WEEKLY PEOPLE.



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NEW YORK, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 16, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

A NOTE OF WARNING

CIALIST.

Totales of Rosy Pictures Describing seathern Labor Conditions - Awful and one naif cents a side, according to quality of the goods; weavers from sixpegradation That Prevails Instead A

thern expitalist papers are publishing ring accounts of the happy conditions which the mill workers of the south m their daily roll.

wany labor troubles south of Mason and crails, and the thoughtful care once he. down too played out to est.

wild think fux prious living, is put at a diculously low figure.

the into the towis they are hulding up. As you look in the faces of these down the legislature by "profusing" to establish schools themselyes. And so it is at the time.

The other "benefits."

Of course these poor wretches will never the course th

The fairy tales going the roungs of the slaves of the

the in the human race in the Siles yourselves, in district, where weaving and some challst falso hing is the main support of a whole the Socialist bowines. Nay, not in that part of the selection of the se of the poor wage-slaves of the cotton

I will let a man speak whose reputa o for honesty has never been attack r questioned.

I took up my residence among these ston mill workers, in one of the cheap arding houses, and I found the con-

Had I acced upon impulse I could oplish nothing. The capitalist ages

they do not receive anything, on dividual kept,

if anything, very little, maybe ten cents

per day.
"Now, these are not colored people, nor children of colored people, but the children of the prond Southmers, whose rathers belonged to the Confederate ar-

"The men receive from fifty cents to reventy five cents per day; women from thirty five to sixty-five cents per day. Piece work as follows:

"Spinners receive from ten to twelve Lesse the Working Class Should Heed. these are deducted from the workers for damages done to the goods, as a knot in the thread or missing threads, etc. The highest wages a man can make who is an expert in his line is \$1.25 a day, but they are few, and they are con haves, Seldom does a man earn highe women forty-five cents."

Disn's line. The reason given was that day's work they come "home" at night the old chivalele Spirit of the South still not only tired, but worn out and drop

they look haggard and worn, without ens into the industrial world, which is in my life saw such a hopeless people nercy on their masters. I could not, my and shame to their masters who are

river, the lowest and marshiest land The establishment of savings is a long two story building employing in the companies for the "workers" some 400 hands, all white people with the exception of porters and helpers. and nothing is done to bring them to will owners countenance are the orthoevery Sanday, and the old doctrine of being submissive to the master is taught. of the Asheville Cotton Milleroccupy hand of course the heaven is promised in

and massion here. In order to further mostly to the company, they have from workers it was pointed out that, commonest kind of lumber and in the wealthy persons, whose health was old country and in the North, these homes would be considered poor staad hither to pay for that which the are near the freight depot where they Thick arises from the engines is fright-The rent for the bouses is from \$3 to

so much stuff of this character has gone of course the amount of money kept from these poor slares for two weeks th that is is about time a note of warm amounts if we only allow for each \$4 Labor under capitalism here, is worse which the company uses in its bus ness. If than any other place I ever saw. In the workers need anything in the gre-sted of carring for the interests of the cers line before pay day, they go to children of their employers, the facts are, the office and get an order to the store, that the mill owners all over the South of course the store is not a company

To an outsider who comes here to out the age limit at TWELVE stay my time the influence of this place The mill owners have defented is indescribable, you feel as it moving

reason being, that as they are the tredden people-and you don't see hutax-payers, they do not wish man faces-you see the face of a beast

m capital and all the talk of Southern are always in debt, and so great is their fear of disearge, or Southern clavalry is working itself into the lasses, that it takes a long time to Marion wader the domination of gain their confidence; they shun the

I well may call to their brother wage-The fairy tales going the county of the slaves of the North and to all who are slaves are for the purpose of sill in a better condition. WORKING-thing labor here. As a warning to those MEN UNITE NOW: DON'T WAIT was may be influenced to come. South, let TILL YOU HAVE LOST YOUR MAN-made and condition of the HOOD ALTOGETHER; unite in the mill worker as it may be witnessed in this Socialist Labor Porty and the Socialist lost of a belief to which people had to be converted. In their speeches they had list the socialist. Trade and Labor Alliance, before the begin: I may say I have it is too late. Now is the time to strike the whether they were advertising a new kind of superior strike the policy.

The fairy tales who are slegged to be Socialists have spoken at public meetings here, and had left the impression that Socialism was some kind of a belief to which people had to be converted. In their speeches they had leaving those who listened in the dark as to whether they were advertising a new kind of automobile or canvassing for buy-time to strike the public meetings here, and had left the impression that Socialism was some kind of a belief to which people had to be converted. In their speeches they had leaving those who listened in the dark as to whether they were advertising a new kind of automobile or canvassing for buy-time to strike the public meetings here, and had left the impression that Socialism was some kind of a belief to which people had to be converted. In their speeches they had to be converted to converted the impression that Socialism was some kind of a belief to which people had to be converted. In their speeches they had to be converted to the impression that Socialism was some kind of a belief to which people had to be converted. let seen such an unity picture for commonle freedom, use the ballot, of degradation, hamiltanion and interest the only means by which you can free Join the ranks of the So circlist Cabor Party and a true Union-the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance;

Arrive in a Pitiable Condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 10. Advices from Honolulu state that every American steamer arriving from Sau Prancisco brings several hundred Porto Rican negro laborers for the cane fields of the islands. On the steamer City of stions, prevailing among the unit work. Pekin there were 400 Porto Ricans and the worse than anothing L could the prepries from Alabama. Of the Porto Ricans, many died on the way, and on the inagined. Prkin there were 400 Porto Ricans and the tarred and feethered and driven moved. The able bodied eges were put l'ekin and rushed off to the plantations mist be overthrown; getting rid of | without being allowed to land in Hono-addividual capitaist would for mend | fulls. On the way across the continent the immigrants suffered a great deal The first whistle blows in the me to I from the cold, as they had hardly any at 4.20 to arouse the people; the clothes to wear. The recruiting agents blows at 5 and the third, which baring the furnishing of the laborers for to work at \$20, for grown people baring the furnishing of the laborers for stellidren affile. The whistle to stop liawaiian plantations, have contracted the wages are as follows:

The wages are as follows:

Conders have been received from Washington of the number ten years, for the loans was twenty cents after the photographed and registrated by not receive action was before the photographed and registrated the number ten years, for the loans was twenty cents after the photographed and registrated by not receive anything.

A WOMAN COAL BREAKER

WORKS AS A MAN TO FEED HUNGRY CHILDREN AND SICK HUSBAND.

A'Story of Rare Courage and Great Poverty - Fingres Cut and Bruised by Coal While Picking-Also Labored 17 Days Loading Cars in Another Mine-

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 10. -A hat struck off, a cry of pain, a tumbling of luxuriant hair over rough clad shoulders and a burst of bitter tears brought out a story yesterday of rare courage and endurance on the part of a woman. These happenings revealed that one who was thought to be a boy, and who had worked for several weeks with two desperate chances were taken. Two men hundred boys amid the dust and the meet them going and coming, grime of a big, breaker, is really a woman. Mrs. Mary Ballonino is a woman or forty and married, yet she worked as G. F. Ungerweiss, who was engaged, it a man. It was for the sake of her little children, hungry at home, and for her husband, who is sick and not able to earn enough to buy fits medicine."

> Mrs. Ballonina, because of blue eyes and fair skin, has been able readily to pass for a boy. Two weeks ago there come to Foreman Howard, of the Erie No. 6 breaker, at Pittston, one who seemed a slight lad. He was in rough overalls and wore a big slouch hat that was pulled low over the eyes. He asked it at sixty-five cents a day of nine long hours. Day after day the supposed boy his place on the worn bench and with back bent over the chutes and slender fingers being cut and bruised by the coal, picked out the slate from the tumbling lumps. Sometimes pieces of slate went past and the eager eyed foresmall shoulders and threatened discharge

Boys in the breaker could not get the nescomer to associate with them. noon she sat apart, and after work she disappeared up the road as quickly as possible. The boys jeered and pelled her. Yesterday in rough teasing of their companion some of them knocked off the strange "boy's" hat, and concealment was at an end.

Mrs. Ballonina lives with her husband and four little children at a small place Wages are paid every two weeks, and three miles from the breaker. She walked the distance through the heavy snows each day.

working in the breaker she labored for seventeen days loading cars in another mipe. Her strength gave out and she had to give this up. There as a laborer she had carned \$1.50 a day. What she is going to do now she does

not know, for Foreman Howard dis-charged her. There is no place in mine work for women.

PORTCHESTER SOCIALISTS

Hold an Open Meeting, Which is Addressed by Arthur Keep.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 10.— The local section of the Socialist La-bor Party held a meeting this afternoon at Park Hotel Hall. The speaker of the afternoon was Arthur Keep of New York, who took as his subject, "Social-ism and the Socialist Labor Party." Mr. Parker acted as chairman and in-troduced Mr. Keep in a few well chosen words.

The address of the speaker was par-ticularly timely, m view of the fact that within the last month or two several per-

kind of automobile or canvassing for buy-ers for books.

Mr. Keep's speech was a plain pres-entation of facts that did not require any signing of articles of faith upon the part of his heavers, as a prerequisite to an understanding. He disavowed any be-liefs whatsoever, but discussed the ques-tion from the standpoint of a knowledge

of facts, choosing as illustrations, homely things and incidents.

That the address had a good effect in partly clearing the atmosphere, and in placing Socialism where it belongs, not in the domain of belief, but the domain-of knowledge is admitted on all sides.

A Knit Goods Trust,

A giant knit goods trust is well un-der way, and it is said that articles of incorporation will be filed in New Jersey in a few days. The corporation is to be capitalized at \$25,000,000.

In the combine will be about eighty In the combine will be in Troy, Co-firms now doing business in Troy, Cofirms now doing business in Troy, Cohoes, Waterford, Amsterdam, Little
Falls, and other points along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers. Attorney H.
J. Speck or Troy is conducting the legal end of the combination. Nearly all
of the large concerns in Cohoes are interested in the enterprise.

The W. H. Rowe plants in Troy, in

which one of ex-Senator Murphy's sons is a partner, it is said will not enter the organization. Some of the leading concerns to join the combine are the Rob Roy Company and the Pater McCarthy interests in Trey, Ford & Pynes, George W., Frederick W. and Charles H. Kayanangh of Waterford and Cohoes. An attempt was made to form a similar trust about a year ago, but it was unsuccessful Now matters have so progressed that the combination seems as-

KANGAROOS RAIDED.

Pushed by Demands on Their Funds They Violate the Law and Are Caught.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11 .- Auora, better known as Kangaroo, Hall, located at 185 Union street, was raided by the police Sunday afternoon. Aurora Hall is the home of the Sick and Death Benefit and singing societies of this city. and was one of the most important sup ports of the Volkszeitung corporation Nine kegs of beer were seized. The funds, owing to the numerous arread for money issued by the above corporation, and its many haugers-on, such as 'Harrman, Vall, Allman, etc.,

were arrested as a result of the methods resorted to. They are August Mover, who it is alleged acted as bartender and is said, in selling tickets which could charged with violating the Sunday liener

laws and are out on bonds. The police say that they found eight or ten men drinking at the bar when they went in. They saw that many of those who were drinking were not members of any of the clubs which meet in

The police believed that the bar was becoming more or less public on Sundays and decided to make the raid.

long which held the har tickets is in the custody of the police. The tickets are blue and the police say they sold at the rate of six for 25 cents. The tickets are marked with the let-ters A. M. C., which is understood to

mean, "Good for one beer."

The police carried the stuff seized at the raid to the Central station in an express wagon. There were nine full kegs of beer, one keg which was nearly three bottles of wine.

There is now a wailing and gnashing of teeth in Kangaroodom,

BENEFIT SOCIETY IN COURT.

Suit Brought Againt the W. S. & D. B. Fund in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 11.-The suit brought by Henry Brandt against the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America, will be called before Judge Lewis in the

The organization which was originally surance society, to which purpose its ophave been confined, has been used by the Kangaroos to bolster up rick and dying papers. Needless to say there e of the members who insist that the organization shall be held to the field of its chartered objects.

Brandt sues for \$100 he claims for sick benefits. The society repudiates the others was expelled from the organizaa share in its beneticiary fund. Brandt came a first-class member with all its taken ill and sent in a claim for his nine dollars a week benefit. Brandt had col lected one handred and fifty-seven delstopped and he was informed that he had been expelled and the local branch re-organized. There remained eleven weeks' benefit which was denied in consequice of expulsion and hence the suit and the exposure of the warfure that has raged within the organization for sev-

eral months.

The following, besides Henry Brandt have also been expelled.

Julius Brandt, August Holznagel,
Richard Patschy, Max Blumenstengel.

William Mehlhorne, Hugo Pelka, E ward Voelkel and Carl, Handschuh. Brandt insists that his claim shall be

adjudged in court and declares that his action has not in any way invalidated the contract of the organization. society has its headquarters in New York city. Lawyer Hunziker began the sui and immediately attached \$125 of the funds of the local branch deposited in the Paterson National bank.

WORKING FOR THE FESTIVAL

S. L. P. Comrades Determined That on March 17 All Previous Records Shall Be Broken.

comrades throughout the country are buckling down to the work of making the PAILY PEOPLE Festival, to be held in Grand Central Palace on Marc 17, the greatest affair yet conducted by the party. Besides the sale of tickets for the concert and ball, the Grand Bazaar, will be an important source of in-come. Donations sent to Miss Katie Pryor, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York, will be disposed of by the Ladies Auxiliary to the best advantage. Comrades everywhere should solicit ad-

ertisements for the March 17 issue of the DAILY PEOPLE which will con-sist of 100,000 copies. Rate for ads \$1 per inch and single column.

A great amount of work must be at this end of the line before the date set for the Pestival. Therefore do not delay sending in matters pertaining to the event.

BUNCOING THE WORKER.

WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY ADOPTS NEW PLAN.

Will "Better" the Workers' Condition ments. by Intensifying The Exploitation-Built Town at Workers' Cost - Derives Considerable Revenue Therefrom.

WILMERDING, Pa., Feb. 9.-The Westinghouse Air Brake Company is preparing a scheme whereby it can intensify the exploitation of its wageslaves. The plan is along the lines of those in operation at Cleveland and Dayton, Ohio, and which were shown up in the DAILY PEOPLE a few weeks

When Wilmerding was first built and the Westinghouse works moved there, the employees were made to pay the

The company owned all the land, built the houses and sold them to the workers. Those who rent do so mostly from the lond agent of the Westinghouse Company.

The town, which is entirely dependent on the works, contains, a population, of 6,000 or 7,000, so that the company's revenue from this source alone is considerable.

Houses are rented under Westinghouse rules. The leases, are of the closest character and provide for a system of inspection by the owners, prohibit the use of any other fuel than gas, and provide for electricity as illuminant. Westinghouse Light Company, Westinghouse Water Company and several other strict Westinghouse corporations furnish the necessities for the town.

The company, in sequestering its employees, thought it had safeguarded itelf against labor troubles.

But, alas, for the company's peace of mind, even in the prison house called Wilmerding there are men who dare to

the Westinghouse' works the science of production has been carried to the point where the man has become purely an assistant to the machine. Laborseying machinery has displaced skilled mechanics and made the machine tender the principal embloyee. Piece work on ing them to be dissatisfied.

displaced day laborers. Every man has his own particular piece of an air brake to make, and he works at this day in after year. One man has been engaged for fifteen years in turning out little bits of brass for the stop cocks of the air brake. He makes nine hundred of them every day. He knows that it requires just nine hundred of those bits of brass to be made every day to sustain his family. Life has nothing else for him from day to day but the turning out of his task and as time goes on the ma so that he must increase the output or home behind him, for once out of the

he had here. Brandt who resides on Butler street, was that threatens them, the men are kicking, and the echoes of the Socialist La bor Party's agitation rolling out from Pittsburg are listened to with atten lars and fifty cents when payment was tion. Thus it is the company has called a temperary halt, in its march over the bodies of its employees, to the bloodthirsty goal for more profits. The company is alarmed at the murmurs and rumors of trouble to come. To counteract it, and at the same time got profits as before, the officers of the company have decided to adopt the workers' betterment benico game. The company all along maintained a Y. M. C. A. institution here but the workers did not take it, it was paronized chiefly by the clerks of the company. John P. Gavit of "The Commons" in

Chicago, one of those "social settle-ments," where certain emasculated creatures train jackals for the capitalist class, has been employed at Wilmerding as secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

Gavit is to make a thorough study of the situation and report to the company what is needed for the social "betterment" of the town. For months he has been at work. He

thinks he has discovered the cause and he is now engaged in arranging for carrying out the plan of improvement which he has formed.

The first step in the plan is the or ganization of the Westinghouse Social Union, which is now under way. The Westinghouse Social Union will be an organization composed of residents of Wilmerding and all the section of country about the town which is depedent on the Westinghouse works. It will be the main, or parent, organization, and from it will grow musical clubs, art clubs, literary clubs, athletic clubs and all manner of social organizations which will be under the control of the main body.

A handsome club house will be pro-

vided for the association and rooms will be furnished in it for the various branches. There will be a large theatre and general meeting hall with a spacious dencing floor, and an armory and drill room for the Westinghouse military formation. A cafe will be a prominent feature of the club house, and an effort taken if he thinks he will be will be made to give the workingmen by his violence.—The King.

omething which will successfully com but with the saloons of the town, which is all a bluff; the company can get rid of the sakons easily enough. There will be night schools, kindergartens, play grounds for children, athletic grounds and every form of amusement. In the season there will be entertainments of different kinds, lectures, art shows, etc., to attract the lovers of these amuse

The organization is to be practically seifsustaining. As yet the Westinghouse Company has made no offer as to what it proposes to do. Mr. Gavit's orders so far are simply to study the situation and suggest a remedy. It is understood. suggest a remedy. It is understood, however, and there is no hesitancy on the part of the company in allowing it to be understood, that Mr. Gavit's plans for reform will be carried out,

After the company bancos the work-

ers out of fees to make their scheme selfsustaining, they will work the same game in the shop. They will bunco them out of more work for less pay, as we read in the DAHX PEOPLE has been done lsewhere. The state of affairs here furnishes one

lesson, that supplements the experience of those people who went to Ruskin and like colonies, it is this: So long as the capitalist system remains neither capital nor labor can flee from the conflict nor the consequences. Wherever they attempt it, sooner or later they are over Wherever they taken by the class struggle, that Nemesi of the capitalist system.

CHILD LABOR RESTRICTION,

A Mild Measure in South Carolina Over-

child labor is thought to end all attempts This and other child labor measures had been considered in long hearings by committees. They were advocated by many representative men of the State, and some of the mill operatives had the courage to appear in their favor. The press of the State was heartily in favor of the bills. Opposition came from the mill-owners, who argued that to impose restrictions in South Carolina would cripple the cotton-South Carolina would cripple the cotton-mill industry by driving the parents to adjacent states which will not have such a law. In the House the bill was conlaw. In the House the bill was condemned by its opponents as being class legislation. It was also said to be unnecessary, and much stress was laid upon the fact that mills in three cotton manu facturing centers of the State now restrict child labor and compel attendance at schools supported by the mill combundred other mills need protection being slighted. To salve its conscience, the House passed a resolution for a commit tee to investigate child labor in cotton

SWINDLING THEM.

Negroes Promised Good Homes in Liberia.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Teb. 9 .- One of the many swindles perpetrated on colored men by crooks of their own race has just come to light in this town. It was worked in this way: A number of glib tongued gentlemen of smooth appearwhich was launched the Liberian Colonization Society. The gentlemen running the colonization scheme induced large numbers of negroes to pay a certain sum weekly from July 1st. 1900 to February 1st 1901, on the promise that they would then be transported to Liberia, where they would have beautiful homes, high wages, and very little work to do.

A large number of negroes nibbled a this bait, and the frauds reaped a golden harvest. Some of the wiser ones amongs the dupes started an investigation recently and found that all the capital that the company possessed was one thousand dollars, although they were authorized to make it one million. Some further injuiry developed the fact that the whole thing was a swindle, where upon the treasurer of the company was arrested. The ship that was to carry these negroes was never chartered, and attempt made to ship the men the only attempt made to ship the men occurred last month when sixteen men were shipped via. New York.

The swindled negroes are very indig-nant and threaten to push the case as

far as possible. This Liberian swindle is a hardy an-

nual. The religious reformers have worked it nearly to death; this latest gang has killed the scheme for good.

Capitalist Bravery-By Proxy. Employer (to clerk was has been sen

to collect money)-Will, what did he

Clerk—That he would break every ione
in my holy and pitch are out of the
window if I showed my face there again!
Employer—Did he? Then go back at
once and tell him that he is vastly mistaken if he thinks he will intimidate me

CLEVELAND LABOR FAKIRS.

SUSTAINING THEIR PAST RECURDS AS CAPITALIST TOOLS.

The Evidence-Agree to Work for Franchise Extension in Return for Small Increase in Wages Declare in Favor of Hanna as a Friend of Labor.

CLEVELAND, O. Feb. 2. That the labor takir is a issue of the capitalist, is a fact that has time and again been shown up in the S. L. P. press. This city during the past has furnished its quota of evidence in support of the S. L. P. contention. Last night an incident occurred here, that should be added to the bundle of facts, labeled Cleveland, Chie,

Here is the evidence:

If the Little Consolidated will agree to pay its motormen and conductors 22 cents on hour instead of 20 cents, the present scale, and will agree to shorten the hours of labor, especially of motormen, the Cleyeland City Railway Co.'s Employe's association, numbering 600 men, will work for the Paricy franchiso extension ordinance, provided the city council inserts these two provisions.

whelmingly Defeated.

The indefinite postponement in the South Carolina House, by a vote of 60 the alway men's meeting last night, to 52, of a mild bill for the restriction of child labor is thought to and always men's meeting last night, to the Chamber of youngerve franchise contains committee to-day, and ask it to reconmenu the increase in wages and decrease at legislation of this character in the in hours as a condition of the ordinance present session. The bill provided for a being passed.

gradual elimination of infant labor, none under ten years to be employed after May the candidate for mayor who will promnext, none under eleven after May, 1902, ise the railway mon that they will oppose, and cone under tweive after May, 1903, the extension ordinance unless these provisions are made in it.

The meeting of the street callway men was held at Army and Navy hall. Be-tween 200 and 500 men employed by the Little Consolidated were present. The association is two years old, and has about 50 Omembers, O. D. Brainard is president, and J. L. Wainright secretary. A few days ago a committee of thirty-two acu, four from each of the eight lines owned by the company, was ap-pointed to draft resolutions and cull

"We believe that the ordinance con-cedes all that can be conceded, and was believe that the city should receive nothing and that the city streets should be free from taxation, which is not the case when the city receives a percentage of gross receipts. We believe that when too many exactions and concessions are demanded so that the street railway companies capital does not pay fair dividends, the companies allow the rolling stock and tracks to deteriorate and that they cut the wages of employed. We believe that a minimum wage of 22 cents an hour should be made sion of the ordinance, and that the hours of labor should be lessened by provision

in the ordinance.

J. B. Armstrong of Newburg and Harry Bryan who was head of the Street Railway Men's union during the big strike against the Big Consolidated, made addresses last night. Armstrong said Cleveland's street car system is the best in the world, that nobody ought to expect to ride further for five cents than may be done at present, and that failure inasmuch as every cent carned by the street railroads has to be ex-pended to operate them. Armstrong said municipal ownership is one of the "meanest and most contemptible fads a man can take up." He declared that Mark Hanna is the biggest man in American politics because he treats his Mark Hanna is the biggest man

Harry Bryan began by declaring that he was 'not hollering for any corpora-tion." He declared that in thirty-eight years of their existence the Little Con-solidated companies have never had a strike and have constantly improved the conditions of their employes. Feyam said further that the "street railway" men should thank theorge Muhern for the good conditions under which they are now working." Bryan declared that if the "street railway men stick together they can turn this town upside down and get anything they want."

Big 6 Confirms Its Backdown

At the meeting of the Central Feders ated Union on Sunday announcement was made that the boycott of the New York Sun by Typographical Union No. 6 has been raised.

The following open letter is being cir-The following open letter is being cul-culated by Typographical Union No. 6: "To Advertisers, Advertising Agents and Others whom it may concers: "Gentlemen—This is formal notifica-

tion to you that in the long-continued dispute between Typographical Union No. 6 and the New York Sun opposition is withdrawn by the union. We think it only just that this message of peace and reconciliation should be sent to you with the same directness and speking the with the same directness and seeing the same publicity that marked our hostfle moves. If any aunouncement more fully showing our attitude is desired it will be freely made. Respectfully yours.

"JAMES P. RAHAL,

"JEROME F. HEALY,

"Secretary."

ORGANIZED SCABBERY.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF ITS DUPLIC-

Again It is the Labor Fakirs of the Cabinet Makers That Are Pillorled -- A Peculiar Strike and Some of the Incldents Connected With It.

As the fight conducted by the DAILY PEOPLE on the Organized Scabbery grows hotter, the outraged rank and file give evidence of their awakening. and march to the DAILY PEOPLE with ever more proof of the rascally conduct of the labor fakirs.

This is the latest tale gleaned by a DAILY PROPLE reporter last Sunday from one of the victimized rank and

CHAPTER I.

A PECULIAR STRIKE.

Oscar Forsell, residing at 726 Sackett street, Brooklyn, is a member of No. 32, a local of cabinet makers, attached to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters One year ago he came over to Manhattan to seek employment. One of the shops he visited was Hamilton & Sons, 233 and 235 West Twenty-sixth street. He was told to go to work, but did not before he had carefully inquired if the shop was a union one. He found that it was, and that they only worked eight hours a day, although the union hours are nine; he also got the full union wages (\$17 a week). About three weeks later, Forsell arrived at the shop one morning, and was met by a dissipated looking individual who said to him: "Have you brought your lunch with

"I have," replied Forsell. "Why do

just to let you know that you will have a good chance to eat it on isidewalk. There is a strike on here, replied the dissipated one, who For sel afterwards found was Business Agent

"What is the strike about?" asked "A scab foreman," said Bohen, la

conically. Forsell then came away from the shop and the strike was on.

The next day Forsell went over to see how things were progressing. He found Bohen making a tour of the saloons with some cronies and could learn nothing, so matters drifted along for two weeks; no strike meetings were held, no information was given to the strikers, no strike money was paid: the striking union men were treated with supreme

At the end of two weeks Forsell went to Bohen and asked him how the strkie was going on. Bohen said:

"What do you want to bother about; how it is still going on. Why don't you go where you belong. You are a Brooklyn man. Go over there and don't au-

noy me."
Forsell said: "I live in Brooklyn and I work here. What of it? I am a memher of your union in good standing, and I don't know what right you have to order me back to Brooklyn.

"I do it because you are a De Leonite. You belong to the Socialist Party that is owned by that dirty Dutch Jew De Leon .But you are going to be done up because the good Socialists are stashing your party up."

(This endorsement from a capitalsit

they are getting so many of them.) no worse because of the fact that he was a Jew, and furthermore that the gentlemen in question was not dirty, was not Dutch, and was not a dewe that it Well, you are a seab anyway. You is

was the union rate for cabinet makers, and Forsell was doing cabinet makers' othese two western States, work and nothing else. Bohen then "That the "Post" should overlook those work and nothing else. Bohen then the "Post" should overlook those went off vowing vengence on the innoeent men whose interest he was paid to studied by more impartial students of

main loyal to the union, and so this remarkable strike dragged on.

CHAPTER II

ASSAULT ON UNION MEN. Ninth avenue a man walked up to them and asked to see their envelopes. He was asked what right he had to risk for any such thing, and in reply, he struck Forsell's companion a blow on the eye, knocking him prostrate on the ground, whereupon he took to his heels, pursued by For-sell, who overtook him and handed him over to the police. The next morning the he was a picket employed by the union to watch the shop. As the assaulted men did not appear to prosecute, the tough was allowed to depart.

The fakirs in the New York District

Council then decided to punish poor For-sell for having Mr. Coleman arrested. He was summoned to appear before them, but their scheme went to naught, because Coleman, whether from alcoholic, or othe reasons failed to show up at the trial, so Feraell was discharged with a warning.

CHAPTER III.

END OF STRIKE: "GREAT VIC-TORY,"-UNION MEN VICTIM-IZED, AND SCABS IN-STALLED.

A week later saw the end of the strike. The firm had a talk with Bohen, after which it was announced that a fine that Brooklyn men, that they could not work this two-fold folly.

in the shop for six months, because they had done carpenter work. Something that was altogether untrue. How ridiculous to suspend a man from a shop, and that a union shop. To make matters worse, some cheap men who lived in New York and worked for \$13.50 per week, were told by the walking delegate to go to work in the Union 32 men's places. Thus causing scabbers of the worst kind to take

place in the shop. These \$3.50 men's, names are Magnus, Jelten, and Jonhson. The matter was brought up in No. 32, but the complaint was pigeon holed, and that closed the incident until now, when the DAILY PEOPLE tells this latest tale of Organized Scabberythat is so excreding plain that "he who runs may read," and reading will say: Smash the foul thing. ment of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in its stead.

THE TRAMP PROBLEM.

"Work Care."

The New York "Evening Post," in all a serious paper, that regards the prob-It is so serious that only recently it undertook to substantiate a joke common among the alleged comic weeklies. This joke is to the effect that a tramp abhors work, and that if you offer it to him, you throw him into convulsions, just as you do when you offer water to a

dog with rabies.
The "Post" recently, in an editorial "The Work-Cure for Tramps" finds that the State of Massachusettts has practically no tramps because it applies the "work-cure." This State has woodyards, stoneyards, etc., innumerable, in which tramps are compelled to labor for their keep. As a result of this method, Massachusetts, so the "Post" says, has a searcity of tramps; only(!!!) 207,081 cases of vagrancy being indeed. (We 1800); a very small number indeed. (We wonder what would have happened if he charitable police and prison officials had the force of officers and the in-creased accomodations, which they continually inform the Boards of Estimates and Appropriations, are netually required for the successful prosecution of der what the "Post" would say about tramps who become such because they want work Who have the desire to and woodyards, so strongly that thousands upon thousands of them yearly "hit the road," and take complete possession of freight trains, so that they can reach places of employment? Year after year large bodies of men, number-ing thousands, leave the cities in the Middle States, "hold up" freight trainsthat is-by force of rumbers, compel the engineer and conductors to accept them as passengers, so that they may reach the wheat fields of the two Dakotas, and obtain employment there on the bonanza farms.

And at what splendid inducements do these men risk their lives riding on freight trains and coming in conflict with the police and railroad officials with whom they occasionally have fatal troubles. THESE INDUCEMENTS ARE \$14 A MONTH WITH BOARD. ABOUT THREE MONTHS OF BONANZA FARMING!

These men, after traveling hundreds of miles in this perilous fashion described, for the splendid remuneration described, after the season is over, return home by the means they came, with often more serious results. Though the railpolitician must be pleasing to the Kangs; road and police officials denounce and Forsell their remarked that a man was they regard them as a necessary evil; o worse because of the fact that he and do not endeaver to suppress but regulate them. It is absolutely necesry to both the railroads and the two Daketas that These men make these ust have been his own leader Samuel emigrations; for if they did not, no ompers that he was thinking of. This wheat would be cultivated and harvest-Gompers that he was thinking of. This wheat would be cultivated and harvest- in it. They had to give way to the railremark energed Mr. Bohen who said: ed. and the railroads would consequently road, whose capitalization at first was are working for \$17 a week in a \$4 shop." able article of shipment. So that, the This claim was simply absurb, as \$17 these much despised tramps are able article of shipment. So that, then, keystones of the enritalist structure in

protect. capitalism and are, consequently strikers then talked over their af- known, does not surprise the fairs and decided in spite of their treat-ment from this walking delegate to re-that it creates the very things it condemns; but it is, by these means, creat ing a Frankenstein that will some day turn upon and destrey its creator. The "Post" shares this peculiarity. It is not worth while to request it to go

The next day after this discussion, and reform. It is a capitalist sheet, forsell and another man, a Russian too prone to apologize, and defend all Finn, went to Hamilton's and drew their the evils that capitalism inflicts on the back pay. As they walked down toward working class. Were it otherwise, it working class. Were it otherwise, i might be to show the "Post" that it is impossible for canitalism to furnish work for all the working class population; that under capitalism there can be no such thing as a "work-cure." simply because the main ingredient in ennnot be found in sufficient abundance to afford a remedy. That this is true is proven by the large number of strikes that are defeated by the employment of 'idle men; by the spasmodic break-down of industry, often affecting many trades and rendering millions of men idle for months and years; by the super-abundance of workingmen and women in every branch of industry involving manual and mental employment; by the large and permanent army of the unemployed.

To keep the working class constantly and entirely employed is not only impossible, but it is undesirable under capsary to force and keep the employed in to oppression and robbery; for without nemployed, without anyone to tek their places when on strike, they would secure better hours and wages. Under such a system there is bound to

be a sub-strata of the unemployed called tramps. Though a sub-strata it is folly to say they will not work, for they will had been pleed on Allison, the foreman, if given work. It is also folly to say would be paid, and the shop would go on work will cure them when that as usual. Walking Delegate Bohen then told Forsell, Frederich, and some more The "Post" and its "Work Cure" prove-

FURTHER CONCENTRATION. DOWNFALL OF THE S. D. P.

"NATURAL" MONOPOLIES AND THEIR ECONOMIC IDIOCY.

Significance of the New Steel Trust -Social Basis of the New Combination -Necessity For Social Ownership of Social Industries.

The reported purchase of the Carnegie steel interests is important in many rescleanse the labor movement from such pects. Not only does it show the imcattle and build the genuine union move- mense concentration necessary to success in the world markets, and the inevitable trend of industrial evolution to ever larger capitalization, but it also demonstrates the fallacy of certain economic theories A Capitalist Sheet and Its Wonderful demonstrates the fallacy of the theory of "natural" monopolles; inasmuch as it shows that some "annatural" monopits editorials reflects the fact that it is olies, operating without franchise and in a competitive field, are greater in imlems of industrial life, without the port and significance, greater in their slightest interfusion of humor or levity, destruction of competition, and their monopolistic characteristics than are the comparatively harmless and restricted "natural" monopolies.

"Natural" Monopolies are based on franchises and a non-competitive field. "They are the telegraph, the telephone, railways of all sorts, gas works, electric lighting plants, waterworks, etcetra." Ine propounder of tais theory is not prepared as yet to admit that trusts can become serious outside of this field of natural monopolies, because they are within the field of competition. This seems puerile. Is there any so-called be it "natural" monopoly possessed of the immense capitalization, and the ability to kill competition and regulate trade, that this new steel trust resulting from the saie of the Carnegie interests, possesses? Where is the "natural" monopoly whose scope and influence is as great? Suppose the band of capitalists known as the Ramano Water Company, were to seize the water works of Nev York City, as it is said they are trying to do, would that destroy water works and effect population of foreign countries? Of course not. Yet this new steel trust, if it continues the foreign triumphs of its component parts, will render idle through its effective competition due to concentration, many more iron and steel plants in England, Germany and Russia, causing destitution to bundreds of thou sands of workers, a destitution that will reflect itself in this country by an increased immigration of steel and iron workers to this country; and a consequent reduction in the wages of iron and steel workers here. It will also result in the creation of a monopoly that will dominate the steel and iron industry at heme in the same triumphont manner ther it does abroad; and it will not only a Ramano Water Company, but it will do it in nearly all the cities of this country. Yet this theory of "natural" monop-olies would not interfere with these "unwould not interfere with these "unnatural" monopolies, but limit itself sole-

ly and only to the "natural" ones. The theory of the "natural" monopo-lies is fallacious, it is unsound. Monopo-olies are not born of franchises nor are they produced exclusively in industries non-competitive in nature, Monopolies evelute, even, when "matural;" from com-Transportation was at one time a matno bus, the prairie schooner, once competed so small that competition among railroads was possible. But times changed. The immense capitalization required in transportation is no Jonger easily acquired by unlimited competi-

hose been A back and a Pullman coach represent a difference of enpitalization that precludes the competition of the hack from prevailing in the comeetition of the railroad coach. So with water works. Let the reader visit a small village, it has water works that can be exceeded for a sum less than ten thousand dollars. But with the growth of the villages the water works evolute. The needs of the growing village require its enlargement, until finally, with its growth into a city, what officially represented in outlay of a few thousands, now represents an outlay of millions.

The steel and iron industry, which is the all-absorbing topic, once repre-l a stage of industrial evolution simsented a stage of industrial evolution sim-ilar to that pictured above as prevailing in transportation. It had a minerous small establishments, in impendent of one another, and of small capitalization. Competition has weeded out the weak ones and compelled the careentration of the strong ones. From 1880 to 1890, these strong ones. From 1880 to 1890, these catablishments decreased filmost one half, the figures being from 1.005 to 645, while from and steel pipe establishments decreased during the same period from 35 to 122 (Socialist Almanne, p. 105), Bradstreets commercial failures for the last year showing only 35 failures in iron and steel; demonstrating how this industry has passed from a competitive to a non-competitive stage. In the tin-plate industry, during the same period (1880-1890) the establishments decreased from 1,693 to 7,602; a difference of almost 700 in round figures. Tobacco, shows a decrease for same period, of from 477 to decrease for same period, of from 477 395 establishments. Blacksmithing at 395 establishments. Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting from 38,802 to 28,000, a difference of 10,802 establishments. Flouring and grist mills fromh 24,338 to 18,470, or a difference of 6,000 establishments. Thus is competition gradually giving away to concentration, or non-competition, to a development in which the capitalization in west will be so great as to render competition impossi-ble. The theory of natural monopolics

It is like saying a bey c as not come in his growth he has not reached the height and character of a man because in his growth he has not reached the height and character of a man. But the theory becomes still more absurd when, the boy becoming a larger and finer man than the other men, is said

Casting Anchors to the Windward and the Leeward.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 .- The Social Dem ocratic Party built its house of sand upon the beach, and the incoming tide is rapidly washing it away. At the convention here, after they had introduced all sorts of resolutions, it adopted one that is a confession of its weakness, and

of the position it occupies. It happens that the faction which held its convention here is practically the whole Social Democracy. The Kangaroos were bitterly scored, and additional information concerning their duplicity was given out. Their wellknown proclivity to treason was roundly relating to monopolies. It particularly denounced, and then the convention adopted a resolution that puts them out of business as a political party.

Everything has slipped away from them, and they now have little left excepting a rapidly dwindling handful of men who neither know where they are going, nor seem to care.

The resolution shows the pass to which they have come.

Joint National Convention-For Con solidation of Socialists-Call Adopted

By Party in Convention at Chicago. WHEREAS, The Socialists of the United States are at present divided into several parties, whose essential principles are identical, and such division is productive of ceaseless friction that tends to weaken and retard the progress of the Socialist Movement: therefore,

RESOLVED, That a more thorough organization of Socialists is demanded, and that for the purpose of effecting the same, a general convention be called to

meet as hereinafter provided: First-The call for the convention herein proposed shall be subject to a referendary vote by our party, the to be submitted to the several branches and voted upon not later than February "5 and due returns thereof made to the national executive board without delay and if approved by a majority vote of the members, the same shall be certified by the national secretary of the Socialist or Party, the national secretary of the Social Democratic Party, with headquarters at Springfield, Mass., and to state secretary of each of the several unattached or unaffiliated Stae and territorial parties.

Second-The convention herein called shall be held in the city of Indianapolis Ind., beginning on the second a desday in September, 1901, and shall include the Socialist Labor Party, with head-quarters in the city of New York; the Social Democratic Party, with head quarters at Springfield, Mass.; the Social Democratic Party, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., and the several un-attached or unufilliated State and territorial Socialist parties.

Third—The basis of representation

shall be as follows:
One.-Each branch, local or section shall be entitled to as many representa-tives as the individual members thereof in good standing may select for that purpose; provided, that each representative shall be entitled to one (1) vote for each member whose signature is attached to his credential; and provided further, that no member shall have his signature attached to more than one credential.

Two.-Branches not sending their own representatives may select those of other branches of the same State to represent them; provided that in each such cas the representative shall hold the proper eredential with the signatures of mempers attached as herein provided.

Three.—No member shall be qualified

o serve as representative or be entitled to representation who has not been : member of the party at least thirty (30) days prior to the opening day of the

Four.-All signatures of members attached to credentials shall be certified to by chairman or secretary of their res-Five.-The national secretary shall fur-

nish each branch with a sufficient num ber of blank credentials for the purpose herein specified. Six.-No branch shall be represented

unless organized at least thirty (30) days prior to the opening of the conven-

Fourth.-If the convention herein pro posed is not approved by at least other national party herein named or by at least three (3) unattached or unaffiliated State or territorial parties on or before June 1, then these resolutions shall be null and void and this call shall stand

Fifth.—That a committee of five (5) be chosen by this convention to make the necessary arrangements for the propose

convention, if the same be held.

Sixth-That the results of said propo ed convention, if held, shall be reported to our branches by the committee kerein designated and a referendum vote taken upon the same, and if approved by a party, such shall be the verdict of the party, such shall be books, papers, moneys and all other property in possession of the national party shall be delivered up to such officers or hoards as may be chosen at the said convention to receive the same; if less than a majority of the members of our party vote in favor of said report the same shall be rejected and the party shall proceed as heretofore.

to be no man at n": just as the steel trust dereloping beyond "the natural monopolies," is according to this theory no monopoly at all: just as when the ether industries develop to their stage of acute concentration they will, according to this theory, he no monopolies, because they are not "natural." Concentration which is no respecter of competitive condition will, however, in the course of time, show that it is also no respecter of such theories as those of "natural" monopolies. to be no man at all: just as the stee

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

IT HAS SOUGHT BUT IT HAS NOT YET FOUND.

It Has . Knocked, and "Circumstances" Have Knocked Back-The Promised Jobs Are Still Promised Jobs, and Evidently Will Remain That Way.

The members of the National Guard in the various States, are up in arms against the present administration, for the manner in which it has served that portion of the organizations which volunteered for the service in the Spanish war. All regimental commanders, and right down to and including captains of every company that had one man who was anxious to fight for his country (?) lad stress on the political snaps which were being kept open for the "heroes" to be.

They would fain to seek the glories of office, and, incidentally, draw large salaries, while thus expending their talents in the direction of the common weal.

Of course (our) statesmen (?) of the Croker-Platt type will emphatically deny a-la "Teeth" Roosevelt, that any such offers were made, but proof can be procured by a visit to the rooms of the civil cured by a visit to the rooms of the civil service commission, where the writer is informed something like 0,000 applications have been filed for various positions, such as letter-carrier, póstal clerk, janitors of the public buildings, etc., in one city, that of Greater New York. This is exclusive of the vast army of young men who enlisted with the end in view of securing a billet in either the Police or Fire Departments, upon the cessation of hostilities.

Then, again, cast an optic upon Uncle Sam's navy yards, custom houses, and

Sam's navy yards, custom houses, and other Governmental sources of pap—and one will find an unwieldly mass of "veterans' who are willing to bask in the warmth of the (me and Bill's) govern-ment by and for the 'peepul' as one able "statement" a year or two ago.put Thus it will be seen that easily 10,

ooo young men from this Empire State, alone, at the drum-beat, left their lodging houses, in most instances at the behest of a Cornelius A. Bliss, Ben-jamin B. Odell, Jr., now Governor; Will-iam C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, Levi P. Morton and other gentlemen who are so filled with patriotism, that when war was declared every one of their sons suddenly found that "pressure of busi-ness" called them to Europe, where said "business" detained them until danger was over, at least, as far as they were

Of course the clerks in the offices of would only them, they of coarse maying a life insurance policy which premiums the house paid (after mulcting the same from the "hero's" salary). For instance this took place in ex-Secretary of the Interior. Corneilus A. Bliss's dry goods firm which caused the body of Private J. G. K——— Co., E., 71st Regiment to be brought to New York (at their expense) he having met death in Porto

number of clerks-who believed with M. C. D. Borden, the New England textile king, that every youth born in the United States should at all times respond quickly to any call that "his" country might make upon him: the purport of which would mean the saving of all which would mean the saving of all that was near and dear—(especially dear)—to him. Thus it is fair to assume that there are 1, m 40,000 to 50,000 men throughout the United States, who today are seeking positions—that were pledged them in the event of their showing loyalty of a character sufficiently strong to get them to enlist in either strong to get them to enlist in either of the fighting forces—and after all this, the suffering in Southern emps, the inhaling of "ozone" from Cuban swamps, the enervation supplied gratis by Armour's canned—"perish the dream"
—embalmed beef—to travel home vis the steerage or box cars-and that en-masse-to be told that for your many, many heroic deeds-the Common Cour cil, had passed a resolution during your absence which read "that all those who participated in the Spanish-American war would be allowed a vénder's license free"-as long as they lived and in their last will and testament they

their last will and testament they could hand the asset over to their next of kin.

What a splended reward for their britliant achievements on the battle-fields, the chaine to sell in the open market chewing-gun, shoe-laces, etc., etc.

The Government wants more men for fighting purposes—the field is a large one—the whole of China or the Philippine Islands are open to such a sufficient in Islands are open to suffic

one—the whole of China or the Philippine Islands are open to such as will enlist, provided they are of good moral character, bodies without blemishes—have lost all manhood—and are willing to eat hard-tack and take in return salvage

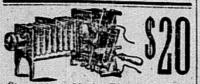
of \$13 per month.

Come! all you of patriotic impulses—
all licenses to sell gum—have not as yet
been used up—the supply of chicle is
unlimited and of metal to decorate your

mainifed and of metal to decorate your manly forms there is a surfeit.

Apply at any of the recruiting agencies—early that the science of how and when to cat that richest of all dishes—embalmed beef—may be mastered.

Brooklyn, Feb. 8 1901.



Scereopticons Moving Picture Machines, Scarchlights, etc., at less than half-price. Slides for the Socialist Labor Party at 25c. plain and 50c, colored. Immeetings by

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WORK AND PRODUCT.

The Mawkish Sentimentality of Elbert Hubbard's Doctrine Exposed.

"Work is for the worker."

Thus begins Mr. Elbert Hubbard in the end of his January number of the "The Philistine." "What becomes of the product of your work matters little."

There can be no doubt that the opinion thus expressed is fully appreciated by the class of readers, who sustain their intellect on t ... bound by the Roycrofters in limp leather, satin lined, hand-stitched, thoughts of Fra Elbertus.

To those, however, who are condemned from childhood to a life of grinding toil and soul destroying poverty in order to feel and clothe the class for whom Mr. Hubbard writes, and maintain that class in idleness and case; to the working class it must be of some little interest what be comes of the product of their work. Mr. Hubbard does not seem to consider them at all, is not interested in them, and it is not to be expected. They have not the money with which to buy his books, would probably not appreciate them if they read them, and so they and their suffering is of no consequence to Mr. Hubbard.

goes on to say:

'If you write a paper for a learned soclety, you are the man who gets the benefit—the society may. If you are a preacher and prepare your sermon with care, you are the man who receives the up--and as to the congregation, it is all very doubtful." And Mr. Hubbard is right; surely, surely. But when the worker goes down in the bowels his life, brings to the surface "the unworkers convert the raw material into useful commodities, then the opening sentence of Mr. Hubbard's article becomes doubly significant, although in a different light than that shed upon it by the brilliant intellect of the author. Yea, verily, "work is for the worker," and beyond a mere pittance, barely sufficient to keep body and soul together, work is all the worker gets out of

it. As for the product, that is taken care of by those who are in the "lifting up busines," and those for whom they write and whose mouthpieces they are-the capitalist class. Come with me for a "little journey to the poor," Elbertus. To the men and women, by whose work and strength, life and death you live; the class of people who make the paper on which you print, or rather have printed for you. lift you up and make you better. To them that plant and dig, weave and build, from morning till night, almost ceaselessly, many firms were given privilege to have a Spanish soldier shoot them, and in the event of their meeting death, the firms would bury them, they of course having impossible. What have you to offer them? What message do you have to give them as they drag themselves wearily from the factory, the sweatshop, or the mine, to the place they call home? Again I hear you say, "work is for the

worker." Ah, but they know that. They have known nothing but work, work, and again work: without thanks, or praise, or hope-often without bread. Are these the people to whom you say: "Make character, build soul-fibre, take care that you weave no rotten threads in to your web of Do you appreciate what a hollow mockery your high-sounding, elegantly turned phrases must be to them? O, wes, you pity them, you have even wept tears of sorrow and sympathy for them. you remember the day in Milano when you stood looking at the multitude of hungry, ragged, despairing men, women and children thronging the streets of that city. clamoring for bread, surrounded by the wealth created by their own hands. Listen again to the steady tramp, tramp, of the hired assassins as they come to disperse "the mob" and preserve "order and peace." Hear again the sharp command: "Ready, aim, fire." sharp Then the shricks of the wounded and groans of the dying. Look again upon

smoke cleared away; Men and lay there killed and maimed, the blood dying the pavement: must were they not? For what? For ing the audacity to beg for a mere of the wealth, which they themselve produced and which had been sto them by the very class that hired the sassins. And you wept, so you say. It pittled their seeming helplessness, the blind desirair and ignorance of the mean by which they themselves might fish their wrongs. If that is so, then con your weeping. Teach them the way. Surely you and your fellows with you lotty ideals and acute power of reasoning have some plan to offer for the solution of the problem; some hing beide tears and the message: "Work is for the Worker." If not, then away with all your professions of sympathy, for they and all your profession of tears are were than useless. them by the very class that hired the than useless.

the scene, as you saw it then,

"The moving finger writes; and having Moves on; nor all your piety nor wit.
Shall lure it back to cancel half a line.
Nor all your tears wash out a word of
of it."

The Socialist Labor Party has a dif-

ferent message to the workers from yours. We say: The fruit of your work is for you, belongs to you if you will only take it. You have it in your power to do so. Cease your weeping and your beggarly whine to them that rob and op-press you, that up from your knees and out of the fog of ignorance in which the out of the fog of ignorance in which the capitalist class is trying to keep you by the help of their hired monthpieces. Do not look for help from outside your own class, for it is utter folly to expect a parasite to, of his own free will, leave the body upon which he fattens. You must free yourselves, if free you want to be. Do not think you can accomplish anything by heating your brains against the factory door begging for an opportunity in tory door begging for an opportunity to use the tools, with water you if you will live. Are not all these means of production and distribution, works of production and distribution. Who make them, but you? Then take them, as something belonging to you and them for your own benefit and not a you do now, for the benefit of a few idle, criminally lazy loafers who would not even know how to operate them if they were put to it. You can do this ir they were put to it. And can joining hands and brains with those joining hands who for years have be fighting your battles; the mem the only party that champions the right of the working class: The Fighting 8. 1. Vote men of your own class into the lawmaking and law-enforcing institution of the country and thus get on the right side of the guns and bayonen. Add yor strength to that of the men who have already obeyed the summans of the Twentieth Century and stand short to shoulder in solid, never swerring has the line. You belong there, if you are conscious of the fact that you h ing in common with the class who free you and then kicks you and, if you may mur, lets daylight it you. Take you place in the army of militant Socialist

work alone is for the workers. St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 29.

be any more occasions for the

who, under the red banner are mare

ing stendily on to victors and the Socialist commonwealth. This is the mes-

sage of the S. L. P., and differ some what from that of Mr. Elberts Hub

bard. Obey it, and you will have no more deplorable affairs like unto those of

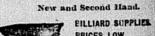
more deplorable affairs like unto those of Milano, Homestead, Pana, Virden of

rest of the weeping willies over the

wholesale murder of innocent men, were seend and children. Until then, were see

what from that of Mr. E

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THE DAILY PEOPLE

4-----

The attention of all workingmen is called to the Daily People. It was established on July 1, 1900, by the Socialist Labor Party. Since then it has been doing valiant battle for the working class and the Socialist Republic.

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

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

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

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

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

a republic in which those who wish to live by their own labor shall have ab indust opportunity to live, while those who wish to live on the labor of others, as the capitalists and their parasites live today, shall be given the same option the capitalists now give the working class-the option t

GO TO WORK OR STARVE

Every workingman and all other honest citizens should rend the D Prople. Capitalism is tottering to its grave. The banner of the Social Ecvolution is already unfarred. The forces of Capitalism and the forces of Socialism are lining under the control of Socialism are lining under the control of t of Socialism are lining up, and when the time comes for the

FINAL TEST OF STRENGTH,

the working class must be educated, organized, and disciplined. Educated, organized, and disciplined, nothing can keep them from victory. The Daily People is this educating, organizing, and disciplining force. Deep Daily People is this educating, organizing, and disciplining force. workingman and all other honest citizens should read it. Subscription price-One year, \$3.50; six mentls, \$2; three me

\$1; one month, 40 cents. Sample copies free. THE DAILY PEOPLE,

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A REACTIONARY STAND.

Equivalent to a Denial of the Class Strug- 130 rle Judging on Prejudiced Evidence. The Position of the European Press Held Up for Examination.

The second article on the Swedish movement to of equal interest and importagre with the first. In that it was ist" papers had taken a reactionary stand. It was also proven that they had judged the movement in this country

In this second article further proof is given, and new arguments are driven home to provid the pernicleasuess of that stant. The article should be read cured ists on both sides.

"Taken in the whole, the case, as pre-European movement.

OUR COURT.

Surch it will interest the cenders of "Arbetaren" to know how the Swedish party papers received our article of November 8, under the above heading. More than ever we have reason for using the same heating, and there-it stands.

It seems to have been an agreement between said papers not take any notice of the article. Still, to ignore it altogether, they seem to have considered too
severe a procedure, and so we get in
"Folkbladet," the party weekly, issued in
Rtockholm, the following answer in its letter box:

" 'Arbetaren.' America - We have read your long article; 'Our Court,' but are sorry to say that if could not convince us of the correctness of your standpoint. We, here in Europe, have reached a position to which Socialism in America has not come yet. We are no longer a CRITICIZING party ONLY; we have grown out to a power that CAN, and for that reason MUST exercise influence upon many decisive points in society; therefore, Socialism in Europe has been to take distance from the "blood red phrase" and take to practical politics, a change which surely does not make any less claims upon the intellectual competence of the working class.

"Therefore, if our commades of America are using ugly words about us, it can but result in the roasing within us of a desire that their provement too may soon grow out enough to be able to exercise in difficulties as influence: then they will find out. As it is now, it seems to us, our friends are drawing too hasty conclusions."

The issue between us stands thusly this country. Perhaps they deem us in-trouble of transiting from our of capable of judgment, but then why not than to take information out of substantiate such a belief? Instead, they quite carelessly ASSERT that our movement here in America is backward in development, and that the movement of Sweden is far ahead! Very self-com-

placent, we must say, "Harsh words!" Who have used such? In our last article we cited some harsh words, but they were used by representatives of the Swelfsh Social Democracy, about comrades in France, who hold the same ground as we here. They were the same ground as we here. used by those "we," who "have grown to a power," Without using, any harsa words at all, we shall once more give the Swedish papers, their editors and, why not, some of their readers, something more to pender and meditate over.

In "Social Demokraten" of November 13. Mr. Branting (the editor of "Soc. D," and, by the clib of the Liberals, representative in the "second chamber" of the Swedish "Rikstdag" or parliaments. has published a letter from one comrade, Ivar Ahlmark of New Jersey (member of the S. T. & L. A.)

We have have taken nothing from the

absolute reproduction of what they called 'Millerandism', the very same claim that they alone represent the 'recolutionary' standpoint as against the 'reformatory'

have really said or meant.

"But this sectarian Socialism is not ours, and since the Paris Congress we ours, and since the Paris Congress we can state with satisfaction that neither is it the Sociation of international Social Democrace.

that would brand their autogonists ithin the French party as revolutionary principles of Socialism was an after failure. The known Kautsky reason the cry about "unity" is mening.

TACTICS. NOT as to the fundamental get such a conception where capitalism view about Socialism. This datters is is less developed, are only too open to broad enough to contain others than sentimentalism to be able to see that it only the ones who think, and would act is not enough to talk Socialism always

POSITION TAKEN BY THE SWEDISH as the plan at so failed, therefore, to do so are only rearing out to get the assent of the Paris Congress to the stat await the most prominent men shut out the American delegates that in a great novement of the people. The dal not belong to the S. L. P., among most preminent men in the Socialist them Harringan, named in the letter, movement must show that they under America had to do as Prance: divide the stand and fight for the true interests of two votes of its delegates among the the working class. If they cannot show two factions which were fighting for such that, then it is only unclear elements premacy. Thus one vote was given that they gather around them, and the AGAINST the resolutions of Kantshy, strength or such a movement must be the other, the Social Demogratic, FOR of short duration. the same

refused to apprehate the claims of the from persons that do not understand the S. L. P. of being ALONE in represent specifies at issue, or that have an INing the socialistic thought of the United TEREST not based on the platform of demonstrated that the Swelish "Socials States, then it will possibly be allowed the workers. Often it comthat 'Soc.-D.' holds to the same opinion, lones that have COMPREHHENDED With that, we do not in any way hand out a decision between contesting parties; we state a fact, as calmly and implifwe state a fac, as caimly and impar-tially as, for instance, now, when just by, we all agree that in the time of our own little 'schista' here at home in 1886own little 'schista' here at home in 1886. der to get away from the duty but which THEN in our eyes was so very ing for the WHOLE platform. essential-we were just as good social-

> sented above (A alimprk's letter), does a little remind one of that time; the first years of our Swedish movement. Proportionally, the party in America scarcely can have reached considerably found in the service, no squinting with further than was the case with us then. And so long as ite socialists do not have. It should be sail of real political power to use strength on come to light a fire on we like to use it on each other somenot be too 'midical' and 'revolution-

The other werk point (3) in Comrade

"That is typical? And still the ac-count of the prespect of the election in the United States there given is not taken from the capitalist American Vorwaerts'! (a German party organ).

Here we have shown the two weak points Mr. Branting thought be found in Comrade Ahlmark's letter. Mr. B.'s answer on the list shows that the Swe dish party pape's get their information from German party papers; and as we know that it was a German organ here in America which lead the uprising against the S. L. P. last year, and that it was mainly Germans that in its lead revolted, then we find it easily explained that most of the correspondence this country to the German party press breathing aversion to the S. L. P. that, consequently, that press must be where, in principle and tactics, the real strength is to be found within the two "camps" in this country. They have, for short, not gone sufficiently into the matter, but have judged superficially We have for some time been trying to from what has MOSTLY come under show the Swedish papers, on account of their eyes. This answer of Branting show the Swedish papers, on account of their eyes, and the clearly where the articles published by them, that also shows so very clearly where the thex, as we hold, have an altogether wrong conception of the movement in this country. Perhaps they deem us introduce of transiting from the German than to take information out of "Arbetaren.

> But if is especially about the first cited part of the comments of Mr. Branting on the enemy to serve as arbiter in a court, Ahlmark's letter that now we, on our part, are going to say semething, for it characterizes so faithfully, very faithfully, everything that during the past two or three years has appeared in Swedish papers about our movement in this. The w

cles precisely ent after the pattern of the itself at the power. French Guesdists

Now, the DAILY PEOPLE is rep senting the Socialist Labor Party, which the Swedish party papers are taying to point out as standing at least fifteen years behind the novement of Europe or,

plainly expressed, Sweden, Eight years ago Mr. Branting said (in a party Christmas publication then issued that it was the Guesdists that in France marched in the foremost ranks to wards "principally unshakable, interna-S progressed, and its stand secause he found, or thought he did, a point and tactics are the same as those couple 'of weak points in the letter, of the S. L. P. of America. Therefore, One of these was that Ahlmark said that if friends, if you want to prove that the at the Paris Congress "the Kangarooss showed of what stuff they were made." In the provention of the same as the same of the same as the same of the same as the sam ing behind it. .

"We have have taken nothing from the letter but a personal attack upon Harrisanan, Even the remark about the Paris other hard nut for you to crack. We have the remark about the Paris other hard nut for you to crack. We have have left in , all have never heatd of seen you deny that have been known to work hard all day have never heatd of seen you deny that have been known to work hard all day and carn but twenty-five cents. The CAPITALISTIC development of the CAPITALISTIC development of the capitalistic development of all other countries. In wages range from \$4.2 to \$5.2 a weak for filers. Some men have been known to work hard all day and carn but twenty-five cents. The company, in order to secure employees advertise in newspapers published in other cities. In the advertisements thus problem, as to the countries of the company, in order to secure employees advertise in newspapers published in other cities. In the advertisements thus published, it is stated that wages range from \$4.2 to \$5.2 a distribution. And now, friends at home, here is an movement that otherwise is standing so said in an article about the presidential published, it is stated that wages range published in an article about the presidential published, it is stated that wages range from \$1.75 to \$2. That is only true of test between the "small country" and the state of test between the "small country" and the state of test between the "small country" and the state of test between the "small country" and the state of test between the "small country" and the state of the state of

in lustry. The great industry that strive and hopefully epideavor to attain is capitalism. Is it not, now, a little in the pace, thus established; but, without struggle being pursued in other forms than one since progranged one, and we may well said the same cassiess in distorting what Sociality of the same cassiess in distorting what Sociality of the same cassies in distorting what social same cassies in distorting what Sociality of the same cassies and the same cassies a torting what Socialists of other shades than anywhere e.se, in that very same winter are rendered idle because of the bave really said or invant. These country is Socialism standing fifteen or suspension of the lake traffic. These twenty years belind time? Until you longshoremen work for nothing, in or will risk a discussion to the point with us on this question, we of the S. L. P. shall but pitifully shrug our shoulders at your conceitedness.

resolutions did contain some questionable less to us. None will come to us but the get the good will of the capitalist classes. The plants, but in the main they pointed out ones that have got a living conception and assist them in keeping the workers the right, was when they classified the of their class interests as workers. The here in wage slavery. Speed the S. L. the right way when they classified the of their class interests as workers. The here in wage slavery. S kinds of confroverses that they were ones that have not get a living conception treating to differences as to the best of their class interests (and it is harder to

The plan area failed, therefore, to do so are only reaching out for the post-

ie other, the Social Democratic, FOR of thort duration, ie same.

"Therefore, when the Paris Congress time and out of time! It comes mostly, that it must take a LONG TIME before the demands of the classconscious workers can be fully renbargain with their consciences in of

It at struggle is life, peace is apathy. labor party must be severe against itself and its lenders. If it shuts its eyes to indifference and negligence with its be carried out. No sleepiness must be antagonistic parties must be tolerated. to light a fire on the earth! "Folkbladet"

red obrases. We, too, say that phrases class struggle in this country that have the hearty sym pathies of the Swedish papers, i. Debsites and Kangaroos, is PHRASE only, and nothing else. _eb himself has shown that when he for carry 'out his plans, and all the other shown in different ways that they don't that they have thed to escape from its to inflexible consequent

Only the ones that have an interest in that the uncompromising fight against the capitalist class is messantly carried on, they alone can UNATE in the class struggle. The ones that wish to compromise, have, when closely viewed, generburts them, they do not stand wholly and therefore it is that they get scared of the consequences. Many of them are surely of the conviction that Socialism will win, and if we could only have it at once, very well, then. But we have to fight for it. Even among the workers there are many that get seared and should retire-if only the other class, the capitalist class, did not immovably folw out its way, which has in its suit crisis, misery and devastation a nong the working class.

In France the armies of the class

conscious workers grew to such an extent at the capitalist class became frightened. To avoid the pending danger it invited a "Socialist" to partake of its government, a stratagom that made many French Socialists believe that their party had won a victory, when in reality they had only through the move been lead belind the light, A socialist in a capitalist government can't do any more than a the officers of general that is invited by representatives. Where the class struggle timity; each side must fight for or the struggle does not exist The working class must be wide awake when the capitalist class commences to Mr. Bantling states that our official or-gan, the DAHA PEOPLE, contains art-gan to longer do by force, namely, keen

Editor of "Arbetaren." SLAVISH CONDITIONS IN ERIE.

How a Capitalist Concern Deceives By Salaries of cardinals and envoys \$300,000 Rogus Advertisements and Methods.

ERIE .Pa., Feb. 9.- In the shops of the American Bleycle Works, better the S. T. & L. A.) tional socialism". — and that talk we are known as the Tribune Works, many sad Why dir Mr. Branting publish this still applauding. The French Labor spectacles occur. A year ago two men Warren, Pa.,-insaae from overwork The men were compelled to work in a manner that brought on this result, in order to make a livelihood. To-day the men employed there are still in a very bad condition. Some of the poor unfort-unates have to drudge hard all day. The wages range from 8412 to 8512 a week for piece work for filers. Some men

"It is, namely, always ready with the name of traitor as soon as anything deviates from its own tactics. We have the MECHANICAL AND ciety, where the MECHANICAL AND ciety, who have ingratited themselves into the good will of the company and thus have better positions and wages. The Company has an inspector, who in the good will of the good will of the company and thus have better positions and wages. The Company has an inspector, who in the company ciety of the good will of the company and thus have better positions and wages. The Company has an inspector, who in the ciety of the good will of the company and thus have better positions and wages. The Company has an inspector, who in the ciety of the good will of the good will of the good will of the company and thus have better positions and wages. The company has an inspector, who in the ciety of the company has an inspector, who into the good will of the good will of the company has an inspector, who into the good will of the company has an inspector, who i der to get broke in: hoping, of course, that some day they will be enabled to earn a livelihood. These poor fellows just about live. It is a good the commany to encourage such beliefs To the members of the S. L. P., the as it redounds to their profit. The labor

AN ERIE WORKINGMAN.

INCOME OF POPE LEO XIII.

\$4,000,000.

Pope Is One of the World's Riches Men-The Source of Official Revenue. A Good Deal of His Money Invested in United States and British Bonds.

[From the St. Louis "Globe Democrat."]

if a number of people were asked to name the five men in the world who had the largest five incomes, not one in a dozen would include in the list Leo-XIII. pole of Rome; and yet there is probably no, man in the world whose income last year amounted to so large a sum as did the pope's. It is true that no statement of his receipts is given out at the Vatican, but it is very easy to estimate from certain known facts and gain a fairly accurate idea of the pontifical budget during the hely year. Beside the pope himself probably not more than two mer know the exact amount of papal come. One of these is Cardinal Ram polla, the papal secretary of state, and the other Cardinal Mocenni, the man who has the actual bandling of money.

Cardinal Mocenni might with propriet; be called the financial minister of the church, for he it is who has charge of the investment of the large sums which come to the papal treasury, and, although he has no absolute authority as to the disposition of the money, the pope himself, with the advice of his secretary of state, making all final decisions regarding it, all the funds pass through his hands, and he enjoys the rare distinction may exercise direct supervision over the

While not so old a man as the holy father, Cardinal Mocenni is advanced in years and is physically somewhat feeble, His apartments are on the top floor of the Vatican, immediately over those ocsipled by Cardinal Rampolla, which, in turn, are orectly over the rooms occupied by the pope. It is not easy for a man approaching eighty years of age to climb up stairs, so when he took posseshis apartments in the Vatican Cardinal Moceuni had an American elevator erected in the court of St. Damoso, and by its means he reaches his rooms with a minimum effort. It is the elevator ever erected in the Vatican, and is used only by the pope and the cardi-nals. It is so placed that carriages can drive direct to its entrance.

Cardinal Mocenni is one of the most popular cardinals in the Curia. He has lived in Rome for many years, and is in great favor with the populace of the city. The amount of money which he handles for the pope in ordinary years is enormons, but in 1900, hely year, the papal receipts were increased fully \$1,500,000, and the total amount which passed through Cardinal Mocenni's hands was not far from \$4,500,000. The greatest part of this enormous income is "Peter's pence." In ordinary years this amounts to about \$1,000,000, but the greatly increased interest in the church in holy year was responsible for a great increas in the total amount of offerings to this fund. Approximately stated, the pope income last year was as follows:

Income from real estate in Italy and abroad \$175,000 Income from sums invested in securities, etc 1,200,000

The expense account of the holy father does not nearly reach this sum. It onsists principally of salaries of cardin als, envoys, attendants and household ex-

penses, divided somewhat as follows:

題	Vatican guards and gendarmes.	79,500
	Army officers	10,000
ê	Papal servants	14,500
£	Prelates in attendance	28,000
	Library, museums, gallaries, etc.	50,000
g	Household, garden and stable	,
걿	expenses	77,000
a	Expenses of secretary of state	60,000
S	Personal expenses of the pope	2,500
2	Repairs at St. Peter's, Rome	15,000
	Charities	125,000
총	Contingent expenditures and loss-	
	es	23,000
	Total	099,000

It will be seen from the above statement that a handsome balance remains in the papl treasury as a result income of the holy year. It will be seen that the income of the pope comes from

three different sources:
1. Peter's-pence, which consists the contributions sent by the faithful in all parts of the world. This great source of revenue was devised by the late Car dinal Manning of London, after the popelost the revenues which came to him when he enjoyed temporal power. Now a special collection is taken in every Catholic Church annually for this purpose, the amounts being brought to Rome by each bishop at the time of his visit ad limina. Millions are thus collected every year, but, as has been said, the amount this past year was greater than in any previous year of Leo XIII.'s

2. All donations and gifts presented to the pope for personal use by the people from all quarters of the globe to whom grants audience. The income from this ource is generally considered the private property of the pope, and it greatly increases on the occasion of jubilees and special anniversaries.

Interest accruing from previous investments. This is a large item, and is principally the result of wise investments during the reign of the present pope. His immediate predecessor, Pius IX., accumulated during the last few years of his reign about \$5,000,000, which he had invested in securities to provide for a need that might arise in the reign of some one or more of his successors. The loss of the temporal power in 1870, with the consequent difficurion of the I revenues of the holy see, the uncertainty

board and traveling expenses for nearly HOLY YEAR THE AGGREGATE WAS OVER to create this contingent fund for the

possible future needs of his successors. Unfortunately, however, the administration of all these millions was then centered in the hands of a single peras regards the selection of the securities and bonds in which they were to be invested. The money was at first wisely invested in gilt-edged securities, but set eral Italian politicians and speculators tasked Mgr. Folchi into selling them in order to place the sum realized into fourth-rate Italian enterprises. The result was that in less than three months the whole \$5,000,000 disappeared in the financial crash which swallowed Crispi and the Banca Romana.

This made Leo XIII, realize the nece sity of giving the administration of the papal funds into the hands of several highly trusted members of the Roman mission of cardinals to which he intrusted the administration of all the possessions of the holy see. At the head of this commission he placed Cardinals Mocenni and Rampolla, and, with their Jaoperation, he started noew in the work of saving money and investing the surplus of the ities for the benefit of his successors.

The daily expenses of the holy amount, as shown by the statement above, to about \$3,000 per day. ludes the personal expenses of the pope, the salaries of the cardinals residing in uris, the support of the nuncios and the legations abroad, the penses of the Vatican and the charities distributed every year by the pope in Rome and throughout Italy. One million dollars a year does not seem a very large expense account for a man with an income of over \$4,000,000.

The money that remains of the papal revenues, after paying the expenses of the holy see, is regularly invested in foreign bonds, and securities. Once or twice a year Mgr. Mery del Val. pope's confidential agent, or some highly trusted prelate like Mgr. Stonor, never an Italian, by the way, is sent to London with the available they are deposited in the Bank of England, in the name of the pope. The officials of the bank advise the pope as to the safest and best securities in which to invest the money, and it is usually placed in English and American bonds Some time ago it was proposed to form an American committee, with Cardinal Gibbons at the head, to receive money to be invested in the name of the pope and to place it in American securities ac cording to the best judgment of its men bers, but for some reason the plan, although it had the approval of the pope, was never carried out.

It is stated on the highest authority that since 1883 Lee XIII, has been able to invest some years as high as \$3,000, 000, and that the annual amount so place ed runs never less than \$1,000,000. Most of the money rests in British bonds and securities, and the income from them al-ready reaches a very high figure. Owing to the fluctuations of the financial man ket. American industrial securities, although they pay large dividends, are avoided by those who have the placing of the pope's money, but a large amount of the invested funds is in American government bonds, which are in the possession of Cardinal Mocenni.

Leo XIII, has been somewhat of a disappointment to the Roman populace. They look upon him as avaricious and penurious, because they were used to the open-handedness and generosity of Pius X. when he still possessed the papal states, and the present pontiff is different. Very little of Leo XIII.'s income is ever expended by him upon his own person; in fact, his present hobby is economy, and only a short time ago he greatly astonished the chief gardener by ordering that all the produce and fruit raised in the immense grounds surround ing the pontificial palace should be solin the public market of Rome, so as te obtain the money necessary for improvement.

In another way the present pope's e penses are less than were those of his immediate predecessor. When Pope XIII was elected each of the cardinals received a salary of \$4,500 annually from the Vatican. One of his first acts was those cardinals who resided in Curia and who did not enjoy the revenues of a diocese were to draw this allowance from the papal treasury. Under the present administration many other economical measures have been introduced. The salaries of a great number of prelate been reduced, the number of Vati can employes greatly diminished, and the contributions for schools and colleges in the pontificial states and in Rome reduced. For this latter purpose Leo XIII. has commanded the more wealthy religious orders to furnish funds. It is for pay \$200,000 a year out of the income which they derive from the sale of the famous Chartreuse for the support of the French College of Santa Clara in Rome, and the Benedictines have been obliged to build and support at their own expense the new University of St. Anselmo in the same city.

Leo XIII. has certainly succeeded in saving more money than Pius IX left at his death, and it is estimated that at the close of the holy year the contingent fund of the holy see amounted to at east \$30,000,000. This immense fortune is carefully protected against any claim that might be advanced by the family of the pope after his death. This is necessarily essary, for at the death of a pope it is customary for his nearest blood relations to take jossession of all articles of value tor is the Italian government, which is ready to lay hands upon whatever pontificial property it can, even as it did upon the property of the religious orders.

The pope has, however, a persons fortune, which is derived from the gifts presented personally to him by his adairers. Large additions to his private income are occasionally made by the cumulate from time to time. In 1889, when Leo XIII, celebrated his episcopal

of the amount of Peter's peace and the jubilee, many thousand dollars worth of enormous expenses of the Vatican council, during which he had to provide, presented to him and shown to the public at an exhibition in the Vatican. All the magnificent church vestments, chalices, monstrances, pixes and sacred ves their way to poor churches and convents, but the numerous articles of jewelry and loose gems have been disposed of by son, Mgr. Folchi, who had carte bianche Mgr. Marzolini, the pope's confidential secretary, at private sale:

The proceeds of these sales went to in-crease the private fund of the boly father. It was formerly his custom to keep his personal money hidden in a wooden box behind the book shelves in his private study, but not long age \$62, 500 which he had placed in this box disappeared. This led the mysteriously pope to realize that more modern methods for the care of his money were advisable, and a burglar-proof safe, of which he alone knew the combination, has recently been installed in his apartments. Although I have only spoken to the

ctual money that comes into the control of the pope, it does not follow that it Leo XIII is really the absolute master of all Catholic courch property all over the world. In English-speaking countries, church property in each diocese is held in the name of the bishop, who has the power to sell, mortgage, exchange or do whatever he wishes with it. However, he dare not do anything without permission from Rome, as he holds his sition solely at the pleasure of the pope, In Catholic countries like Italy, Spain, France and Austria, occlesiastical property is generally held in the nam of the numicipal corporation, but even in such places the holy fathe, exercises a power that places him at the real head of affairs. The property of the orders is held as a rule in the name of their governor generals at Rome, but the generals can be removed by the so that in the case of the orders also, the pope is the real controller of the property. In this way the present pontiff is the master and practical r of property worth hundreds of mil lions of dollars, the legal holders of which can appoint or remove at his pleasure, is therefore a safe statement that no man in the world controls so vast a property as Leo XIII., and, old man though he is, he yields a financial power

that is unsurpassed. POVERTY AND EDUCATION.

The Plight of Seventy-five Pupils Begging For a Chance to Learn.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 2.-Principal Winfred C. Akers of the high school has been quietly engaged in a movement to assist needy pupils, for some time past and he now intends to bring the matter before the Business Men's association for assistance.

There are many students at the high school who can ill afford to attend the school, but who make it possible by earning enough money to clothe themselves and a little extra besides. About 75 scholars, both boys and girls, are doing this, and many more would do likewise if the opportunities presented themselves. Principal Akers has found positions for

students in stores, shops, mills, and in private houses, where the work can be lone in the afternoon and in some cases in the evening. Generally these pupils are ones who are about to leave the school on account of absolute necessity, but through his efforts they have remained. Others have been those who had left the high school, but who were willing to return if outside work could be obtained. Many times the principal has gone personally responsible for a student's clothing until a place could be

This kind of work is done in every large institution, but in high schools the scholars generally are required to look out for themselves. There are many of the boys who have hustled and found odd positions in dry goods stores in the odd positions in dry goods stores in the afternoon and in clothing stores in the crening and have been fairly well compensated. Some of the high school boys are employed by the street railway as conductors and motor men; others work in offices, a few in drug stores, while there are others that have no regular employment, but engage themselves in drive odd ich are reflected billy doing odd jobs or collecting bills on some days and others caring for the lawn or cleaning the sidewalks for private parties. Mr. Akers has placed a number of girls with private families where there

is a baby to be cared for in the after-noon or on special occasions.

The students who do this kind of work are among the very best in the school. They are conscientious in their studies

They are conscientious in their studies and trustworthy in their duties. It is the belief of the principal that the school quota can be increased by 10 per cent if all the needy ones could secure a place that would bring in some kind of a return which would help to clothe them. The reason why there are so many poor children and students in this city is entirely of a local influence. Holyoke is a manufacturing city and the majority of the population are not more than self-supporting. Advanced education cannot be liberally extended the poor children by their parents and the ambittious not be liberally extended the poor children by their parents and the ambitious of many are for this reason destroyed.

This matter will probably be formally brought before the Business Men's association within a very short time and there is no doubt but that it will be kindly received.

Cotton Mills to Close.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 10 .- It is reported here to-day that four mills at Kings Mountain, N. C., will soon stop night work on account of lack of market for cotton goods. The Ada mill, here may close also for the same reason. This mill posted notice last week advising employ-ees to save their money, as the mill might be compelled to shut down. No new quotations on cotton goods have been re ceived here for several weeks.

In regard to the \$250,000 commiss on company formed here Saturday a .eek ago, good authorities regard it as th company which the cotton spinners had in mind when they proposed an organiza-tion in their last meting, although the company as it now stands has no nection technically with that body.

A Select List o

Socialis Books

For the Work ingman and the Student.

The following books are recomn by the Literary Agency of the Soc Labor Party to those desiring to what Modern-cociniista is.

The evolution of society from ery through Feudalism to Capitally a necessary part of the science of cialism, and the growth of the T Union and the Labor Movement are closely connected number of standard ally on History, Political Economy, and the development of various institutions are therefore included in

Aveling, Edward:

The Student's Marx: An Introduc-Charles Darwin and Karl Mark

The Working Class Movement in England: A Sketch of Condi-tions from 1545 to 1895 The Religion of Socialism. Cloth The Ethics of Socialism. Cloth Outlooks from the New Stand-

point. Cloth History of the Paris Commune. Bax and Morris Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome. Cloth

Woman in the Past, Present and Future. Paper

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

The Development of Socialism From Utopia to Science
The Development of Socialism
from Utopia to Science, with an
Introduction on the Materialist
Conception of History and as

Engels and Marx: The Manifesto of the Communist Party Ely, Richard T., Prof.:

French and German Socialism. Gronlund, Lawrence: The Co-operative Commonwealth Cloth The Co-operative Commonwealth

Hickey, Thos A.: The Bull Pen

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If the Tartars were to inundate Europe to-, it would be hard for them to hold their against the devastating powers of the ern financier.

8. D. AND S. T.

In the nation's procession of Political Failures the Social Democracy and the single Tax occupy a unique place. Other novements have gone up and gone down before them, but the reason of the go ing down of these two is exceptional. The Free Silver Movement, for instance, went down, but it died, not because of enything that it did, but because the noil on which it planted ts seed was ungrateful." The Anti-Monopoly Movement, noisy at one time, has been hushed into silence, not, however, because it did not properly sing its tune, but because the public tympanum was "un appr-cia.ive." And so with all other new dead Movement; they were all killed off by lack of sympathy. With the E T. and S. D., how ver, a different order of things is no lecable. With all other dead Movements, the law of their motion, one may say, was "Back Number," with the S. T. and the S. D. the law of motion is "Self-Strangulation." Or no little interest to the student of sociology, particularly in America, is this

distinctive feature of the S. T. and the 8. D. The Single Tax is an ideal capitalist scheme. It implies the doing away with the Capitalist's partner and sharer in the spoils of Labor. The S. T. abolishes the Landlord. None remains to share with the Capitalist the hide of the Working Class. With the removal of the Landlord, the Capitalist, as sole survivgr, menopolizes the spoils. This correct instinct blew the breath of life into the Single Tax over a hundred years ago. and kept it agoing. How, then, comes te that a Movement, with that single lank for a platform, should now be seen stranded on the political banks of this country, the capitalist country par ex-cellence? How comes it that the Capitalists did not rush to its support and silroad it into force? For the simple son that the law of motion of the ingle Tax movement was "Self Strangalation;" it frightened the capitalists Away. The S. T. in this country forgot whose interest it was, had still its own revolution to accomplish, whereas, by the time the S. T. started here, the Capitalist revolution was accomplished; WHEN NOT CRIMINAL, CHILD- the Working Class. Its every breath dle: the To could only be a "finishing touch" to emitalist rule; and, what is most imwright of all, there was the next revolution looming up above the horizon: the Socialist Revolution, the revolution of the Working Class, with, of course, the Capitalist himself as the prospective and dogmed victim. Under such circumstances, the word "Revolution" grates disagreeably on certain cars. This fact the Single Tax Movement ignored. It igged itself up in the panoply of "Revdon," and, logically enough, frightened away the Capitalists, without, of erse, being able to attract the Workor Class, whose instincts guarded them true making a revolution in behalf of their oppressors. Abandoned by its

frightened beneficiaries, the S. T. colwed. What is left of it is only a fad. Such, essentially, is the case with the ocial Democracy. The Middle Class is still an extensive class. It can not conquer the summit, but it could still so cure much for itself. The S. D., roaded into life by bourgeois needs, fell into the same mistake as its predecessor, the S. T. It did not stop to consider the psylogy of the class, whose instincts gave it birth, and whose support it needed. It also began to spont "Revolution." and still more tactless than the S. T. in this meet, it styled itself "Socialist." That ed its fate. Its bourgeois actions and condenement of bourgeois actions, ered its Socialism, while its "Socialtrappings frightened the proverbially id and discusted the would-be-laboring bourgeois. Net result, failure,

e, prompt and swift. Not in vain do political apparitions.

like the S. T. and the S. D. flit through the political spheres of the land. They preach a lesson that to the Socialist is as valuable as the lesson that the shifting appearance of skies preaches to the far-

"There is no Social or Political Movement that is not the product of distinct ganization, that, like the Socialist Labor economic class interests. Accordingly, Party, sets up such a paper, would be least accomplish some tangible result, must have clearness of head to perceive the class interests on which it must bank, and honesty to fish for none other. The Movement that lacks in this, will, like the jack-daw in the fable, be denied by its own, without gaining acceptance by those whose feathers it borrows.

VENTURESOME METHODISTS.

The Methodist Ministers of the city of Philadelphia, in conference assembled, have adopted by a unanimous vote a report demanding the confication, abof the Roman Catholic friars in the the friars secured the said property "by heft and intimidation from a simple and confiding people." The moral ground for confiscating property, established in this report, - acquisition by theft and intimidation from a simple and confiding people-is concrete enough to hoist every capitalist front pew-holder and churchdonator, Methodist or otherwise. It is moreover concrete enough to hoist the whole capitalist system, enthrone the Social Revolution, and establish the Socialist Republic. Surely, the Reverend Methodist gentle

men who voted so unanimously to expropriate the Roman Cathelic friars of the Philippine Islands on the ground that they acquired the property "by theft and intimidation from a simple and confiding people," do not mean that their Filipino brothers of the cloth actually "lifted" the gold and silver candalabra now found in their churches, out of Filipino parlors: surely our Reverend Philadelphia gentlemen do not mean that their Filipino confreres leared by moon or other light over the fences of Filipine land-holders, rolled up the real estate, packed it upon trucks, and decamped with it to their "estates," grown thereby to mammoth proportions. Surely not. The only explanation, the only interpretation possible to the words "theft" and "intimidation." found in the report, is that when people who toil not and do not spin, yet are found in rossession of the wealth that can be the fruit of work only, it must follow that somebody is robbed, and that the robber is he who is found in possession.

Excellent sociological reasoning! It is a whole page taken from Socialist philosophy. And now the question comes, are these Methodist Ministers quoters or garblers of Socialism? If they are quoters of Socialism, then there can not be one sociologic morality for robber Filipino friars, and another for robber American lay capitalists. Then the identical justification, for stripping the Filipino friars of their ill-gotten gains. exists for stripping the American lay capitalists of their ill-gotten gains,-theft and intimidation of the simple and confiding American Working Class.

What say the Reverend Methodist Mnisters of Philadelphia?

The Socialists of the land, while awaiting the answer, hold their breath in suspense wondering: "Can we have all slong done pulpiteerdoin a wrong in placing confidence in neither its powers of reasonng nor its moral integrity?"

IBH.

The communication from "S. T. & L. A.," that appeared in our correspondence column telling of the action of the

local organization of the International Typographical Union in blackballing an applicant for admission on the ground that he had worked in the composing room of this paper, and had not demanded wares high enough to make impossible its publication, is a timely contribution to the understanding of the "pure and simple" frame of mind. The contribution is especially timely in that it must tend to FOURIER LIVED IN VAIN FOR chasten the indignation, bound to be severe, that every right-minded man must entertain for that abortion of a labor or- the Senate in favor of the Ship Subsidy ple" Union.

paper is a bona fide Labor Paper, an un- speech, flinching upholder of the Working Class.

"tho" it slay him."

Without life no Liberty is worth Capitalism made it possible: the realiza-

Wages." Intelligently understood, Union Wages is one of the means towards the emancipation of the wage slave class; a Labor paper is a still stronger weapon within its own ranks, upon measures that are intended only against the exploiter; and its childishness would be more calfy still if it were to insist upon such measures to the extent of crippling, or strangling the paper to death.

Looked at from one side, examined by the light of his malfeasances in the Labor world, the Labor Fakir appears like a criminal, and the gathering indignation of the awakening Proletariat seems disposed to treat him as such by giving him but short shrift. But does not the manifestation herein examined point to a mental condition that deprives solute and unqualified, of the property these gentlemen of responsibility and, while spurring the full-grown working-Philippine Islands upon the ground that men's movement to cashier them, invokes pity in sheir behalf?

THE MODERN RICHARD III.

Our Washington letfers during the last two weeks, dealing with the River and Harbor appropriations, particularly yesterday's, have furnished regular knockout blows to the pretences of our capitalist rulers that the legislation which they incubate is distinctly free from the class ear-mark. As a consequence, these letters have shed no indifferent light on the connection there is between the legislature and the factory, between the mill that turns out laws and the mill that turns out goods.

The only effect of improved machinery upon the relative positions of Capitalist and Workingman is to strengthen the power of the capitalist in fleecing the workingman, and to place toe workingman more helplessly at the mercy of the fleecing capitalist. Improved or perfected machinery has that effect, under the capitalist or private ownership of the machinery system, in three ways. First, by rendering dearer the tool of production, it removes the tool more completely from the reach of ownership of the workingman; secondly, by rendering the tool more productive, vast layers of the middle class are compelled to come down to the level of the working class. thus swelling the supply of labor, and thereby lowering the 'price of laborpower or wages: finally, improved machinery weakens directly the position of the working class-by its direct displacement of labor. Large ships are large tools: they bring on all these three re-

By the light of these undeniable economic facts, what other than "class legis lation," "capitalist class legislation," is the conduct of Congress when it appropriates the sum of \$4,000,000 in order that it's already deep harbor of New York be deepened five feet more to allow ships, not yet built, and drawing thirty-four feet of water, to enter our port-and to encourage the building of such manimoth displacers of sailors? By the light of these undeniable economic facts, what else are such laws enacted by a capitalist Government but a decree of death to the welfare of the working class, a Government stimulus to the extensive displacement of labor that, without stimulus, is proceeding fast enough, and is fast enough subjugating the workers?

The usurping Capitalist Class, in political power, is a modern Richard III. to breathes death, its every look portends death, its every act inflicts death. Its Richard's words: "Down, down to hell?" as he smote his victims.

The usurper Richard met his bloody Bosworth field. Upon the peaceful field of the hustings, the field of civilized warfare, let the usurper Capital be smitten by the heirs of the mourning that his class legislation constantly spreads like a pall,-the Proletariat of America.

HIM.

Senator Depew delivered a speech in ganization known as the "pure and sim- bill." The speech was cast in classic mold. It combines unity of time, place However coarse-grained an I. T. U. and action. This circumstance chables Fakir may be, however habitually vinous a condensed criticism to be passed on it, his condition, however constitutionally to wit, Fourier lived in vain for the crooked his make-up, he knows that this literary understrapper who wrote that

it was Fourier who first called atten Due to their unworthy characteristics, tion to that typical phenomenon of or so these Fakirs may hate the paper, but re- capitalism: crises, intense distress in spect it they are bound to. Now, then, sight of plenty. Distress, deep and wide, their attitude, as correctly depicted by was nothing new in the world. But the "S. T. & L. A.," is that "Union Wages" distress hitherto known was the result is a thing so wholly the be-all and end-all of the actual absence, the actual nonof human endcaver, is a principle so existence of the necessaries of life. rigidly to be adhered to that, even at the Hunger because of crop failures, exporisk of killing a Labor paper, such wages sure because of conflagrations, death must be enforced. Such childishness goes because of enemies' sword,-all that far to lame indignation; in sight of it one seems natural. But hunger despite burstis seized with that feeling of pity that ing granaties within reach of the hand. comes over the same at the motto of the exposure despite ample shelter in exist-"Scientific Anarchist," who leves Liberty euce, nakedness despite heaps of clothing mountain high.-that seems impossible:

pet of the calf. And so with "Union epoch of the race and rung the doom of the Capitalist regime. This is what Fourier did for mankind.

Accordingly, the capitalist and his understrappers are particularly careful Kaiser will be used by him. A time may to that end. Accordingly, the Labor or- in their expressions to sail around this danger point. To admit it, is to be drawn into the vortex of Socialist dialecthe Movement that is to survive, or at supremely childish if it were to insist, ties. They deny that there is too much wealth, they assert there is not wealth enough; with these false assertions as mattresses against Socialist cannons, the capitalists continue to contend that cap-Italism is necessary and Socialism a utopia, because "there is not enough to go around."

> And now comes Denew's literary un derstrapper and writes and Depew reads:

> "We have crowded upon our rails, our lakes, our rivers, and our canals an output from every avenue of production ch must find markets or PRODU STAGNATION AND DISTRESS BEYOND OUR DREAMS."

Indeed? How comes it that such plethoric wealth can "produce distress" Is it that our people are gorged with fruition, and such added and unconsumed wealth would tempt them to gorge themselves still more like gourmands? Surely not! Our people are in distress now; they cat not as they should, who produce all this wealth; the only gorged ones are the class that Depew speaks for-the idle empitalist classand they would not feel distress even if markets are not formed for all these goods:

The admission by a capitalist that "distress beyond our dreams" attends wealth beyond our dreams is tantamount to a criminal's confession. It is a confession that the working class are roba confession that the capitalist who makes the admission little knows what it is he is saying. To him Fourier lived

Edward O Walcott ex-Senator from Colorado, won-his "right" to a scat cause it is said be lost \$27,000 at one fare sitting, and never turned a hair, When he was at Washington, his only games were famous, and his skillful play frequently allowed him to carn en money to repair any old rents in lo primitive accumulation. In fact, non recting genius, or contributed a few dolhis superintendance. All the while Edward O, was helping to pass laws against lo teries, promoting gamb lieg through the United States mail, and against schemes to defraud the public He must vive laughed occasionally in his capacious sleeve when he thought of the good natured public that took his pre essional purity seriously. So me fellows' likewise have laughed. That unless they were all too bored by the publie's stupidity to deem it worth a laught

Markham, who grey tearful for the reactionary, brutal, and bloody French small farmer, did a tike service for the "good Queen Victoria." The reason was not far to seek. It sat on the platform with him, and its name for the time being was Carnègie.

It might have had a dozen other names. but that is enough for this occasion Markham has not peaned a line that I worth reading. It is the mushlest mush, and the most slobbery of droof But he has his points of usefulness, is a good thing to give to workingmen. He is harmless to the capitalist class. His onthourings may cause a suspension working class is most acceptable. Victoria had one good point about her, that poem by Markham would have been worst kind of an insult.

Ex-Comptroller Eckels defended trusts Talent may be rewarded, if we believe that talent is like virtue in the facdecrees are marked with the usurper that it is its own reward. The trusts frequently have need of adent, and they buy it the same as they buy their raw material, or any thing else they may use in their business. In that way talent sometimes does command a high price. but the instances in which it does are rare. The individual producer builds up a small business does pot receive much of a reward when the trust freezes him out, but he can console him self with the reflexion that he has as sisted in the centralization of industry and that his talent in that line was it own reward. But as in the case virtue, such reward does not make a perfect substitute for a square meal.

Professor Olin H. Landreth in his re port on disease in Easthampton, L. I., says that it was caused by the came at Montauk Point. The diseases are viru lent in their nature, and some of them were supposed hitherto to be entirely trop ical. This is one of the worst results of our "manifest destiny." The returning soldiers bring with them all sorts of con tagion, and they distribute it whereve they go. The hundred thousand or so soldiers that may be expected to return with some Asiatic pest will do much towards lowering the standard of health in this country. It will take but very few years to ripen the germs, and make them feel perfectly at home in this country. One of the methods whereby we shall pay for our new possessions i through the health of this and future generations. Easthampton has the first decided example.

The Kaiser aroused more enthusiasm than did England's new king. Why He is just as an Englishman as Edward VII. and he It is a fact that though Edward was born on English soil, and has vegetated by their habitual surroundings,

having; the Liberty that slays is the tion of the fact pointed to a turning there most of his life, he never learned to speak English without a German ac As most of our Anglomaniaes cent. never learn to speak it without a Cockney accent, this shortcoming may be ovjet come when he can see his way to accept the hierative position of King of popularity now. The present holder of the office is less than nothing, and he has worked assiduously to make even that

> The Rev. E. E. Whittaker, of Ashtabnia. Ohio, is using the newspapers to build up his church business. This should cause no comment, as there is not a preactive in New York who does public mind, and if need be, to manufac not do likewise. The objection is that ture public opinion in favor of war should Mr. Whittaker pays full rates, and his brothers in the Lord, object, Most of them object because they have been necustomed to receiving advertising the the purpose of "restoring order," and same way that they receive carpet slip- "protecting our fellow-Christians," bu same way that they receive carpet slip-pers at donation parties, or buttons in contribution baskets. Still Mr. Whittaker has done a good piece of work. He pays for what he gets! Now, if he were to engage in some honest occupation, we have no doubt that much would be forgiven him.

Charitaldy inclined persons are not satisfied with the income they are reanned to get "nearer" to the Italian The movement has the support of Bishop Porter. It is not quite evident that this Other movements have had the Bishon's support, and if they were really honest, t injured them. The plan that now has requires, nor do they take rest as health the Bishop's favor is one to erect a home demands. Such is the plight of these for Italian immigrants so that the soelety that does the erecting can have first whick at them. If the plan suceeds we may expect before long to read lot of men, wemen, and children has arrived, and can be obtained at low prices upon application at the "home:

Mr. H. C. Frick does not do busines on a small scale. He is not content with the nature of monstrous crimes. It is buying a house lot or two in a town, safe to say that the Chinese were treated but he caimly surchases the whole outfit, houses, fand, river front and all. That is the modern capitalist, and the bed; it is a confession that the capitalist bright young man who wishes to com-class is a robber class; and finally it is not better with him has only to go into his toy bank and take the savings therein and buy a town with them. The young man who finds the read to wealth still oper has only to consider such little obstacles as the ability to purchase a whole town for lusiness purposes. Mr. Frick is not the only one who does this, or who can comount'net in American business life cess, but it is remarkably handy,

> Mrs. Williams of Union Hill is holding the Young doughter of a dying man as security for 80 board owed by the man. That is placing an unwarrented and fictitions value on the child, as our courts have decided that a child is worth only one dollar. Unless some charicable per ous step in Mrs. Williams is apreto find that she has a worthless collateral on her hands. Children are a drug in the market in our times.

Political and Economic.

How firmly set, sharp and-biting the eth of the S. L. P. buzz-saw are, and what havoe these teeth are making in the anatomy of the crookdom, may be gathered from the following soulb that is making the rounds of the crook papers. and not a word of which is true:

"And now the Italian-speaking Socialists are following the Hungarian sections nd denving To Leon's sinking Sixty delegates met at Newark, N. J., and resolved to sever their connection ith Socialist parties and to start an independent organization. The Italian paper, 'Il Proletario,' will hereafter assume a neutral position instead of supporting the cld S. L. P. The buzzcontinues to lose its teeth.

If wishing could un tooth the buzz saw, how toolidess it would be, how erookdom could enjoy lie! But, alas, wishing can't do the job,

Mr. William Allen White has a study in "McClure's Magazine," of Richard In fact it contains more drivel to the square inch than most articles of a political nature contain. It tainted with the breath of ignoree, it is colored with the decay of a patrid social system, and it is warped the bias of a man who is of and for the thing he would judge. If we throw aside the "scientific sociology" of the article, and eliminate the labored and twisted wording, we find that Allen pats Croker on the head and tells him he is a good boy, and that it is well we have him he stands between because and ten thousand empty stomachs. He stands? Is it he alone? Did he make Tammany? Did he make what is known ifs the Democracy of this city? Not much. He is an incident, His place filled to-morrow, but the place of the Democratic party, the breakwater between the capitalist system and the social revolution, could not be replaced. Its work is that of reaction, and capital-is; harpists like Mr. Allen will sing the virtues of this organization just as long as it is useful to capitalist society, and no longer. The pictures of Mrs. Nation in action

as published in the daily papers, are of great interest. The "Journal" places her wery joint and makes her victims such persons as we might suppose possessed of such little intellect that they would read the "Journal." The "Herald" locates her in one of the places so plentiful in the vicinity of the unrepentant Magdalen's promenade on upper Broadway. The "Stants-Zeitung" arouses the anger of its following by turning Fran Nation, who in this case, is a resprominent and well-furnished Raths-Keller. As none of these places flourish that "our own special correspondent the scene" failed to connect with Nation, or else they were slightly pleased

CAPITALIST BRUTALITY IN CHINA.

About six or seven months ago, we were told that the Boxer movement had assumed gigantic dimensions. The newspapers of Christendom were teeming with accounts of the massacre of Christians by Chinese, Of course many, if not most, of those accounts were fictitious -having had no foundation in fact; and many of the "despatches" containing "accounts" were gotten up in the editorial offices. In the United States, This at any rate, the object of those "massaere" accounts was simply to prepare the ture public opinion in favor of war should such an emergency arise. The capitalist nations of the world have not hesitated to send troops to China ostensibly fo in reality to fasten themselves on the backs of the Chinese and thus promote trade and commerce—the highest virtue of Capital. To-day the civilized world ought to blush for shame, before the heathen Chinese, for the cruelty, brutality, outrage, rapine, rayage and massacres committed by the troops of the several capitalist nations, against innocent Chinese. And, strange to say, the very press that was wild with frenzy in its fabulous accounts, six months conspicuously silent to-day. The fearful tale of wreck and slaughter that have been going on in China ever since the armies landed, is related by two eye-witnesses-Dr. E. J. Dillon in the "Contemporary Review," and Sir Robert Hart, a the "Fortnightly Review," for January, and by T. F. Millard in "Scribner's Magazine," for February.

What these gentlemen have to say, especially in the darkest features of their reports, is too shocking and too horrible to be reprinted. Suffice it to say that the doings of the capitalistic apostles of cul-ture were so heninous that even the plea of their having been perpetrated upon wild savages would not free them from by the capitalist guards of law and order as the Christians were during the reign of Nero. Tens of thousands of innocent Chinamen were killed in the most horrible manner; homes devastated; houses plundered: "outrages against female onor were heinous and many;" and "females of all ages have been abused to death." In short, China has been converted into a living hell with which the reign of terror of the French Revolution will favorably compare. Entire fields were laid waste and whole regions have been devastated and depopulated. But the very acme of murderous brutality has been reached when 300 absolutely innocent coolies were shot, in cold blood near Taku, by Russian soldiers, "who had orders, it is said, to slay every being who wore a pigtail." Mr. Dillon continues: "I speak as an eye-witness when I say, for example, that over and over again the gutters of the city of Tungtschau ran red with blood, and J sometimes found it impossible to go my way without geiting by boots bespattered with human gore. There were few shops, private houses and courtyards without dead bodies and pools of dark blood. Amid a native population whose every souls quaked with fear at sight ritle, revolver or military uniform, a reign of red terror was inaugurated for which there seems no adequate motive. No adequate motive! Why, the emitalist beast of private property such brutal instincts and passionate desires for ownership that no looting, no outrage, no crime is too wanton, too wicked, too dastardly! But let us proceed.

"No native's life or property was safe for an hour. Men I had been speaking to before lunca, were in their graves by sundown, and no mortal will ever known the reason why. . . At night time no Chinaman would venture out of doors without suicidal intent. He would be shot down without compunction." Very sarcastically Mr. Hart remarks: "The men of our flag showed their detestation of the most ancient of civilizations by the wanton destruction of whatever they could not carry off-those of another preached the gospel of cleanliness by shooting down anybody who com mitted a nuisance in public-while those of a third, pread their ideas on the sanetity of family life by breaking into private houses and ravishing the women and girls they found there.' this is it any wonder that, as one expresed himself: "For a century to come Chinese converts v... consider looting and vengeance Christian virtues"

One of the Socialist indictments against capitalism is that it regards property more valuable than human life. This charge has been proven over and over again since we find evidence all around us and everywhere. But the charge finds fresh corroboration in a most remarkable manner in this Chinese trouble. While all the murder, shooting, rapine, devasta-tion and looting were carried on by the several armies without a word of pro-test from their respective Governments. looting was the first practice generally condemned, reprobated in very strong language and, to a certain extent even prohibited. While all other outrages were continued and tolerated, vio iations of the laws of property were alone singled out and more or less pre-It must be stated that in all the out-

rages, above enumerated, all nations partook and they are all guilty of these crimes-some to a greater, others to a lesser extent. The heathen Japanese, it is said, have opparatively speaking, behaved well and were the first "among the Allies who understood the natives. gained their confidence, restored per-fect order and re-established the reign of This may probably be accounted for by the fact that the Japanese "were animated by a desire to show Europe that if a thorough reorganization China be desirable they, and they alone, could effect it." However, in the begin ning, they, too, participated in all the outrages.

Strange to say in spite of all this. some people, and the press particularly, persisted, throughout the campaign, in campaign, in speaking of the glorious work of civilizing China, when it is evident that the Chinese have been rained, and the so-called civilized troops demoralized.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN (approaching Uncle Sam with a confidential air)-I want to make a suggestion to you. UNCLE SAM .- Let her fly!

Il. J .- The Socialist Labor Party is an excellent party-U. S.-That's a chestnut to me. What's

your suggestion? R. J-There is no party like it-

U. S .- Is your budget of news made up of more such stale items? B. J.-It's principles are brilliant-

U. S .- If you have no more thrilling news than you have so far imparted to me, I'll have to leave you; this is my busy day.

B. J.—Just wait. It will be glorious day for the nation the day the S. L. P.

Comes into power—
U. S.—Come, man; come, what have you on your heart?
B. J.—This: The thing for the S. L.

to do is to— U. S. puts a hand to each ear so tus to catch every sound.

B. J.—To get a big and ever bigger

U. S. (looks fired at B. J.)—Is that the sum total of all your wisdom? B. J. —Well, that's what it should

do. U. S.-Why, man alive, that's the very thing it is doing all along!
B. J.-Ah! That's what it claims to

De doing—
U. S.—And don't it?
B. J.—And that's what it means to do—
U. S.—And don't it do it?
B. J.—No: it goes about it wrong. The way it goes about it is dead wrong. It never can get votes that way.
U. S.-And what's the way you would

U. S.—And what's the way you wou'd suggest? I suppose we are now getting at your "suggestion."

B.J.— The way to go about it is to be broader. Don't be so fastidious about whom you take in; let them all come in; don't keep out anybody.

U. S.—Go on; go on.

B. J.—By taking in everybody, frienis of all these will come over to you can election day—

of all these will come over to just clection day—
. I. S.—I hope not!
. II. J.—There you have it! Just as I said! You S. L. P. men don't want ro U. S.- Weren't you telling me only yes

U. S.—Weren't you telling me only yesterday that you were living on reduced rations; that since you lost your job you were so hard pushed for something to bite that you had lest fully ten pounds?

B. J.—That's what I said. Do you know of a job for me?

U. S. (talking very confidentially)—I want to make a suggestion to you.

B. J. (eagerly)—What is it?

U. S.—The thing for you to do is to eat more, to stow more food into you.

B. J. (impatiently)—I don't need you to tell me that! I am trying hard to tell me that! I am trying hard to that yery thing.

U. S.—Ah! That's what you claim that you are doing—

you are doing— B. J.—And don't I? U. S.—And that's what you mean to

R. J.—And don't I do it?
U. S.—No; you go about it wrong. The
way you go about it is dead wrong. You
never can gain flesh that way.
B. J.—And what's the way you wou'd

U. S.—The way to go about it is to U. S.—The way to go about it is to be broader. You are too fastidious about what you put into your stomach: throw in everything, anything: stale cablages, org-shells, potato-peelings, fish hones, chicken feathers. By taking in all these things, just as they come along, or you come along them, you will—

come along them, you will—

B. J.—No, thank you!

U. S.—There you have it! Just as I said. You don't want to take in food.

B. J.—The devil you say! I want to

-The devil, you say! I want take in food all right, but not such stuß!
U. S.-Why not, pray?
B. J.-For the simple reason that L

don't propose to commit suicide. U. S.-And that's just why the S. I. don't propose to commit suicide.

U. S.—And that's just why the S. I.,
P. refuses to take in "everybody." Sucarifi-raff as you say the S. L. P. is too fastidious about, and won't take, would sit on the stomach of the Party as hard as stale cabbages, egg-shells, potato-peeings, fish-bones, chicken feathers, etc. would sit on your stomach. The Party's stomach could not digest them. The Party might possibly scomer get a hig vote that way. But, in the first place, whatever that vote may be namerically, it never could reach the requisite notch, and its quality would be such that the Party would be queered for ever, and would die out maiodorously. The Socialist Labor Party will move on for a while yet on "short rations," and it proposes to keep on that tack till itself has raised the requisite crop, that, admitted into its ranks will increase. ed the requisite crop, that, admitted in-to its ranks, will impart to it the neces-sary strength-mental, physical and moral on its ranks, will import to it the necessary strength-mental, physical and moral -to fulfill its task. The S. L. P. is justly "fastidious:" it takes into its system only the very best "food:" fainted food it discards calmly, serenely and firmly.

Everybody Take Noticel

Sections, Party members, and Locals of the S. T. & L. A. should not forget that the edition of the DAILY PEOPLE for Sunday, March 17, will be the biggest we have ever gotten out. Thou-sands of copies will go to every State in the Union, and for this reason it will be the best possible advertising medium. In order to make it a success every effort should be put forth to collect advertisements. The price will be only one dol-lar an inch, and every dollar spent will bring trade to many times that amount. It will be easy to obtain these advertisements in your locality, and every one should begin the work at once. Do not delay, but set out at once. The larger the returns, the more certain will it be that the edition will be a success. Remember, the advertising price is only one dollar an inch.

CORRESPONDENCE.

priespondents who prefer to appear in moder an assumed name, will attach name to their communications, besides each signature and address. None will be recognized.]

the DATLY PEOPLE—There is in our a society known as the Women's stim Tringerante Union, to which game of the wealthy bon-ton ladies

DAILY PEOPE.—The article The Carpenters" was mag-

men who gave out

way rejoicing.

But this. be on his way rejoicing.

But this, ind as it is, is not the worst
the scablery. After making the \$15
and do the work of the \$17 ones, Dean
Company is now getting \$10 men to
the work of the \$15 ones. And again.

some from other cities. After a talk who are over ing these feilows, some of d for Grant, are put on to and work like blacks with an for Siti per week. When sinted out to Zeibig, he said: on alone. We can't do sny-y. You would only destroy if you tried. We must wait, now.

mail negr May, and then we will go for fee." I submisse, next, we will have to wait another year.

Before the ing, I may say that this mae that Zeibir and I bean & Company are playing, we are calling the carousal mae. The 275 men do the \$17 work. The \$17 men are allowing themselves to ent down, and also do the \$15 work, of the the \$10 men do both \$15 and Siwork. This an endless chain, car-sel like arrangement is formed, and around, and file are running

paper was informed of the above fact, but has not, yet, to my knowledge, made an apology, so it is to be presumed that the editorial was deliberately stolen. The editor had a rtray moment of sanity when he culled that editorial, but his dishenestry is shown by failure to give rightful redit to the PEOPLE.

Toronto, Can., Feb. 2

Tid-bits From the United Mine Workers' Convention To the DAMAY PEOPLE—A word from Section Indianajodis, Secialist Interpretation of the Twitth Annual Convertion of the Twitting of the "Sun" Event Convertion of the Twitting of the Twitting of the "Sun" Event Convertion of the Twitting of the Tw

interest to the readers of the DAILY PEOPLE.

A truce seemed declared between the Ratchford-Mitchell faction and the Levislate to be placed upon the The city has appropriate for this purpose, and a fointain in repair, recting this fountain is, and the W. C. T. as tried to raise that e.s. and the W. C. T. as tried to raise that of the customers who was a dergoods stores to on the customers who we a few pennies to strange at casts a tried to make the customers who was a few pennies to at times waste fables, and times waste fables, and times waste fables, and the public spirit of at times waste fables, and times waste fables, and the customers who we are few pennies to strange at casts a tried to raise that the customers who was the customers who was a few pennies to strange at casts a tried to raise that the customers who was a few pennies to the readers of the DAILY PEOPLE.

Haskins, the man Lewis had placed in the presidential charry of the Ohio Miners' organization of the Oh

The second instance grose at the close of the convention on the question of the printing of the proceedings. In preceding conventions it was said to have been the custom to publish for circulation among the members in general only synoning conventions is was said to have been the custom to publish for circulation among the members in general only synop-ses of the proceedings and not debates. Haskins moved that the full report be printed or else that the synopses be printed and that all records of the con-vention, including the stenographic report, be destroyed. He said that in former conventions records had been sprung as official, which were known to be false. The matter was comprenised by a resolu-

For some inexplicable reason, the Pearce seendal, in which embezzlements in the national secretary-treasurer's office during W. C. Pearce's administration of that office were exposed by a local paper, was-smothered by the convention in exceptive session.

ective session.

The PRESS COMMITTEE, SECTION INDIANAPOLIS, S. L. P., Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 1.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—For some time past I have been thinking seriously of the practicability of organizing a stenographers' labor union. I know that there have been various aftempts made to organize such unions in different cities but without success. However, there are several organizations of assimilar distributions of assimilar distributions.

such a union practicable to use your utmost efforts in organizing one for L am certain that it will prove a failure un-less undertaken by experienced organizers.

A STENOGRAPHER,
Cincinnati, O., Feb. 1.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-The suggestion of the N. E. C. regarding perman

the DAILY PEOPLE. The question how to approach the subject is so serious and important as to ask for space in our or gan for a few remarks about it.

I don't propose to dwell long on the proposition of Comrade Noonan to take the territory of a hundled mile sirch around Springfield as a basis, because it would involve the formation of an entire by new organization. This is unnecessor nearly none, we have to blame our selves. The fault lies with the Section and with nobody else. If the Sections of the New England States furnish the necessary funds we shall have permaner organizers in the field in the shortes

time. The question how to raise those moneys is dealt with in the correspondence of Section Lynn. A raise in the price of our due stamps is surgested! I for one can and do not

and so are over twenty-one into for Grant, are put on to find for Grant, are put on to and work like blacks with the constitution of who are over twenty-one into for Grant, are put on to and work like blacks with two for Grant, are put on to and work like blacks with two for Still per week. When

irant, are put on to ork like blacks with Stip per week. When ut to Zeibig, he said:

b. We can't do any would only destroy tried. We must wait do then we will go for next, we will have fail.

I may say that this and Dean & Company e calling the carousal sen do the \$17 work llowing themselves to also do the \$17 work llowing themselves to also do both \$15 and an endless chain, carwent is formed, and

You Win the Bet: There is no Truth in the Statemen: That the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. has

Reconsidered is Becalian.

To the DALY PEOPLE.—In your is been of January 25, under the "Official beat January 15, under the Well Hard the January 15, under the January 15, under the January 15, under the January 15, under the Well Hard the January 15, under the January 15, under the Well Hard the January 15, under the Ja

was the experience of Mr. Dincan when he ray into Sherlock. Sherlock certainly "knows soprethme." otherwise he never could, on that January occasion, have given the witty return that he did when he answered Mr. Dincan, seeing: "I don't know what good that article did, but I am convinced that the article did, at least, just as tanch rood as the Secret Committee, with its \$100,000, and not able to give account!"

This refort must have hit buil'seye; and not one bull'seve only, but as nany "builts-eyes" as were implicated in that innertial Secret Committee, hid who, they does being away behind, sud-

viz., the lifting of the boycott on the "Sun," and the black-balling of an applicant for unabership, Gust, Wittrock by annue, on the ground of his having worked on the DAILY PEOPLE, and not having demanded wages high enough to make impossible the publication of that grand workingments paper that makes all Secret Committees, and other scabs on Labor, turn color when they but think of its name.

New York, Feb. 4.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—I find it hard to make people believe hereabout such things as whipping employees in North Carolna mills is done. I have written these and have a letter from a promincut source that such is a fact. There is eas thing you ought to do, and that is to give us a red but one on the

As you are well aware of, this state has large coatch factories going up all over the state, everythody is intillant over what hey will do for the state, without ever reckning the difference in the cost of employers. For, it will be a foug, time become the Terans will submit to the life of he above still states factory employees, and pull they do, the mills cannot, as a matter of fact, compare with that cheaper later.

year ago, it was common to meet A year ago, it was common to meet with traveling men from those states, claiming to be buying cotton for those sills, or in some besiness connected with cotton, and claimed to know all about how those nills were being run over there, and were able, as they claimed, to show thy Texas tould not do the same. They all have about the same old sterotyped piece to speak, and all seemed to be drawing their opinions from the same source that they drew their salaries. I don't understand it, unless it be, that they, who are paying the freight, are the mannialturers of the machinery used in such wills.

in turers of the machinery used in such mills.

If you want to get into a racket, just differ with one of these things called drummer, on she merits and demerits of these excitentially.

As you doubtless know, they are all the enough the unknown than they are all the enough the unknown they are all the enough the unknown they are all the conclusions and opinions from the heate that employs them. Said house, hopes its instructions to its drummer search the statements can be referred to the business men's cars to where the drummer search and my so-etiled mainess man is for anything it at will bring trade to his store.

Most all of the isomers, subscribed for fines with a life isomers, where they are all the isomers, and trade to be formable to the search of the subscribers to these fall that a pooced to be usine to a fine the property of the law is the subscribers to these fall that a property of the law is the subscribers to these fall that a property ind of influence in the subscribers in the subscribers

ate from that kind of a life. But, just now, from different sources, there seems to be outsi capitalistic influences, that will soon educate the Texan people to become otherwise. D. E. S. Granger, Texas, Jan. 30.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Troy is known all over the United States as the city of collars and cuffs, but at the rate things are going on, it will be but a short

when the city girls' work was stack there would be a raise in the price of work that was not going through, and a cut in the work that was going through, as the foreman would say, for the purpose of "equalizing the work." He would tell the girls that they would get a share of the good work when it was ready, but it never was ready. Well, we will learn some time. But differently from the miser, we will learn to live before it is time to die.

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 4.

To the DAILY PEOPLY.—Readers of the DAILY PEOPLE, and the "Sec. Arb. Zeitung." of Hudson county, N. J., please take notice!

butchers, printers, painters and long-shoremen to attend this meeting and promise to naswer any questions, charges, etc., faithfully.

In holding this public meeting in their

hendquarters, we expect that all those, who are always egger to accuse and at-tack the S. L. P., wherever there is a heniquarters, we expect that all those, who are always egger to accuse and attack the S. L. P., wherever there is a chance to do so, will be present and prepared with arguments,—if they have any.

For the benefit of our spring election fund, Bhanches I, and H. of the S. L. P. of Hoboten will hold an entertriment on Washington's Birthday eye, Thursday, February 21, at Bernitt's Hall, corner of B'oonfield and First streets, Hoboken, All members of Section Hudson county, and especially all readers of the DAILY PEOPLE and the "Soc. Arb. Zeitung" are hearthy invited to attend. We promise a jolly good time at very little expense, tickets are only 10 cents.

Aniong other talent we have secured the friendly services, of the Hoboken Zither club Harmony, who will render several selections. We, hope that comrudes of Union Hill will also help us a little with our programme. Comrade

The Entertainment Committee wisnes to notify every Holokon contrade that prizes for a drawing are needed, so that any comrade, who is able to offer anything in the shape of a prize, should deliver same before Sunday, February 9, at Comrade O. Weigelt's house, at 108 First street. Holokon, **

Hoboken, N. J., February 4.

The McKilme Full Dinner Pail.

To the DAHLY PEOPLE—The employees of the Central District and Printing Telephone Company are getting some returns of that bright, shining and full dinner pail that they have helped to maintain.
Heretofore and until the present time

Heretofore and until the present time the company advanced expenses—money for car fare, etc.—but now they require the employees to return what they have advanced; and now the person wanting money for expenses will have to make requisition for the same, providing he has that amount due him. Otherwise he can't get it. And if he gets it, it is taken out of his first pay.

This is done for a two-fold purpose: First, so the company can have the use

First, so the company can have the use of this advanced money themselves; Second, so the employees will use their own for borrowed) money for the transaction

for borrowed money for the transaction of the company's business.

Oh, yes! Go in! How! yourselves hearse! You are setting prosperity, and you will certainly get more. Never kick, for it is sire to come your way.

The main office force of the C. D. & P. Tel. Co. have a New Year's gift in the shape of a time clock to check off their time when they go to and from work, and any deficiencies in time registered by the clock will be so much less on bay-day.

To appreciate the incident, some explanation is necessary.

There is a girar manufacturing firm of Harburger & Homan. This firm has an establishment in this city and one in Philadelphia. As a result of the recent great eigarmakers strike and lockout in this city. Harburger & Homan's workers were thrown upon the street. At that juncture Mr. J. Mahlen Barnes of the Philadelphia Union No. 100, communicated with the New York Strike Committee upon the advisability of striking at the Philadelphia shep of Harburger & Homan as a means to aid the New York strike. His plan was approved, but he was notified that, if the people struck in Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Union would have to see to them itself, because the New York Committee had its hands full here. The strike was thereupon or one half, give Barnes the other half, and "settle" with the firm. The strike was, accordingly, ordered off. The New York, he shops shut down on Friday before tion for the gold-parade, with about 90 of the collar trade in line. They all kinds of transparencies in the One of them read: "Don't wear rubcollars." (Of course, workingmen it make them; they must grow.)

It make them; they must grow.)

It now, they are getting prosperity for the order of the fishy Philadelphia affair, not different the fishy Philadelphia affair, not different in general from the sell-out of the fering in general from the sell-out of the

in." They call themselves "progressive", they call themselves "Socialists"; but their progressiveness and Socialism consists exclusively in the endeavor to get the jobs themselves by means of deals with the innocent and with the corrupt elements. This squad of "New Timers" in Union No. 90 set up this Mr. Barnes, who certainly typified them well. Then the row started. The "Old Timers" brought up the recent charges against Barnes, and they conducted their carapaign very skilfully. They manoeuvered in such a way that, under the pretence of "giving Barnes a chance", they managed to get his backers to invite him to New York "and face his accusers." The "New Timers" bit at the bait. The receting of last: Sunday was the result, and Barnes head was put where it could be hit. It was hit hard. So hard that the meeting decided that Union No. 90 shall bring charges against him, their own feandidate for President! That was rubbing it in for fair.

bleed will never heal.

It is a comfort to see that while the S.
L. P. works, the capitalists give aid by
furnishing object lessons, and that the
same thing happens in the Unions: while
the S. T. & L. A. is blazing the way for
b u. fide I rade Union sm, the Labor
Pakirs are likewise helping by their
wrangles and mutual exposures.

"SMOKER."

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb, 5.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-The strike the velvet mills here goes on. On darity of every workingman to stand by us and help us financially. THE STRIKE COMMITTEE.

Mystic, Conn., Feb. 4.

Bumpity Bump, Etc

To the DAILY PEOPLE-Yesterday orning comrade Ed. Markley and myself learned from a Kangaroo who bailed from Troy, that the "Bad Job from Frisco" was about to swoop down on the peaceful inhabitants of the capital city. The Trojan Kang informed us that Job would surely hold a meeting in Albany and organize a branch of the S. D. P. Nothwithstanding the fact that the aforesaid animal of the small head and large tail imparted this knowledge to "De Leonites" with much gusto and an air of swaggering boastfulness the information could not be drawn out with a "force pump" as to WHERE that meeting would be held. However, we started to find out, which was no easy task, for, be it known that Kaugoroos in Albany are as scarce as a orsters in a church fair soup. After diligent searching it was discovered late in the day, that "he had appeared."

It seems that some one in Troy con ceived the idea that comrade George Elze of Section Albany migat possibly he induced to make arrangements for a neeting for them, so Job went to see comrade Elze and asked him if he would or could get up a meeting. Comrade Elze informed Mr. Harriman that he was mistaken in his man, that he (Elze) was no Kangaroo, and had never done auything or said anything to cause anyone to think he was one, and was very much surprised to hear anyone would recommend him to arrange for a meeting for that kind, and declined to have anything Thus it happened that no meeting was

held, and the hopes of the great Job were shattered. If it should happen that another at-

tempt is made and they succeed in hold-ing a meeting here this week, we will be there with both feet.

Another incident came to our notice

local capitalist sheets and delivered to the customers by the carrier. Surely a strange method of distributing "Social

ist" literature.

J. E. ALEXANDER. Albany, N. Y., Feb. 5.

The Buzz-Saw in Fulton, Ky. To the DAILY PEOPLE—National Organizer J. R. Pepin arrived in Fun-ton on the afternoon of February 1st. Those members of the Section who were at leisure immediately set about to advertise a meeting for the same evening.

Commande Pepin after his regular aldress invited all and every one to remain a short while, and ask what questions they desired. Over one-half remained.

The meeting then adjourned to meet
again the following evening. Owing to
the inclemency of the weather our second meeting had a small attendance,
but those who did come displayed a deep
interest in what the speaker was saying.
Several subscribers were taken for the Several subscribers were taken for the WEEKLY PEOPLE, also several ap-

Dilicants for membership,
Long live the S. L. P.
Long live the Buzz-saw.
C. M. YOUNGS, Organizer.
W. N. ADAMS, Cor. Sec.
Fulton, Ky., February 4.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Corre spondents.

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

men—Gordon and Phillips—mentioned in the letter of Bookman, as having midwived Mr. Wm. Butscher into the Brooklyn Central

Labor Fakir makes anything

C. F., SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—The S. L. P. insists upon a certain minimum of intelligence on the part of those who approach it, especially on the part of these who approach it, especially on the part of these who would join it. The man who can be stuffed and three-card-monted is below that minimum. He is not worth the S. L. P.'s time to bother with.

T. R., DETROIT, MICH.—Yes; a big sote is needed; without a big vote nothing can be accomplished; the S. L. P. must try and get a big vote—that's all granted. But what you imply is not true. You imply that a big vote is by reason of its bigness alone an efficient weapon. It is not. It is an efficient weapon only if the vote is a classiconscious, revolutionary, sound vote. If it is not all that, it would be barren. What is needed is a big S. L. P. vote with the accent on the S. L. P.

G. H. A., DANBURY, CONN.-The louder G. H. A., DANBURY, CONN.—The louder the gentlemen howl against the S. T. & L. A., with the Davis shop as their argument, the better: when they are through howling they will find that the S. T. & L. A. will itself keep up the Davis affair. It is excel-ient. The gentlemen having concentrated upon that, they have themselves produced all the facts and all the rebuttals to knock them out with. Davis is a good case.

them out with. Davis' is a good case.

J. W., ROCHESTEH, N. Y.—If no S. T. & L. A. were set up, where workingmen could organize for the economic strife, after the impotence and the corruption of the pure and simple Union is exposed to them, they would look upon all such exposures and denunciation as so much windjamming, and the exposers and denougeers as visionaries, or men who talk through their hats. It would be the same as if the Socialists were to arraign the Democratic and Republican parties for their inveterate hestility to the working class, and were not simultaneously to set up the S. L. P. as the alternative party. Your objection and question have been raised before; and more than once they were met with the above answer. Possibly you never saw the answer before. Chew over it. If you don't the above answer before. Chew over it. If you don't not make the peating the assertions and questions that are just answered, but join issue with the answer. If you do you will be recognized; if you don't yes will be ignored.

T. E. ERIE FA.—The answer to "G. H. tempt is made and they succeed in holding a macing here this week, we will be there with both feet.

Another incident came to our notice which is perhaps worth mentioning.

A number of copies of "The Bogus" were distributed here in a novel manner.

L. L., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The paper came. It would be well in all such came to mark the articles meant to be read. Le others take notice.

A. T., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Nein, Ge-liebter: der Socialismus ist der Kampf, and nicht die Ausreisserei. Sie und Genossen sind 'm Ausreissen begriffen. Adieu.

N. I'. U.; HODOKEN, N. J -The Social Democratic poil in Germany and Austric Party by reason of the former's bigger vote Not at all! Bream's vote was many thous and those still bigger, and yet the S. L. P. does not feel crowded by h. You are seeing things upside down.

P. O., NEW YORK.—The "Socialism" that these parsons preach is no more Socialism than the steam of a hot punch is the hot punch itself.

L. J. P., DARRE, VT .- There is nothing L. J. B., HARKE, VI.—There is nothing surprising in the way the capitalist press has dropped all talk about Debs. It is a feature of yellow journalist topics to be taken up and dropped, dropped and taken up with equal unconcern.

L. O. P., LONDON, ONT -The expe

1. N. Portland. ORE.—The reutal lord consumed only; he too piled up wealth, but in the measure that he raised one heap, he had to lower some other or others. The plateratt to day does similarly; his stock-job-bing operations particle of the nature of feman accumulations; in that way he marks the point where capitalism, having reached its zenith, returns downward to where it started from. The capitalist, proper, how-

quantity of wealth to increase.

A. I., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The
question properly belongs to the Nations
Executive Committee where the resolution
were drawn up anent the communication
from "Wm. Butscher, National secretary,
If you will be satisfied with a guess fru
this office, the shysters are included in tha
count of the indictment which refers to th
ready asylum given by the Butscher hody i
all those brended with turpitude by th
S. L. P. H. H. D. NEW YORK.—The latest reports handy on the New York Juvenile Asymn glow Mornay Williams for its President, and Chas. E. Truce for its Superintendent. Its receipts are stated at \$150,000, and its expenses at \$151,000.

E. F. S. ELIZABETH N. J.—The prefix "Kancaroo" is, not uniformly added to "Social Democratic." It is used only to designate that wing of the Social Democratic fowl that sprouted on the Howery, on the evening of July 10, 1809, and that was a few hours later kicked down the stairs from the S. L. P. headquarters, which it tried to capture by nocturnal assault.

F. E. D. ROCKVILLE, CONN.—The maxim remains true: Servitude seizes upon few, but many seize upon it. Much of the construction of the construction

C. G. ROCKVILLE, CONN.—You never the control of the postal, and by which that the rious townships of yours prophesion to PALLY PROPILE plan was a fraud, a

Y. L., NEW YORK.—Can you blame t Organized Scalbery for heartly hating the peper? Surely this paper has omitted act to carn and fan alive their hatred, fames can never dure up too high to se

R. C. C., AUGUSTA, ME.—You should not surprised at the flatness of Mr. Brynn', "Commoner." Never forget that the middle class is a dying economic classes cannot produce great men.

I. N. T., NEW YORK.—Drop in some day at the Labor News Company, 2-6. New Reads street. That would be the best way to gath-er the information you desire.

er the information you desire.

R. E., CHICAGO, II.L.—If indeed yeu have the confidence of that chep to the extent that you say, it should not be difficult for you to do this; just stand him up against the wall in a corner and don't let him go until be his given you a satisfactory answer for his wrath against the S. L. P. You have sense enough to distinguish and discount all lies. You will then have to arrive at the conclusion that what alls him is that the S. L. P. is too thorough-pased a democratic organization to put up with any boss, and that his concelt to bus was hopelessly and ruthlessly thwarted.

any boss, and that his concelt to best was hopelessly and ruthlessly (hwarted.

"SYRACUSAN." SYRACUSE, N. V.—Both are wrong in the sense that all the line bind men were wrong in describing an elepiant by that part of his body that each happened to have a hold of. No doubt the least encumbered man has the similar wants; consequently, he could work cheaper; consequently, he determines the standard of weges. But who is the least encumbered man? The racer, who is perfectly raked, is wholly unencumbered, and would have decided advantage over the racer on whose back 100 pounds weight is strapped; but the racer on whose back 100 pounds weight is strapped; but the racer on whose back 100 pounds weight is strapped; but the racer on whose back 100 pounds weight is strapped; but the racer on whose back 100 pounds weight is strapped; but the racer on whose back 100 pounds weight is strapped; but the wind and push him along, aitho technically "encumbered" with respect to the naked recompetior. A wife and children may or may not be an "encumbrance." It depends upon the stage of development that capitalism has reached in that locality. At discince, the "inneneumbered" wage stave had the "advantage". 21 a latter development, the "encumbered" wage stave had the "advantage." So long as the mus is the breadwinner, the one who has no months to feed has smaller needs, and he determines the significant into the single matas, nevertheless, the per capita becomes similar; he that case the "encumbered" man sets the pace. Of course there is much more to be said on the saiglet. The above argument

6

-OFFICIAL.

SOCIALIST LABOR, PARTY OF CANADA J. J. Douch, Secretary, 119 Dandas street, Market square, London, Ontario NI.W YORK LAR & NEWS COMPANY - 26 New Rends street. (The Party's liter

Notice - For technical reasons, no Party authorizements can go in that are not in this office, y Thombays, 10 p. m.

Section Hartford, Count, reports the election of a grissance committee.

Sections New Haven, Conn., and Pasco.

Wach, report election of officers, Organizer Peter Damin reports about ed work done by National Organizer It. Becessary

meeting was held before the close of the

JULIUS HAMMER, Secretary.

Agitation Circuit Report,

To members of the S. L. P. of the States of Illinois, Wisconsia, Indiana, Min-nesota, Michigan, Kentucky and

Comrade. The Illinois State Commit

mesora, Michigan, Kentucky and Ohjo:

Comrades The Illinois State Committee which acis in the capacity of managing commitey of this circuit for the first six months, leginning with January 1 and ending Jame 30, 1901, has directed me, its Circuit Secretary, to publish in the parry organs monthly reports of the doings of the organizer as well as the state of our manages.

The appended figured report shows, that in spice of the fact that the committees were tayed to the utmost during ast presidential campaign, they responded wilningly and discrably to the call to keep an organizer out permanently, it once more deacoustrates the fact that whatswerer the fighting S. L. F. underlakes to do is lound to be a success that it, not like some alleged "Socialist Parties," TA&KS Socialism and stops there, but that it brively carries out the hisparic mission which rests upon its shoulders, i. e. educates, against and organizes the problaria.

Organizer Comrade Pepin visited during this month the following-Hidroiders, i. e. educates, against and organizes the problaria.

Pekin, Ruanake, Etwards Springheld, Riverton, Virden, Litchfield, East St. Louis, Belleville, Precbarg, Lens Station, Daquoin, Anshyrib, murphyshore and Carlondule. He organized a Section in Daquoin and one in Rosnoke, also organized a club of six members at Edwards and immany other places gaj members at large Resides are distributed leaflets, soid pamphicis and gai subsider the WEKKLY PEOPLE to the amount of Sit. The next two menuts he will work in the states of Indiana and Kentucky. I deem it superfluous to degain call attention to the absolute necessity to this elucating agitating organizating work, but wish to state that the communities should reduce the molies sent in orrect from Sections or which they pad to the organizer. On which they pad to the organizer. Commades: Our successful work is the proper animal decided to the frauda felicies. (Financial report for nonthe fauntary) RECHITE.

Re Ohla Sint Committee.

(Financial report for month of January,

RECEIPTS. Total Recelpts \$119.64

EXPENDITURES.

To bill from Organizer Courade J. Sepin 1.7 west ending December 30, 1900. \$2507 January 31, 1901. \$27.07 January 23, 1901. \$21.19 January 24, 1901. \$21.19 January 25, 1901. \$20.15 Pelovary 1. 1901. \$20.15 EXPENDITURES.

Total Expenditure..... \$ 167.67 RECAPITULATION.

Deficit February 1. \$48.03
Fragordadic yours.
PETER DAMM.
-Services Treasures.
12.522 Certage Grove arenie, Chicago

To Sections and Members of the S. L. P.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan., 1901. Comrades. The "Socialistiche" Arbeiter Zeitung, will in the near future, compicte the first year of its existence. It required the expenditure of a great deal of energy as well as money to establish the same, and Section Cierciand, S. L.P. who was authorized by the Nationa Executive Committee, to publish the paper, has enthertly and falthfully done all within its power to make the German party organ what it is to-day, all of which Land filed. is discipled of the backest appreciation, when it is considered that the available means were very limited. The corp.

stances the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeiting" made its first appearance, and that in spite of all, it has succeeded in overcoming all obstacles in its path. "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung." the undisputable property of the Socialist Labor Party, has, in the short time of its existence become an indispensable means of intercourse between the Ger-

means of intercourse, between the ter-man comrades of the country, and is con-tinually gaining new subscribers. The importance of a German party organ is, no doubt tevident to all of you, national executes on go in that are not in this office; Therefore, to plan in the source of the newly elected committee took place on Friday. February S, with Pieter Fieninger in the chair, Elect. The coinquiree organized with Julius Haumer as severarys. Election of treas incre was postpored. Rules presiding for the regular attendance of members were adopted Herminater of Labor Neys. Company presented the rejuct of the basis need on the principle of the regular attendance of members were adopted Herminater of Labor Neys. Company presented the rejuct of the basis need close in year 1980. Over 1 201088

Company presented the report of the basis ness vious in year 1300. Over 1200,000 in order to hasten the advent of that time looks are Socialism and the Labor move that year sold during that year. Report ordered printed in the PEOPLE.

Correspond ness received from Trulari and referred to Mainesota State committee.

Section Hartford Committees the Decider that the work of increasing would be noth feasier.

But in order to hasten the advent of that time two things are necessary, namely the taper must be enlarged and it, must be caper must, therefore, endeavor to make the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" an eight-page paper, and it is self-evident that, were it such, the work of increasing would be much feasier.

But in order to hasten the advent of that time two things are necessary.

But in order to attain this, and in order to enlarge and improve the "So cialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," funds are needed. Section Cleveland, alone is not in a position to bring forth all the necessary means; we therefore direct our appeal to the membership of the Financial report was deferred as the Party, and the readers of the "Socialistparatively short time, they have succeeded in establishing and maintaining. through its severest struggles, a daily paper in the English language. It is hoped that the courades will also show troller was figured at 450. All above a willingness to do something for our that was drawn from the old parties, and German party organ. We must, if it is in such of a sympathetic, complimentary at all possible, endeavor to raise the sum nature, bill which, nevertheless, shows of one thousand dollars, and if every the break in the old parties that is ulcomrade do his or her duty it will require but a short time to raise this it may, our vote has created more than amount. We leave it to your own a talk, judgettent to use the proper ways, and methods for the raising of the funds, such as railles, entertainments etc., but in our obinion, the best method to employ, would be to collect systematically

> Comrades, if the proposed cularge ment and improvement of the "Social-istische Arbeiter Zeitung" is realized, we which we might well be proud. We therefore arge upon you to go to work at once. All donations for the "Improve-ment Fund" of the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeiting," should be sent to the Management of the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," 239 St. Clair St., Cleveland, O. Receipts of al. donations will he published in that paper, as well as in the "Daily People"

Hoping that our appeal will not be made in vain, we are fraternally yours.
The Management of the

"Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung." Indorsel by the National Executive

Committee,
HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary. AMOUNTS RECEIVED: Section Cleveland, S. L. P. \$10.00 Mrs. Riell Koeppel. 1.00
Dr. Schahmacher, Syracuse, N. Y. 1.00
Rich, Koeppel, Cleveland, O. . . . 2.00
Section Denver, Col., per Chas. Mullein 5,00

General Executive Beard S. T. & L. A.

Total......\$19.00

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Thursday evening, January 31, with the following members present: Murphy, Katz, Waliberg, Gilhaus and Brower; Gilliaus elected chairman.

Communication: One from Confrade A. D. La Voie, Manchester, N. H., in perfect the organization. relation to the holding of a mass meet-10.50 isg in that city with Comrade Berry, of Haverhill as snerker

Secretary instructed to inform Comrade La Voie to make the arrangements. and the Board would assist.

lis, Minn.; San Autonio, Texas; Alle-gheny City, Pa.; Canton, Ohio; Moline, Dayton, Ohio: Lawrence, Mass.; No. Dayton, Ohio: Lawrence, Mass.; No. Dayton, Ohio: Lawrence, Mass.; Newark, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Paterson, N. J.; Hoboken, N. J.; and Cincinnati,

Ohie, requesting general information, forwarding dues, etc. Charter granted Miners' Alliance, Blythedale, Pa.

Secretary was instructed to send out no die stamps or supplies without each accompanying all orders.

W. L. BROWER, Secy.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Thursday evening, February 7: following members present: O'Rourk, Katz, Gilhaus and Communications: One from D. A. 12.

Philadelphia, Pa., giving a very interesting account of the Alliance movement in the City of Brotherly Love. Received

One from D. A. 15, Pittsburg, Pa-stating the following officers had been means were very limit of The come elected for the cusning ferm; Organizer gades know under what trying circum. Selig Schulberg; Secretary, W. J. Eberte;

Treasurer, M. J. Marshall; Surgentiat-Arms, W. H. Thomas. Secretary instructed to have the same published in the report.

from Providence, R. L. New Britain, Coan.; Salem, Mass.; New Haven, Conn.; Tacoma, Wash: Schenectady, N. Y.; Ivan, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Paterson, N. J.

After a general discussion on ways and means to send out organizers, a plan was adopted that will be submitted in circular form, to all Locals and Districts. W. L. BROWER, See'y.

VOTE IN DULUTH.

A Steady and Solid Increase Shown Over

Previous Elections. DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 6.-Following s the vote in yesterday's election in this

COMPTROLLER V. T. McCormick, Republican (with Democratic endorsement), 3,586 Louis F Dworselinck S L P 207

S. L. P. VOTE FOR ALDERMEN. 3. Ward-Win. Obermeir..... 321 Ward-E. J. Morin,

7. Ward-H. J. Conklin...... 20 Considering the light vote of all parties he 'So' and the peculiar conditions prevailing funds this year, our vote shows a healthy and

6 Ward Edward Kriz 150

stendy gain.

We had no candidates in the Fourth and Eighth Wards, and in the Fifth it might be well to observe, there was party, and the readers of the "Socialist of Democratic candidate for alderman, ische Arbeiter Zeitung." Comrades: hence the somewhat larger vote than anticipated for Morin. The election tells onstrated over and over again, what many a tale, and scatters "chunks" of can die accomplished with a spirit of sacrifice and determination. In comparatively short time, they have suc- to report everything of interest in a few

> Normally, in an off-election, and particularly this year, our vote for Comptroller was figured at 450. All above

> > Section Everett, Mass.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing terin: Organizer-Joel Miller, Rock-valley

Secretary-A. M. Grant, 210 Bradford

Street.
Financial Secretary -P. Ainslee,
Literary Agent - W. Edmanston,
Grievance Committee - M. J. King, A. E.
Jones, W. Edmondston.

Auditing Committee-George O. Clopp. J. F. Finnegan. Agitation Committee-S. G. Ferguson,

J. Young, George O. Clopp, Auxiliary Agent—M. J. King, Daily People Committee—S. G. Ferguson and J. T. Finnegan, A.P. JONES, Secretary.

Section Augusta, Ga.

The following were elected officers for

the ensuing six months: Organizer, Gordon C. Williams, Broad

Corresponding Secretary, Evan L. Cranfill, P; O. Box 534. . Financial Secretary, Chas. M. Keel, 1737 Ellis street. Treasurer, T. H. Miller, 1743 Ellis

Literary Agent, Herman Bettjer, 1747 Ellis street.

Pushing the Alliance.

ALBANY, Feb. 5 .- Section Albany held a public meeting to-night, to organize a local alliance of the S. T. & L. A. Comrade Markley presented the principles and objects of the alliance in a clear and logical manner.

Comrades Boland, Dorney, Burnham.

Comrades Boland, Dorney, Burnham.

for the benefit of the DAHA PROPLE. Send all presents to the secretary of the Women's Auxiliary, Miss Kate Pryor, 226 New Reade street, New York City.

The Committee further calls upon the

the charter application

hibited in the movement here, and the members are awakening to the fact that it is the proper time to "get a move on." and they are doing it.
GEO. II. STEVENSON.

Agitation in Schenectady, N. Y.

The following agitation meetings will be held under the auspices of Section Schenectady, S. L. P., and L. A. 337. S. T. & L. A., at Carpenter's Hall. State street, at which W. S. Dalton. State Organizer, will deliver lectures on subjects of importance to the working

February 10, 3 p. m. February 12, S p. m. February 14, S p. m. February 17, 3 p. m. Readers of the DAILY PEOPLE are requested to bring their friends.! MAX STERN, Organizer L. A. 337, S.T. & L.A.

Section New Haven, S. L. P. The following comrades have been elected officers of the Section:

Organizer, Ernest T. Oatley; Fin. Sec., W. Feldman; Rec. Sec., Otto Ruckser; Treas., Jos. Marek; Auditors, Deuchl, Sachs, Dumas; Grievance Com., Soby. Oatler, Porman; Agent Party Press and Literary Agent. Chas. Soly.

The Section will meet every 2d and 4th-

Friday at 8 p. m., instead of weekly as of late.

ERNEST T. OATLEY. Organizer.

Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 9 .- The following meetings will be held at Beck's hall every Sunday evening:

Sunday, February 17, J. H. Arnold, Socialist Unity and the Socialist Labor Party." Sunday, February 24, F. Giffey, "Er-

Sunday, March 17, James Doyle, "The

Labor Fakir in Trades Unionism and Politics Sunday, March 24, A. SCHMUTZ,

and remarks solicited from all present. Addresses begin at 2.30 p. m. sharp. THE COMMITTEE.

PITTSBURG PA., ATTENTION!

Schedule of Agitation Meetings Arrang by the Section.

agitation' committee has

ranged for this series of lectures to be delivered at our headquarters, 431 Smithfield-street, Pittsburg, Pa. Sunday, February 16,-Thomas Law-rey, Subject: "The Capitalist Class,"

Sanday, February 23.-8, Schulberg, abject: "The Working Class."

Subject: The Working Class.
Sunday, March 2.—Valentine Reinmel.
Subject: "The Class Struggle."
Sunday, March 9.—Jas. McConnell.
Subject: "The Socialist Republic." Sunday, March 16 .- John R. Root, Subject: "Socialism from I topia to Sci-

JAS, McCONNELL, JOHN F. TAYLOR, S. SCHULBERG, Agitation Committee.

Notice to Connecticut Socialists.

The Connecticut State Committee have decided on the following plan to raise the funds needed to keep a perma-nent organizer for the New England States in the field: All sections to raise either by assessment or in any other way, regularly every mouth a sum of about 10 cents per member and forward the same to the State Committee. If the State Committee meets with the support and approval of the contrades and field, beginning next month

P. SERRER, See'y. 21 Nash street, New Haven.

San Antonio, Texas.

At a regular meeting of Section San Antonio, S. L. P., on January 6, the following officers were elected; Charles Werner, Organizer; Charles J. Pollard, Financial Secretary; A. Leitner, Treas urer Samuel J. Garrison, Recording and Coresponding Secretary, Conrade F. Leitner was reselve ad Literary Agent, SAMUEL GARRISON,

Rec. and Cor. Sec.

Daily People Christmas Fund.

	나이지 하는데, 얼마 하다 보고 있는데 이번에 살아 없는데 살아 없는데 나를 하는데 살아 되었다면 없다.	
	Previously neknowledged \$7	IS.
	Anton Szignarovitz, Paterson, N. J.	1
	George Szignarovitz, Paterson, N. J.,	1
	Section New Bedford, Mass	:
		1
	A bad delit	
	Section Medford, Mass.	
	F. Henson	1
	Jos. W. Meckel	1
	B. Bendroth	1
	Geo. Andersen	1
	Wm. R. Anderson	1
	A. C. Buzzell	
	S. Pike	1
	Nicolas Fancon	1.
	John Van Pract	1
	Syractise, N. Y.	
	P. Schlesser	1.
	R. Barder	1
	A. A. Grant	1.
	l'al. Waish	1
	Mr. "Lockwood	
	Thes. Crimmins	1.
3	Steve Surredge	1
	John Fredberg	1
ļ	- II. Harris	1.
	t aroline Gross	
	Jas. McAllester	tal.
	Henry King.	1275
3	James Steel, Minden Mines, Mo	
		Per 39
	Tetal	11.

To the Members and Friends of the S. L.P.

Members and friends of the Socialist Members and friends of the Socialist Labor Party throughout the country are requested to send presents to be used in the Bazaar and Fair arranged by the Women's Auxiliary, at the Entertainment and Ball on Sunday, March 17th, for the benefit of the DAHAY PEOPLE. Send all presents to the secret of fig.

and Alexander made some pertinent re-marks on the subject. A number signed vertisements at the rate of \$1 an inch single column for the special festival greater productivity of the American number of the DAILY PEOPLE is to be the organization.

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single column for the DAILY PEOPLE is to be expension for the Special festival greater productivity of the American expension.

office, 2-6 New Reade street, New York, ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE, as American labor is. A. Orange, Secretary,

Fend for Section Haverhill,

The following contributions have been received for the Section Haverhill fund up to February 10; N. Van Kirkvoorde, Sloan, N. Y. \$1.00 D. Lavin, Kern City, Cal.... Comrades of the 11th District Branch, Section Cleveland..... Corarades of Adams, Mass..... General Committee, Section Boston, Daniel S. Law, Lynn, Mass'..... O. a. Pughes, Lynn, Mass...... A Kang from Boston, Mass..... Total..... JAMES F. DAILEY, Treasurer, Section Haverbill, S. L. P. 121 Merrimae street.

Dalton in Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Comrade Wm. S. Daiton sent out by the N. E. C. on an agitation tour, delivered an able and interesting lecture before the members of Section Amsterdam, S. L. P. He dwelt an length upon the class struggle and tactics of the Party, and suc ceeded in impressing all with the necessity

Philadelphians Attention.

You will have no more trouble in get-ting the DAHAY PEOPLE; it will be served at your house, EVERY DAY WITH THE REGULARITY OF CLOCK-WORK, and no matter where you live: just drop a postal card with your name and address to the under-

> Care of Headquarters, S. L. P. 1301 Germantown avenue.

MEWS FROM A

THE FIELD OF LABOR.

of Labor during the past week, the working class was involved in a series of industrial events that vividly filustinued degradation of labor at home and abroad. These events embraced wage-reductions, shut-downs, new, continued and foreign strikes, accidents to labor, strike settlements and "victories" fakir-led organizations. The reductions occur in industries that are said to profit most by the industrial expansion which is claimed to be so profitable to the working class, tilling their diffner pails and making the job seek the man, etc.,

20,000 cokeworkers in the Connellsville, Pa., district will have their wages cut 15 per cent; secondly came the news that many of the furnace men in the Shengrap Valley, Ohio, had resumed work at reduction of wages. They will would accelerate competition to such a be defeated, as the manufacture the promulgation of modern socialist would be put in operation on the the 10 per cent reduction agreed to next five years, if necessary, All of an epoch-making endorsement of these ad reduced wages, most fixery articles to the long the preceding week by their during the preceding week by their fellow workers in the Mahoning Valley, doctrine that pure and simple follow workers in the Mahoning Valley, doctrine that pure and simple right once more. He alone is sane and victorious, this victorious, his victorious, his victorious, however, have resistance of the wage reductions has reached here, it is safe to conclude that they have been generally accepted in Shenango Valley as well as in the Mahoning Valley. Third, there came the announcement of wage reductors of 2^{j}_{2} cents a ton in the laines of Alabama. Thus the coke, coal and iron industries, that lead in expertations and concentrations, record, for the working

class, a stea by decline. e shut-downs occurred at Marquette, Mich., where the Jackson Mine per-manently closed down, rendered 1,200 miners idle. At Butte, Montana, four mining companies shat down on account of a short water supply, it is alleged; but as consolidation and a curtailment of output is going on among the copper mines of that section, it is safe to con-clude that this is nominally, though not really, the reason. 6,000 men are thrown out of work:

The domestic strikes of the week were those of the limestone quarrymen, 3,000 in number, at Sharon, Pa., and Youngstown, Ohio, against a wage reduction of from 20% of 17% per cent. The eurpenters at work on the American Tobacco Company building, Jersey City, struck against employment of non-union non. The miners employed by Nivers & Co., at Niverton, Pa., struck against the discharge of eighty-nine coal miners who had recently joined the miners union. The boilermakers, employed in the shops of the Eric Railroad at Susquehauma, Hornellsville, and Buffalo, N. Y., have gone out on strike for better hourly wages and reduced hours of daily empleyment. At Susquelmana, though there is admittedly no need of it, the company has engaged men "to protect" its property; but really to encage and incite the strikers to acts of violence, Trouble may be leoked for from there soon. Of strikes continued from the preagainst the fires-system resulted in the

against the arcs-system resided in the dismissal of all the old employees, who are determined to keep up the fight and request financial aid to enable them to do so. The Stranton mill girls strike is still on, though one mill, that of the Klotz Bros., it Carbon lale, has compromised. This strike still involves 2,500 employees, mainly girls of very tender years. Their bay ranges from \$1.50 to \$3.50 a week, and they want a weekly increase of 75 cents. Yet, this is claimed to be exorbitant! The New Haven tail-

And yet the just office is Socialism. Of foreign strikes, those in Hayana, Cardenas and Santa Clara against the employment of American cheap labor is significant. That the Cubans should resent the greater working capacity, the the cheapness of capitalistic labor, such

Serious railroad strikes occurred in Spain, for reduced hours, and increased wages. The actions of the strikers are justified by several influential newspa-pers; while the Minister of the Inter-ion Song Pression or, Senor Ugarie pretends to secure a settlement on the basis of an increase of wages. These two things should be regarded with distrust as capitalist papers and capitalist ministers their services to render strikes of no avail, that is, they run them into the ground. The truth of this has been demonstrated on many occarions, notably in the Ministry of France, in which Millerand is scated as Minister of Commerce, and by which he was willingly used as a means of suppressing strikes. In France, at Monteeau-Les-Mines, there is a strike which is upheld by a Mayor most likely a member of the Guesdist or Socialist Labor Party. It is only with officials of this character that the affairs of labor may be safely entrusted.

That labor, not expital, incurs the

risks of production and distribution has often been demonstrated in this column. but this past week has furnished more than the usual amount of evidence to support this claim. There have, been cases of insanity from overwork, deathsand injuries from the bursting of flywheels, the explosion of mines, locomotives and blast-furnaces; by rai road and trolley collisions, and by unprotected revolving belting. The most horrible case was the death of eighty-seven nien, women and children, by the explosion of dynamite in the San Andreas silver-mine, in Durango. All of the killed and injured were on the surface and occupied houses the underworkings of the mine They were all members of the working

The strikes settled this week were the Youngstown quarrymen's strike: the retuction being resembed. The Colorado Coal strike was also scitled, upon what Coal strike was also settled, upon what basis is ucknown. If the statement of President Gohr of the Colorado Miners 2 to 5 New Reade street, Manhattan, parents, be admitted free of charge.

preclaiming that the strike "has been the means of bringing together miners and operators," much after the bringing to gether of the horse and the leech, no doubt-the settlement was disastrous to the miners. The Chicago Buildings Trades' strike was also ended disastrously to the workers in those trades, as they did not gain their demands, and are now in a state of chaptic ization, due to the desire of certain trades to advance their own exclusive interests, and the dissensions of various po-hitical crooks; all of which is thorough-ly pure and simple, preventing com-plete solidarity in organization and unity in action. Another pure and simple "vic" only in the dim and very distant future. on the Chicago and Mitcheel order is that of the "Green Bottle Blowder is that of the "Green Bottle N. J. and bonds \$1,308,786,000 and having a This organization spent more than \$100. productive capacity of three quarters 1000 two yars ago to secure the present of the steel used in the world, scale of wages. During this interval was only possible as the result of scale of wages. During this interval they have earned less than their former wages. Now they are preparing for a strike to maintain these conditions. They are gathering funds to create a big treasury, by which to fight a little did they believe that competition treduction of wages. They will would accelerate competition to such a degree that less than half a contrary degree. labor organizations abor conditions or conditions only if at all:that labor will ever be involved in a struggle with the capitalist class, so long as that class owns and controls the machinery of production and distribution, with which labor is exploited; that, finally, the remedy is to organize. not only for temporary, but permanent gains, by organizing into a class-conscious economic organization, like the the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and a political party, like the Socialist Labor Party and through them secure better wages and hours when and wher-ever possible and the abolition of capitalism through control of the powers of

Union, may be taken as a criterion-he

Donations to the Daily People.

tle State.

(Week ending Pebruary Previously acknowledged, New Haven, Conn., Pfarmar, \$1 Serrer 50c., Sobey \$2; Maher \$1 Providence, R. I., Reid \$1. Anburn, N. Y., Dr. House \$2, Milwuakee, Wis., Huber \$1; Schmidt 25c., New York, 16th A. D., Gold-man, 25c.; Ehrempreis 25c.; Got chrer 50c., Stark 25c.; Got lieb 25c.; Lederman 50c. 18th A. D.; teef Owen Ditmond (Week ending Pebruary 9.) 18th A. D.; per Owen Diamond

Bib A. D.; per Owen Diamond Si.

19th and 21st A; D. Mittelberg \$1,50; Mahdand \$1,50; Ellec \$1,50; Brandes \$1,50; Grilieb \$1; Donai \$1,50; Rasamssen, \$1,50; J. W. G. \$1,50; Webman \$1,50; Kechl \$1,50; Rhode \$2; C. O. T., 50; ; G. W. D. \$1.

28th A. D. Rosenberg, \$1,50; Heyman \$2,50; F, Bransman \$1; Mrs. Brankman \$1.

36th and 35th A. D. Hodes 50; ; Kinneally \$1; Herman sen, \$1. Crawford, \$1.

sen, 81; Crawford, 81; Brooklyn, 5fa A. D., Bisch, 81,20; Friedman, 50c.; Han-sen, \$25c. Baldwin, 50c.; Schwartz 50c.; Levin \$1.... 7th A. D., Murphy, \$1.50.... 12th A. D., Schmidt, 25c. Selvan 25c.

Total. \$3,184.25 HENRY KUHN, Nat onal Secretary.

The Tollowing Amounts Have Been R :ceived For the Unger-Gleiforst-Cook Defense Fund. Williamsburg list, per G. Unger, \$2.50 A. Crange, New York City. 1.00 Julius Nocker, Shawnee, Ohio, per Soc. Arbeiter Zeitung...... From Comrades of Adams, Mass..., Section Rockville, Conn., per Soc.

and Lechner, Hartford, Conn ...

Grand total. \$23.85

This Man Acts. I have been a reader of the WEEKLY PEOPLE for some time. I regard it as a most invaluable paper and wish that more of the workingmen read it. Most of them, of course, don't know there is such a paper, and therefore I felt it my duty to try to get some sub-scribers for it. So last night I made the effort and without any great trouble I succeeded in getting two brand new ones, and I think I can get a couple more

before long. I write this, hoping that many others will be started to go and do likewise, and even better. I am sure there must be a good many of your readers who, like myself, have never so far tried to see what they could do in this line. Let them try it.

Let each man try to get at least on new subscriber. That would double the circulation and immensely increase power for good. I Dover, N. J., February 9.

Utica, N. Y., Readers, Attention!

A discussion meeting will be held by Section Utica, S. L. P., at Saengerbund Hall. Wednesday evening, February 20 at 8 o'clock. Subject—'The Public Press.' Carr will open with a talk of about thirty rimutes to be followed by a free discussion to which the readers of the DAILY PEOPLE and the public are invited. At the last meeting of the Section, held

Pebruary 6th, it was decided to dispense with the regular business meeting of February 20 in order to hold the discussion meeting.

Rubach Fund,

M NEWS FROM A THE FIELD OF CAPITAL

The past week in the Field of Capital

It was a week marked by a combination of interests surpassing in capitalization, extent and character that of any previ or else visionary and impossible. To them a combination embracing in stocks

There are other evidences of concentration that the past week offers, There is a long list of other consolidations, combines, mergings, new trusts, absorptions, etc., that adds its elequent testi-mony to the correctness of the Socialist teaching that all industrial evolution ends in concentration in the hands of a few; the capitalist class; and that such evolution is as inevitable as death.

The first consolidations worthy of note

outside the steel industry are these of the railroads. These consolidations were numerous. The most important in ex-ient was the consolidation of ALD the railroads of Colorado, including the Den-ver and Rio Grande, Colorado Midland, Rio Grande and Westerr, and Colorado and Southern, with the Union Pacific, The Wabash Railroad by purchase con-solidated with the Kansas City, Excelsior Spring and Southern Railroad; the price paid was one million dollars. The Toledo and Ohio Central purchased the Columbus Northwestern for two million dollars.

The Misouri Pacific secured control of the Chicago and Eastern in the in-terest of the St. Louis and Western, of the Gould system; while J. Pierpont Morgan, the great re-morganizer, se-cured, through the Southern Railroad,

the Augusta Southern:
The principal packing interests of Chicago, embracing Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and Nelson, Morris & Co., are to consolidate with a capital of \$135,000,000.

The New Jersey Zine and General Chemical Companies, are to consolidate, with \$64,000,000 capital. All the Walker county, Alabama, mines, with an output of 1,250,000 tons, are to consolidate, \$2,000,000 capi-

The mining interests of Rossland, Canada, will consolidate under the name Grandy Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, capital \$15,000,000.

Al the street railways south of Boston are to be brought under one management. and will be called the Old Colony Street

Railway Co. Absorptious took place in the cigar industry. The trust, the American and bucco to, purchased the Hammel and bucco to, purchased in Chicago, capacity. 160,000,000 cigars annually. The employees will be increased from 280 to 3,000. The same company also bought out the Bieghamton Cheroot Co. It is after the Havana Congnercial Co., which has a capital steck of \$29,000,000, and

controls 90 per cent of Cubsa cigar mauufacturing.
The Salt Trust secured a monopoly of the salt output on the Pacific coast, bav-ing gotten control of the German Islands in the Gulf of California. The Salt Trust is also after a monopoly of the salt out-put of England; and the prospects are that it will be successful.

A shingle trust was founded in British Columbia, with \$12,000,000 capital. The Southern cotton manufacturers have organized the Cotton Manufacturers

Comission Association, with a capital of \$250,000. This association will be a direct selling agency for youns, and will do away with middlemen. An lustitution of somewhat like character is the Clarksburg (West Virginia) Coal Exchange. It was formed after se-cret conferences, by mine operators, to control the output of mines near Clark-burg, and along the B. & O., and the

West Virginia and Pittsburg Railroads. Many combines of great dimensions were proposed. A copper combine, a silk sewing combine, and a cereal mills combine, to fight the American Cereal Co. (the Cereal Trust), under the direction of the Diamond Match Co. (the Match trust, which controls the Biscuit Trust, were among those announced. They will all be established facts soon, judging from

present indications.

The Standard Oil Co., of world-wide ramifications, is reported to have a rival in Australia: while the United States Tin. Mining and Smelting Co., with \$1,000,000, is established to fight the Smelting Trust, with \$100,000,000. These two corporations only tend to inject a little humor into an

otherwise terribly serious condition.

The failures during the week numbered 267, as against 245 last year, an increase of 24. With the development of concestration, which henceforth is likely to pre-ceed with greater impetus, this number will increase still further, and the middleclass will be wiped out. Such is the mis-sion of capitalism, which is thus preparing the way of triumphant Socialism.

Boston, Mass., Take Notice.

The Scandinavian Socialist Club of Boston holds its Fourth Grand Bazers on the 14th, 15th and 16th of Vebroars, in Paine Memorial Building, 3 Appleton street, Boston. The bazear opens Thurs-day at 4 p. m. and Friday and Seturday at 6 p. m. 11 will be a great for 1.50 at 6°p. m. It will be a grand affair.

\$28.45 Admission is ten cents. Children under twelve years will, when accompanied by