urged by the necessity of protection and investment. Rockefeller and Carnegie in the steel industry, are instances of this. Where is the middle class in all this? What potency does it demonstrate? What mission does it fulfill? None, absolutely none.

Look over the files of the week. Note the frequency with which the capitalist interests personified by J. P. Morgan occur, for instance, in order to determine the infinitesimal insignificance of that "great middle class," and the profound power of a small portion the apax, the uppermost portion, of the capitalist We see from the headlines that "Mor-

we see from the headines that Aorgan Gobbles Lehigh Valley." "Morgan (is) Now In Salmon Trust." "Germans Await Morgan," "Morgan (is) In Land Company," and, finally, that "Morgan Forms a Southern Railroad Trust."

While all these "headings are not assignifically accurate as Morgan is in cientifically accurate, as Morgan is in nost instances acting not for himself, but as a banker and broker for other capitalists, they still serve to show the

measure of concentration that is going

on without any participation on the part of the "great and powerful middle class."

Another instance is shown in the statement that "the Hanover National Bank, which is controlled by the Rockefellers has absorbed the Continental Na-tional Bank. * * This new additon will give the Standard Oil Company control of about \$350,000,000 out of grand total in Greater New York banks

of a little over \$1,100,000,000."

These are a pair of synonyms

Rockefeller and Standard Oil—
with which to knock the breath out of any "great and growing middle-class" argument! To contemplate the international significance of those two synon-yms with the international "greatness" of

yms with the international greatness or the middle class causes one to smile. Further on, we learn in a headline that "Rockefeller Buys Acres of Harbor Front," To tell us of some of the things, not even excluding judges, legislators, embassadors, churches, universities etc., that he does NOT buy, it appears to many, would prove more interesting and more to the point, than to tell us of the things he does buy. What does the mid-

dle class buy? To again demonstrate the economic position of the middle class the list of failures for the first quarter, 1901 (DAILY PEOPLE, Sunday, April 7,

p. 4.) is herewith quoted: "Reports to R. G. Dun & Co. show commercial failures 3,335 in the first quarter of 1901, against 2,894 last year. In amount of liabilities there appears a decrease; the figures this year are \$31,-703,486, compared with \$33,022, 573 in

"The new century opens with capitalism in full swing. The small firms are being ground out rapidly, and for the large frems, everything is moving smoothly. Business conditions can best be in-dicated by a comparison of the death rate, and liabilities of failures in the first quarter of 1901 were the similest in any year of the past twenty with the exception of 1899 and 1886. In these two years the difference was \$4.551,455 and \$2,021, 760, respectively; while the average indebtedness for each firm fail-ing was only \$9.506, or less than is seen ing was only \$9,506, or less than in any other year except 1886 with \$9,266 and 1868 with \$8,936."

While the middle class is undergoing dissolution the capitalist class is con-

"MARCH CAPITALIZATION. "The capitalization of the corporations formed during March with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 or more was in the neighborhood of \$220,000,000, as compared with about \$90,000,000 in February, but with \$502,000,000 for March last year."

So it goes. A comparative study of the middle class and the capitalist class to-day will reveal the pitiable impotency of one and the all-pervading power of the

10th & 14th A. D's., Manhattan.

Comrade Frank McDonald, of the DAILY PEOPLE staff, will lecture at Socialist Labor Party Headquarters, southwest corner of Eleventh street and First avenue Tuesday, April 16, 8 p. m.
The subject, "The Capitalist Press," is of such vital interest to workingment that none should fail to attend this Notice. Assembly district organizations of Sec-

tion New York, Socialist Labor Party, and others who have received tickets for the DAILY PEOPLE Festival held at Grand Central Palace are requested 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 Loade street, Manhattan.]