The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper. The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how four they are to run.

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

VOL. XII. NO. 4.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1902.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

MORE WEAVERS

Big Mills at Lawrence Completely Tied Up.

TRUST IS FADLY CRIPPLED.

Mark Hanna Writes-He Asks for a Conference With Strike Leaders-German Weavers at Lawrence Come Out in a Body Wemen Weavers Enthusiastic for Strike-Alliance Men Busy Organizing Other Mills-A Bribe to Strike Leaders Indignantly Spurned-Relatives of Strikers Discharged at

Lawrence, Mass., April 22.-Every weaver in the Washington Mills here, struck to-day against the double-loom system and are in sympathy with the stirkers in Olneyville, Fitchburg, Blackstone, Moosup, Webster and Pascoag. This makes over 4,000 weavers on strike, stopping all but about 1,000 of the Woolen Trust's looms. Corregan and Powers of the Socialst Trade and Labor Alliance

Lawrence, Mass., April 22.-The meeting of the German weavers of the Washington Mills, which plant is owned by the American Woolen Company, last night was for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee chosen to confer with the officers of the company in the demand made for 20 per cent. increase in the wage schedule and the report was that the company declined to grant the demand either in part or in whole. Lae committee met Treasurer Wood and Agent Ingraham of the Washington Mills yesterday. Finally the mill officials made a reply last night. The German weavers met in executive session in one of the halls of the German socie-

The report of the committee delegated to confer with the mill managers was read. It said that the millmen had absolutely refused to abolish the system of paying premiums, and would rather close down the mill than do so. The _J per cent increase asked for was termed by the American company officials as preposterous, but they said they would give come feir advance later on would give some fair advance later on would give some fair advance later on.

A promise was also made to the committee that allowance will be made to
the weavers for stoppage of work occasioned by the breaking of looms or
warps or high water.

There was much discussion on what
action would be taken. The majority
declared for a strike at once.

Webster, Mass., April 22.—The only change at the Chace Mill of the Ameri-can Weolen Company to-day was the discharge of about 25 employes, all of The strike committee has collected about \$100 for the strike fund. One of the strikers, who has on visiting in Fitchburg, says that a member of the Olneyville strikers' executive committee told has that an offer of a large committee told has that an offer of a large committee told has the strikers' executive committee told has the strikers' executive committee told has the strikers of their ability to throw a locomotive of the laborh.m that an offer of a large sum of many thousands had been made to the com-mittee to settle the strike, but the offer had seen indignantly spurned.

Rockville, Conn., April 22.—A meet-of the weavers last night was addressed by Antnony McDonald of Providence, who spoke against the two-loom system. He also advised the local weavers to form

After the meeting the weavers formed an organization, the purpose of which is to give financial aid to the strikers of the American Woolen Company. The weavers at Rockville are employed in mils not affiliated with the American

Mills not aminated with the American Woolen Company.

Providence, R. I., April 22—Senator Mark Hanna has written from Washington to the Executive Board of the striking weavers asking for a conference. Yesterday and to-day passed very quitely among the strikers in Olneyville. There were no meetings and the principal strikers in the principal strikers in the principal strikers.

There were no meetings and the prin-cipal men among the strike leaders were absent from the headquarters, being out

of town in connection with plans for the extension of the system of collect-ing funds for the support of the strike, to organize the weavers of mills of other places and to promote the measures for further aggressions against the American Woolen Company in the plants not yet involved in the strike.

Last night a delegation of two members of the executive board remained the headquarters to receive reports.

at the headquarters to receive reports from representatives sent to Lawrence. Shortly after 11 o'clock they received a statement by long distance telephone from Lawrence. It related wholly to the meeting of Washington Mills weavers held in that place.

The representative of the board who

had been sent to Lawrence said there had been a meeting of the German weavers, to which the other weavers were invited. He said that in this meeting it was apparent that the Chairman inaster.

was hostile to the strike movement and in the course of the meeting he had to lay aside the gavel and left the hall. Thereupon, he said, the women weav-

ers present, led by one of their number who mounted the platform and took up the gavel, voted to go on strike. He said there were between 200 and 300

of the women weavers.

The trust has paid a lower scale of wages at the Lawrence mills than in those at Olneyville and other centres. but in a measure this was offset by the premium system, at least for weavers who are large producers. When a cer-tain yardage is woven by a weaver in a month a premium of 5 per cent. is paid to the weaver For a certain greater yardage a premium of 10 per cent. is

This system has not been satisfactory They preferred to have a higher scale without the premiums. Therefore the German weavers had demanded an increase of 20 per cent, in the scale of wages, and discontinuance of the premiums. This the trust refused though stand that they could have an increase of 10 per cent. This was not satisfac-

The women weavers were bent upon decisive action, and in their meeting the vote to strike was passed without dissent.

A manager of one of the mills at Olneyville was asked for a statement on the situation. He looked glum and said there was nothing to be said.

PREACHES SUBMISSION.

Priest Tells Wage Slaves They Are
Happy and Contented.
Lawrence, Mass., April 20.—Rev.
James T. O'Reilly, O. S. A. pastor of
St. Mary's church, in his address this morning touched upon a matter of much importance to the city—the efforts to have a sympathetic strike in the local mill of the American Woolen Company.

He said in part:
"With a confidence in your good will, born of many years of labor among you, I feel this morning that I may speak to you on a subject some may think does not come within the scope of the church's business without running any risk of my motives being mis-understood or being judged unfairly to favor the rights of any one class of citi-zens with detriment to those of any other class.

"I feel it a duty to call your tention to a condition of affairs in our city that threatens disastrons conse-quences to the common interests of all citizens. You hear the rumblings of a socialistic battle between labor and cap-

"At no time in the history of our city has there been such an atmosphere of prosperity permeating the whole life of the community as at present. Our mill operatives are a happy and contented people, willing to work and glad that they have an opportunity. There is no idleness worth speaking of in the city

"It is not to be expected, however, that among so many thousands there may not be found some ready to imbibe the doctrine of social discontent advo-cated by small talkers. The danger that threatens us in allowing those per ple to represent the masses, and their leaders to publish their petty successes and the wonderful achievement of able and wise men.

"I trust the sound common sense of our people will assert itself in the pre-sent agitation and teach a salutuary les son to those apostles of discontent who come here from other cities to stir up strife and bad blood between the labor-

the track to promote public traffic.
"I ask our mill operatives to look to their interests first, and I am able to say to them upon substantial informa-tion that their interests are not to be served in the present instance by supporting the interests of rival corpora-tions in other cities.

"Let all good citizens be outspoken and candid in speaking their minds on this subject, and give encouragement to the houest industrial portion of our community, who are certain to be the greatest sufferers if those firebrands should succeed in their mission."

The wage slaves of the Lawrence mills are the poorest paid of all operatives in the woolen trade. They are so "con-tented" that they have demanded a 20 per cent. increase in wages.

FAKIRS WANT HANNA

Chicago, Ill, April 22.-Walter Carmody ecretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, appealed yesterday by telephone to Senator Marcus A. Hanna, as chalrman of the Executive Committee of the Civic Federation, to come to Chicago for the pur pose of adjusting the differences between some of the newspapers and the Pressmen's Union. Senator Hanna said he would not fy the Chicago Federation of Labor in Senator Hanna said he would noti few days if he decided to undertake the

EASLEY TONGUE TIED.

Mr. Ralph Easley in reply to a question said he would make no statement to the DAILY PEOPLE relative to the work of the Civic Federation. He wished the work of the Federation to speak for itself. It certainly does and in a very loud and condemnatory manner to judge from the results to the workers of Boston, San Francisco and elsewhere.

A man who was once Jim Fisk's hatle-has just been arrested for hufglary. He evidently learned something from his old

TWO PAGES FROM ROMAN HISTORY

PAGE I.

PLEBS LEADERS AND LABOR LEADERS.

BY DANIEL DE LEON.

ADDRESS DELIVERED IN MANHATTAN LYCEUM, NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1902, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF SECTION GREATER NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

[Stenograph ically reported by BENJAMIN F. KEINARD.]

tions. The result was the Tribunate of

the Plebs.

The newly created offices had exten

sive powers. The Tribune of the Plebs

could checkmate the Consuls, while him-

self was inviolable; he could place his

seal on the public Treasury and thus put

a spoke into the wheels of the whole

machinery of government, and so on. In other words the Tribunate of the

Plebs was a powerful political office, but an office, mark you, that, seeing it had no salary attached, none but Plebs

Leaders could fill. The trick was taking fuller shape. The Plebs Leaders were

utilizing popular economic distress to the end of conquering from the patriciate

political power for themselves. The

debt and for bread; instead, the Plebs

Leaders gained added strength to fight

their own particular battles with the

patricians.—And this was the second "victory" of the exploited and tyrannized

THE PUBLILIAN LAW.

The Tribunate of the Plebs proved, of course, as barren of economic bene-

fits to the people as the dumb partici-pation of the Plebs Leaders in the Sen-

ate had done,—as barren as the Bureaux of the Statistics of Labor and other such fruits of "Labor Legislation" do to-

day. Nor did it take long for the pleb

masses to make the discovery, or for

the Plebs Lenders to utilize the fresh ferment. The next ferment bore the

You will remember that, in describing

the Centuries, I stated they were in the nature of a "lower legislative Chamber."

This is the place to look at the Cen-turies a little closer. The Centuries were military subdivisions of the whole

people. The population was distributed among the Centuries according to wealth,

landed wealth. The richest citizens were

placed in the 1st Century, the next rich

est in the 2nd, and so on. As always in such cases, the ranks were thinness

in the highest Century; the 2nd, where the standard of wealth was lower, con

tained larger numbers; and so on unti

the 7th Century was reached, that of the

proletariat, which was propertiless and

nost populous. Again, as usually where

property qualifications officially deter-

mine rank, the number of votes cast by the Centuries was not equal, least of all

proportionate to the numbers in each

votes: but the Knights, a sort of Cen-

tury that headed the list, and the nom-inally 1st Century polled together 97 votes, leaving only a minority for all

the rest. The system of polling the Cen-

turies accentuated the preponderance of the Knights and the 1st Century. These

two voted first. If they agreed, the others were dispensed with. According-

ly, only in the exceptional instances

when the Knights and the 1st Cen-tury disagreed, did the suffrage of the

rest of the centuries come into play.

sented though the Plebs Leader ele-ment was in the upper and controlling

Centuries, it did not there have it

the patricians; it also followed that

in the exceptional instances when the

upper Centuries disagreed and the pro

letarian plebs came into play, it had to be considered in the manipulations of

the Plebs Leaders. The Plebs Leaders

sought to rid themselves of both incon

veniences. They accomplished their pur

they compelled the Senate to sanction

in the midst of a violent popular cry for bread and the reduction of debts.

to initiate laws, thus conferring upor

these councils co-ordinate powers with

way the Plebs Leaders freed themselves

at one stroke both from dependence upor

the patricians and from compulsion to

consider the proletariat in the initia

upward, and for tyranny downward.

The third "victory" of the tyrannized and exploited plebs. (Laughter and ap-

THE DECEMVIRATE

Within twenty years of the firing of

the shot just described, conditions were ripe for another. Indeed, conditions had

croachments on its privi-privileges, needed but to give the signal for the

the previous magistrates went down Consuls, and Tribunate of the Plebs

and plebeian councils,-all was swept

storm to be again unchanged.

enjoyed by the Centuries.

pose through the Publifian law, w

hands free, and could be dominated

It followed from all this that, well repr

Altogether, the Centuries polled

Publilian law as its finit.

plebs. (Laughter)

(Continued from last week.)

The period under consideration is the period during which the Class Struggle within the Roman commonwealth moves from stage to stage, until it closes its first epoch, about 400 B. C. Of course the Struggle continues beyond that: that struggle cannot cease but with the abolition of Class Rule, which is to say, with the Co-operative State, the Socialist Republic. But during this period the Class Struggle was twisted and beaten and turned, no longer into an instrument of possible deliverance, but into a weapon for future national suiseven stages:

PLEBS LEADERS IN THE SENATE The rising revolt of the plebeian masses against economic tyranny and exploitation threw, of course, patric-ians and plebeian bourgeois together. But they were not a unit. Both had the same economic interests at stake; but they did not both stand on a par. On the one side, the patrician was clad with exclusive, aristocratic, political privileges; the bourgeois plebeian was consumed with an ambition to share such privileges. On the other side, the bourgeois plebeian by the very reason of his hereditary rank as a plebeian, en-joyed the confidence of the plebeian middle class and proletariat, and was thereby vested with the requisite qualifications to "jolly" and cajole his "fellow-plebelans;" the patrician, by his very hereditary rank, was barred from such confidence, and deprived of such useful qualifications. These circumstances gave the two divisions, into which the usurping class of Rome fell, not a common cause only, but also some-thing to barter on. And thus the keynote was struck at an early date for the policy that these two sets were thence-forth to pursue,—jointly against their joint exploitees, and severally towards each other. The Plebs Leader sprang Of course, he was a bour-

therefrom. Of geois plebeian. The first fruit of the first rumblings of the class-revolt in Rome was the ap-pearance in the Senate of the Plebs Leader. Picked bourgeois plebeians, picked out by patrician Consuls— and picked out with an eye to what qualities you may judge—, were allowed the privilege of a seat in the Senate; but there, among the august and haughty patrician Senators, the Plebs Leader was not expected to emit a sound (laughter). The patrician argued, the patrician decided. When these were through, then the tellers turned to the Plebs Leaders, but they were not even then allowed to give a sign with their mouths; their mouths had to remain shut (laughter): their opinion was expressed with their feet!
If they gave a tap, it meant they approved; if they gave no tap, it meant they disapproved; and it didn't much matter either way. (Laughter, and applause.) Oh, this is only a tame prelude to the noisy orchestra to come. (Laugh-ter and applause.) I said it mattered not much either way -no more than do the dead sounds, made by the Labor Leader, picked out and placed to-day by the grace of the Capitalist Class in the legislative bodies of America. Canada, England or Australia, New Zea land included, where his vanity may be gratified with the hollow honors of his prototype, the Plebs Leader dumb ap-pendage of the Roman Senate. (Loud applause.)—And this was the first step" towards the economic redress that the middle class and proletarian plebs tory" of the exploited and tyrannized

TRIBUNES OF THE PLEBS. Sweet words butter no parsnips. It

goes without saying that the hobnob-bing of the Plebs Legder with patrician aristocrats in the Senate relieved not one of the economic burdens complained of by the plebs. Wars continued, and they brought on, after as before, their train of fresh allotments to the already large estates, wider public domains for the large landlords to appropriate for their own cuttle, and an increase of slaves to displace free labor. The deepening penury of the middle class heightened the burden of its debt. Taxation urged on its burden of its debt. Taxation urged on its downfall. And the whole mass pressed upon the proletariat. Demands for relief were made and pressed, but only to deaf ears. They were made louder and pressed harder; a promise of their being attended to was made after the particular war in hand should be over. The war was over, and the promise was forgotten by the Senate. Finally, after another war, before disbanding, ter ineffectual parleys, the plundered plebs mass under arms withdrew to the Sacred Mount, threatening to build a city of their own. The Senate then yielded and entered into serious negotia-

away, and a "Decemvirate," Rule of Ten Men, was established in their stead. It was as if the Plebs Leaders, tired of trying along the beaten paths of the old methods of procedure, dictated by the old institutions, resolved upon a "shuffling of the cards," so to speak, or a "new throw of the dice" as a quicker means to reach their private aims. In a manner they succeeded. For the first time in the history of Rome Plebs Leaders appear in the magistracy, clothed with powers equal to those held by their patrician colleagues. Among the ten men elected to the Decemvirate, two were Plebs Leaders. But no sooner was the victors won than its hollowness was discovered. Not only did the patrician majority lord it over their plebeian colleagues, but it also took occasion to emphasize its rank-superiority.

An unwritten law forbade the intermarriage of patricians with plebeians. The patrician majority on the Decemvirate, no doubt feeling the flood of bourgeois invasion threatening the clan supremacy of the patriciate, decided to throw up dikes. This it did by putting into written law the bar between patri-cian and plebeian marriage. This act sealed the doom of the Decemvirate. The burning economic questions having been, just as before, left wholly untouched, it took no great effort to re-arouse the plebeian masses into revolt, with the result that down went the De-

VALERIO-HORATION LAW.

This stage, in the period under discussion, is marked by the Vulerio ther-ation law which restored the previous wheels of the governmental machinery,-the pribunate of the Plebs included,and enlarged their authority, but still as before left untouched the economic abuses complained of by the very masses that were used to gain these political privileges for the Plebs Leader .- And trus further "victories" were recorded for the distressed plebs, and were declaimed about from the stump in the forum to the enchanted plebs multitude, much as in our own days, the Labor Leader, who, by means of strikes and other devices, is busy laying up treasures not in heaven(laughter), but on earth is seen to expatiate upon his vast achievements in behalf of the starving crowd of workingmen, who listen to him open mouthed. (Loud applause.)

CANULEIAN LAW.

'ine Valerio-Horation law was strictly an interlude, a preparatory step. The Plebs Leader element was stung to the quick by the statute on marriages was impatient for full equality in political privileges. A bitter fight was soon started with the abolition of marital restrictions and access to the Consulship as the silent objects in view, the matters declaimed about being those that arose from the wrongful allotments, the extortions of the usurers, the vexa-tions that the proletariat was subjected to. The patricians resisted with stubborn tenacity. A compromise was the result; and that was embodied in the Canulcian law. The patriciate yielded the point on mar-

rlages, but it shuffed on the ship. The Consuls were abolished. In their stead "Military Tribunes with their stead "Were set up. What riages, but it shuffled on the Consul-Consular power" were set up. What that meant the Plebs Leaders were not ye fully aware of. They believed they had gained their point in both respects, and when the Canulcian law was enacted they called off their "dogs of war," the plebs.—And this was the sixth "victory" And what was the Publilian law? It was a law that vested in councils of PLEBEIAN LANDLORDS the right of the exploited and tyrannized plebs with the economic distress of these as a weapon, the Plebs Leader element, that itself produced and profited by such con-ditions, gained the point of qualifying for Consular powers, and also the priv ilege of selling their daughters to scions of patrician houses. The plebs mass de-manded bread: to the orchestration of this mournful dirge, the Plebs Leader qualified for fathers-in-law of patrician rouths (Loud Applause); not unlike the Labor Leaders of to-day, who, to the or chestration of a declining wage and deepening misery among the Working Class, quality for guests fit "to place their legs under the mahogany," at banquets given by the capitalist exploiters. (Loud applause.)

CASSIUS AND MANLIUS.

never changed: there was only a tempor-ary lull of the storm while waiting for Between the Canulcian law and the next and closing stage—the Licinian the "beneficent" results of the latest "victory" to materialize. These failed to; and the Plebs Leader element, meet-Law-the longest span of years occurs of any that divides the previous stages of this epoch of Roman history. The ing with aunoying resistance from the patriciate to the Plebs Leader's encontending forces gather during this interval their whole strength for a last and decisive effort. And the lines are exactly those along which the conflict was waged thitherto. Two incidents, during these first 50 years contribute signal was, accordingly given, and the storm broke loose afresh. In this storm

THE RESULT OF THRIFT.

Australian Socialist Paper Shows That It Lowers the Standard of Living.

The apologists of the Capitalist system advise the working class to be more thrifty, eat less costly food, live in cheaper houses, don't drink, or go to the theatre, or have any amusement whatever. Don't waste money on books or newspapers, make your own clothes, mend your own boots, etc.; put the money in the bank, and you will be well off: some day perhaps-a capitaist yourself. Joyful prospects! One of the favorite ar guments and illustrations of prosperity of the working class, are the Saving Bank records and averages—an exploded theory long ago; but it has been hashed up once more, and "Outis" in the "Telegraph" get home on the hoary fraud as fol-What a man saves does not depend

on what he gets at all. It is a known fact that some men will save more out of one pound than others out of ten. And the more miserably the man lives the more he puts by. The Saving Bank is an economic grind-stone, on which the lives of the workers are cruelly fretted away. It is as saddening in one way to see a shabbily dressed woman, the wife of a laborer going to the Savings Bank on Saturday night as to see her husband going to the public house. It means a pinched home and a family life as cheerfful as that of a man who is always buttoning a sixteen and a half inch collar on a seven teen inch neck. Instead of going to the bank what she should do is to buy herself a new bonnet, and take the children down to Manly for a Sunday afternoon blow. This writer would like to see the savings bank turned into a song and dance variety show, and all the money hoarded there devoted to rightening up to lives of the people whom it now so severely pinches

It would come to this, that if all the workers became thrifty the standard of living would come down to that level, and the community as a whole would go back to barbaism and savagery. Nothing meaner or more contemptible expractises it. He is always a smoodger for the bosses and votes n r them every time. Every worker, man or female, should demand the best c. Thes, houses, food, amusement, education-physical and mental; and they will get there when they do. As the workers produce everything, they should demand the best every time. Nothing but the colective ownership of the whole means of life can give this in all its fullness. Only one party stands for this with the in telligence and grit to figh for it-the Socialist Labor Party, and they will win-"The People" Sydney, Australia,

APPEAL FOR STRIKING WEAVERS.

To the Officers and Members of Local Alliances of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Comrades

The affiliated Local Alliances in the eavers trade are waging a fight in New England that is paralyzing the mill owners, hitherto familiar only with the struggles of labor led by dishonest and ignorant men. From the reports in the press you have certainly been able to gather the fix the employers are in. The language they are holding is very different from that which they have held in their previous that all these skirmishes are valuable opportunities to educate our fellow wage slaves. Hitherto these skirmishes have been wholly lost. Led by fakirs and lack-eys of the Capitalist class, the men knew no more when they got through than when they started and, as you know, they always lost.
It can be different now. The men be

ing taught in their class interests and as the employer sees that he is dealing with men a tangible victory is possible.

We need assistance for the weavers. In our mouths it is no hollow phrase when we say that "their fight is ours." They are standing on the breach; can you help

Treasurer, No. 1955 Westminster street, Olneyville, R. I. By order General Executive Board, S.

The Pittsburg "Observer", in commenting on the trouble in Belgium says that nobody should be deceived by the demand that the Socialists are making for unrestricted suffrage. Behind that demand are others that will lead to the overthrow of the state, the church, and the home. Besides all that the men who have hitherto been sent to the Legium Parliament are good men, honorable men, and men who work for the best interests of all that is good. These men who work for the best interests of all that work for the best interests of an that is good get their places because a portion of the Belgian population are robbed of their votes. They use the place they get through wrong to do good. This sophistry on the part of the "Observer" is sufficient to

The fire that caused \$500,000 damage in Dallas, Tex., was started by a gang of looters who came to the city to work while the re-union of the Confederate while the re-umon of the Confederate Veterans is in progress. Such wholesale destruction shows the point to which men can and will lead the "strenuous" life. If you would succeed then you must be up and doing. Even burn a city and kill a few men for the sake of few hundred dollars loot. It is modern American capitalism in every way.

stamp it what it is.

THE ALLIANCE FAIR.

TO BE HELD TO RAISE AN ORGAN-IZERS' FUND.

Frequent Calls Make It Necessary-What D. A.'s 4 and 49 Have Done-How All Friends Can Help the Good

The calls for S. T. & L. A speakers and organizers from different parts of the country are becoming more frequent and more urgent day by day. The General Executive Board of the Alliance should be in a position to respond to these calls. At present other things demand all the funds available

In order that the General Office may be enabled to carry on the work of organ-ization in an effective manner, D. A. 4, of Newark, N. J., and D. A. 49 of this city, have undertaken to raise a tund for organization purposes.

The two Districts have hired Manhattan Lyceum for May 2d, 3rd and 4th where a Grand Fair will be held. The Committee in charge is bending every effort to make the Fair a grand

financial and social success. Tickets have been printed and are being sold; advertisements are being collected for the Fair programme and presents are being collected. Party members and Alliance members throughout the country can lend a hand in various ways and the Committee appeals to them to do so. The first thing is the sending of presents. A large supply of articles to be disposed of is essential to the success of a fair. If you cannot send anything in the shape of a present you can send the money and some thing will be purchased that can be sold at the Fair.

There will be a voting contest for a handsome prize of a gavel stand with the globe and the arm and hammer carved in white marble. Organizations should enter this contest. Notes are only five cents each. The organization receiving the highest number of votes

will be awarded the stand.

There are also other prizes tickets for which can be sole locally. These tickets are but ten cents each and should

be easily disposed of.

It is perhaps unnecessary to tell the reader of THE PEOPLE that in order to carry on a systematic Alliance agita-tation throughout the country money is needed. It is the lack of funds that ham-pers this most important work. Just as soon as the General Executive Board is in a position to push organization just so soon will the Alliance forge ahead,

The present plan does not contemplate a spasmodic effort. The idea is to carry on a systematic agitation and thereby ex-tend the organization. Observant readers of THE PEOPLE will have noticed many happenings of late that show the time is ripe for Alliance agitation. Many local organizations are breaking away from central bodies, and the rank and file are breaking away from the control of local fakirs also. In some cases this was due to Socialist and S. T. & L. A. influences, in others it was not, but in both it can be turned to Alliance benefit. These wage slaves need but an intelligent explanation of the principles and objects of the Alliance to start them in our or

rection. The two District Alliances of this vithis matter thoroughly and have arrived day Fair more money will be realized than by holding any other kind of en-tertainment; and with the help of the Local Alliances throughout the country they are going to make a strenuous effort to raise the necessary amount

They do not think it necessary to say more on this subject. They believe that very friend will realize the importance of this matter as well as they do, and that every friend will also realize what its success meant to our movement. All that remains to be done is for the Local Alliances and friends to send in their presents. The more presents received, the bigger success the Fair will be.

he bigger success the Fair will be. Send all presents and donations to Wm. L. Brower, No. 2-6 New Reade street, N. Y. City, New York, and mark same plainly "for the S. T. & L. A. Fair."

SLAUGHTERED ON RAILROADS. 240 Killed During 3 Months End-ing Sept. 30, 1901

Washington, April 18.-The Internounced that during the three months ended September 30, 1901, there were 240 killed and 2,622 injured in collisions, derailments and miscellaneous train acciof accidents, including those sustained by employes while at work and by passengers in getting on or off cars, etc., increase the total number to 725 killed and 10.487 injured.

The number of passengers killed in collisions and derailments during the quarter was fifty-seven, which is very large, and equal to more than half of the total shown for twelve months in the commission's annual report for 1900. The total number of collisions was 1,274 and derailments 1,002. The damage to cars, engines and roadway1by these accidents amounted to \$1,842,225. This does not include the damage to merchandise in cars.

If you are getting this paper with out having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it ex-

(Continued on page 3.)

TWO "LABOR" VIEWS.

San Francisco "Labor" Papers Discuss the Civic Federation, Arbitration, Conciliation, Etc., Etc.—You Pays Your Money and Takes Your Choice.

Civic Federation. Primarily, this dis-approval arises from a difference of opinion as to the proper sphere and scope of labor organizations. Indubitably, our socialistic friends have the right of dissent; but they have taken to "calling names" and that is not an argument. The representatives of oris gratifying, however, to see that the representative labor press of the country comments favorably upon the great good that the Federation may accomplish.—From the San Francisco "Labor Clarion."

The so-called National Civic Federa-tion, composed of capitalists, labor representatives and some well-meaning citizens, has given us an intimation of what this tribunal can do. Judging from the first sample of the efforts of the Federation, it must appear to every sincere trade unionist that when the lion and the lamb lie down together the lamb is liable to wake up in a

The Civic Federation has settled, so it is reported, the machinists' strike and also the strike of the other iron trades in San Francisco.

The labor representative member of the Federation on the Pacific Coast made a journey to Washington, D. C., and the Greater New York, where the thing was all fixed up in very short order, and we may now expect that the gentlemen who have been constituted guardians of the Simon pure brand of trade unionism on the Pacific Coast will record another "glorious victory."
The so-called "labor leader" had of

course, a very pleasant journey, paid for out of the money contributed by hard-working trade unionists. He sent a large number of dispatches and telegrams vaguely intimating the tremend-ous victory which was coming his way in favor of the Iron Trades. In due time he returned to San Francisco and makes a three hours' report to the strikers, and then the most surprising

thing of all comes to pass—when he has finished his report this labor-phonograph—refused to talk.

The 4ron Trades are informed that Fancisco to give what the powers in their wisdom have decreed. If the Union and the Risdon Iron Works and others at that time should refuse to comply with the request of this plenipotentiary extraordinary board, then Marcus Aurelius Hanna, or his duly authorized labor representative in San Francisco, will again call the iron trades out on strike. If, on the other hand, the Civic Federation, after a lapse of six months' time, should They had been fed on promises for find it to the best interests of the country that the iron trades in San Francisco ought to work ten hours a day.

Then it was that the settlement of these mechanics have no alternative but that of meekly submitting to the se of this august tribunal.

Yes, it is another victory— it is a Butcher's victory! But it is more, much more. To the men who have been out on strike, struggling gallantly for the nine-hour day for a period lasting nearly ten months, it is everything but a victory, and to the trade union movevent on the Pacific Coast it is the greatest crime in the century.

How long! oh, how long, will the

gold brick industry flourish among the organized mechanics of the State of California? Are the sacred interests of workingmen to be forever sold by a few incompetents who would barter

a few incompetents who would barter hefore the away their mother's soul for a two-bit piece? Shall our trade unions be led to slaughter in order that the herd-soon as he to of increasing their bank account with a few hundred dollars?

The iron tradesmen of this city were from all parts.

chinists prepared for their strike for years; they gave due notice of their reduction in hours. They even extendof May before they took the decisive step. They joined the San Francisco Labor Council on the strength of a promise that this body would stay by them and help win their battle.

Mr. Rosenberg and Mr. Macarthur knew that the Iron Trades struggle was scheduled for the 1st of May, 1901. was scheduled for the 1st of May, 1901, It is true the machinists and the six months ahead of time, and they Iron Trades Council have declared the six months ahead of time, and they also knew, if they knew anything, that the Iron Trades would have a battle royal in order to gain what they asked. But in place of clearing the tracks for the one great fight, the struggle of the Iron Trades for the nine-hour day, these manipulators of the underground wires in the Labor Council barred the road to success for the iron mechanics with every trouble in the latter of the iron Trades have done the iron mechanics with every trouble in the latter of the iron Trades have done in the iron mechanics with every trouble in the latter of the iron the latter of it is that the blow has been struck by those who were considered the men to return to work on the ten-hour day. It is one of the most severe blows ever dealt to the cause of unionism in the United States, and the most damnable feature of it is that the blow has been struck by those who were considered friends and guardians. The settlement of the Iron Trades have done in the unions of the Iron Trades have done in the unions of the iron trades of the most damnable feature of it is that the blow has been struck by those who were considered friends and guardians. The settlement of the Iron Trades in the United States, and the most damnable feature of it is that the blow has been struck by those who were considered friends and guardians. It is one of the cause of unionism in the United States, and the most damnable feature of it is that the blow has been struck by those who were considered friends and guardians.

We observe, without surprise, that our socialistic contemporaries do not look with approval on the National Civic Federation. Pulmority that could possible be raised. The road to victory was barricaded first by the strike of the restaurant employees and its consequent and the could possible be raised. boycotts, when hundreds of men and women, during the late lamented President's visit to this city, were parading in front of the restaurants and cafes proclaiming the entire town unfair. Then came the butchers' strike, another barricade heaped up in the road argument. The representatives of organized labor on the Committee of Thirty-Six are the targets of their abuse. The representatives of labor on the Committee have the unquality of the Committee of the Iron Trades neaded the Iron Trades, and, in many respects, from a trade union standpoint, one of the Iron Trades neaded neaped up in the Iron Trades, and, in many respects, from a trade union standpoint, one of the Iron Trades, and, in many respects, from a trade union standpoint, one of the Iron Trades, and, in many respects, from a trade union standpoint, one of the Iron Trades, and, in many respects, from a trade union standpoint, one of the Iron Trades, and, in many respects, from a trade union standpoint, one of the Iron Trades neaded neaped up in Iron Trades, and, in many respects, from a trade union standpoint, one of the Iron Trades neaped up in Iron Trades, and, in many respects, from a trade union standpoint, one of the Iron Trades neaped up in Iron Trade the working people feel confident that they are equal to holding their end up. It is inconceivable to us how any one can object to an organization like the Civic Federation. It has been truthfully said that men are never so likely to settle a question right as likely to settle a question right as and a few days afterwards passed into likely to settle a question right as and a few days afterwards passed into when they discuss it freely. The Civic history with the epitaph—LOST. But Federation offers that opportunity. It the butchers' strike was no sooner recorded than the teamsters, the porters and packers and the Water Front Federation were called out on strike; that was the third, the last and greatest barricade of all. The history of this strike is still fresh in the memory of our people, and nobody remembers it better than the members of the Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Long-shoremen's and the Porters' and Packers' Unions, who have yet failed to discover the glories of the victorius settlement effected at the point of the bayonet, or, to put it more plainly, by the threats of Governor Gage to call out the State militia.

After all these barricades and obstaeles had been passed the strike of the fron Trades was still lagging. The in-dividual members and the unions were making a most gallant fight, in fact, one of the best fights that has ever been put up by any organized craft within the history of organized labor. But they were battling against a pow-erful adversary, and the support which they were guaranteed when they affilinted with the San Francisco Labor Council was not forthcoming. The men who were standing on the battlements fighting for their rights and the principles of unionism were forced to subsist on charity and the usual supply of "hot air" furnished from the headquarters of the miscellaneous central body. The jawbones of the managers showed a wonderful development, and rumor has it that their bank account increased in alcorresponding ratio. In fact, the Iron Trades strike was largely

supported on jawbone.

But the iron-tradesmen, encouraged by the union men of this city, both by -when he struggled on against heavy odds, one weary month after another. The men in the Labor Council, who had promised them protection and assistance the great arbitrators in New York and thus inducing them to join, were have decided that the strikers must too busy doing politics, both in the immediately return to work on a tenhour day. The Civic Federation will a few spare moments of their time in again consider their case when six order to look after the campaign of the again consider their case when six months shall have passed, and then if John Pierpont Morgan, Mark Hanna, Schwab, and Gompers, or a majority of them, should agree that the iron methanics employed in San Francisco ought to have a nine-hour day, these great powers in the East will then request the big iron masters of San Fancisco to give what the powers in Denis Kearney tactics almost forgot-Denis Kearney tactics, almost forgot-ten, were again brought into play and worked with a skill that must have made their originator turn pale with envy. Some of the ambitious indi-viduals and "men of destiny" were both elected and inaugurated, but the mained unsettled. It dragged on for a few more months, and the patience of the strikers was nearly exhausted.

> the Iron Trades strike was referred to the National Civic Federation. The representative of the Federation on the Pacific Coast was sent East, traveling on the good money of union men—the three hundred dollars appropriated by the Iron Trades Council and donated by honest union men of San Francisco, The message was soon hurled into the world that victory was within the reach. Imagine the surprise of the public and the indignation of the strikers when they were informed that they must return to work on a ten-hour day and seek employ-

ment as best they could!

When Delegate Macarthur appeared before the boiler-makers Tuesday night his three hours' report was listened to with solemn silence, but as soon as he took his chair the storm of protest broke loose. Cries of "Who is this man?" "What is he here for?" and similar exclamations were heard from all parts of the room. Some indignant striker even inferred that Macarthur "could not tell a boiler from a washtub." Secretary Rosenberg endeavored to effect an entrance, but he was forcibly ejected, and told

JURIDIC "TRUTH."

Economic evolution is the universal solvent, Everything of good or ill re-

By Austin Lewis, San Francisco,

pute is thrown into its seething depths, and is eaten up by it, as a metal is detroyed by an acid, or is so disfigured that its identity is lost for ever, and it is henceforth of no value except as evidence of the all-consuming qualities of the acid in which it has been submerged This is the case with all so-called truths of religion, philosophy, and economics. The axioms of one age are the jests of

succeeding, the profundities of one ime are the babblings of another, and the merest infant may laugh at the idea for which men have laid down their lives in all sincerity and with firm conviction. viction. "Time, like an ever-rolling stream, bears all its sons away," says the poet, and time expressed in terms of economic change wipes the abstract ideas and eternal verities, in which our Emersons and Carlyles have delighted to express themselves, completely from the slate, never, however, leaving a blank surface, but filling it up with other abstractions, just as little destined to remain permanently.

And what is true of religion and philosophy is equally, or even to a much greater extent, true of law. Jurispru-dence, according to the schools, rests upon certain inviolate and inviolable principles which, like the absolute truths of the Declaration of Independence, never had any real existence and are only the shibboleths which serve to hide the purposes of the dominant class or to give those purposes the dominant class of to give those purposes the appearance of moral efficacy. Hence we frequently find that the expressed enactments of the law are powerless against the force of material circumstances, and that the letter of the statute book is weak against the strength of the tyrant. The clamor for a change in the laws is of no avail unless sufficient material power is be hind the cry to make the change possible and to prevent reaction against the change after it has been really accom

This is a fact which has escaped the notice of the unwary. Men clamor for a change in the laws when the circumstauces at the back of the laws still remain unchanged, when, to use a paraphrase of a somewhat shop-worn expres sion, the real and the useful are still one and the same. Not only is a change in laws under such circumstances difficult of accomplishment, but it is even when accomplished destined to failure and to ineffectiveness. Hence the contradic-tion between the philosophical and the real which has been so marked a feature of modern politics and statesmanship. The high-sounding phrases of the revolution are used to mask the reactionary tendencies of the powerful wealthy.

To take concrete instances:-Damages personal injuries rest upon the general theory that one is responsible for invasions of the personal rights of another. This doctrine, however, has been subjected to certain limitations in its working, one of which is the non-responsibility of an employer for damages to a workman in the course of employment where the damage has been caused by the negligence of a fellow workman. This limitation had some reasonable basis at a time when the employer worked by the side of his workman, and when, owing to the conditions of training in the craft, the workman was practically aware of the amount of skill sed by his fellows and knew approximately the risk that he was running at the time that he undertook the work Simplicity of machinery, too, simplified the risk, and all shared equally in the danger. Even then the equality and justice of the limitation was subject to considerable doubt, and the safety of the workman was placed in jeopardy to an extent which was, on the broadest grounds, unjustifiable.

But if we take and apply the same doctrine to-day, as it is, in fact, still employed in the courts, we discover how utterly opposed to all reasonable and equitable considerations it is. There is little trained work. Raw and untrained labor is employed on the most intricate and difficult undertakings, and no one workman is aware of anything like the risks that he must daily encounter from the possible carelessness or ignorance of a fellow-employee. Work is done at feverish speed and among conditions which tend to make accidents more and more likely, and still, in spite of the

to lead the fight will for all times be recorded as the greatest crime ever perpetrated against trade unionism on the Pacific Coast. The brave soldiers who have so well stood their grounds for nearly ten months now find themselves in the humiliating position of begging a job from some scab foreman or superintendent who is inclined to treat them as captives. If they are fortunate in securing a position they the compelled to work side by side with the scabs who took their places and the same long hours they were working at the time they went on strike ten months ago, and perhaps at an inferior rate of wages. While they were striking and starving, and while their wives and children were crying for bread, the labor representatives and the kings of finance that composed the National Civic Federation act down to a banquet table groaning under the finest viands that the five zones could produce. They ate and drank and toasted both labor and capital, and then finally decided that the striking Iron Trades in San Francisco should return to work and toil their ten long hours each day until the Newport News, the Cramps, the Union and the Risdon Iron Works can be induced to arbitrate, whether it may take four months, six months or a

increased risk, there is no additional

Now, the obvious answer to this state As a control of the law by providing fradually in each state that the employer shall be liable for the damage caused by the negligent acts of employees, during the medical of the control ing the course of work performed in his behalf. This would seem to settle the question, but as a matter of fact it would oot even touch it. Such an act would strike at the very foundation of free labor upon which the present system entirely depends, and would lead to a certain necessary choice and discrimina-tion in the matter of employees, which would rob the employer of much of the advantage gained by the development of improved machinery. It is not hard to see that he would not long tolerate such a condition of things. He would find means of evading the law, and would practically render its application, even if the courts did not pronounce it unconstitutional, impossible.

Such a statement will, of course, be disputed by those who see in Socialism a moral revolt rather than an economic development. Fortunately, however, we have many actual proofs of this tendency on the part of the dominant classes to render the administration of the law an impossibility where it conflicts with their special interests.

To take our instance of responsibility for injuries caused by negligence. The railroads in this country are undoubtedly the greatest sinners in this respect. Any one who has had any experience of the difficulty of collecting damages for injuries received on the railroad will bear testimony to the truth of the proposition which has been made. Every impediment is thrown in the way of the claimant, and efforts are always made to induce the ignorant to sign releases for insignificant sums. Even when the case comes to trial the jury is by no means free from bias, particularly in districts where the railroad is supreme, and in tnose instances where the dominance of the road produces a feeling of antagon ism on the part of the jury, the appeal lies to a supreme court, many of whose members, in the course of their political career, have been indebted in some way r other to the influence of the road. Hence it must be obvious, even to the law is but their instrument, their force least informed, that the process of extracting anything like compensatory damages for injuries received owing to the negligence of the railroad is at least doubtful.

But the story has even a blacker side than this, a side which reveals at once the lengths to which those who have the power will go in pursuit of their ends The railroad will resort to actual criminal methods in order to avoid paying damages for injuries caused by the negligence of its own officials, who are for the most part the victims of the rapacity and tyranny of the management.

They have established railroad hos for whose support the employees of the road are taxed. Formerly it was the custom to take the injured passengers in railroad accidents to these hos pitals. This custom has now ceased, because it was discovered that passengers taken to railroad hospitals were subjected to undue influence while lying ill and wounded, which means, in plain English, that they were worried into acceding to the wishes of the road as to the amount of damages which they were to receive, and actually, in some cases, drugged into a compliance with the wishes of the railroad people, Juries began to discover this, and in some in-stances actually assessed the railroad heavily on this account. The result was that the roads have ceased the practice of placing wounded passengers in own hospitals, as was seen lately at El Paso, where, in spite of the fact that the railroad has a hospital passengers were treated at the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy. It may be noticed that an accident is

now generally followed by a fire. is broadly stated, by those who know, to be in pursuit of a special policy, and to have for its object the destruction of the means of identification of the bodies of those who have perished in the accident, and thus the avoiding of paying damages on their account. This would almost appear to be a wildly sensational charge, but an examination of the later accidents would, to a great extent, appear to justify it. It is a wellknown fact that at the recent accident on the Wabash line, in which so many immigrants were killed, the railroad comdestroyed by fire at least one wagon load of dead Italians. The pur-pose of this is clear. In the recent ac-cident at El Paso the writer was told by an eye witness that he pulled from the wrecked coach a portion of the body of an unfortunate traveling companion it would seem that this portion of the body must have been flung back again into the flames, for when a relative of the deceased inquired concerning him the railroad professed entire ignorance as to his whereabouts, although his baggage was on the train and stored in their care, and my informant had in-formed one of the officials as to the identity of the deceased, with whom he was well acquainted.

Examples of this sort might be multiplied, but it is not the intention of the writer to make a sensational article on the misdeeds of railroad companies, and there is little doubt that many men who are versed in the working of large concerns could easily match these stories by instances at least as striking. The economic power of the railroad thus enables it to act in antagonism to the law as it stands and to thwart and prevent efforts which threaten it with loss, even where the law decides that it is strictly responsible.

It is evident that no amount of legislating would be or ever could be of the slightest avail in such cases. Where the material force exists everything else -xists along side of and in accordance with it; it is the law and the prophets. What therefore has to be done?

It is clear that force can only ulti-mately be met with force. Material power must be met and vanquished by material power. This apparently self-evident proposition is combatted vigor-ously, however, and that by two distinct

schools-one the ultra-legalist, the other the anarchist. ultra-legalist the English Fabian, and the American Kangaroo are the best examples extant. Get the law passed is the cry of both these people. Ine Fabians are honest and able in

their attitude, they are frankly oppor tunistic; they say openly "we are not making any class fight; we are simply striving for specific legislation, and we shall employ every means to carry that legislation through." This is comprehensible, but futile. For, as we have seen, legislation which has nothing but the uncertain and unstable support of a so-called moral sentiment to rely upon can be set at nought, and mocked every by those who still possess the mate rial resources and against whose in-terest the legislation is directed. Possession gives the wisdom to protect itself. and the dominant class can always raise the view-hallo in such a way that the hunt will be directed away from their own preserves. So that after many years of work the Fabian has actually nothing but a sheaf of more powerless worthless enactments, imperfectly ad-ministered, and no fount of material interest from which he can draw fresh supplies even of his legislation. The niggling principle of patchwork legisla-

tion is a failure.

The Kangaroo is not nearly so outspoken, and is infinitely more stupid than the Fabian. He also is a legalist, and he believes absolutely in the virtue of legal enactment, but he cannot altogether get rid of the possession of proletarianism which makes him declare his belief in a war of classes. He is the Mr. Facing-both-ways of to-day. He dare not give up his so-called prole-tarianism, for so he would lose all claim to the title of socialist, even in his ow eyes, since, like most weak people, his nervousness renders him liable to spasms of conscience. But he cannot be true to his idea of the class struggle, for so he would lose all immediate chance of political preferment and the carrying through of the legislative schemes, which are so dear to his heart and sometimes so consoling to his poccket. So he blunders along his way with all his hopes in life centered upon the gaining of a few additional votes here and there.

The anarchist needs but a few words his fallacy is so very apparent. He exaggerates the power of the law, because of and through the power of the law the mighty work their will. But the lies in their economic strength. It is by in authority that the law subserves their purposes, the law in itself is not the cause of their material resources. Now, contrast for a moment the posi-tion of the S. L. P. This organization recognizes thoroughly and completely the uselessness of "snap" legislation. It

knows that law to be effective must have power behind it, and that laws for the ostensible benefit of the proletarian without proletarian might to enforce them are so many dead letters, and that time spent in lobbying them through is time spent in a useless and undignified fashion. The S. L. P. somewhat brusquely says that the proletarian will deserve laws in his own interests when he has earned them by a demonstration of his own political force, and that he will not deserve them and cannot administer them until that time. This is good sound doctrine, with no gilding about it, and like all sound doctrine carries with it the implication of a tremendous quan-tity of hard and unlovely work. There is very little exaltation of any sort about it, very little excitement, and a most inordinate deficiency of poetry, but it is work that will tell, and every step is a step forward which will never have to

BUSINESS ETHICS.

"All Things to All Men" to Get the Business.

A hardware salesman relates the following bit of personal observation. He was selling a bill of goods to a couple of young men who were going to open a aardware store in a town of Southern Indiana, in which both were strangers. after the order was made out, the two consulted a moment, and then one said to him: "See here, you're an old man and have been around a great deal, and Bill and me have taken a liking to you. and we wanted to lay a few things that we had agreed upon, before you, and get your advice."

"I shall be only too glad to serve you," said the salesman.

speaker, as he pulled a flask from his pocket. After the honors had been done, the three sat down, and the spokes-

man continued: "Bill and me are willing to work, and we want to make a ten strike. We want to hit all classes where they live, and make as many friends as we can. and so we have decided to divide it un this way: Bill is to be a Democrat, and I a Republican. I am to pitch in and join the biggest church in town and teach Sunday school, while Bill is to do a little drinking and eard playing with the boys, and take in all the dances and things of that kind. Bill is to be a free trader, while I pitch in red-hot for protection. I am married, and my wife will rush the sewing societies and church sociables, while Bill has promised not to get engaged for three years, and to take all the girls sleigh riding, and treat them to ice cream."

"All the bills," put in Bill, "for sleighs, ice cream and so forth, come out of the firm. Eh, Jim?" "That's right, Bill. So does the church money, and the sewing societies. Is that

right? "It is, Jim," nodded Bill.
"Now tell us, old man," said Jim.

anxiously, "how you think the scheme will work?" The salesman pondered for a moment.

Then he said, judicially, "Well, boys, I think it's a good plan. But I see one unfair thing about it." What's that?" asked the two, anx-

"Why, Bill seems to be getting the best part of the bargain."—Hardware Dealers' Magazine.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it ex/HIGH FOOD PRICES.

KEEPS THE POOR IN A STATE OF SEMI-STARVATION.

The Charity Organizations Called Upon For Aid-Butchers Going Out of Business-Food Trust Organizing Everything In Sight.

The rist in the price of foodstuffs has caused great privation and suffering among the poor. In the households where every penny counts the high prices for food means a state of semi-starvation to the families.

To the poorest of the poor it is not a question of meat-that they seldom have at any time. It is the advance in the cheapest and necessarily the poorest kind of food that affects them.

The charity organizations are at present overrun with applications for aid. James F. Jackson, secretary of the Charity Organization society of this city, "We of the society are sure to notice

an increase in the number of applicants at once, when the cost of meat, bread, milk or ice is increased. A few cents more in their price may mean life or death to thousands of people in New

"The people whom our societies reach are those who go to the butcher's with 10 cents and buy a few soup bones. If the prices of soup bones and chuck steak are raised it at once causes great suffering among the very poor."

Dozens of butchers in the working class districts have gone out of business since the advance in prices. This means that the workers are going without meat.

Restaurant keepers who cater to the wage earners' have raised their prices. Where they do not raise prices they telltheir customers that they are "out" of certain meat dishes.

The increased price demanded for meat has been accompanied by a sym-pathetic rise in the prices of all other foodstuffs. Finding meat beyond their reach, because of its exorbitant cost, the people have had recourse to eggs, pota-toes, vegetables, flour and the like. The increased demand for the latter named articles of food, together with their al eged scarcity, has sent prices skyward.

It is said also that Swift & Co., and the other big concerns are purchasing crates of eggs by the thousand and send ing them to storage warehouses, to let them out by degrees so as to retain the high prices. In other words, they are determined to profit by the high prices of other provisions as well as meat.

This is about the best season of the year for eggs, and the time when they ought to be the cheapest. Instead they are very high. The reason is not to be found in the scarcity-for there really is no scarcity. The whole thing in a nutshell is this: The big provision companies are purchasing very large numbers of eggs to create an artificial scarcity, which, when coupled with the increased demand, will send prices up. They will let these eggs out from time to time, but not in sufficient quantities to have the effect of lowering the price. In this manner they will make large profits by the increase in the prices of eggs, butter and

the like, as well as meat.

This raise will be felt in various lines of business. The baker has to pay more for his flour, his butter, his eggs and his lard, and it will not be a surprise if the price of bread is not raised. The restaurants, finding the vast increase in the price of foods, may have to recoup themselves on their patrons. So through all the business affected by a relation to the sale of foods. They have either got to raise their own prices or sell at a less and go to the wall.

Meanwhile the poor-what are they to No doubt the cani swer as did the French aristocrats when they told the peasants to "eat grass."

LABOR FEDERATION BREACH. Order Expelling Chicago Teamsters

Ignored by Local Branch. Chicago, April 21.—Through its failure to expel the delegates of the seceding 15,000 teamsters of this city, the Chicago Federation of Labor has taken up an attitude of open rebeilion against the American Federation of Labor, its officers, and methods. In defiance of a mandate from President Geometric and

mandate from President Gompers and Secretary Frank Morrison of the national body, says the "Chronicle," the local abor assembly not only refused to orde the expulsion of the teamsters' representatives, but went to the extent endorsing by formal vote the stand taken by the secoders. Members of the Teamsters' had se

ceded from that organization because the right of the employers to membership was recognized, it is alleged, by President Gompers. The American Federa-tion ordered the Chicago body to expel the seceders. This was refused by a committee, whose report, which was uan imously adopted, contained the follow-

"We further recommend, in the way of a resolution, that the International Team-Drivers of America be notified that we stand for the union of wage-carners, and that we cannot encourage or countenance any organization that admits employers, and that when they eliminate from their Constitution this clause we stand ready to help them settle the grievances between them and the Teamsters' National Union."

OUT-OF-WORK.

Chicago, April 22 .- George Butler, a col ored upholsterer, is believed by the police to have poisoned himself, his wife and their six children because he was out of work. The family had been dead ten days when discovered by a bill collector.

This Advertisement Is For

Organizers of Sections.

Two things to remember: .

1. We are about to print three new

2. We are about to print new editions of two standard leaflets. A third thing to remember might as well be mentioned here—
The editions will be limited, de-

pending on the size of advance orders.

Therefore—hurry up.

The first new leaflet is a German

and the Social Democratic Party.

Good to hand to a man who happens to get caught in the meshes of S. D. P. sophistry. And it is not bad to distribute where there is a possibility of S. D. P. sophistry appearing, in the near future.

The second new leaflet is entitled "Is Socialism Anarchism?" It consists of a selection from De Leon's

Poston lecture on "Socialism versus Aharchism." The selection consists of that part of the lecture that defines the difference between Socialism and Anarchism—tells about Alexander the Great, Eglon, Ehud, Judith, Holofernes, Nebuchodonosor, and a lot of other interesting personages. Hand this leaslet to a sensible man, and he will ask you for the book. The third new leaflet is entitled "Old

and New Trade Unions." Designed primarily as an S. T. & L. A. leaflet, it gives an account of the difference be-tween the S. T. & L. A. and the pure and simple trade unions. Facts are what you want to knock out the pure and simplers, and this leaflet will give you quite a few.

Speaking of "facts" naturally brings

us to a new edition of a leaflet that us to a new edition of a leanet that was very popular a couple of years ago. Edition was exhausted, had no plates of it, and so it was "out of stock." We have recently had it somewhat revised, and are now printing a new edition of it. The leafest is ennew edition of it. The leaflet is entitled "A Plain Statement of Facts."
Proves the soundness of Socialist principles from statistics and other sources. It is a knock-out drop for opponents of Socialism.

And now we come to the benedic tion. "What Shall We Do to Be Saved?" is a question that has been asked over and over again since man began to think about his future life. With the evolution of capitalism, the workingmen have begun to ask the same question relative to the wages system-what shall we do to be saved from the terrors of capitalism? The second standard leaflet which we are reprinting has the very suggestive; title "What Shall We Do to Be Saved?" The question is answered clearly and logically, pointing the way to the So-cialist Republic as the only salvation for the toiling millions of the world's

proletariat. The three new leaslets are sold at \$1.50 per thousand.
"A Plain Statement of Facts" is sold

at \$1.50 per thousand.
"What Shall We Do to Be Saved?" is sold at \$1.25 per thousand.

One thousand assorted-250 of eachare sold at \$1.50 per thousand. You will want some of these leaflets

for your open air meetings. Better

NEW YORK *LABOR NEWS CO. New Reade st., New York, N. Y.

Italian Edition of

"What Means This Strike?"

We still have on hand a few hundred opies of "What Means This Strike?" n the Italian language.

Fine book to distribute among the Italian proletariat.

Every Socialist who comes in con-

tact with Italians should have a few copies on hand. Five cents per copy. P. S.—We have a hundred less than

when we wrote the advt. a couple of hours ago—Section Pittsburg has ordered a hundred.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2 New Reade st., New York, N. Y.

RARE HISTORICAL PAMPHLET ON THE HISTORY OF INTERNA-TIONAL SOCIALISM

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADES UNION CONGRESS HELD AT PARIS FROM AUGUST 23D TO 28TH, 1886.

Reported by Adolph Smith, Interpreter at the Congress.

Sixteen years have seen something

of a change in the "International Con-gress." The pamphlet contains interesting information relative to the So-cialist Movement in Europe in 1886. No mention is made of a delegate from America. Cesar de Paepe was there from Belgium. The "German Work-man's Socialist Party" was represented by Herr Grimpe. Mention is made, in true English style of "Dr. Karl Marx," who at that time was giving his support to the Guesdists against the Possibilists. Train-catching was in vogue even then, for the reporter tells us that Mr. Mawdsley, one of the English delegates, "had left the hall so as to catch the last train for Lon-

Thirty-one copies on hand. Ten cents per copy while they last.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2 New Reade Street, New York, N. Y.

TWO PAGES FROM ROMAN HISTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

not a little to underscore the significance

Only twice, since the struggle started, there concrete propositions made and towards removing the causes there-of; in other words, only twice were prositions brought forward in line with ues that were raised by the Plebs Leaders. Both propositions proceeded from patricians. And in both instances the noble movers of the motions were immolated upon the altar of the inter-ests of the Plebs Leader element, this element distancing the notable. element distancing the patriciate in its ferocity to "save the Republic,"—just as the Labor Leader of our own days dis-tances the Capitalist Class in the deep malignity of his hatred of the Social-

The first instance was that of Spurius Cassius. Cassius was no crdinary patrician. With him achievements did not lag behind birth. Often had he led the Roman legions to victory; vast were the domains his powers had added to the territory of the commonwealth; and twice the spails of war carried twice, the spoils of war carried before, he rode, at the head of his army in triumphal march through the streets of Rome to give thanks to the Capitoline Jupiter,—no ordinary share of Capitoline Jupiter,—no ordinary share of Roman distinction. Cassius perceived that not one of the laws scored by the Plebs Leaders at all touched the cause of the evil. The evil had to be attacked at its root. Despite his patrician economic interests, he proposed a law to re-allot the land, and make provision to reconverse of the vision to prevent the re-occurrence of the disparity of wealth which, he foresaw, as interests asserted themselves. In was driving Rome to the brink of ruin. Leaders rose against the daring innova-tor. Cassius and his proposed law went down, drowned in his own blood.

The second instance was even more tragically dramatio. The Celt invasion

tragically dramatio The Celt invasion of Italy had carried everything before it, and virtually swamped Rome herself. The inhabitants had fied to the burgs to the south and east. The Celts camped in the atreets of Rome. Only one spot in the city had remained free from the desecration of the invader. That was the Capitoline hill. There a patrician, Marcus Manlius, entrenched himself with a few other brave companions; resisted all attempts to scale the hill; and held out until the Celtic marauders, tired out and disheartened by such persistence, fell back,—never again to reappear before the walls of Rome, except as captives of war. Manlius surnamed Capitolinus from that act of surnamed Capitolinus from that act of successful daring, seeing one day one of the soldiers who had fought with him dragged to prison for debt, stopped the tip-staves, emptied his purse in the interest of the afflicted plebeian, and declared that so, long as he had a farthing, no Roman should suffer want. His attitude and proposals flew in the face of the property-holding class. Again Plebs Leaders vied with the patriciate in "patriotism" and "respect for the laws of the land." Manlius was seized and thrown headlong down the Tarpeian Rock,—whence the proverb, "There is but a step from the Capitoline Hill to the Tarpeian Rock", from glory to martyrdom. ed Capitolinus from that act of

LICINIAN LAW. During the 50 years that clapsed between the passing of the Canulcian law and the Licinian law, Rome made the greatest progress thitherto made in the axpansion of her territory. Wars were numerous, successful; and the spoils were in proportion. It needs no argument to show that all that merely furnished the Plebs Leader element with vaster magerial to work on. Indeed, the terror of Piebs Leader element with vaster material to work on. Indeed, the terror of being, projetarianized never before, weighed heavier upon the minds of the middle class, nor had the distress of the proletariat ever before reached such a pitch. The Piebs Leader element fructified the economic distress to the utmost, and, after considerable sparring, framed the Licinian law, and fought it through to a successful finish.

through to a successful finish, (The Licinian law may be termed a platform with six planks: I. Restoration of the Consulships;

2. At least one of the two Consus to be a plebeian;
3. Admission of plebeians to the Colleges of Press;
4. Limitation of the number of cattle and sheep to be allowed on the common, as well as the quantity of additional allotments to be allowed to indicated believes.

dividual holders;

5. The number of free laborers to be proportionate to that of slaves employed

6. Alleviation of debtors. It will be noticed that the first three planks are political, the last three are economic demands. The first three could be enforced immediately upon the enactment of the law; the last three required supplementary legislation. It will also be noticed that the first three required supplementary registation. It will also be noticed that the first three cut at the yery root of the existing political inequality between patricians and plebeisms. Upon the enactment of the Licinian law the Plebe Leader would have supplemented his economic power with the political privileges requisite to safeguard it, and thenceforth he could enjoy with the patriciate the double power of economic exploitation and political usurpation,—including the useful privilege of, whenever convenient, discovering "flaws in the ausplees" and "defects in the sacrifices." On the other hand, the three economic planks, even if enforced, could, by that time, do hardly more than afford temporary relief, and that to some few only; they left crass economic inequality untouched and thereby the power of exploitation unclipt.

The Patricians did not fail to perceive all this. They also knew it was "now or never" with them. And they made ready for their last stand. The struggle is said to have lasted eleven years. ready for their last stand. The struggle is said to have lasted eleven years.

The non-patrician landlord and plutocrat was a plebeian. The designation of the patricians offer to grant the last three planks, the economic demands. But the Plebs Leaders resisted,—exactly ploited proletarian. The common dension of a "Common Cause": only that, as delimited brevery workers, insisted the common delusion of a "Common Cause": only that, as delimited brevery workers, insisted that the engineers should not furnish steam in breweries where non-union men are employed.

(Loud applause), that is unless the Labor Leader's status is ma.ntained. The 1 lebs Leader refused to "settle," unless settlement was made with him. At last. a new migration to the Sacred Mount being threatened, the patriciate sur-rendered. The Plebs Leaders had won out to the fullest.—And this was the seventh and crowning "victory" of the series won by the exploited and oppressed

THE TEMPLE OF CONCORD.

The Licinian law closes this epoch. and I might here close the sketch of it. But there is still one more event to record. The seven stages just touched on are like beads on a string. The string has a knot. And the knot is worth all the beads put together. It summarizes the set. Upon the final passing of the Licinian law, a distinguished Roman patrician, Camillus by name, the Mark Hanna of the Rome of that day-not that the vulgar Jerry Sneak of the bourgeois Mark Hanna could compare, either in point of breed-ing or of culture, with that distinguished patrician: nevertheless, a Mark Hanna in the sense that Camillus was then, as Mark Hanna is to-day, the type of the economic and political usurping class—Camillus, then, in order to celebrate the event, built a temple at the foot of the Capitol, and dedicated it to the Goddess of Concord. Looked at closely, one can not help but be startled at the close lines of resemblance between Camillus' Temple to the Goddess of CONCORD and a certain creation of our own days,—Hanna's Civic Federation commission of industrial PEACE. (Ap-

The Temple to the Goddess of Concord was meant for a monument to commemorate the end of internal dis-cord. Did the Temple of Camillus com-memorate a fact? Was discord at au end? Did the Licinian law dry up the sources of the discontent that had been gathering during the preceding hun-dred years? Was crass economic inequality, with its resultant evils, dealt the blow that ended it, or were at least measures taken for its extinction? Giving the Licinian law time to operate and looking 200 years forward, we find that the census of Italy—Rome having meantime conquered the whole of Italy showed in all Italy not two thousand families of solid wealth! Looking forward 100 years further, we find Tiberius Gracchus, in Plutarch's life of that Roman, giving the following bird's-eye view of his country: (reading.)

"The wild beasts have their caves to retire to, but the brave men who spill meir blood in her cause have nothing left but air and light. Without houses, without any settled habitations, they wander from place to place with their wives and children; and their generals do but mock them, when, at the head of their armies, they exhort their men to fight for their sepulchres and domestic gods; for, among such numbers, perhaps there is not a Roman who has an altar that belonged to his ancestors, or a sepul-chre in which their ashes rest. The private soldiers fight and die, to advance the wealth and luxury of the great; and they are called masters of the world while they have not a foot of ground

Indeed, there was no concord, and none, properly speaking, could be. The Licinian law neither cauterized the evil, nor even placed a salve upon it. The sligat economic improvements it prom-ised were hardly attended to. On the other hand, the vaster wars that Rome undertook brought vaster property into the hands of the already overpowering ruling class. The expropriation of the smallholders went on amain. The usurer held high carnival. Slaves deluged the free proletariat;—all the evils complained of at the start were there, only in a form infinitely more ag-gravated. Was then the Temple to the Goddess of Concord a lie, robust and unqualified? No.

The Temple to the Godess of Concord DID record a Truth. There WAS

concord, but among whom? The only truly warring factions had been patricians and Plebs Leaders, the participation of the plebs masses being only in the nature of food for cannon. The Plebs Leader element craved political power. It did so out of vainglory; it did so also and especially in response to its true class instincts: It needed political in order to secure and expand its economic power. That political Its economic power. That political its economic power. That political power was in the hands of a clan nobility. What to do? Overthrow the patriciate? That would be to open the sluice-gates to the plebs masses, and endanger the economic power of the Plebs Leader element.

Note this: The Plebs Leader was n arms against patricianism; least of all in arms against patricianism; least of all was he in arms to overthrow plebsism, meaning economic slavery. Whether or not the Plebs Leader ever indulged in speculations upon the beauty, or the sacredness, or the wisdom, or the necessity concerning "the poor ye will always have with you," I know not; nor does it matter. What does matter is that the Plebs Leader "followed no ideals," he "pursued no visions," he was "practical." The Plebs Leader justly saw in plebsism a hell; he saw no way saw in plebsism a hell; he saw no for the extinction of the flames that devoured the plebs masses, at least none that did not interfere with his own in-terests; his political and social economy tallied exactly with that of the patriciate; he sought to secure himself against the dire ordeal of plebs insecurity and the dire ordeal of plebs insecurity and poverty. Given such premises, a policy of deception was the inevitable result. The Plebs Leader was bound to work for the perpetuation of all that was essential in the patriciate, with himself, however, as a sharer in the privileges. As a consequence, the Plebs Leader could feel not a throb in favor of any plan, nor could his mind be open to any thought that made for the abolition of the economic usurnation that he entered the the economic usurpation that he en-joyed, and the obverse of which was the dreaded hell of plebsism. In the deliberate and instinctive pursuit of his class

safety, the Plebs Leader was aided by the circumstance of his Order—the name of PLEBEIAN.

deluded the plebs middle-class and proletariat: it deluded the patricians themselves, who saw in the bourgeois plens a "Plebeian," and ostenatiously showed their contempt for him with aristocraticoligarchic haughtiness; the plebs bourgeois himself never succumbed to the delusion. A phrase thus took the place of a fact; fractional truth substituted square-jointed scientific truth; the line of class-cleavage was blurred;and sentiment did the rest. These were the circumstances that manured the soil from which sprang that rank vegetation, -the Plebs Leader.

The Plebs Leader saw his opportunity and used it with masterly skill. He needed but to pursue the routine tenor of his own class interests in order to increase the size of the club-Social Discontent-,that the mere name of "Plebeian" placed in his hands, and that he swung over the heads of the patriciate. At first, alarmed for its economic power as well as for its political privileges, the patriciate scon felt re-assured upon the score of the former, and presently discovered in the Plebs Leader the surest protector of both, provided only he were admitted to participation in the latter. The patrician eye was gradually opened. The seven stages of this epoch—beginning with the sop thrown at the Plebs Leaders of admitting picked ones from among them to the role of dumb appendages in the Senate, down to the complete surrender dictated by the Licinian law, when the whole Plebs Leader class was admitted to full patrician political rank—mark the stages of the eye-opening process. During the process, there was discord and struggle enough, but we perceive that the real combatants were the patriciate and the l'iebs Leader element. We perceive more: we perceive that peace being established between the combatants upon the lines it was estab-lished, the plebs masses could, at least for a time, be dominated, and that the form their now warped class-struggle would thenceforth take, would, if it ever again took dangerous form, be something materially distinct from what it had been. And so it happened. For the present, at any rate, the patriciate eathed freely, and with it, the Plebs Leader element. Accordingly, we perceive the strategic significance of the Plebs Leader to have been a buttress for patricianism, fraught with the evilest

effects upon the plebeian masses. The Temple that Camillus raised to the Goddess of Concord did accordingly, commemorate a Truth: concord did now reign, and that Temple, though a monument it be cast in antique mold, throws out no faint suggestion of the meaning, at least the aspiration, of Hanna's modern monument of guile-the INDUS-TRIAL PEACE COMMISSION, on which capitalitsts and Labor Leaders are seen in fraternal peace and concord. (Loud applause.)

(To be concluded.)

Sullivan 139

Vote in New Haven, Conn. New Haven, April 15.—The S. L. P. and Multi-Cocoa vote at to-day's election is as follows: Socialist Labor Party.

Selectmen :

Schmidt	137
Wells	141
Constables:	67035°
Arnold	138
Johnson	138
Larson	138
Aldermen-atLarge:	
Sobey	134
Bomstead	135
Oatley	137
Marek	136
Multi Cocoas.	
Selectmen:	
Vollmer	253
Seuberg	252
Somers	253
Constables:	
Eugelke	311
Somers	309
Laine	312
Aldermen-at-Large:	
Bearhalter	324
Frank	309
Paecht	308
White	307

Full statement of Kangs, Trades' Council, and all election matters, full of meat. in a couple of days. The Kangs wendown bad and had endorsement of Trades Council.

STRIKERS ENJOINED.

Cincinnati Judge Takes a Hand in Brewery Fight.

Cincinnati, April 21.-Judge Hollister at noon to-day issued a temporary in-junction against the local union of engineers and firemen, and the interna tional unions of engineers and firemen, and the officers of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Lacii of the American Federation of La-bor from any interference with contracts which employees have with the brewery proprietors, and from interrupting the business of the breweries.

The Brewers' Exchange, representing the proprietors of Cincinnati, Coving-ton, and Newport, through Louis Hauck and Percy. Andrea as a committee, petitioned the court this morning for an order restraining the Stationary Engi-neers' Union, an lacorporation, from ordering men under contract with the breweries to shut off steam or otherwise violate their contracts.

Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor arrived here to-day to carry out the decision, rendered by the National Executive Council at Washthe National Executive Council at Washington last week, in the confroversy between the stationary engineers and the United Brewery Workmen, that has for weeks locked out 1,200 of the latter. The brewery proprietors insist on retaining all their new men, and want them admitted into the union, which will be received the rejustationary of the research.

HE GIVES IT UP.

... NEWS FROM THE ..

FIELD OF LABOR.

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL

The value of "the legislative influence" or Organized Labor has again been demonstrated by the passage in the United States Senate of a Chinese Exclusion Bill, permitting the employment of Chinese on Américan ships. An amendment making this prohibitory had been presented and urged by "Organized Labor,"

This action on the part of the United States Senate presages similar action on a similar amendment to the Ship Subsidy Bill, which prohobits the employment of Chinese firemen on ships enjoying the benefits of the bill.

The treatment accorded "Organized sabor," has, of course, aroused the ire of the American Federation of Labor, which objects to having its pretensions to political "pull" so ruthlessly exposed to the working class of the country. It has therefore adopted a series of resolutions praising the House of Representatives and denouncing certain of the Senators, as responsible for the unfavorable action of the Senate.

This method of aividing responsibility and leading the working class to believe that effective action through "legislative influence" is possible, if only the right branch of Congress and certain Senators are approached, will not save the Federation's tactics from the exposure which

it fears. It is a matter of record that the House of Representatives is just as little sus-"the legislative influence" of ceptible to Organized Labor," when important capi talist interests are concerned, as is the Senate. This is shown especially in the unfavorable action it has taken on the bill fixing eight hours as a day's labor on all governmental contracts; a bill which has encountered the opposition of the army and navy contractors. It is again shown in the action taken on the Letter Carriers' Salary Bill, a measure that is now enjoying an eternal rest in committee. No Prince Churmer, alias "Legislative Influence" of "Organized Labor," can wake her up with a kiss, in the form of denunciatory resolutions.

As for certain Senators being amenable to the "legislative influence" of "Organized Labor," the action of the Senate on the bill creating a Department, of Commerce and Labor, in the Cabinet, a tew months ago, shows that this, too, is delusion and a snare. Then an amend ment to merge the two proposed departments, one for Commerce and one for Labor—was almost unanimously adopt-The American Federation, whose ord. The American Federaton, the president, Samuel Gompers, had been slated for the Labor Secretaryship, protested, not in behalf of Gompers, oh, no; but in behalf of "outraged" organized labor, of course—against this action. It was thought that the affairs of labor should be administered by a "labor" man and not by a capitalist. It was alleged that a "labor" man would give the matters affecting the department more sympathetic attention, etc., etc. Though the capitalists knew this was all bun-comb as the "labor" men of the Gompers stripe show no more concrete sympathy for labor than does a "liberal" ist, they preferred to administer the de-partment directly and not indirectly. "The legislative influence" of "Organ-

ized Labor" is a humbug. When put to the test it fails to respond in the manner expected. When it secures the pas-sage of "Labor laws" that are really beneficial, it has no means of "enforcing" them, excepting through the offices men who are continually clamoring for ineffectual amendments to the original laws and who thus use them to promote their political interests regardless of the interests of labor.

"The legislative influence" of "Organ-ized Labor" is simply a device for keeping the workingmen from forming political parties in their own interests. It is simply a plan for preventing the growth of the belief that if workingmen cure political advantages they would secure pointed advantages they themselves must control the political effices on Socialist lines. To act according to this belief would deprive the capitalists of the executive, legislative and judicial functions of the state, which are so vigorously employed by them, in times of strikes, boycotts and lockouts to defeat the working class. "Legisla-tive influence," then, is a measure in favor of the capitalist and not of the working class; and the men who are using this cry, from Gompers down, are simply working for the capitalists; for a Marl

Hanna and his class.
There is only one effective kind of leg islative action for the working class; and that is the kind controlled and directed by itself along Socialist lines. This legislative action provides for legislation by the working class, for the working class, through the working class.

When the working class awaken to the necessity and value of such labor legislation it will not be divided in support of representatives as opposed to Senators, or certain Senators against other Senators; but opposed to the whole capitalis legislative crew. It will present a unit ed and not disunited movement-organ ized on the economics field, divided or the political one—as it does now, despite the euphemy of "Organized Labor," that

is applied to it to-day.

Instead of trying to live according to the Machivallian principle of divide-and conquer of its opponents and "friends"-tae Gomperses, et al.-it will thrive and flourish on the Socialist principle of, ir union there is strength and victory.

COTTON YARN MILE TRUST.

Charlotte, N. C., April 22.-Three hun dred Southern yarn spinners are expected here to-morrow to hear the details of the proposal to be made by F. L. Underwood, of New York, who wishes to form a trust or merger of the cotton yarn mills in the outhern States, and agrees to combine all the mills in a sixty-million dollar com bine, to be incorporated under the laws of I New Jersey.

CASH REGISTER PATTERSON DROPS "PHILANTHROPY."

Has Gotten All the Advertisement Possible Out of "Workers Betterment" Scheme-Men "Benefited" Revolted Against Patterson Paternalism.

Embittered by what he calls the ingratitude of the employers in "the model factory of the world," whose surroundings were praised by President McKinley and by thousands of persons who yearly visited the seemingly unrivalled factories, homes and surroundings of the men and women who worked for him in Dayton, Ohio, John Patterson has decided to join the millionaires' colony in Fifth avenue.

The advantage of the men and women employed in the factories-2.300 men and 350 women-were everywhere talked about and written of until May. This proved excellent advertising for the company. Then a strike threatened the peaceful continuance of the Buckeye State elysuim. Trouble with trades unions was the cause.

Only two months ago the difficulties between employers and employes were 'settled" by Senator Hanna and the National Civic Board. Now Patterson, whose slogan was that "it pays" to be good to your employes and to live among wem, will leave his hirelings to their ewn devices, so far as personal supervision is concerned.

Instead of seeing to it that men and women clubs are properly managed, Patterson will live in a home near Andrew Carnegie in Fifth avenue. He has also purchased a cottage at Larchmont and has added a steam yacht to his belongings.

He will spend only two months of each year in Dayton in the future, and will divide the remainder of his time between New York, Larchmont and London, He has just rented a fine house in the English capital belonging to a member of the mouse of Lords, which he will occupy during coronation week, and where the and his sister, Mrs. Joseph H. Crane, will entertain their American friends.

There are a few of the advantages the Patterson brothers, principal stockholders in the concern, enjoy.

The boasted advantages they provide gratutiously for their employes, all of which redound to the benefit of the company, were: A library, Woman's Century Club, Progressive Club for Men, band and orchestra, colored janitors' glee club, relief organization, Sunday school, styled Pleasant Sunday Afternoon; garden plots for boys to work in and achieve prizes for good crops; clubs for girls, lyceum, wrary club, choral society, woman's guild for employes' wives; kindergarten, mother's union and a cooking class for

When the walkout of the moulders and metal polishers led to an entire shut down of the factory, the Pattersons held up their hands and said nothing. They expected a speedy and peaceful settlement. They pointed to the long list of "concessious" they had made to their employes, and declined to believe that "ingratitude" crowned their best endeavors. They never posed as philan-thropists. "It pays to give employes every possible advantage," they said.

But, when the strike dragged on and on, President Patterson become grined, then angry, and finally em-bitted. Workmen ask for an explanation of the situation, said:—"Less todd-ling; more freedom. We cannot yield independence to the most philanthropic autocrats in the world."

Mr. Patterson said:-"We try to make try to take away some of the sting of labor. In that connection the recreative feature of our factory should be con-sidered." Then he enumerated some of Then he enumerated some of the advantages enjoyed by employes.

The entire complexion of the trouble was mottled. The Pattersons said they were not opposed to trades unions, bu Dayton was known to be strong antiunion. The beginning might have been traced to the discharge of four men by Foreman Taggart. Workmen said they were discharged because they were union men, but Taggart, his employes said, was entirely impartial.

The workmen said that what they

wanted was wages and not a lot of things like clean towels, books etc. It was found that the aprons handed out at the factory were made by a non union Chicago firm and cost the Patter

sons but nine cents each, while the charged the workmen twenty cents. Instances might be multiplied. Workmen unsuccessfully tried to induce wo men workers to join unions. After near ly a year of strife, the workers are again

in operation.

Whether Mr. Patterson has decided that it "does not pay" he has not said, but his sudden lessening of interest in his employes' life is taken to mean that his experiment has not been the success he hoped, and which for several years seem to fulfil his desires. He is to become a Fifth avenue millionaire.

COTTON OIL COMBINE. The incorporation under the laws of the

State of New Jersey of the American Cotton Produce Company, with the nominal capital of \$3,000, is generally believed to be that of the holding company which will absorb the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, the American Cotton Off Company, and a number of compress companies. The final amount of the capital of the company, it is stated, has not been definitely determined, on account of the uncertainty as to certain outside companies being included.

.

.. NEWS FROM THE ..

FIELD OF CAPITAL •••••

· THE BEEF TRUST.

It is quite in keeping with the fitness of things that just as certain economists are extolling the growth of the middle class as an indication of its strength, its suf-fering at the hands of the large capitalists organized into the Beef Trust should exse the fallacy of such a course. It is fit because it helps to make clear the exact nature of present day middle-class existence, which is characterized by a weak ness, a dependence upon and a control by large corporations, that was unknown in the vigorous, independent and powerful middle-class existence of earlier capitalism. The old cry that if a man would be self-assertive and untrammelled he could easily go in business on a small scale and becor an independent boss and employer himself, is no longer true; nor is it any longer true of the small farmer who has urged for the same reasons to go and do likewise.

As the readers of THE PEOPLE undoubtedly are well aware from daily ex-perience, the price of meat has risen so high as to force out of business a large number of small dealers whose trade was confined largely to the working class, who were compelled to abstain from the use of meat because of the excessive increase.

The small meat dealers, together with a great many large ones claim that the advance in the price of med is simply arbitrary; that a combination of the largest packers in the country known as the Beel Trust, has pushed up figures for the pur-pose of extending its control over the retailers and supplanting them by stores of its own.

They claim that the receipts of cattle at the great live stock centres show an increase; and that, had they the same facilities of transportation, slaughtering and refrigeration at Chicago, New York and other cities, as the Beef Trust, it would be easy for them to keep down prices and prove the justice of their claim against the monopoly.

The Beef Trust denies, of course, that it is actuated by any such arbitrary and exterminating policy. It claims that the failure of the corn crop has so increased the cost of fodder as to make cattle or the hoof more expensive, thus causing a consequent rise in the price of meat.

Be that as it may, the situation above

described depicts the helplessness of the small man, with his dependence and lim ited capital and the domination of the Trust, with its immense financia and other resources. The admission of the small dealer that they only require the same facilities-the same capital and resources- as the Beef Trust possessed to prove it wrong, very clearly shows that to day the mere fact that one possesses pusiness existence counts for comparative ly little. What does count is the fact that is in possession of the amount and the kind of capital made necessary by the latest development of the industrial or com mercial enterprise in which one is en

This lesson the Beef Trust will drive home not only to the small meat dealers but to the commission merchants as well The Beef Trust is behind a combine to secure control of the butter and egg busi ness. Its system of refrigeration is so capacious, as to enable it to place these and other food products in cold storage without any additional expense; thus mak ing it possible to create a corner in them until such time as the demand will estab-lish a price at which it will be extremely profitable to unload.

By these methods the Beef Trust will undoubtedly destroy many small commis-sion merchants, while bringing those who survive, under its powerful dictation. Like will it fasten its already powerfu hold upon the farmer, who has already been made to suffer, through its master, of transportation and the cattle market and its sale of oleomargarine. It is a peculiar irony of fate that the makers of oleo should become the direct controllers of butter. With the Beef Trust in control of the genuine butter business, who will head the attack on the bogus article?

There is no doubt that should the small commission merchants and the farmers possess themselves, as the small meat deal er would, of the same facilities-the same labor recreative. If we can't do this we capital and resources-as the Beef Trust possesses, they would prove the infaities of the butter and egg corner also. In their inability to do so, however, lies the proof of their weakness.

There is no escape for the race from capitalism by way of middle-class growth. The character of this growth has so changed that it tends to strengthen and not destroy large capitalization. creasing dependence it is bound to become more subservient and servile, taking it orders like an automaton and following the lead of the large capitalists without protest or murmur. To hope for anything of a truly pro-

gressive nature from such a class is to fly in the face of experience. It will also be flying in the face of experience to lieve that anti-trust legislation and the demand for free trade in meat will be effectual. Trusts have flourished despite the enactment of anti-trust legislation while with the demand for free trade there has been a greater enactment of protection.

There is only one way to end large cap italization and that is by social absorption Society industrially and democratically ganized must own and control capital. Un til then it will be used for the exclusive profit of a small capitalist class and the detriment of the middle class and working class. With its socialization will come the end of all classes. Hasten the day!

NEW TUNNEL CO.

Albany, April 22 .- The Pennsylvania New York & Long Island Railroad Co., capital \$20,000,000, has been incorporated here to construct and operate an under ground railroad in New York and Queen Counties, by electricity or other suitable power. The directors are all officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. The road is to be five miles long. The

western terminus will be under the waters of the Hudson River on the boundary line between the States of New York and New Jersey, and opposite a point be-tween West 30th and West 35th streets, Manhattan. The eastern terminus will be at a point of connection with the line of the Long Island Rallroad Co.

Trades' & Societies' Directory

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 A. M., in hall of Essey County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMIT-TEE, S. L. P., meets every third Sat-urday at S P. M., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrschaft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at S P. M., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary Ed. McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, S P. M., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street:

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets scond Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome. SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P.,

Branch 1, meets second and fouth Sunday of month at 10 o'clock A. M., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sunday of month, at St. Louis Hall, 443 Atlantic

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

parior open every evening. SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Headquarters and free reading room, 2051/2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, S. P. M., 107½ North Main street. PEOPLE agent, L. C. Holler, 205½ South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 P. M., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch meets 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.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOM-EADQUARTERS SECTION SOM-ERVILIZE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFALO, N. Y., Section Eric County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturday, 8 P. M., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, S P. M., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

CHICAGO, ILL. - Public educational meetings held by Section Chicago, S. L.P., every Sunday, 3 p.m., at Madi-son sts. Opera House bldg., 83 E. Madison st. Able speakers will address the meetings on most important subjects. Every comrade, sympathizer and reader of THE PEOPLE should attend; bring your friends. Questions invited; free discussion. Admission free. M. C. Hiltner, Organizer.

Mr. Cramp, the ship builder, regrets that, although American money will finance, and American brains will direct the new ship combine, the ships them-

selves will fly the British flag.
Why "regret"? Is not that the flag that American patriotism flys? It is under that flag a court decided the actions of an American court were not worth the paper on which written. It is under that flag ships with the American flag have been boarded and searched on the high seas. It is under that flag a military camp has been naintained in this country. It is under that flag American citizens have been forced to serve as impressed soldiers. All these events are a matter of two

years of history.

Such little thing as the money, wrung from tenements, spent by William Waldorf Astor, the money spent by the Duchess of Marlborough, etc., which is produced by men working under the American flag but taken by men under the British flag, do not

count. The American flag is a convenient evasion and a profitable delusion for those who have it in their keeping. But the flag means nothing of benefit to the American people. Nor, for that matter, does the British flag mean anything of benefit to the English people, In both cases the flag is one of the best assets of the robber class. While the people bow down before it they are easily robbed. Then it is a good thing to wrap about one when a particularly dastardly crime has been committed.

It is of little consequence which flag the combine uses. Both mean destruc-

BIG ORDER FOR STEEL.

Birmingham, Ala., April 22.-The Tenessee Coal Iron and Railroad Co. is now at work on an order for 5,000 tons of hearth basic steel, for the Carnegie Steel Works at Pittsburg. The order is one of the largest ever booked by the local company. The company is now operating eight of its ten open hearth furnaces and finds it difficult to keep up with its orders.

TELEPHONE VS. TELEGRAPH. Chicago, April 22.-Telephones will sup-

plant the telegraph for practically all of the commercial business of the Burling-ton road within a short time. Wires are now being strung connecting the principal division points of the system. The Burlington is the second road in the country to supplant the telegraph for ordinary business. The Illinois Central was the first.

WEEKLY PEOPLE. shed by the Socialist Labor Party, at 2,4 and 6 New Reade St.,

New York.
P.Q. Bex 1576. Telephone, 129 Franklin. EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance Eingle Copy..... 02

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, ant a copy; 100 to 500 copies, % cent app; 500 or mere, ½ cent a copy. As sar as possible, rejected communica-ions will be returned if so desired and tamps are englosed.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ju 1888..... 2,068



And they shall build houses and inhabit them and they shall plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of

They shall not build, and another inhabit; they shall not plant and another eat; for as the days of a tree are the days of my people, and mine elect shall long enjoy the works of their hands.

ISAIAH (chap. XLV.)

THE BELGIAN TURMOIL.

Information is yet too sparse, and the situation of so small a country as Belgium-whose very independence needs the guarantee of its powerful neighborsis too subject to sudden lurches either to form an accurate opinion of what is up, least of all forecast the result. For all that, certain broad outlines are clear. Within these lines certain conclusions are now safe.

Unquestionably there is a deep and far-reaching turmoil in Belgium. Troops are out to check thousands upon thousands of workingmen and other people. Brick-bats and shots fill the air. Not a few have been wounded and killed. What is it all about? Is it for the emancipation of the proletariat, in short for Socialism? The leader of the Belgian Socialists, Emile Van der Velde, addressing a large concourse of workingmen is reported to have said on the 18th in-

"The Catholic Party ignores the popular will. If his Majesty grants the demand for universal suffrage, while preserving our ideal, we will for the present set aside all idea of realizing it."

In other words, not Socialism but the ballot is the issue, and the forces that really are facing each other just now are the workingmen and small bourgeois, on the one hand, and the Clericals on the other. From this two interesting

facts leap to sight: 1st. The Socialist Movement, almost all over Europe, finds itself tangled up in bourgeois issues. The bourgeois, hardly anywhere in Europe completed their own revolutions. The pata over which Socialism must march is there strewn with obstacles of feudal nature, left untouched by the bourgeois revolution. Of course these obstacles must be first removed. But equally evident it is that a revolutionary Movement that has to plished by its predecessor, is bound to will fit the Kangaroo "Volkszeitung" travel on a zig-zag road, that can in with its concealment of the fact that no way serve as a map for the Movement in this country, where the bourgeois revolution made a clean sweep of all feudal encumberances. It is clear that the Socialist Movement of Europe, as a whole, can neither set the standard por mark the path for the Socialist Movement in America. Socialism in Europe can to-day, be at best an inspira-

2nd. There is quite extensively a notion that the organized Catholic Church is a barrier to Socialism. The language of many a dignitary of the Catholic Church justifies, and the language of the Depews: "The Catholic Church is the best police" tends further to strengthen the notion. Probably the attitude of the Catholic or Clerical party in Belgium may be quoted as further confirma-

tion. Not so here.

We hold otherwise. What is going on in Belgium is proof that the Catholic Church, much as it would like to, cannot for all time control the masses to their injury. The masses in Belgium, now out in general strike, and the many more in sympathy with them, have been brought up Catholies, at least most of them. A time was when these clericals controlled all these people. Do they to day? Nay, more, are not these formerly priest-ridden Belgians further emanmasters than the parson-ridden, proletariat of Protest England, across the

Obviously no priestly or other pulpiteer

Depews lean to scuttle Socialism in America will at the right moment be found by them to be a hollow reed to leau on.

WHICH IS IT!

The opinion of the Socialist Labor Party on the English style of Trades Unionism, known here as pure and simpledom, is well known. It has been the subject of articles, leaflets and pamphlets. Summed up, that opinion is that these organizations, being run by the Labor Fakir, are niade to move obedient to the dictates of the capitalists, that they have become untrue even to their own economic pretences, and that they can no more be considered to be "labor organizations" than an Army, which con-

manned and officered by representatives of the capitalist class.

For holding these views the Socialist Labor Party was made the target of the vilest sort, of abuse by the Kangaroo Social Democracy. The S. L. P.'s arguments were never touched, could not be touched; less yet could the array of facts be touched on which the S. L. P.'s argument was planted. The Kangaroos simply left all that alone; and squirted dirt; and patted pure and simpledom on the back; and licked the boots of the Organized Scabbery that led the pure and simpler; and sang songs in praise of them, pronouncing them "noble wagers of the class struggle." A leader in such tactics was the "New York Volkszeitung."-Stick a pin there.

The next fact to consider is a letter from London, published in a conspicuous place by the identical "Volkszeitung" in its issue of the 3rd instant. The letter is too lengthy to reproduce; it is upon the latest achievement of British Trades Unionism. A however, you mean by 'religion" a hypoclear idea of it may, however, be had from its introductory passages. The first paragraph of the said letter is as follows:

"It is high time that we submit our opinion on English Trades Unionism to a revision. Not only has it smothered the age and the details of the life of the political class struggle; it now threatens also to make impossible the economic class struggle. The closer one inspects the recent history of the English workingman, the clearer does it become that Trades Unionism divides the workingmen and sets them at odds with one another, and that it hampers the wheels of Progress."

Stick a pin there too, and join the two.

Experience has established that when a man is ready to detect wrong at a distance and announces it, but is slow to perceive the article at home and there make it known, one has to do with either a fool, or a knave, or a combination of both.

Irish landlords in New York, who evict their tenants by the squad, are found to be loudest and foremost on Irish platforms to denounce evictions in Ireland.

American Jingos, who attend "Lynching Bees" at home, are the most pretentious declaimers against the barbarisms of the "Maffia" in Italy.

American capitalists, who lead in blacklisting their employees, are clessic Fourth of July rhetoricians on the despotism of the feudal lords.

Etc.; etc.; etc.

Are these people fools? or are they the English style of Trades Unichism in America has become a clog to progress in America, and its publication of the fact touching England.

TEXT AND COMMENTARY.

Under the heading "Socialism to be Opposed When It Attacks Religion," a Pittsburg, Pa., "religious" paper, "The Observer," by name, has an editorial which is reproduced below with running comments:

of the literature of Socialism, and a majority, perhaps, of the Socialist leaders, are unfriendly to the Christian view of

That depends. There are scores upon scores of "Christian views of life." diversity of opinion among the holders of "the Christian view of life" is such that if these "view holders" were to be locked up in Madison Square Garden and left to settle the matter, all the ambulances of the city would be kept busy carrying to the hospitals the wounded and killed. "The "Observer" should be more precise.

"Socialist leaders of prominence in every country regard life on earth as the be-all and end-all of existence," Hold on! Not so fast! Where did you

get that from, Mr. "Observer"? You must have been digging in the same muck-heap from which Archbishop Corrigan got the yarn that he spun out to Obviously no priestly or other pulpiteer rigan got the yarn that he spun out to them; with now an established reputation of the yarn that he spun out to them; with now an established reputation that even the Democrats have subscipling carefully, sidetracked the Crime of '73.

values just before he died.

"and look forward to heaven on earth under Socialist regime. They scoff at the view of life which makes the earth a place of probation and exile. They have no patience with men who turn their eyes longingly to the world beyoud for a redress of the countless wrongs suffered on earth."

Correct! This time - thou speakest Truth. The Socialist has no patience for the poltroon who will tolerate Wrong, and less patience for the Knave who will shield it by turning the attention of the victims to the clouds.

"They believe, and rightly, that if men can be brought to regard this life as the sum of human existence their imquickened, and their faith in the Social ist program increased. For millions upon millions of men the Socialistic heaven would then be the only thing worth living for and hoping for."

. These statements, tho' they betray a clumsy touch, may not imply any more than appears, and are correct, too. The difference between the Socialist and the "religionist" generally is that while the latter would profit by sorrows, making that the greatest lubricator of pursestrings to his advantage, the former utilizes sorrow only as texts to preach from and to prove to the sorrowing that "God helps those who help themselves," and that the cloth that will wipe their tears is one that they can and will have to weave for themselves.

"Perhaps many of the Socialist leaders are not hostile, but merely indifferent to religion, but the fact remains that a vast number of them conduct their propaganda in such a way as to identify Socialism with irreligion."

Hold on again, Mr. "Observer." Don't fling words about in that style. "Religion"? "Irreligion"? Define. If you mean by the "religion" the sentiment that prompts man to "love his neighbor as himself," there is no more religious being on earth than the Socialist. If, critical utterance of the above maxim. accompanied with the burning at the stake or the wishing, if you only had the power, to burn at the stake the neighbor who does not agree with you upon the your God, then, indeed, and by the Great Jenovah, there is none more irreligous that the Socialist, nor one who more strenuously will fight your sort of "religion" until its blasphemous rites are

SHIP-WRECKED MARINERS.

The below is not from "Puck", it is not from "Punch", nor yet is it from the Berlin "Kladderadatch." It is from the Kangaroo "Worker" of this city. We land the fish and reproduce it in full for the edification of those who have the sense of humor. Here it is:

A CLEAR PATH AHEAD.

The death-throes of the S. L. P. are becoming violent. Publication of its Jewish party organ, the "Abendblatt." has been discontinued. A local of the S. T. & L. A. was recently expelled and the party is continuously "purified" by the expulsion of members for "treason."

The whole subject of the Scab Trade The whole subject of the Scan Frade and Labor Alliance is up for discussion in the columns of the "Peep," and the Alliance is roundly denounced by many members of the S. L. P. One day last week De Leon's daily leaflet, "The Peep," came out in an edition de luxe, one column short of its usual size, and pressenting some two weekseld news presenting some two-weeks-old news items for the refreshment of its up-to date readers. Now comes the announcement that De Leon is soon to take a three months' vacation from his editorial lay by its own ideals so as to first knaves? or are they a compound of labors without pay—which probably carry out important ideals left unacconi- both. The answer, whatever it be means that the astute Danny knows that the "People" is soon to die and doesn't want to act as undertaker. De Leonism is about to expire, suffocated by the stench obstacle in the path of the Socialist movement is cleared away.

But—there is a big "but" to be con-

sidered. Unless the members of the Socialist Party-in New York the Social Democratic Party—do their full du'y, nothing will have been gained. The Socialist movement has been scriously impeded, especially in this state, by the antics of the S. L. P. The removal of that obstacle will be cause for rejoicing if our comrades go on vigorously with aggressive, constructive work-not otherwise. Six months remain before election. We should have two votes for the Social Democratic Party wherever there was

Comrades, it is up to you. Don't be satisfied with the removal of an obstacle. Forward, on the road to victory,

The shipwrecked mariner, tempest-tost, and clinging to a rotten raft, does not scan the horizon more anxiously for the approach of a sail, nor does his fevered brain more readily shape out of gathering mists ships hying to his aid than does the Kangaroo Social Democratic crew of this city. With their throats crammed full of the slanders they have uttered and that have been crammed back into them; with their own and the corruption of their allies in Webster, Haverhill, Peekskill, Hoboken, etc., etc., beating down upon them; with their Kangaroo party vote going to smash in Adams, Cincinnati, Chicago, San Francisco, etc.; everywhere left in the lurch and despised by the Organized Scabbery, as all traitors are treated even by those who would use them; with now an established reputa-

masses. The "police" upon which the Karl Marx having recanted his law of of stampeding the Socialist vote away THE WONDERFUL CAPITALIST from the S. L. P. gono to wreck; with their press unread and thrown upon the scheme of raising money under all sorts of false pretences;-in short, a derelict upon the waves of the Movement, sans reputation, sans prospects saus support, the Kangaroo crew of this city has become crack-brained.

> From one end of the country to th other the firm-as-a-rock S. L. F. will cheer the above Kangaroo outburst. To the ears of the knowing it is the drowning man's cry of despair.

The increase in the price of butter and meats has had the effect of decreasing their sale by almost one half in the districts where workingmen live. workingman, in times of "prosperity cannot afford to pay a few extra cent for his food. It shows what a good jolly time he has when prosperity is not

The Standard Oil Company has se-cured complete control of all West Virginia oil lands. It also has most of the desirable property in Texas. If worst comes to worst the Standard can return to its old game and "fight" itself by playing one piece of property against

To judge by the reports of the Annual Conference of the Social Democratic Federation of England, there is bound to be a Fourth of July among our Brit ish brethren. The inteligent and hones! and aggresive element are getting ready to Yorktown the fossils and stage-strutters.

It has been discovered that the Beau mont oil belt runs into Mexico, is so then there is no doubt that Mexico is so then there is no doubt that Mexico mont oil belt runs into Mexico. If that has committed a "crime against flag," and that the only way to "wipe out the insult" is to send a few soldiers to Mexico to teach those concerned that they cannot treat thus nghtly the ings of our best American capitalists.

It has finally been decided that the camp at Lathrop, Mo., where the glish have been gathering horses, cattle mules and men, is British, and that it is a war post. The government was so informed over eight months ago. Official investigation, which of necessity will appear in book form, has now decided hat what was evident to all is so. What new coating will the authorities use in swallowing this additional English insult and violation?

The "Social Democratic," alias "Multi-Coca," alias "Socialist" party of Cleveland, O., while rubbing the sores in-flicted upon it by the late municipal election should contemplate the campaign card issued by its candidate for City Treasurer, Harry D. Thomas. That card carries, right under the picture of Harry, this legend: "Wages have DE-CREASED." It now happens that Harry and the rest of his party, being in with the Organized Scabbery, owns the pure and simple Unions, find necessary to howl with that Organized Scabbery crew, and are constantly spreading the lie that "wages are IN-CREASING," a very necessary he for the comfort of the Organized Scabbery. But the rank and file of the workers are not wholly asleep. Is it at all wonderful that they should take no stock in a party whose candidates can blow and cold, as the maggot may happer to bite them? Not at all. The men who between election and election can say election can turn a somersault back and declare wages are decreasing condemn themselves as frauds.

Political and Economic.

The New York "Journal" has arrived itself to the Volkszeitungists. It has been aroused by the new British taxes to a consideration of the taxes that are imposed in the country, and the conclusion it arrives at is that the working class pay the taxes. At last the "Journal" wheels in line for the great principle of Kangarooism. Lo, a new convert!

The Cleveland, O., "Citizen" screw its lantern jaws into a forced smile, and thus, forcibly smiling, says: "The regular Socialist party, which has been mak ing immense gains all over the country, just about holds its own in Cleveland." Fact is that the said "Regular Socialist' party" better known as the Kan-garoo or Multi-Coca party was hit hard everywhere this spring. In Cincinnati it went down kerflop over 1,000 votes m Adams, Mass., it grew cow-tail-like from 360 votes down to barely 50; in Chicago, it "gained" so "immensely" that they are hiding their sores behind "percentages"; in Hartford, Ct., it simp-"vamoosed the ranch," vanished: it Peekskill, N. Y., its vete is symbolized by the ruins of the "Kangaroo Wall." and so on. The gains in Wiscousin do not belong to the "regular Socialist That there i party," alias Kangaroo. the only remnant of the Debs-Berger Movement The "Hurrah Clothing Store" style

does not work in politics. Podsnap Mamie Hayes had better go back to peddling wooden nut-megs.

A writer in the Lancaster, Pennsyl vania, "Labor Leader" has a solution of the trouble between capital and labor It is that labor demand from capita that wages be paid in gold. This will bring about the free and unlimited, etc., etc., at the old, old ratio, and thereby all will be well in Kansas. This solu-tion smells slightly of the literary crime of a gentleman named Harvey who wrote the most idiotic book ever at-tempted, "Coin's Financial School" For Leader" must have forgotten, if he ever

TAR-BABY.

Who that has read Joel Chaudler Harrise's "The Wonderful Tar-Baby Story" as told by his masterly creation, Uncle Remus, has not been convulsed with laughter at the clever manner in which Brer Fox entrapped and humiliated Proud Brer Rabbit? He, who has read the story, will recall

with considerable amusement how, in the language of Uncle Remus, "Brer Fox went to work en got 'im some tar en mix it up wid some turkentine, en fix up a contrapshun w'at he call a 'Tar-Baby,' and sot'er in de big road" while he (Brer Fox) "lay low" until Brer Rabbit came along "dez as sassy as a jay bird." He will recall how Brer Rabbit made sundry inquiries of the Tar-Baby apropos of her health, only to receive no answer, which duly irritated him, "while Brer Fox he lay low." Brer Rabbit grew more vociferous, insistent and threatening, but "Tar-Baby stay still, en Brer Fox lay low." Finally, exasperated beyond control, "Brer Rabbit draw back his fis', he did, and blip he tuck 'er side of de head. Right dar's where he broke his merlasses jug. His fis' stuck, en he can't pull loose. De tar hilt 'im. But Tar-Baby, she stay still, en Brer Fox, he lay low." The reader of the story will further re-call how Brer Rabbit demanded to be turned loose and upon being refused "he fotch 'er a wipe wid de udder han', en dat stuck" while the "Tar-Baby she ain't sayin' nuthin', en Brer Fox, he lay low"; how, growing still more insistent upon his release, he used both his feet and they got stuck, while the "Tar-Baby she ain't sayin' nuthin', en Brer Fox he lay low":how finally "Brer Rabbit squall lay low most many prer Rabbit squan out dat ef de Tar-Baby don't tu'n him loose he but 'er cranksided. En den he butted, en his head got stuck. Den Brer Fox, he sa'ntered fort', lookin' des ez innercent ez wunner yo' mammay's mockin' birds," and taunted the now helpless and crestfallen Brer Rabbit, Who, we repeat, that has read this inimitable Tar-Baby story, has not been convulsed with laughter at Brer Fox's clever ruse? And who will not recall with amusement and delight?

Brer Fox's Tar-Baby, as wonderful as it is, is not, however, the only "con-trapshun," made up of deception, that has been projected to caten the unwary. "There are others," perhaps even more wonderful. There is one of these "contrapshuns" that plays a conspicuous part in the lives of Brer Capital and Brer Labor, and which is used by the former to the greater sorrow and loss of the

This tar-baby is known as the British or pure and simple trade union adjunct of capitalism. Its whole result has been to bind the working class, physicially and intellectually,—hands, feet, and head— to the sticky Tar-Baby the capitalist system that is run for the profit of Brer

Brer Capital has rigged it out and set it out on the "big road" that leads to it out on the "big road that leads to labor's emancipation—"the co-operative commonwealth." Along comes Brer Labor instinctively conscious of his strength, defiant, determined, "dez as strength, defaut, determined, "dez as sassy as a jay-bird," if you will, and no espies this "coutrapshur," the pure and simple Tar-Baby. Thinking that through it, he can secure an auswer to his demand for a shorter worker-day, he uses one hand—the eight hour movement. Brer Labor draws back his fist and fist and strikes, with the result that his toil is intensified and his trade-life shortened, while the unemployed, for whom the de mand was originally made, tend to increase and involve him in strike failures In the meanwhile, the Tar-Baby, true to its past, says nothing while Brer Capital lays low.

Angered by the trap into which he has fallen, Brer Labor demands to be turned loose-he wants favorable factory legislation. Brer Labor uses his other hand-his legislative influence-only to have "the labor laws" enacted for his alleged benefit declared unconstitutional and unenforcible. In the meanwhile Brer Labor's legislative influence has been used to promote capitalist legislation from which he derives no benefitthe Ship Subsidy Bill and the Chinese Firemen Amendment, for instance, while the Tar-Baby says nothing

the while the Tar-Baby says nothing and Brer Capital he lays low.

Now, thoroughly indignant, Brer Labor uses a foot—Independent 1 olitical Action—with the result that a lot of boxus. "labor" Mayors, who in no wise differ from their capitalist contemporaries, as far as labor is concerned, are elected and duly absorbed by the two old capitalist parties. Brer Labor next fumes and storms and threatens direful things: he strikes, is clubbed, enjoined is damaged and does damage. He uses his other leg-called Arbitration-and that sticks, as in San Francisco and Boston, where Brer Labor is duped and cheated, while Brer Capital triumphs. All the while the Tar-Baby says nuthin' and Brer Capital he lay low. Next Brer Labor threatens to use his

head. He will end the capitalist system by studying Socialism and substituting industrial plutocracy with industrial democracy. He uses his head, only to have it caught and held fast in the Tar-Baby sophistry that Capital and Labor have mutual interests and that the progress of one depends on the other. In the meanwhile the Tar-Baby says nothing, while Brer Capital he saunters forth and to prove the truth of the Tar-Baby sophistry flaunts his riches in the face of Brer Labor's poverty.

But Brer Labor will not always

ensnared by Brer Capital, while "he lay "Tar-Baby says nothing. His kindred-the class-conscious workingmen-are learning to know the Tur Baby that says nothing and the Bren Capitals that "lay low."

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it ex-



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN-It, does ometimes seem to me that these Socialists are unreasonable.

UNCLE SAM .- Inasmuch as to how? B. J.-They don't seem to realize the benefits conferred upon society by the capitalists...

U. S. (sneezing)-Suppose you en-

lighten me on these "benefits." B. J.-Take any instance at random. Here is a man, John Jones, he has a hundred thousand dollars in the bank and yonder are a hundred men out of work. These men will starve unless they get a job; John Jones won't starve, you can't starve with a hundred thousand dollars. John Jones could, if he wanted, eat up his money. If he did, he would be having a good time, but the hundred men would hunger. Right here steps up the capitalist as a benefactor—

U. S. (placing his right han; to his right car)—A what?

B. J.—A benefactor. The capitalist

steps in as a benefactor of society. In-stead of lolling comfortably on his \$100. 000, he invests them; he sets up a factory that employs these one hundred men out of work. From that moment on the men cease to starve. Has not this capitalist done a positive service to the community?

U. S .- You are quite sure he did? B. J.-Of course

U. S .- And you consider him a benefactor? B. J.—Don't you?
U. S.—And you would conclude from that that he and the whole capitalist class should be preserved?

B. J.—Certainly.
U. S.—Because if he and it were wiped

out society would cease to be

B. J.-That's it. U. S .- Now let's look at all that a little closer. In the first place let me know what you understand by a "benefactor." B. J .- A man who does me a good ser

bene

U. S .- If such a man is compelled, by his own interest, to

his own interest, to do you that good service, would he still be a benefactor? B. J.-W-e-l-l, n-o; n-o-t -qu-ite,

U. S .- To entitle a man to the title of "benefactor" his act must combin everal qualities. I shall mention 2: 1. It must do good; and

2. It must be done out of his own free will, undriven by personal interest. B. J .- (rubbing his hands)-That's well put. That's it exactly. That's just what I have shown you that the capital

No. 1. His act does good in that he gives bread to men who would otherwise starve for want of work.

No. 2. He does so out of his own free

U. S .- We shall, for the present, grant No. 1. The No. 2 is false.

B. J.-Not much! Why, the capitalist

needn't-U. S.-Will you oblige me by keeping your shirt on for 2 minutes and econds?

B. J.-Yes. U. S.-The No. 2 which you claim is that the capitalist is not driven by his own needs to "give work"-

B. J.-Exactly. U. S.-It is just the reverse. I shall show you that if he didn't, if he allowed the workers to starve, he would have

eventually to starve too.

B. J.-What? U. S.-Can a \$100,000 last forever? B. J.-No.) U. S.-If this capitalist lived on even

as little as \$5,000 a year, how long would his \$100,000 last?

B. J. (winks his eyes as if a candle light had been suddenly held up before

them)-Twenty /years. U. S .- And after that? B. J. remains silent and pensive.

U. S.-After his money would be all gone, he would have to starve, or go o work, or steal, ch?

U. S .- Can you get out of that? B. J. remains silent and still more pen-U. S .- When your capitalist invests

his money. "gives labor bread" or plays the "benefactor." he is simply giving himself bread and benefacting himself. What he accomplishes by his investment is to get his yearly \$5,000 out of the sweat of the brows of his workers and keep his original \$100,000 untouched. When he invests he does so, accordingly, not to do good to others, but to do him-self the double good of living grandly without consuming the amount of his capital, and doing so by fleecing his "benefactores." Save me from such "benefactor" and such "benefactions!"

B. J. during this time has been inspecting closely a distant fleck of cloud against the azure sky. U. S.-What has become of your

B. J.-I have been trying to find

where he is. U. S.-Your search is now difficult enough; but I propose to make it so difficult that you couldn't find your benefactor were you to look for him with a B. J. gives up the fleck of cloud and

urns his eyes to Uncle Sam.
U. S.-I said before that a benefaction must combine two qualities. For the moment I granted No. 1, to wit, that it must be a good act, and knocked No. 2 Herald.

into a cocked hat. I now propose to turn to No. 1.
B. J.-What is that also false?

U. S .- Yep.

B. J. (dejectedly)-Well, well-U. S.-Suppose I waylaid you, knocked you down and robbed you, and being in

possession of all your property, your pistol included, I were to cover you with that weapon and say to you: "You are a dead duck if you don't do as I rell you:" and taking a loaf out of your own wallet which I just took from you, I were to say further: "You will starve if you don't eat; here is a loaf of bread for you; you may have that if you work for me." Your distress would drive you Your distress would drive you. You would produce 4 loaves to submit and I would give you 1. How would you

like that for a "benefaction?"

B. J.-Like it? You call that" bene-U.S. How would you like me for a

benefactor?"

B. J.-To hell with such a benefactor! U. S.-Now, that is just the sort of a benefactor" the capitalist is. The capitalist class has waylaid and keocked cown and robbed the working class, and the property or capital the capitalists now hold is stolen goods, stolen from the workers, who alone produced it. Whatever wealth any capitalist ever produced the has long since consumed; all the wealth the capitalists now hold stolen; out of that first and continuous theft they "give bread" to the workers; and the pistol with which they can cover the working class so as to keep it in subjection- as I would be keeping you in subjection with the pistol I snatched out of your hands-is the government of the country, snatched out of the hands of the working class with the aid of the labor fakir.

B. J. begins to be visibly moved. U. S.—Did you say anything?
B. J.—No: but I was going to say that

if you waylaid me, and got my pistol from me, and by that means were keeping me down, I would never sleep with both eyes shut. U.S. looks interested.

B. J.-And the first chance I saw I would snatch that weapon of oppression from you turn it upon you, and thus U. S.—And, like an unreasonable So-

cialist, drive off your benefactor who was "giving you bread?" B. J.—These Socialists are right every time. Yes, I would drive that "bent-tactor" out of sight. U. S.—Bravo! Now you talk sense.

What you or any sensible man would do is just what the Socialsts would do and are gathering the force to do it They are seeking to snatch the pistol--the government-out of the hands of the highwayman class that now rides them by organizing the Socialist Labor Party and walloping the capitalist class at the hustings.

B. I .- Count me as U. S. and B. J. walk off together, B. J. explaining that he always did suspect the Socialists knew what they were after, and U. S. smiling rolls of smiles.

WHAT WILL IT MATTER?

Written for THE PEOPLE by Sam Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.)

No. 'twill not matter bye and bye, Whether our path was strewn with thorns, Whether our neighbor blacked our eye, Whether he trod upon aur corns. Whether our life was one long row. Matters not bye and bye, but now.

No, 'twill not matter bye and bye. Whether the innocent suffer wrong. Whether we heard want's pleading cry; Whether with ribald jest and song We furrowed a suffering brother's brow Matters not bye and bye, but now.

No. 'twill not matter bye and bye Whether the toller gets his pay; Whether the idler's rolling high Squandering riches day by day Earned by the sweat of labor's brow Matters not bye and bye, but now.

No. 'twill not matter bye and bye Whether our lot was mortgaged here, Whether we'd laid a fortune by Or whether we lived in constant fear, Whether we lived, or when, or how, Matters not bye and bye, but now.

No. 'twill not matter bye and bye, Whether for KING or serf we passed, Whether our station was low or high; All will be common dust at last. If matters not bye and bye, you say; No; but it matters now, to-day.

THE WATER CURE IN THE PHILIP-PINES.

[Air: "Marching Through Georgia."] Get the good, old syringe, boys, and fill it to the brim. We've caught another "nigger" and we'll

operate on him-Let some one take the handle who can work It with a vim. Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

CHORUS. Hurrah! Hurrah! We bring the jubilee; Hurrah! Hurrah! The flag that makes him

free! Shove in the nozzle deep and let him tasts of liberty. Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

We've come across the bounding main to

kindly spread around Sweet liberty wherever there are rebels to be found-Come, hurry with the syringe, boys, we've

got him down and bound Shouting the battle cry of freedom. Oh, pump it in him till he swells up like

a toy balloon! The fool pretends that liberty is not a precious boon.

But we'll contrive to make him see the Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

Keep the piston going, boys, and let the banner wave.

The banner that floats proudly o'er the

noble and the brave, on until the squirt-gun breaks or he explodes, the slave-Shouting the battle cry of freedom. CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! We bring the jubilee: Hurrah! Hurrah! The flag that makes him

We've got him down, so let us pump him full of liberty.
Shouting the battle cry of fredom.

-S. E. Kiser in the Chicago Record-

& L. A. is left with the resources of the "pure and simplers" and these have already been laughed to scorn. The Party even turns its back upon it by saying that political action is the only remedy.

If the S. T. & L. A. is to act politically

it should become an integral part of the S. L. P. In no sense can the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A.

be justified from the standpoint of Party principles. Nor can such connection be

proven of any value to the Party. Rather from the contradiction in which

the Party has become involved such con

nection is a positive detriment. There is no question of the increasing effective

ness of "pure and simple" trades unions

There should be no question of the like lack of utility of the S. T. & L. A. The

political Party has the task of over

coming a victous form of economic or

ganization, as one of the many tasks of the struggle upon which it has entered. Because the Church so often attacks

socialism or stands in an attitude of

covert hospitality the Party might as

logically start a labor church, or be-cause the colleges are controlled by the

cantalist class the Party might make

strenuous efforts to endow a labor col-

lege and so on to the extent that the

existing institutions of society are op-posed to the cause of the working class

But there is no thought of any such

stood that social institutions are the

outgrowth of the prevailing economic system and change with the latter.

Hence the simplest and most direct route is to go to the bottom of the matter

and to change the economic structure

political power. The route is POLI-

or by a labor college or by any of the

thousand and one reforms which crop up on every side that the working class

is to achieve its task but by the per

sistant and class-conscious use of the bal-lot until the working class can remove

the bottom cause of all the opposition to their interests by overthrowing forever

the system of capitalism. The Party does not attack the Church or the College

and there is no reason why it should

attack the trades unions. They are all

alike the outgrowth of capitalism and

are to be changed only by the over-throw of their cause. Why should the

trades unions be singled out of all the corrupt institutions of capitalism? Cap-

italism itself will disrupt these organiza

tions in the end and open the eyes of the rank and file to the only way their

salvation can be obtained. The Party has no need to attach to itself the odium

which such attacks inspire. Rather should it aid to fasten it upon the sys-

tem by which the working class is reduced to wage slavery with all its poverty and degradation. Rather should it

use it as a means to gain adherence to the view that political action is the sole

means of relief. The political party can accomplish this. The S. T. & L. A. is

not needed for the task. Moreover, the

the S. T. & L. A. as already pointed out. Granted that the S. T. & L. A. can secure to a certain portion of the work-

ing class given interests. The political movement with that portion becomes to that extent innecessary. An aristocracy of labor is formed; a band of reaction-

naries and as with the co-operatives of

Belgium the desire to risk a change in

the light of what has been acquired

ceases. Revolution gives away to re-form and class politics degenerate into a disgusting squabble for the few results that can be secured. The cause of the working class is exposed to these dangers

by the cornection of the Party with any economic organization. Aside from the

contradiction of principles which such a relation involves the practical conse-

quences are too threatening to be longer

neglected. The question under discus-sion has arisen because as I believe the

stage of economic development now re-quires it and because of a growing feel-

ing that by undeviating political action alone can the working class indulge their hopes. The S. L. P. aims to stand as

an index of economic evolution and the aspirations of the working class. So this

conflicting opinions must result a light

that shall lend itself to the beacon al-

ready raised by the Party until its glow

shall diffuse itself throughout the length

and breadth of the land and finally the

I should be in favor of inviting the

S. T. & L. A. to debate the question whether the organization should become

ides of fighting on political grounds alone

If ninety per cent, of the membership of the S. T. & L. A. evaporates as a re

sult, the Party loses nothing but rather

and resources and in the concentration

political action and practice it and the

working class can have no cause for com-plaint against the S. L. P. Because

am interested as a worker in the succes

of the working class I contribute my

opinions in this dscussion and from the

evidence accumulating from all source I sincerely hope the Party will soon be

in a position to decide upon a wiser course than that which now character

izes our endeavors. I hope the question will be discussed with the utmost earnest-

ness and that each will contribute some

thing in order to throw all the light upon

XXV

It seems to me a candid discussion of the trade union question, from various standpoints, no matter what the ultimate

decision of the party may be will tend to remove the impression, that for some

time has been prevalent in the minds

of many loyal members of the S. L. P.

impression be true or false, this discus

Fraternally

Fraternally

HENRY B. SLADE.

the question which can possibly

gained.

gained.

ussion has its place and out of the

Party is weakened by connection

It is not by a labor church

TICAL.

of tactics. It is perfectly well under

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

As to the S. T. & L. A.

.

First-What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second-What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organ-ization?

Third-What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations? Fourth-Does the S. L. P. need

the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations? Fifth-Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the So-cialist Movement, and in what

[The Roman figure over each lette indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inaugurating that system is numbered Letter I.1

XXIII.

I have read with interest the views of the different writers on the S. T. & L. A. question and wish as one study-ing the question both pro and con to add my conclusions, also would like to see other comrades in Canada write on

this important subject.

1st. A proper trades union is a necessary accompaniment to the present capitalist system, because the working class, whether they realize it or not, are antagonistic to the employing class in so far as they want to obtain the highest wage or higher wages in their different trades or callings, which is not favorably looked on the employer, and as the days of in dividualism are about ended in the commercial world so must it end with the working class; and as S. L. P. speakers teach that collectivism is ahead of individualism we must, to be consistent, call on the workers to unite both to better their condition under the present system and to emandinate themselves. cipate themselves.
2nd. The present attitude toward

pure and simple trade organizations is one of warfare and correctly so because the unions are the breeders of fakirs and crooks who work the rank and file for the betterment of their own condition and use every means in their power to keep the said rank ignorant of how to solve the

3rd. This question is answered in No. 2 with the exception of where a ember of the S. L. P. is compelled to long to a union to hold his situation, then he should in no way aid that union by giving his time either to hold office or work for same, but he should show to the rank and file on every occasion the rottenness of the articles appearing from time to time in their trade journals, but if not compelled to be a member, then as an S. L. P. man I would say do not join them.

problem before them.

4th. Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A., to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organization? Yes, by all means yes, for the reason given in answer to the 1st question, if for no other. But there are others. The S. L. P., through its DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, has been pounding and exposing the crooked and treacherous acts not alone of the lead-ers but also of lots of the smaller fry in the rank and file of pure and sim-plers and could not possibly do so and be consistent; if we did not have a trade union built for working class interests only, to point the workers to. For we could not want to have the workers unorganized; in fact we must have them organized so as to be enabled to propagate socialism to

5th. This question I consider misings from it. For instance, if a writer took strength to mean votes he would be justified in saying the S. T. &. L. A. had weakened the S. L. P., because it drove away votes the party might have received; but if on the other hand he took strength to mean soundness of tactics, then he could only come to one conclusion, viz.: The S. T. & L. A. strengthens the S. L. P., because without it we would be placed in the awkward position of calling on the working class to unite in the swamp of pure and simple organiza-tions, which would be the same as handing them over to the enemy bound hand and foot a la Gompers style.

F. HASELGROVE. London, Canada.

XXIV.

1st. In discussing the relation of the S.
L. P. and trades unions it is to be remembered that the Party policy should be determined by the stage of economic development in which the question arises. Straightforward socialism has broken with the old style trades unionism. A clear understanding of the class nature and political form of the struggle in which the working class is engaged made which the working class is engaged made it impossible to admit that capital had a right to its share while demanding the full return of the product of labor or to stand for the interests of labor with the declaration, "No politics in the union." The position of the "pure and simple" organization is so at odds with any forceful labor movement that discussion of its inconsistencies is no longer necessary among class-conscious socialists. The Party, however, still clings to a form of trade organization, the S. T. & L. A., for the purpose of increasing & L. A., for the purpose of increasing Party strength and of overthrowing the older trade organizations as a means

CORRESPONDENCE, the political movement; illogical because

that political movement is based. 2nd. The present position of the Party on the question of economic organiza virtually a denial of the class The class struggle is the struggle. The class struggle is the PO-LITICAL expression of the antagonistic economic interests of the capitalist and working classes. The adoption of eco-nomic means of combat with the capital-ist class is to just that extent a desertion of the class struggle and the abandon-nent of the weapon by which the pro-letariat, must hope for final victory. Does the present developme t of industry demand a trades union movement? the S. L. P. as a political party is to that extent a premature organization? Is the existence of the S. L. P. justified? In other words has class consciousness developed to the point where the eco-nomic needs of the working class can find their political expression in a party of the working class? If the class struggle has become explicit through growth of class consciousness, that is has become political, then to that extent has the need of an conomic organiza-tion ceased. The working class has cu-tered the political arena. Through the S. L. P. it seeks to voice its growing senti-ment of class solidarity. With that step it has flung the old, inadequate trades organization to the winds and bade the capitalist class defiance, in principle. In fact, it still clings tremblingly to the nursing bottle of its existence.

Hence, the Party places itself in a self-centradictory position. It attempts to gain control of the machinery of government on the ground that only by pos session of the political power can the eco norme interests of the working class be secured and yet attempts to secure those same interests through an economic organization. At the last National Con-vention the Party dropped its immediate political demands from its platform. The contradiction in setting up a working class platform for immediate relief while assuring the workers that while capitalism remained in force all labor legislation must prove futile was too patent to allow any such planks to remain. The Party took the unqualited and logical position that only with the political power in the hands of the working class could any of the interests of the working class be secured. Yet the Party continues its immediate economic demands through the S. T. & L. A.. Is the political argument any less valid here where the working class are confessedly weaker. If so, economic are to be preferred to political means and any declaration for political action is at least premature. But the Party maintains that only on the political field is there a semblance of equality and in dependence; that in economic warfare the working class is weak and dependent. The political argument applies here in sence with all the more force and immediate economic demands become all the more inconsistent with the avowed position of the Party as a political organization. The Party points out that Government is merely an instrument of capitalist interests and proves it by such instances as capitalist use of the militia in case of strikes, injunctions and all other powers which are at the beck and ital are concerned. When then is the logic in upholding an organization which is foredoomed to failure under capitalist conditions according to all Party doc-trine? Yet time and again the Party or gans and literature have assured the working class that the S. T. & L. A. can be of immediate use against capital ist encroachments while urging the work ers to political union as their ONLY means of defence. Which column of THE PEOPLE shall the worker believe, if needed in the face of such contradic

tions he believes either? But the present position of the Party has a still deeper significance. In de fending the S. T. & L. A. tue Party as sumes the anarchist position with all the disrupting tendencies which result the inherent contradictions from that belief. It substitutes so far forth the principle of economic action on trade lines in place of political action on class lines. The essence of anarchism is group action. The small unit is considered act'on. equal to the whole. The Party has stood unqualifiedly against the colonization, communistic or any other anarchistic schemes on the ground that the social revolution must be in and through so ciety as a whole. On the question of the S. T. & L. A. the Party wheels square leading because the different writers as units of organization. Trade autonomy is allowed to obstruct the development of class consciousness and virtually encouraged until anarchistic group feeling supplants the feeling of solidarity and the members of the various crafts exclaim "We must have an organ

ization of our craft.' Thus the Party defeats its ultimate aim of strengthening its position. By build-ing up an organization on economic lines outside the Party and endowed with a relative autonomy, increasing with the growth of that organization necessarily. strengthens the inherent contradiction between economic and political action until there is open disruption as in the case of the heterogeneous elements of the International on the same question. The energy of the Party is exhausted in the effort to build up an economic organization while its own doctrines show that its efforts must be futile in the long run on account of the seeds of dis-integration implanted in the very idea integration implanted in the very idea of TRADE organization in a CLASS movement. The S. L. P. stands, and must stand for the working class and not for any trade fraction or number of fractions. To hold to the latter is po-

litical suicide. 3rd, 4th and 5th. By-claiming a pos effectiveness for trades organiza tions the Party defeats its immediate object of tearing down "pure and simpl dom." As an economic weapon of war fare the S. T. & L. A. is open to the same objections as the former. In upholding objections as the former. In upholding one and discarding the other the Party simply takes away any support for its attack. The political union of the working class in the S. L. P. can justly say to the trade union, "Only by political action can the working class secure its rights."

For the economic organization, the S. T. & L. A., to make such a statement would be to invite stidiusle. The S. L. P. is not be to invite ridicule. The S. L. P. is not the S. T. & L. A. Its assistance is such

The S. T. & L. A. backed by a political party of growing class consciousness is of no effectiveness until the object of Party is accomplished and by that time the S. T. & L. A. is use ess. The S. T. cussion is ended, decide to change in tactics on the trade union question, it will also, by this act, show its willing-ness to correct a fault when it has found itself in error. Knowing this feeling to exist in the minds of many friends of the Movement. I was more than the sed when the announcement was made that the columns of the PEOPLE were open for a free and caudid discussion of the trade union question and I berewith contribue my mite towards helping to so've the problem.
FIRST PROPOSITION.

During the past six months my mind has undergone a complete revolution of the subject under discussion and my con-clusion is that the S. L. P., as the ex-ponent of militant socialism in this coun-try, to be perfectly logical, should maintain-that no matter what good the trade union organization may have been in the past, to the working class of the ountry and no matter what good i may be at present, in countries less de veloped than is this-that the economic organization of labor, as an aid to the emancipation of the working class of the world, from the bondage slavery, is obsolete in this and all other countries as highly as in the United States. My reasons for the above position are as follows. Socialist philphy, as taught in our Party press and literature, contends that in all capitalist countries, such as England, France, Germany and the United States-the work ing class is practically impotent in its contest with the capitalist class upon the

conomic battle field. Our philosophy also teaches that in all these highly developed capitalist coun-ties, the iron law of wages is in full force that under the operation of this law, the most the working class can hope for is a mere subsistance wage, just sufficient o compensate them for the value of the abor power. It further teaches, and the capitlatist class is bound to concede this if for no other reason than that it is impossible to get something out of noth ing. If this teaching be true, of what us can any form of economic organization be to the working class of this country under conditions where labor power i bought and sold on a market where th amply ALWAYS exceeds the demand

On the contrary, suppose we take issue

with the above position, that the eco-nomic organization of labor in the United States is obsolete, and at the same time concede that these organizations of labor can be and are used by the working clasof this country to improve their social condition under capitalism. THIS signify a gain to the social revolu tion? Would this fact hasten, in any tion? Would this fact hasten, in any way, the emancipation of the preletariat of the United States from the bondage of wage slavery? Would it tend to strengthen our movement in any shape or manner? If it would not then we ontend, from the standpoint of a social ist, that these organizations, along wiall other institutions that tend to lul the working class to sleep, by making the present social system more tolerable to the proletariat, is reactionary and to that extent harmful to the social revolution Numerous articles in THE PEOPLE since the last International Congress, or the movement in Europe, completely sus-tains my position. My understanding is that this deplorable condition of the European movement is largely due to the fact that the workers HAVE been alle to better their condition, for the time be ing under capitalism, in some instance legislation in others through co-op erative institutions. From the reports given, it seems that wherever, through these measures, the lot of the wage carners have been made more tolerable it, the Movement, has lost in a great measure its revolutionary character, and at the same time and in the same pro portion has become opportunistic. many instances stauuch revolutionar socialists have immigrated to this country from France, Belgium, Germany and Italy and finding the social conditions more favorable here than in the Eather

fand, they ceased to be socialists, 1 st their revolutionary ideals and in many intances ended by becoming open and avowed defenders of capitalism. It seems to me such object lessons ought to impress upon the minds of our carty members, that, the measures which bring temporary case and affluence to th proletariat, of this or any other capi 'alist country, are not the ones that will tend to engender that comprehension of social questions, that sincerity of pur-pose and that uncompromising spirit, that is absolutely needed for the success of the social adversity, under capitalism, is the one thing above all others that will event-ually stimulate the wage earners to class onscious activity in the domain of so

second Proposition. The present attitude of the S. L. P. owards the pure and simple trade unio t of uncompromising hostility.
THIRD PROPOSITION.

Since changing my mind I have come to the conclusion that the attitude of the S. L. P. toward the pure and simpl trade union ought to be one of neutrality, so long as the work of these union is confined to attempts to better the social condition of their members, through strikes, boycotts and other economic measures at their disposal; but when ever these organizations allow themselves to be used as decoy ducks of capitalism or when their tactics place them in opposition to the political program of the S. I. P., then they should be fought by our organization the same as we fight all other appendages of capitalism. Given capitalim, in a certain stage of development, and the old style trade union is bound to spring into existence, as a logical sequence of the system and once here they are bound to evolve into what we find them to-day in England and the United States-i. e.; one of the many system, hence when they fought they should be opposed as an effect of capitalism, not as if they were the prim cause of the present system. Our main strength should be pitted againt the sys-

members, and that impression is, that a press censorship has and does exist FOURTH PROPOSITION. over our party press which prevents an impartial discussion of Party and Alliance matters. No matter whether this The S. L. P. does not need the S. T. & L. A. to do that which six years of experience has proven it impossible to do, and that is the overthrow of pure

tem of capitalism, not its logical abuse

much the same way as if we had deoted this same time and energy to com batting the thousand (and one other abuses, incident to capitalism. So long as the bourgeoisie are in the saude, so long will the adjuncts, needed by capital sm, continue to flourish in spite of all the S. L. P. may do. In other words, if these officis and their leaders ARE what we charge them with being, decoy ducks of enpitalism, then the box will see that they continue to flourish as long as they have need of them and when they have not they will allow them to perish like any other useless append-

FIFTH PROPOSITION.

Since the organization of the S T. & L. A., down to six months ago, I firmly believed that this organization was a source of strength to our movement, in this country; but since that time I have gradually come to the conclusion that the Alliance was from its inception, is now, and should we continue to uphold it, will remain a mill stone around the

neck of the S. L. P.
As a means of dividing our energies it has proven an eminent success, and in this respect has acted and is acting as a rival organization. Should it ever increase in membership and power, I am quite certain it will then develop into t. formidable opponent to the tactics absolutely needed for a straight clean cut socialist movement. It is a principle well recognized in domestic economy that no house iscarge enough to accomedate without friction, any two families, and seems to me as if this principle will hold with the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. The late experience with Hickey's A. The late experience with High Alliance is a fair sample of what we may expect in the future. Let us supantagonism will again and again spring forth. It is this. Say in the near future the membership of the S. T. & L. A has increased to seventy-five or one hundred thousand, in the industrial center of the east; that of this number 100 are local and general officers whose income is, in the main, derived from the order; that under these conditions a strike occurs through which it is possible to get some substantial concessions for the members on strike, but to secure these it is necessary to ignore the tactics of the S. L. P. In all probability what will the officers—all members of the S. L. P.—do in this instance, where their livelihood, as effects of the union depends on their carrying out the mandates of the Alliance, which we will suppose is to get something now, even though in so doing they have to violate their aledco to our party organization? Under these conditions I am confident a majority of these officers would do just what Tobin and many other members of the S. L. P. have done in times past, and that is stand by their unions and there get "something now." For what is the union

large majority of the members of the Alliance are, as now, anything but so-cialists. So far in the discussion, the advocates of our present policy have failed to point out a single instance where the S. T. & L. A. has aided in any way, our political movement. On the contrary, my understanding is that in several instances, "it" has been "the instrument through which discord has come into our

In spite of the Party's efforts to bolster up the Alliance, it seems to have less strength than it had three year ago. As a power to aid in the emancipation of the working class, it resembles a descending ratio or series in mathematics. After a candid consideration of this question, I have come to the conclusion that the time has come for the S. L. P. to call a halt along the line it has been pursuing for the past six years on the trace union question, especially in its policy as to the S. T. & L. A., and hereafter devote the whole strength of the organization to tuilding up a staunch militant political movement. It is said "open confession is good for the soul," and if so it will not hurt our movement to candidly admit we have made a mistake, in our tactics, on ome Loints pertaining to the trade union question, but on the contrary the move ment will be strengthened in the minds of all those who stand for a staunch uncompromising movement in this coun-

H. S. ALEY.

Civic Federation Potter Shows the

Lincoln, Neb.

White Feather. To the DAILY and WEEKLY Social Democrat. This party appears PEOPLE. — Enclosed find answer of to be the entered-apprentice degree to Bishop Potter. He and Johnson are always ready with tongue and pen to denounce Socialists and a system of Socialism which is a creation of their own imagination, but when invited to iscuss Socialism as it is, they are short on time.

G. H. ROYAL. Lampasas, Tex., April 6.

[Enclosure.] DIOCESAN HOUSE. TWENTY NINE LA FAYETTE PLACE, NEW YORK.

March 31, 1902.

Bishop Potter asks me to say that he in "nobly waging and fastening the regrets that he cannot command the time for what you ask. Very truly yours, Geo. F. Nelson,

Mr. G. H. Royal.

From Albuquerque, New Mexico. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO PLE.—Sometime ago I wrote a letter to the PEOPLE, summing up the situation here, which has since, as I am now about to mention, borne remarkable fruit by adding one more to the "vice tories" of the memorable conglomera tion generally designated as "Kan The city election for this place cam

off on the 1st of April, and the "Kangs" had nominated a full ticket consisting of seven middle-class-hucksters and some wage-carners (see further below.) To help them along in this "noble waging of the class-struggle" they imported the Rev-clown J. Stitt Wielson, or "Stiff Wilson," as I have also heard him called. All the gentleman's speeches took the form of lectures, to prevent disagreeable questions, I suppose. To get a question answered one had to write it down on a slip of paper, hand it to this part of the country, into power. some "Kang-in-waiting" on his "Rev-

Mine was the only red button present it his lecture, and he looked so hard at it that I was almost afraid that had it been of a lighter colour, it must certainly have blushed a deep red from sheer The night before election he spoke at a street-corner but, as the "Kangs" evidently did not think the "Reverend" draw enough they had also provided a brass-band and a big bon-After having told an admiring crowd that this was the greatest and freest country on Earth and admonished "spiked-club" Roosevelt that if he iudulged in any more talk as dangerous to capitalism as that which he had used in his "strenuous" message to Congress the trusts would soon snuff him out, no proceeded to tell about the great crowds he had attracted in Chicago, and other cities, how mainly through his efforts, by speaking in the slums of London, set of men had been elected to the Lor don county council who were pledged to a "reform" of the existing system, how he had made "scores of Socialists" Santa Aza, Cal., by a simple joke or the keeper of the court-house grounds etc. winding up by telling the people of Albuquerque that they were Socialists but did not know it, if not, they would not have a public school system or a anxious to have known that he did not want to "offend" anybody or appeal to "class prejudce," in fact he let the class-struggle severely alone. I was waiting for a chance to challenge a statement of his that "the Socialist party never fuses" (thinking of Morns Eichmann and the rest of the scabby outfit) but although he at the beginning invited questions he at the end of hi ecture grabbed his coat and hat and jumped from the platform with a celerity (born of a long practice I presume) that would do credit to a lightning-change artist. I hear he is now gone to bless Colorado with his benign presence and I hope the comrades up there will give him a warm reception. Well! The "Kangs" have made a clean sweep of the middle-class and every corner-greeer, news-vendor, cobbler or custom-tailor is now a strong "Soshulist." The net result was that out of a total of 1,263 votes the Reps polled 660, Dems 302 and "Kangs" 301, all for mayor, with proportionate figures for other offices. They kept their ticket so secret that many voters did not know they had any and it was impossible for us to get it until after election, for fear, I suppose, that I would send it to THE PEOPLE and show them up too soon. now reproduce it, with some com

ments. Mayor, J. H. Bearrup: City clerk, J. S. McClure; City treasurer, O. S.

Aldermen and school-trustees. Ward, Th. F. Dye and C. A. McKim. 2nd Ward, W. Bryce and F. A. Hoffing. 3rd Ward, M. P. Stamm and A. J. Mitchell. 4th Ward, w. P. Metcalf and Th. Seward.

Out of these, Bearrup, is a capitalist on a small scale and owns the local wool-scouring mill where he, I am told, employs Mexican women at the magnificent wage of 50 cents per day of ten hours. Pillsbury is a rooming-house owner, Dye is a cobbler, trying hard to compete with the machines that makes shoes nowadays, Mitchell is an Attorney-A-law. Metcalf a real-estate and insurance agent, also share broker and Sc ard is also an insurance agent. Only four viz.: McKim, McClure, Bryce and Hoffing, seems to be wage-carners. Now for Stamm who seems to be the local leader of the agglomeration I quote from the "Albuquerque Daily Citizen," Sept. 17, 1901, an article headed "Stamm, the reformer.

"M. P. Stamm, of this city, achieved some notoriety last week by writing and publishing a card in the "Journal Democrat" while president McKinley was on his dying bed headed: "The political freebooters die hard.' The people city were much incensed at the brutality of the writer and on Friday night it took hard work on the part of the law and order portion of the community to keep him fom being mobbed (it was proposed to "tar and feather Stamm). Mr. Stamm has lived in this country for 20 years and during that time he has belonged to all sorts of political parties. In 1886 he was a Rep., before that he had been a Greenbacker, Prohibitionist and Granger. He was elected recorder of this city on the Rep. ticket in 'So. Since then he has been a Populist and general kicker and now calls himself a Anarchy In practical affairs Mr. Stamm does not carry out his irridescent dreams of humanity. He helped to break their Albuquerque National Bank using the borrowed funds to gobble up the best corner lots in the city. Mr. Stamm is known in this city as the man who has trouble, and if he keeps up his kick he will yet wear the martyrs crown.

As this (the allusion to president Me Kinley) was written at the head of some kind of advertisement. (Stamm being a commission agent, etc.) it may well vie, with the "Pittsburg Despatch's" "Get the best always."

I have said enough to show that the

"Kangaroos" are (true to their traditions in "nobly waging the class-struggle" and fastening the "anarchist larvae" who they foully believe are going to "devour the Socialist eggs." but I hope that before then the said "Socialist eggs" will have developed into fullfledged chickens who will be able to make a good meal of the "Anarchist larvae." Although the only S. L. P. man here, I

seem to be a thorn in the side of the local "Multi-cocas," wherefore they have dubbed me "agitator" I wish I deserved the name. It takes something to "agitate" the slough of despond into which these Kangaroo Vermin are trying to throw the struggling proletariat and for that reason I shall continue to be until the Socialist Republic is a fact, an "AGITATOR." Albuquerque, New Mexico, 8th April,

Inte Municipal Fight in Cleveland.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY
PEOPLE—At the last municipal eleccion seld here in Cleveland on April 7th,
the working class allowed itself to be buncoed with a promise of three cent car-fare and voted Tom Johnsonism, "Democratic party principles," in

to understand the hard fight the Socialist Labor Party has, in calling the attention of the wage-workers of Cleveland to their own class interests. all that, the S. ... P. not only held its own, but made a slight gain over the result of the municipal election of a year ago by receiving 422 votes for the Lead of the City ticket, represented by Comrade Robert Zillmer, as candidate for City Treasurer. A gain of 29 votes over last spring. Some of our candi-dates on the school administration, received as high as 560 votes, but of course only the STRAIGHT votes are the ones

that we can depend upon.

The "party of unity." the "Socialist party" of Kangaroos, had an excellent chance of showing their strength. chance of showing their strength. Cleveland is said to have 20,000 trades unionists; with some exceptions, they are all affiliated with the central boay of the c. I. U. This central body is of course, controlled by "socialists." The "Cleveland Citizen." the official organ of the C. I. U., is managed, edited and "bysiness-agencied" by "socialists." Their candidate for City Treasurer was the business agent of the C. L. U. As candidate for School Director they had originally nominated a prominent physician who had been in the reform movement all his political life. a few weeks before election. Every capitalist newspaper pald a high tribute to the memory of "the worthy citizen and reformer" in their editorial as well as their news columns. None of them forgot to prominently men-tion that the Doctor was the can-didate for School Director on the "Socialist ticket," and that the party would have to nominate some one in his stead; which they did. And this some one was, as one of the capitalist papers stated, "especially suited for the office." been a school teacher once upon a time, in one of the western states, while at present "attorney-at-law and promoter of industrial enterprises." During the winter months there have been here Ben Tillet, the Rev.'s Vail, Bigelow, Strickland and others. The result of all this "influence" gained by boring from within; of all the free advertising received from capitalist papers and of all the gospelized "socialist" agitation, was

a total of 643 votes.
"The Citizen" is angry, nay, it is wild with rage. So much so that in its last issue it took a different view of the "result" on every page of its "publication." Tis a pity it did not have more pages upon which to contradict itself oftener. One page declared the "old S. L. P. dead this time dead for sure," that is, till the next issue. Some of our comrades say the "death warrant" for the S. L. P., published regularly in the "Citizen" plate matter. Another page holds the "damned De Leonites partially responsie" for the low vote. Seems the "Citizen" is a spiritualist, who is haunted by the hosts of the departed. The third by the nosts of the departed. The third page solemnly declares that both, the S. L. P. and the S. L. P. state their own. It is a wonder the "Citizen" did not claim the S. L. P. vote as belonging to the other side, as it did two years ago, when it argued that the S. L. P. would get no votes at all if every Kangaroo was intelligent enough

to mark a ballot properly LIVELY DEADONE, Cleveland, O., April 13,

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Corre spondents."

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry bona fide signature and address.]

F. F., HARTFORD, CT.—The matter was received and published.

D. A. S. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Subscription for Sunday PEOPLE is 50 cents for a half year, \$1.00 a year.

S. J., ST. PAUL, MINN.—Rollins for Ancient History. Lewis H. Morgan for Ancient Society. All can be had through the Labor News Company. Shall get up list on the other subject.

R. D., HOBOKEN, N. J.—The S. L. P., you must never forget, is a wide-awake concern. You must not wonder at the promptness with which the DAHLY PEOPLE received notification of the latest Social Democratic act of corruption, that Webster, Mass., affair.

W. N., NFW YORK,—The best way is to send your father's writings to the Ger-man organ of the S. L. P., the "Social-istische Arbelter Zeitung," 239 St. Chir street, Cleveland, O.

R. D. T., CLEVELAND, O .- As you ustly surmise, the rumors of splits in the justly surfules, the rumors of splits in the S. L. P. that podsnap Mamie retails, are all received from the same quarters that have furnished her with the numerous other bits of information on the S. L. P., for retailing which she has now an established reputation for stupid mendacity and creduilty.

F. M., ELIZABETH, N. J.—We know of no reason why the printing of such matter on envelopes should be prohibited. S. S. CINCINNATI, 0,—The reason is very simple. While the S. L. P. recognizes that the thing to do now is to educate unflinching Socialism, and not to bother over votes, the Social Democracy votes as a dysomaniac craves rum, and bothers not about education. In fact, it has aone to impart. That explains the serce poise of the S. L. P., and the hysterics of the Social Democracy.

B. B. C., CHICAGO, H.L.—Is that all?
Simple Simon claims only 10.000 members in the Social Democracy? That's positively modest. He is not learning very fast from the Organized Scabberry whose boots he licks. They claim millions of members, and claim it safely, seeing there is no way to prove or disprove it. Simple Simons should claim 20.000 by this time.

P. M., NEW YORK .- The "Worker" got is information about the Webster, Mass., its information about the Webster, Mass, act of Kangaroo corruption from the same source that it got the stenographic report of the New Haven debate, to wit, the columns of the DAILY PEOPLE. We published the matter in the DAILY of Monday the 14th instant. You don't imagine; do you, that its Massachusetts fellow Kangaroos would post it do you? The joke of it is that formerly, at each such revelation in THE PEOPLE, the "Worker" would yell "Daily People Lie." The lashings of these "Lies' has taught it "moves" as the Germans say.

J. K., SHAWNEE, O.—Year's subscription for "H Projetario," Italian organ of the S. L. P., is one dollar; for the "Arbeiter Zeiung," Jewish organ of the S. L. P. the same.

II. L., ROSTON, MASS.—Shall be glad to have the rest of the letters. Will issue them in THE PEOPLE. They may afterwards be put in pamphlet form by the Labor News Company. Experience has shown that previous publication in THE PEOPLE rather stimulates than otherwise the sale of Labor News Company matter.

To understand the wave of Johnson politics that is sweeping this city, is

the S. T. & L. A. Its assistance is such that a political party can give. The Party organization? I tank not. Party has already stated how much that assist to maction with any form of trades or organization appears to be unwise and illustration appears to be u

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

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party sunouncements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held April 18th, 2-6 New Reade street. R. Katz in the chair. Absent without excuse, A. Klein. The financial report for the week ending April 12th showed receipts, \$63; expenditures,

A letter was received from the Manage of the Labor News Company, suggesting that the job printing office started by the Labor News Company, be transferred to the DAILY PEOPLE and placed under its management. It was so ordered and the manager of the DAILY PEOPLE instructed to attend to the details of the transfer. The former manager of the "Abendblatt" appeared before the committee and stated that the books of the "Abendblatt," cash on hand and list of outstanding accounts had been turned over to the National Secretary and that the N. E. C. should how appoint an auditing committee to go over the books and close them. So ordered and committee of two, Joseph Scheuerer and Max Poehland, was appointed.

Section New York had sent three com munications. One asking for a ruling of the N. E. C. as to whether or not a visitor to the United States, who attaches self to the S. L. P., during his stay in this country, should be obliged to declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States. The N. E. C. deemed a general ruling on this question unneces eary, considering the general principle that members of the S. L. P. should either be, or at least signify their willingness to become citizens of the United States sufficiently well established. The few isolated cases of members of Socialist parties of other countries who come here and temperature of the countries who come here are considered to the countries of the countries who come here and temperature of the countries who come here are considered as a countries who come here and temperature of the countries who come here are considered as a countries who countries porarily attach themselves to the S. L. P. during their stay in this country can sa'ely be left to the discretion of the that may have to deal with

other communication of Section New York, bearing upon the protest of W. S. Dalton against having the case of Section Seattle voted upon by the mbership of Section New York despite peal, and being a reply thereto, was laid over until next meeting. The third communication of Section

New York reported the expulsion of John J. Dowling for having enrolled with the semocratic party, and of Benjamin Krawitz for having enrolled with and voted for the Republican party and for other treacherous conduct toward the Working Class.

Branch Blythedale of Section Allegheny County, Pa., sent word to the effect that the election of G. M. Serrati as Editor of the election of G. M. Serrati as Education of G. M. Serrati as Edu Paul reported as to coming election

cording Secretary submitted, according to instructions at the meeting, draft of a letter to be sent in answer to complaint made against Na-tional Secretary by Louis Cohen. Ap-proved and ordered sent. Section San Francisco, Cal., reported expulsion of Joseph De Vries for treason. Indianapoli Ind.; Rockville, Conn.; Holyoke, Mass Indianapolis. ols, Mo.; Teller County, Colo., and

mber of other places sent reports of al work and action taken on the Irish The following sections reported to have

made appropriations for the purpose of bringing to this country an agitator of the Irish Socialist Republican Party: bringing to this country an agitator of the Irish Socialist Republican Party: Louisville, Ky., \$20: Roanoke, Va., \$5; Lawrence, Mass., \$5: Holyoke, Mass., \$5; Rockville, Conn., \$10: Teller County, Colo., \$10: Indianapolis, Ind., \$15: Du-luth, Minn., \$10: Newport News, Va., \$5; Schenectady, N. Y., \$10: Minneapolis, Newport News, Va., \$5; inth, Minn., \$10; No. \$10; Minneapoins, Schenectady, N. Y., \$10; Minneapoins, Minn., \$25. Sections Somerville, Mass., Minn., \$25. Sections Somerville, Mass., Minn., Albany, N. Utics, N. Y., St. Paul, Minn., Albany, N. Trics, N. Trics, N. Y., St. Paul, Minn., Albany, N. Trics, N. Tr ents for such a meeting becar arrangements for such a meeting of an of the fact that there is not enough of an Iriah population, or are prevented in other ways from contributing to the fund.

JULIUS HAMMER,

Recording Secretary.

Massachusetts S. E. C.

Meeting of the Massachusetts S. E. C. ras held March 23, at 1165 Tremont treet, Boston, H. W. A. Rassch in the sair, Six present. Mason and Walker beent. Jones and Fugicstad excused.

Minutes of previous meeting approved.
Communications.—From Secretary of
Vermont S. E. C. relative to organiger and cost of keeping same on
the road. Action: As Secretary had aned inquiries the communication was unication was

ordered filed. From Fall River, sending in DAILY PEOPLE stamps, also general information. From Greater Boston entertainment committee, requesting an advance of cash in aid of the coming picnic. Action: A sum not to exceed \$10 piaced at their call. On motion, a committee of three consisting of Lothrop, Jones & Bresnahan were elected to draw up an article on the strike of Teamsters in Boston.

Moved—that at the next meeting the

Moved—that at the next meeting the matter of preparing for the coming elections be taken up. Financial Secretary reports receipts of dues as follows:

Fall River, 36; Woburn, 20; Spring-Seld, 25; Medford, 18. Adjourned.

Meeting of Massachusetts S. E. C. was id April 13, Chas. A. Christensen in the

Roll Call: All present, with the excepinutes of previous regular m

stamps. Action: inform Malden that the matter of disposal of stamps be laid over until vote on auxiliary resolutions is fin-

. . . .

Medway: Cunningham and McDaniel, members at large, for dues, also relative to receiving the leaflets sent them by this committee, also their votes for members of the N. E. C.

Abington: O'Fihelly and Devine-their votes for members of the N. E. C. Lynn and Salem, on the S. E. C., calling

mass meeting of Party members in district comprising seat of the F E. C., on April 19th on above request. send out a call for a conference of Party members, for the purpose of discussing the reasons why the S E. C. did not make an effort to prevent the S. D.'s., changing name to that of "Socialist," also all other matter that may properly come the meet-ing or conference. Motion lost by vote of For, 1; against, 7.

An motion by A. E. Jones, the Recording-Secretary was instructed to inform Sec tions Lynn, that the correct course to persue is to prefer charges against the S. E. C. if they think the committee has been dere-lict in its duty. From N. Y. Labor News Company, on indebtedness of Section Hol-yoke, for Literature. Action: Recording-Secretary to communicate with Section on

Financial-Secretary reports receipts for

Everett, 40 auxiliary, 25 dues; Salem 20 dues; Lawrence, 10 dues; Lowell, 15 dues; Malden, 10; Gardener, 30; Somerville, 10; Medford, 8; Cambridge, 10; and from Boston on De Leon lecture tickets, 45 cents. Adjourned.

To the Comrades of the State of California.

The S. E. C. wishes to impress you with the necessity of an earnest effort on the members at large and sections to put forth their best efforts in collecting for the State Campaign Fund, so that we may be able to put an organizer in the field by May 15th, at the latest.

The nomination of officers for the State ticket by referendum is somewhat slow, but will be completed and petitions ready for circulation by the 1st of May, and every spare time to getting signatures; and col-

Comrades! now is the time to put you shoulder to the wheel; by an untiring effort and earnestly co-operating with the S. E. C., a place on the ballot next fall is as-

For the S. E. C of the S. L. P.

Pittsburg, Pa., and Vicinity. The class conscious Socialists of Alle gheny County, for the first time in the

history of the Socialist Labor Party, will celebrate Labor's International Holiday— At 7:15 P. M. the South Side division of our parade will start from the 26th Ward Branch Headquarters, No. 2109 Sarah The route of the parade will be along Carson st. across the Smithfield st. bridge, where they will be joined by the Pittaburg division which forms on the Water street wharf between Smithfield and Wood streets, 8 P. M. sharp. The parade will then move over the following route: Smith-field street to 6th avenue to Liberty street

to Market street to 5th avenue to hall No. 510 Wylle avenue. embers, sympathizers and readers of the Party organs should feel it part of to turn out and take part in

down 7th street to Penn avenue to 6th

the parade. Every Socialist should feel proud of the opportunity to march in the first parade inaugurated in this county to celebrate our own and not the Capitalist's Labor Day. Turn out and bring your friends

We will have with us on that day a comrade noted the world over as a veteran militant, comrade Lucien Sanial of New

York City.

After the parade he will address us at our new headquarters on the subject: "The First of May; It's World Wide Sig-

olficance."

Comrade Sanial has also been engaged to deliver the following lectures in Alle-

gheny County; Carnegie Music Hall, Allegheny, Satur-day, May 3, 8 P. M., Subject: "The Class

Bijou Theatre, 6th street, Pittsburg, Sunday, May 4, 3 P. M., Subject: Cap

Carnegie Music Hall, Braddock, Tuesday. May 6, 8 P. M., Subject: "Trusts and the Working Class.

McClure's Hall, Homestead, Wednesday, May 7, 8 P. M. Subject: "Lessons of the

Homestead Strike."

Birmingham Turner Hall, Jane street,
South Side, Thursday, May 8, 8 P. M., Sub-

South Side, Thursday, May 8, 8 P. M., Sub-ject: "Economics and Politics." S. L. P. Headquarters, No. 510 Wylle avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., Friday, May 9, 8 P. M., Subject: "International Socialism." Saturday, May 10 and Sunday, May 11 Comrade Sanial will speak in French at

Jeanette.
Admission free to all these meetings and

Admission free to all these meetings and students or opponents of Socialism are invited to ask questions.

On Monday evening, May 5 a Plano Recital and Reception will be tendered in honor of Comrade Sanial at the County Headquarters. All readers of the Party organs, sympathizers and Party members are cordially invited to attend. Admission

Advertising matter is on hand and it is to be hoped that all comrades will not only do their duty in helping to distribute same, but also that every effort will be made to make the May Day celebration and Comrade Sanial's series of lectures thorough success.

May Conference.

The second meeting of the above con-ference held for the purpose of attending to the necessary arrangements for the Cooper Union Mass Meeting on May 1st to celebrate International Labor Day was held at the DAILY PEOPLE building Saturday, April 19th, with F. Machaner

Communications: From Salem, Somerville, Lawrence, Medford, Everett, Lowell, Lynn vote for delegate to District Alliance 10. S. T. & L. A.

Springfield vote on auxiliary resolutions: For, 0: against, 5.

Malden, for dues and asking informs Item relative to disposal of Auxiliary reported that an order for 15,000 handbills

and the organizations represented in the Conference are urged to make a systematic distribution of the same. The Committee will insert a notice in the DAILY PEOPLE as soon as these handbills are ready. The Committee further recommended and it was adopted by the Conference, that a communication be sent to the Musical Alliance connected with the S. T. & L. A., asking them to kindly volunteer their services for the evening.

The Conference decided to call upon the organizations represented to send in the names of two comrades to act on the various committees at the meeting.

Those organizations that have not yet donated toward the expenses are requested to do so at their next meeting and send all moneys to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Adjournment followed. A. M. Muirhead,

Secretary May- Day Conference.

Rhode Island State Convention. There will be a State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island, on Sunday April 27th at 2:30 P. M., in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street,

All Comrades in the State are requested to attend as there is business portance to be brought up.

The Committee elected at the convention held last September is requested to

Final arrangements will be made for the Annual Excursion to be held on June 22nd and other Party matters. Rhode Island State Committee.

April 15, 1902. Henry Greene,

have a report ready.

MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION. The Missouri State Convention of the S. L. P. will be held on Tuesday evening April 29, 8 P. M., at Walhalla Hall, cor. 10th street and Franklin avenue. Readers

Secretary.

of the PEOPLE and members of the Working Class in general are invited. Good Attention, St Paul, Minn. Section St. Paul of the Socialist Labor

Party has placed in nomination Andrew W. M. Anderson, a bricklayer for the office of Mayor to be voted for on May 6th. (As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901.) Previously acknowledged\$5571.25 Section Milford, Conn.,....

Geo. Thibault, Washington, D. C.. S. L. P., 50c; Harry Jones, \$1.00 Spettel, \$5.00 Louis Nelson, 50c. John Donobue, N. Y. City...... Socialist Educational Club, N. Y. H. Jackson, Brinton, Pa.,.... Section Essex Co., N. J..... Section Minneapolis, Minn.,....

Section Troy. N. Y.....

Total\$5611.40

Pittsburg District Alliance No 15. Meeting of D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A. Illingsworth, Chairman, Morgan, Vice Chairman. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

The following locals were not repre-Local 358, Belle Vernon, Local 369, South Side, Pittsburg and Local 128, Youghegany.

Communication received from, Fayette

City, Blythedale, Charlerol, G. E. B. Buena Vista, Belle Vernon, Blythedale, N. Y. Labor News Company (3) G. E. B; Belle Vernon, Webster, Allegheny, Pittsburg, Syracuse, N. Y.

Motion made to rescind action in se ing Comrade Schulberg to the coal fields was after a lengthy discussion carried

The organizer was instructed to comwith Comrade Frank Jordan in reference to securing his services as an organizer in the Pittsburg Coal District. The resignation of Comrade Kessler

from the Grievance Committee was ac cepted and Comrade Morgan was elected fill the vacancy. Charges were preferred against Comrade

On motion, Comrade S. Schulberg was requested to prepare an answer to that part of the communication of the G. E. B. which concerns himself, and submit same

at the next District meeting.
On motion, Comrade G. A. Brown was instructed to send a registered letter to Comrade Green who was a member on the Constitution Committee at the 6th annua Convention of the S. T. L. A. in reference to constitution.

On motion 100 copies of the proceedings of the 6th annual convention was ordered for the District. On motion the organizer was instructed

to communicate with G. E. B. in reference to translating the constitution in the Italian language.
On motion 200 copies of Italian pamph

lets, "Reform vs. Revolution" and 100 copies in Italian of "What Means This Strike" were ordered. On motion 2,000 copies of Tragic pages were ordered, one thousand to be shipped at once and one thousand for future de-

livery. motion the remainder of presents to the D. A. 15 fair was donated to the D. A

Comrades Danielson, McConnell and Tes m were elected on a committee to draw rade Karl Malmberg.

49 and D. A. 4, Fair.

A warrant of \$6.25 was ordered drawn to pay for 25 half yearly sub's, to the WEEKLY PEOPLE to be given gratis to those who are not able to pay for some but are willing to read. D. M. Sachter,

Recording Secretary. May Day Issue, "Il Proletario."

Branches and sections of the S. L. P. that are desirous of propagating Socialist doctrine among the Italian population of their respective cities, are herewith notified that the Italian party organ, "Il Proletario," will issue a special number on May 1st, that will be especially adapted to the purpose.

The price will be one cent a copy. All

orders should be sent as soon as possible to "Il Proletario," 208 Bleecker street, New York City.

NOTICE TO SECTIONS.

German Edition of "The Socialist
Labor Party and the Social
Democratic Party."

We are publishing a German edition of
"The Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Labor Party," the new leaflet retently authorized by the National Eva-

cently authorized by the National Execu-The size of the edition will depend on the

advance orders received.

Sections desiring copies of the leaflet should send in their orders at once.

\$1.50 per thousand. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2 New Reade st., New York, N. Y.

Los Angeles, Cal., May Day Cele-bration.

Section Los Angeles County, Socialist abor Party, will celebrate International Labor Day, Thursday, May 1, 1902, at Elks Hall, 231 South Spring street. An interesting program of song, speech, reci tation, and dancing has been arranged.

Admission 25 cents per couple.

N. C. MADSEN,

Secretary Entertainment Committee

Resolutions From Minneapolis. Whereas, Karl Malmberg, an active work

ing Socialist and a faithful advocate of the emancipation of the working class, of which he was an honored member, has reviolent assault by a fellow workingman who is yet blind to the solidarity of his class and to his own real interests, he it Resolved, By Section Minneapolis, S. L. P. That we deplore the loss of a valued comrade and an able advocate of human rights; that we regret the ignorance of our class which makes such a sad fellow workers to inform themselves, as Comrade Malmberg was informed, of their

ture of their slavery.

Resolved, That we extend our sincere endolence to Comrade Malmberg's broth ers and particularly to his sister, our own honored and faithful comrade, Mrs. Olive assure them of our deep and heartfelt sym-

true interests and the international na-

IN MEMORY OF MALMBERG.

WHEREAS. Through the death of our comrade Karl Malmberg, we are again called upon to bear testimony to the debasing effect of the present Capitalist System, by the murder of a comrade by a shopmate through a national jealousy seduously propagated by the exploiting Capitalist Class

WHEREAS, Comrade Malmberg was an active, persistent, militant co-worker in the economic organization of our class, the So cialist Trade and Labor Alliance and

WHEREAS, Such instances must ever oc cur, while the present competition for the right to work exists, which privilege never be denied so long as the means of livelihood are the private property of the Capitalist Class, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we D. A. 15 S. T. & L. A., deplore the loss of our comrade and see in it the necessity of a still more vig-orous agitation of the principles of Socialism, which alone will accomplish the emancipation of the Working Class from such conditions, through the rearing of the Socialist Republic and be it further

RESOLVED. That we tender our heart felt sympathy to the sister and brothers of our deceased comrade and that copies hese resolutions be sent to them and be it further

RESOLVED, that these resolutions be printed in the official papers of the organization and be spread on the minutes of D. A. 15, S. T. &L. A.

J. A. McConnell, P. C. Tesson, C. A. Danielson, Committee

IN MEMORIAM.

East Pittsburg, April 19 .-- At a meeting neld by members of Local 356, Socialis frade and Labor Alliance, and members of Branch East Pittsburg, Socialist Labor Party, the following resolutions were

Whereas, Death has removed from us, af ter an illness of but a few hours' duration Comrade Thomas Price, who ever since be ming a charter member of Section East Pittsburg, S. L. P., was an untiring sup porter of the class struggle, a devoted hus band, a loving father, and the truest of

Resolved, That we, the members of Local 256 S T & L A and of Branch East Pittsburg, S. L. P., in special meeting asembled, recognizing the loss our cause ha sustained, we hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to his sorrowing family, relative

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolution be published in our official organs, and also spread upon the minutes, and a copy he forwarded to the family of our departer H. Jackson.

E. F. Lake, E. R. Markley, Committee.

In Memoriam.

Whereas, murderous capitalism has claimed another victim, that its insatiable greed for profit may be catered to, without regard or consideration for the safety o lives of the producers of all wealth the Working Class, and

Whereas, our comrade Michael R. O'Furey was, in this instance, the unfortunate victim of criminal neglect on the part of a railroad corporation, having been killed in an "accident" near Strasburg, O., on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling R. R. on Wednesday, April 2, serving said railroad in the capacity of a brakeman, therefore

Resolved, that Section Cleveland, Ohlo, Soci ialist Labor Party deeply feels and mourns the loss of our dear comrade, who at all times had proved himself a sincere and true worker for the cause of the proletarian class, and that we put forth new vigor and energy to bring about what our comrade loped for, namely, the emancipation of our class, and be it further Resolved, that this resolution be sprea ipon the records of Section Cleveland.

S.L.P. and a copy be sent for publication to the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE and "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung. Jeneral Committee, Section Cleveland, Ohio R. Zillmer,

Frank D. Lyon, the business manage of THE PEOPLE acted as chairman. A the close of the lecture many questions were asked the speaker. The collection amounted to \$19.40.

Presents Received for the S. T. & L. A. Fair

New Jersey :- Meerschaum pipe in fancy case, one dozen French clay pipes, two copies of the "Wandering Jew," half-dozen fancy wall placques and handsome Zither-Mandolin from F. Frecky. Handsome silver table set from F. J. G. and N. F.

New York City:-Two bound copies "History of the World," from L. Weislewitz. Copy of Dante's "Inferno," P. Twoomey. Half-dozen gilt frame pictures. Per-fectscope with 7 fine views and handsome Swiss Clock, W. L. B. Silk umbrella, K. and handsome Baby's dress, Miss Katz. Denver, Colo. :- Two handsome Burro banners, large and small size, S. Romany

ALBANY, N. Y., AND VICINITY. Pioneer Local Alliance No. 351, S. T. &

L. A., will celebrate the International Labor Day. May 1st, with appropriate exercises at John E. Wallace will deliver an address on the subject, "The Significance of the International Labor Day." An excellent program has been arranged, to be followed by dancing. Refreshments will be provided. Exercises will begin at 8.30 p. m. Admis sion 15 cents a person. Ladies free. Al readers of THE PEOPLE and their friends are invited. J. E. Alexander, Organizer.

ESSEX COUNTY N J

Section Essex County, N. J., will hold a special section meeting on Sunday April 27, 3 P. M., at headquarters to adopt By Laws, etc.

MAY DAY IN BALTIMORE.

Wm. Walker, Organizer.

The S. L. P. May Day celebration in Baltimore, on the 1st of May, will be held in the Labor Lyceum, 1011-1013 E. Baltimore St. Entertainment and Ball and a International Labor Day. Readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE are invited to attend and enjoy themselves. The entertainment will commence at S o'clock P. The Committee.

CHICAGO MAY DAY CELEBRATION.

Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party. International Labor Day, Thursday, May to be held at Chicago Lodge Hall, 165-167 E. Washington street, near Fifth avenue. English and German speakers will

address the meeting.

Every Socialist voter and workingman is cordially invited to attend this meeting: also readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE are especially invited. Remember that Section Chicago has two of the best Socialist speakers, so don't fall to be there and hear them. Workingmen of all countries, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains,

Marcus Perlson, Organizer.

May Day Demonstration in New York

The arrangement committee of the May

Conference are actively at work attending to the necessary arrangements for the Grand Mass meeting to be held at Cooper Union on Thursday evening May 1st to celebrate International Labor Day. The following have already replied to the invitation of the committee and have accepted to act as speakers at the meeting: Frank D. Lyon, formerly of Beaumont Texas, Daniel De Leon and Benjamin F Keinard. An effort has also been made by the committee to secure the services of Chas. E. Corregan, of Syracuse, N. Y., as an addition to the speakers list and the committee are now awaiting a reply from him. Handbills announcing the meeting will be ready this evening and can be had from the Organizer of Section New York at the DAILY PEOPLE Building. Organizers of subdivisions of the Section should make it their business to immediately procure a quantity of these and see to it that respective assembly districts. The committee kindly requests those subdivisions of the Section and other sympathetic organ izations who possess banners or flags to send the same to the Organizer of Section New York so that they may be used in decorating the platform.

S. L. P. Lectures in Cleveland, Ohio. April 27th.—"Revolutionary Tactics," by

May 4th.—"Politics of the Working Class," John D. Goerke. May 11th—"Scientific Socialism" by Max Weber. Lecture in German.

The above subjects will be discussed day afternoons at 2:30 P. M., at 356 Ontario street, German American Bank Build

Bridgeport, Conn.

A short lecture will be given each Sun-day evening during April in Pioneer Hall, rner Main and Elm streets, to commenc at 8:15. After the lecture the floor wil open for questions and discussions.

April 27th—"The Social Revolution." Comrades and sympathizers are earnestly

equested to bring their friends.

S. L. P. Lectures at Wilmerding, Pa Following are the names of speak-

ORGANIZER.

April 27, 3 p. m.—George A. Brown. Workingmen are invited to attend hese lectures. ELECTIONS IN ONTARIO.

Toronto, April 20 .- On May 29th the

Provincial Elections take place for Ontario The following are the S. L. P. candidates for the city of Ontario: Walter Wellwood, West Toronto. Charles V. Kemp, East Toronto.

Harry Tripp, North Toronto, Herbert S. James, South Toronto. The section is in better shape than it ever has been and will put up a good

The De Leon Lecture. The attendance at the De Leon lecture on Wednesday night filled the large ball room of the Manhattan Lyceum. MAY DAY FAIR AND ENTERTAINMENT

S. T. & L. A.

D. A. 4, Newark, N. J., and D. A. 49, New York City Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance,

AT MANHATTAN LYCEUM.

66-68 East Fourth Street, New York City.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, May 2d to 4th

Music by L. A. 1028, J. S. Krinks, Conductor. TICKET, 10 CENTS.

THE S. T. & L. A. IN THE BRONX.

Regular meeting of L. A. 140, S. T. & L. A. was held Sunday morning, April 20th, at headquarters, 481 Willis avenue. Meeting called order by Organizer Kinneally, presiding. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Agitation Committee reported that all arrangements had been made for a mass meet-ing of steam, surface and elevated railroad men to be held Tuesday evening, April 29th, at Emerald Hall, 2451 Third avenue. Comrades Gilhaus and Brower to address the

organizer reported having visited the 32d and 33d A. D.'s, S. L. P., and had received the promise of their co-operation in reported on a plan of agitating for the Alliince throughout the upper part of New York City.

Delegate to D. A. 49 made his report. The meeting was then addressed by Brower on the necessity of active agitation among the workers for the S. T. & L. A. In showing the necessity of pushing the committee be appointed for reportorial work for the DAILY PEOPLE, to collect statistics for special articles on the life of the workers in the wage pens situated in the upper part of New York city. He advised that an effort be made to reach the silk workers and acquaint them of the strike

in the East.
Comrade Winauer, of the Machinists. spoke on aiding the DAILY PEOPLE. It was resolved that the Agitation Committee be directed to hold a mass meeting for the silk workers in the borough of the Bronx, and that all weavers be called upon to stay away from the New England States while the strike is on, and that Comrade George A. Ballard, P. O. Box 206, Olneyville, R. I. be notified of the action of the L. A. mittee appointed to make a special agitation for this meeting is composed of Kinneally and Arthur Chambers.

It was decided that an entertainment be held at Emerald Hall, for the benefit of the organizers' fund. Committee appointed to do reportorial work for the DAILY PEOPLE -Kinneally and Plumb. The committee on collection of funds for the organizers fund reported having collected \$2.30. On motion \$2.80 was appropriated for du-

stamps. Meeting adjourned. Organizer.

Pittsburg 5. L. P. Lectures. Workingmen of Pittsburg and vicinity re invited to attend the regular lecture which will be delivered every Sunday at 3 p. m., under the auspices of Section Allegheny County, Pa., at 51) Wylie avenue, five doors from County Court House, Pittsburg.

April 27—"Capitalist Development," by

STEEL TRUST PROFITS. An official of the United States Steel Corporation predicts that the net earnings of the Trust in the fiscal year just

begun will be fully \$130,000,000. This official, who is said to be a man of authority in the Trust, says that the net earnings of the Trust for April will be \$11.500.000 against \$7,356,744 a year ago and he estimates the May earnings \$12,000,000. Last May they were \$9,612,-

the Steel Trust is to be modelled into an operating concern instead of a holding one s entirely without foundation. It is announced that a bond conversion circular has been completed, and that it will appear simultaneously here and in

London by the first of next week. Pittsburg, Pa., April 22,-The reorganization of the United States Steel Cor poration, the obliteration of the constituent corporations, the changing of its pur pose from a purely financial concern to an operating and manufacturing company which shall operate directly all the prop-erties now controlled by it, is the latest project of the heads of this enterprise.

It was learned to-day from excellent au thority that the project is to be launche about July 1. President Charles M. Schwab will become the director of all mills, railroads, coal and coke plants, steamship lines and furnaces.

CLOVER LEAF SAMPLE ROOM Christian Kohlenberg, Prop. Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Lunch All Day. Ice Cold Beer on Tap At All Times

Northwest Corner Thirtieth and Washington Sts. MARION, IND.

Section Minneapolis, Minn. Headquarters at

LABOR LYCEUM, 34-36 Washington Avenue, South.

FREE READING ROOM Open Every Day and Evening.

REPORT "PROGRESS."

BUT ANTI-CHILD LABOR COMMITTEES OF THE SOUTH DON'T SHOW IT.

"Organized Labor" Endorses So-called Efforts of Capitalists - One Doctor Has Amputated 100 Baby Fingers Mangled In Machinery. The various committees formed in the

South to push through their Legislatures, bills prohibiting child labor, report great progress. What this progress is beyond a so-called awakening of public opinion, North and South, it is hard to tell. From the make up of some of the com mittees their efficacy in behalf of the baby

appointed Federal Judge by President Roosevelt, is on the committee, and the chairman is the Rev. Edgar Gardner Mur-

In Alabama, Thomas G. Jones, recently

slave may be judged.

Judge, Hefry B. Tompkins is the chairman of the Georgia Committee.

Bishop Ellison Capers and J. M. Mc-Mahan, Superintendent of Public Schools. are on a committee in South Carolina. These committees have secured the co-operation of the "labor organizations" of their several States, and the sympathy and heip

of the women's organizations. Their endorsement by the labor fakirs is the breath of life in the nostrils of these

committees.
The introduction of machinery in the South has worked a lightning transformation in the lives of the people. the mills are in the country and the facts concerning them are hard to get at. It is not disputed, however, that there are nousands of little children at Twenty thousand is the number given for

textile mills in the South. The operatives in the cotton mills are mostly "poor whites." On the farms they have lived very meagrely and they are tempted to the mills by the offer of "big" wages and opportunities for wives and children to work in "comfortable" When they get there they find they are obliged to contract to work their children

before they can have a shack or house, and, besides, the wages they get ob'ge them to put their children in the mill. In an Alabama mill town a widow and three children of 12, 9 and 8 years old, were found working for a total of 47 cents a day. It is not uncommon to find children

of 6 and 8 years at work, from dawn to dark at that Hideous accidents are the order of the day. In one mill town in the South a doctor told a friend that he had personally amputated over 100 baby fingers mangled in the cruel machinery. He dared not speak of it, he said, for the mill management preferred doctors who could keep

their mouths shut. In Huntsville, Ala., last January, a little girl of eight years old lost two fingers of It was said vesterday that the story that her right hand in the machinery. Had she worked two weeks longer she would

have earned 9 cents a day.

Northern capital is heavily invested in these Southern enterprises.
In Alabams, not only did Massachusetts

capital procure from the legislature the repeal of the protective law, but it was the agent of the same mills who was chosen to represent the entire mill interest by the lobby which killed the Child Labor bill introduced afterward.

Before the Legislatures of South Car-

olina and Georgia last Fall and Winter Northern capitalists denounced child labor legislation as "unfriendly" to capital, and they threatened to cease investment. They denounced everybody as vicious labor agitators or that those seeking to protect the children are in collusion with Eastern capital to "cripple the industry. WOMAN DEFIES STRIKERS.

MINOTOLA, April 22.-Flourishing a ra-

zor in her hand, Mrs. Camilla Mafaerti, residing in Plymouth road, charged through a crowd of strikers yesterday, and safely escorted eight non-union glass blowers from their homes to the Jonas glass factory, where they are employed. She boldly de fied the 150 union workmen who were assembled to touch her or the men under her protection. Not a hand was raised against The strike situation at Minotola has un-

dergone no material change in the last few days, and neither side has made ma-Manager Jonas said to-day that he would rather see his factory in ashes than in

TEACHERS STRIKE. Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 22—Fifteen school teachers of Pittston Township have gone

on strike because the Board cannot pay their salaries. Over \$6,000 is due them. The State appropriation of \$3,200 is being withheld because school was not held seven months, as the law requires.

DOORS OPEN FROM 4 TO 12 P. M. GRAND BALL ON SUNDAY EVENING.