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# A RECORDED CRIME.

COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE WICHERT & GARDINER STRIKE.

Culmination of an Act of Treason-Patriotism and the Part It Played-Selling Out the Workers to Retain a Job. The Financial Statement.

Is submitting my report of the strike the shoemakers of the Wichert & Gardner factory against the netion of the Independent Union, whose officers to deduct 5 per cent, from the wages ed an agreement allowing the firm employees, as a guarantee that they year, it will be necessary to point out a few things that led up to the organisation of this so-called Independent Shoeworkers' Union, and their disgraceful action against the wage workers of Wichert & Gardner's shoe factory.

On May 8, 1898, the Convention of the General Council of Shoeworkers, D. A. 7, of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, decided that no members of the local alliances attached to the Council d be allowed to accept contracts in any shape, manner or form, or to agree any parts to the machine owned by the employer. The reason for the jurisdction of the Council contracts for the different branches of the work were given into the hands of one man, and he, in turn, hired-his own help the work .. In many cases the con tractor employed boys to do a man's work and paid wages far below the rate the bos would have to pay if he hired all the nelp directly.

This action caused some of the mem-bers of the locals of the Council, who were contractors themselves, to have a bitter feling against the Council, and they proceeded to cast about in their ds for some means whereby a divibe made within the ranks. as at that time the General Council had New York and vicinity pretty well or-

On May 16, 1898, owing to the action of Chief McCullough in stopping the parade of the Socialist Labor Party on May I, an indignation meeting was held in Copper Union, and among the speak-ers was one Charles Furman, who has since Kangarooed. During his remarks he said that the sailors on the battleship Maine, which had been blown up in the Harana Harbor on February 15, had only met their just fate; that they had there to do murder, but had been lered themselves, and that the So cialists had no sympathy for the sext day an article appeared in the New meeting, and stating that among speakers were Lucien San and Daniel De Leon, who

g their remarks, said "That Spain atd been the friend of Labor; that the Socialists had no sympathy with the outmy about the Maine disaster; that the men on board the Maine had gone forth on board the Maine had gone forth ealy prevented the more wholesale mur-der that would have followed; and that these were the se were the sentiments of the Social

One of the members in Weil's factor; e did not pay much attention to it, white men, and they did no like it, but no white men, and they (the Independent officers) should do something to put a stop to this continual striking. one, would not stay in it any longer. ing to resolution of the Council would have to give up his contract the same expired, and would not longer be enabled to enrich himself half price.) That De Leon and San I were the head of the Socialist movet, and when the Party backed up remarks, it was time for the Amer

people to get out. meeting of the employees of Weil's en called, and a committee appointed to see Comrade De Leon ask him if he had made the reattributed to him in the "Press." his committee were Arlington, who was the vice-president of the Council, Chas. Lavin and Hermann. They called on Comnt in the "Press" was absolutely that neither himself nor Comrad had made any such remarks, and Asch remarks were not the sentiment a Socialist Labor Party. Trade De Leon's answer did not sat-

Smith, and on leaving him he went headquarters for a typewritten of the stenographer's report of the

indignation meeting of Weil's was then called, and notwithstand committee reported that they Leon, and tha denied that the statement had made by either himself or Com-manial, they did not choose to be ed in there are quite a number of they would not belong to the un-Bocialists any longer, and de-nave an independent union. ployees of Weil's shop were all (f Local Alliances 298 and

2304, and they concocted a scheme to capture the two locals. All the members were instructed to attend the next meeting of each local, and vote to withdraw from the General Council and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. They thought they were sure to be in the majority, and that it would be an easy matter to carry the motion to withdraw from the Alliance. But they counted without their host. The loyal shoeworkers of the Alliance were on hand, and the result was that instead of capturing the

locals, they were expelled for traitorous conduct to the Alliance. At the meeting of the Council a few days later, Smith and Duckfield were expelled from the Executive Board of D. A. 7. Arlington Smith and Philip Duckfield

were the main movers in this fight against the Alliance. Duckfield's position has been explained. If he continued to be a member of the Council he would have to give up his contract and would be unable to be a little boss any longer. Smith explained that the reason that he took such an active part in the fight was because of his patriotic feeling for his country. He thought that the Socialist Labor Party possessed of an un-American spirit, and he therefore did not wish to belong to a Socialist union. Notwithstanding his high American spirit, this same Arlington Smith joined an organized expedition, that is usually known as the Cormorants, whose aim and purpose was to follow in the wake of the American army and buy up property and every-thing else in sight for a mere song, by taking advantage of the disturbed conditions. But the only reason that Smith did not go to Cuba was because the Associated Press got on to the scheme and it became exposed to such an extent that it was abandoned

From this element sprung the Indeendent Shoeworkers Union. They took in as members men who have been known to scab in every strike for the past sixteen years in different strikes, all the sore heads, and suspended and expelled members of the Socialist Trade & Labor

They organized Wichert's shop in 1899. and the employees struck for an advance in wages. The strike was settled on a compromise, Smith acting for the union. When the employees returned to work they found that the wage scale signed by Smith was for lower prices than they had been receiving before they struck. Smith was sent for and the original price list which had been read before the shop's crew and which Smith stated Wichert was ready to sign, was asked for. Smith said at first that he had mislaid it, and later, that he had destroyed it. The shoemakers then refused to go to work unles they received the advance called for in original price-list. Wichert, being pushed for his work at the time, agreed to pay the price the men asked for, and went back to work.

In the agreement signed in the following venr (1900) a clause was inserted to effect that all grievances that could not be adjusted between the employer and the employees were to be submitted to arbitration, and the scale of prices agreed on by the arbitration committee was low that the men refused to work under them, as the reduction would amount to from six to eight dollars per week. new scale of prices was demanded by the men, and the firm rather than have a strike just at that time, capitulated, al though Smith said the men were wrong.

After this matter was settled, Wichert told the leaders of the Independent union. some of whom hold high-priced positions brought the paper into the shop and In his factory, that they were foolish to showed it around among the others. be bothering with these Dagos, Sheenies, and others whom he considers are not

ci, and who held the contract for clean-is shees in Weil's factory. He immedi-ment for the ensuing year Wichert sug-ment for the ensuing year Wichert sug-ment for the ensuing year Wichert sugstate shoes in Weil's factory. He immediately solved upon this as a means of dissected upon this as a means of dissected upon this as a means of dissected the five per cent clause, but Smith and Griffin told the shop's crew that and Griffin told the shop's crew that shon, and left his bench and went gested the five per cent character is short and the short and Griffin told the shorts crew that they belonged to the Socialist that they belonged to the Socialist trade & Labor Alliance, and that he. Griffin and their lawyer, met in the Asto House, New York, and they wined and dined, and finally came to the conclusion that the five per cent clause was the best thing that could be done for the employees of Wichert and Gardiner's facother shop meeting was held, and Smith then spoke highly in favor of the five per cent deduction clause, and told the emaccounts at the end of the year. The agreement was then read in English, and when the Italian interpreter asked the privilege of explaining it to the Italians in their own language, he was told to sit down. The Poles and Hungarians who wanted it interpreted to them were treat-ed in the same manner. The vote was then taken, and declared carried, one voting against. The majority, i. e., the Hungarians, Poles, Italians, and Hebrews, knowing nothing about it, did not vote at all. On Tuesday morning, February 19th, a committee of the shoemakers of Wichert and Gardner's called at my residence and requested me to call meeting of the shoeworkers of New by the officers of the Independent union. In accordance with this request a meeting was called for Wednesday evening. February 20th, at Emich's Hall, the head-quarters of the Independent union. York and vicinity, and invite Wichert's quarters of the Independent union. the night of this meeting about 300 she workers attended, and they were ad-dressed by Comrades McDonald, Keep, Cianfarra, Rothkopt, and myself. The five per cent scheme of the Independent union officers was thoroughly exposed.

Arlington Smith and Phillip

(Continued on Page 2.)

Arlington

# LESSONS OF THE COMMUNE

A DEFEAT FROM WHICH WE DRAW IN SPIRATION FOR THE FUTURE.

The Butchers in Paris Are Typical of Capitalist Brutality -- Cause For the Failer .- The Awakening of the Work-

(Speech delivered March 18th at Cleveland by Charles Corregan, of Syracuse, New York.)

While it is meet that we should assemble to commemorate the deeds of our heroic dead, we should not give way to idle boast, to vain reginings or to fulsome praise. Until the ideals for which the Communards struggled and suffered have been incorporated into our social system, or have been rejected forever, the time for eulogy and praise has not arrived. But for us who love the cause loved, for us, who must carry on the work for which they so noby perished. it is proper that we should assemble together, to draw new inspiration and zeal from their example, and to profit by the experience of the lumble toilers of Paris. who strove to found a government fit for humanity to live under

The time is long since passed when revolutions were attributed to the illwill or activity of a few agitators. Be nind a social convulsion it is known there must be some social want which is prevented by worn-out institutions from satisfying itself. There must be a conservative governing class who, refusing to concede anything, constrains honest man to become a revolutionist in order that the aspirations of his mind and heart may be realized. All down the history of the past, the great mass of humanity-the workers-have struggled and contended for freedom. They were first slaves, then serfs, and then hirelings. From slavery and serfdom they emancipated themselves; and the revolutions of over a hundred years have witnessed of over a hundred years have witnesses their desperate efforts to free themselves from the roke of hire, to become free producers and masters of the full fruits of their labor. But the tyrannical domination of the master class is based upon private property, and so long as labor is basis of human intercourse, so long as the fruits of labor are not basis of property, the galling yoke of hire must remain on the necks of the working

The great French revolution of 1789 eemed to give promise of freedom for the toilers, but the poor workmen who manned the barricades, who perished in the streets, and in the massacres, were not in control. No matter how fine the phrases about liberty, equality and fraternity, the class that directed the revolution were for private property, and ers found themselves in practically the same condition as before. A change for same condition as before. masters, had been made the commercial class for the aristocrats, but the workers were still hirelings. For a time their aspirations were stilled as they trod the path of glory behind the triumphal car of Napoleon; but when the empire went down on the field of Waterioo, the battle for freedom was again continued in the cession until the final triumph of Na-III., the representative of the property-holding class. From that time the aspirations of the toilers were crushed with iron hand. Then began an era of shoddy splendor, of all-penetrating cor ruption, of wanton suppression, which finally threatened the ruin of France and compelled Napoleon, in a d tempt to save his rotten rule, to plunge his country, altogether unprepared, into a war with a people whose armies had been trained and disciplined by the greatest strategist of his time. The inevitable defeat at Sedan was followed by a revolution which gave the Empire its parting kick, and established, provisionally public. The Germans were in full march hands of the bourgoisie sought to capitu late, but the workers were mad for war to the knife. A four months siege, during which the efforts of the defenders were frittered away by the incapacity and treachery of the government of the national defence, ended in capitulation to the German army, of whom the bourgoisie were less in fear than of th awakened and armed working class, which threatened their continued rule. Hardly had peace with the Germans been declared than Theirs and his ministers set about their measures for the disarmament of the popular in Paris. Orders were secretly given for the seizure of 250 cannon at Montmartre and at 3 o'clock on the morning of March and at 3 o'clock on the morning of March 18th, 1871, a surprise was executed by a couple of brigades of the regular army. But the men and women of Paris rose en masse to repel the treachery of their bourgeois rulers, and before night the red flag of the proletarian revolt waved the majority were still those who had something to lose in the field of private

property, and would not lay the axe at

(Continued on page 2.)

root of slavery. Neither did th

#### LICKED AGAIN.

Kangaroos Got Another Walloping lu Court.

A case of long standing was decided March 22 in favor of the Socialist Labor Party. The 34th and 35th Assembly District organization of the S. L. P. had \$190.80 in bank under the name of three trustees. At the time the Kangaroos were expelled from the Party. July, 1899, it happened that one of the three trustees was of their stripe and he embargoed the money, claiming it belonged to the Kangaroo organization. An involved litigation followed, that came to end yesterday by the Kangaroo pretensions of being the "S. L. P." being thrown down and out. Judgment was given for the S. L. P.

# "VOLKSZEITUNG" · RUNS AMUCK. It Issues Arrest Papers Ahead of Time Against Party Members.

With characteristic disingenuousness on Thursday, March 21st the "Volkszeitung" published a report, in connection with the litigation which it initiated against the Party, that was intended to convey to its readers a false impression. The report justifies the construction that the case recently tried before Mr. Justice O'Gorman was decided in the "Volkszeitung's" favor, and that the four defendants have to pay \$250 each. This is all false. What has happened is this:

After holding an order of arrest to alleged contempt of court against the four party members, who are made de fendants, for over a year, and after hav ing in this interval tried every trick to loot the Party and failed, the "Volkszeitung," now at the end of its tether and finding its character wholly gone with the Coler and Carnegie episode, issued an order of arrest to the Sheriff demanding the arrest of the four com rades upon the order in contempt issued by Mr. Justice Truax over one year age This order holds four comrades-Kuhn Sanial, Murphy and Kinneally-jointly liable in \$250 or impressionent.

Of course the "Volkszeitung" know

that these comrades are all poor work ingmen, and are unable to pay the \$250 Its only object can be to annoy arrest that anyhow could not be long in view of the comrades' poverty. Whether the "Volkszeitung's" bankrupt ey has gone so far that the paper gone crazy for money and imagines i can get some this way, or whether the paper is looney enough to imagine that monies contributed for the DAILY PEOPLE will be appropriated by the DAILY PEOPLE to help keep the dying "Yolkszeitung's" head above water, we know not, and care not. It is also possible that the paper is daft with rage at its failure to pocket the Party and

do business with it. It is enough to say that the impetuosit of the "Volkszeitung" to get the com rades in jail led it to issue the arres papers to the Sheriff thirty days ahea of the time fixed by the order, itself, and moreover, to take this measure when the decision of the case itself is still pending in court.

The comrades are at large. The developments of this flash in the pan by the "Volkszeitung" will be reported as they occur.

# Public Office Under Capitalism.

DULUTH, Minn., March 24 .- As a reaffairs and finances, which have suffer ed from official coruption, the Grand Jury has indicted overseer of the Poor Farm, Rockwell, Commissioner Berg and ecommends the speedy removal of these men; also Fire Commissioner Abrahamson, charging them to be corrupt and absolutely unfit for the handling of pub lic money. Rockwell is charged with food and property that was in tended for the poor. Democratic Alder man Trevillion was also indicted for charging exorbitant prices for inferio Republican Mayor Hugo, and Chief of Police Crandall, were severely riticised for allowing gambling joints to, operate in the city.

The investigattion brings out a scar

dalous state of affairs. Stealing, boodling, and corruption in general seems to be the order of the day with the Republican and Democratic office holders.

plicates erstwhile "respectable' 'citizens R. H. Harris, real estate shark, is held for appropriating money given him for investment. The entire county is wroth while the "tax-payers" are particularly wild. In spite of the snare of capitalist politics, that "the workingman pays the taxes," the workingmen seem to concern themselves but little, simply be cause not being property holders, there-fore not tax-payers, they naturally have no interest in the scandal.

Not until the Socialist Labor Party puts to an end this rotten system will a lean public administration prevail, and the workers be benefited.

# To Meet Trust Competition.

EDINBURGH, March 24.— The Scottish and North England steel makers industrial development warrant the hope of victory. The trifling, hesitating, and confusing action of the leaders of the are negotiating with the object of sus taining the present prices, with a view to competition with the American Stee Trust. The Scotch steel makers claim to have full orders.

# CONDITIONS IN SAN PEDRO

ITS LUMBER AND SHIPPING INDUS-TRIES AND THE WORKERS THEREIN.

Low Wages, Hard Labor, and Unsteady Work the Workers' Lot-Their Experience in the Pure and Simple Millmen's Union - Sturdy S. T. & L. A. Action.

SAN PEDRO, Cal., March 19 .- As the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE are extensively read in all parts of the United States, it will be well for the benefit of those who are not familiar with this part of the country, to give an idea of the industrial conditions here. San Pedro is a little scaport town (population 1,800), situated twenty-three miles from Los Angeles. It is a "moss-back" town, from capitalist or business point of view.

Practically the only industry of the place is the lumber business, several large companies having yards here. The lumber is shipped here in steam schooners and sailing vessels from the North.

The work of unloading the lumber from the vessels and handling it in the yards is the hardest kind of work, and the men employed in the yards receive only \$2 per day, and do not have steady work.

The workingmen, numerically, are tronger here than in most towns of California, and if they understood their class interests, and organized accordingly, both economically and politically, in the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party, they could control the town, and get "something now," while carrying on the fight for the conquest of the political power in the State and Nation and the emancipation of our class from wage-slavery. But not clearly undestanding the significance of the class struggle going on between their class and their exploiters, and consequently not knowing the difference between a bona fide labor organization and a capitalist one, and not recognizing a heachman of the capitalist class when he appears before them under the name of labor, they were organized to be buncoed into voting on election day for their exploiters, or their stool pigeons, under the name of "friends of labor. This is how it happened:

On March 5th, the millmen were or ganized into the old style, back number pure and simple trades union and attached to that fakir-led capitalist organization known as the American Federation of Labor. The same evening the long shoremen and lumbermen organized and were "jellied" into attaching themselves also to that bogus labor or-ganization, run by the pullers-in for the capitalist class,

At the latter meeting, after stating the object for which the meeting was called. the chairman called on those present to state their views on organization.

After some others had spoken, Comrade Mublberg took the floor, and in plain, straight-forward language spoke in favor of organizing, but insisted on organizing on sound principles, and pointed out the corruption in the pure and simple union and the A. F. of L., with their high proceeded to make a speech, but did not dues, big treasuries, high salaries for the say anything. It was the same old efficials, and soft snaps for strike com-inittees, etc. He was interrupted by one. One would suppose that he had been of calling the disturbers to order, allowed which characterizes the misleaders of prevented the comrade from finishing his in all his talk. He took up a large part

The chairman then called upon others to speak, and after several had spoken. I asked for, and was given the floor, and spoke of the necessity of organizing all labor, skilled and unskilled, on the basis of their class interests, in the New Trades Union; stated that polities was in very pure and simple trades union in the country-capitalist politics-and the thing to do was to keep capitalist politics out by organizing with nothing but straight working class politics in the union-to organize under the banner of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance; that they would then have the suppor of the political party of the wo I also pointed out, in unmis

takable language, backed facts, that the pure and simple trade mion and the A. F. of L. had become corrupt concerns, officered and led by traitors to the working class, stating that Sammy Gompers president of the Fakiration of Labor, had a son holding a government job at Washington through the political pull of his father, who re ceived this political favor as a reward for buncoing the working class into up holding and voting into power their cap-italist exploiters; called attention to the switchmen's strike in Buffalo a few years ago, where the "Friend of Labor" Governor, voted into office by the working ernor, voted into omee by the working class, sent 10,000 troops to Buffalo to shoot the strikers and help the railroad capitalists break the ten hour law, which the switchmen went on strike to enforce, thus showing the necessity of the working class being organized into a | carried. trades union recognizing working class politics and into a political party of their own class and voting themselves into control of the law making and law-enforcing power, and also voting them-selves "behind" the guns.

he workers to investigate our

in sending lobbying committees to state legislatures and the national congress to beg from and make bargains with cap italist politicians for legislation favorable to labor, the members of such junketing committees getting big pay for such con-temptible work at the expense of the rank and file, and also "getting something now" for themselves from the politicians; pointed out that all legislation was class legislation, and that later laws that were passed were not enforced and were declared unconstitutional because the capitalist class were in control of the

and simple unions and the A. F. of L.

itical power in their hands. I also pointed out the danger of rush ing into hasty and ill-advised strikes stating that the New Trades Union, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was going into strikes, but was organized to carry the class struggle-the strike-to the ballot box, not only to "get something now" for the rank and file, but to emancipate our clas from wage-slav-

ernment, and naturally used

political power to maintain their class

interests and supremacy; that the work

ing class were helpless without the pol-

I wound up by warning them against the A. F. of L., and calling on them to join the Socialist Trade and Labor Al-After I had finished speaking a mo

on was made and seconded to adjourn One of the longshoremen made the statenent that a speaker would arrive shortly to address them. The chairman refused to put the motion, even after be ing told a motion to adjourn was always in order.

Comrade Muhlberg rose and demanded hat the chairman put the motion. While this controversy was going on Jack Ince, organizer of the Fakiration of Labor, artived and immediately began to make a speech on parliamentary law. The chairman finally yielded and put the motion which was voted down.

A motion was then made and carried that all those who had not signed the roll leave the hall, and quite a number leave. Parliamen tarian Ince immediately jumped up and called to them to come back, saying he wanted to "talk" to them. Comrade-Muhlberg rose to a point of order, and remarked that Ince, who had been teaching them rules of order, should observe them himself. At this, the organizer of the Fakiration of Labor got "orcited," started down towards Comrade Muhlberg and yelled that he (Muhlberg) was not a workligman. Comrade Muhlberg (who is a sailor and

works along shore when not at seal asked Ince if "he" was a workingman. The "labor lieutenant" of the capitalist class then started in to tell those present how many kinds of a workingman' he was. Jack Ince turned out to be a "Jack" of having tired of Bryanism, will gladly all trades, and admitted later on that go to the other extreme, which is Johnhe was receiving a salary for the kind of was doing at present, although he tried to convince the assem bled workingmen that his "heart bled for them." etc. Finally, one of the men was leaving the hall had been asked by who Ince to remain, with proper respect for the observance of parliamentary rules, refused to remain unless the motion to exclude these from the hall who had not signed the roll, was rescinded. Whereupon, after some wrangling, the motion was rescinded, and "Jack, the Parlia-"cranky Socialist Labor Party" man was right in his point of order.

Then the organizer of the great Fakiration of Labor, the "Jack" of all trades who only slept for four hours a night be cause of his "devotion to the cause," or two present, who tried to prevent him dead fifty years and just woke up. Ig-from speaking. The chairman, instead norance of economics and the craftiness his prejudice to control his actions and the working class, were plainly visible of his time in repeating over and over again what a "grand" or zanization the what it had done for the workers or give any good reason why they should attach themselves to it.

The greater part of his wind was devoted to puffing up Jack Ince (himself), telling those present what a "fine man" he was; the sacrifices he had made to acquire his wonderful(!!) education: "Little Jack Ince" was a "poor little boy," had to work long hours and had no chance to go to school; "all that he knew" (!!) he learned at "night school"; his heart was in the labor movement; on account of his devotion to he did not get four hours' sleep out of the twenty-four, etc. (ad nauseum). Not one word did he say about labor

displacing machinery wiping out skilled labor and throwing out the unskilled workers, the concentration of industry as a consequence still further increasing tion of the workers under the ware system, nor of the relation of politics the labor question.

The labor fakir instinctively avoids all discussion on these subjects. He played for the "soft" spot in the workers' hearts; talked about brotherly love, told them how much he loved them; that the great Fakiration of Labor was the "grandes thing that ever was" and had "one mil lion eight hundred thousand members or fakir was never known to lie) and called upon the lumbermen to join it. A motion to that effect was put and

The representatives of the Socalist Trade & Labor Alliance and the So-cial st Labor Party do not ask the work-ers to take them on faith. We call upon selves "behind" the guns.

I referred to the action of the pure before them.

# TOM JOHNSON'S AMBITION.

HE IS TO TRY FOR THE CLEVELAND MAYORALITY.

Much Interest in His Candidacy - A Poss. ible Presidential Nomince to Succeed Bryan-Has the Support of Social Democrats.

WASHINGTON, March 23.-No local election of recent years has attracted so much attention at the hands of politicians of national repute as that which is to occur in the city of Cleveland on the first Monday in April. Tom L. Johnson, single taxer, street rallway magnate, steel mill owner and general exploiter of the theories of the late Henry George, is the democratic candidate for Mayor. Speaking off hand, a majority of the politicians seem to think that it is possible that Johnson has enough backing among his fellow capitalists to win out. Because of that they are taking such

great interest in what would ordinarily be considered merely a local contest. If Johnson wins, it means that he will be a big factor in the Presidential contest in 1904. His friends so understands it. and as they cannot figure out a defeat for him, they are almost as well satisfied now as if the Hon. Fom Leftin were already the democratic candidate for President. Out in Ohio the impression seems to prevail that Johnson's plan is to try for the Senate in case he is elected Mayor, but that is not the understanding here. Johnson is not aiming for an halfway station. Even at Kansas City last sammer it was well understood that Johnson aspired to lead the Democratic party in 1904, and, therefore, the idea that he wants to bury himself in the Senate is scouted by those who have talked with him recently. Johnson gave Bryan as hearty support in 180d and 1900 as he could in view of the fact that he didn't believe in an extent of the fact that he didn't believe in any of the Bryan theories, so as not to aleniate that wing of the party which is willing to swear

that I have Nahraska statesman is a demo-god, but, for a consideration, would ad-

Johnson figures, so his friends declare,

mit that Johnson might become one.

that the latest opposition to Bryan, which was strongly indicated at Kansas City, will be in full blast at the convention of 1904, and that the delegates having tired of Bryanism, which is Johnsonism. Therefore, if the paradoxical Johnson succeeds in Cleveland, his Johnson friends will regard the campaign for the Presidential nomination as being well under way. Johnson will not be a can-didate for the Senate for the simple reason that John R. McLenn covets that reason that John R. McLean covers an office, and Johnson, if McLean will support his Presidential aspirations, is perpendicular with a support of the control of the contro the Cincinnati statesman which will re-dound to the benefit of both. He is also willing to make a bargain with Colonel James Kilbourne, of Columbus, whereby the latter may be made the nominee of the party for the office of Governor. Nobody believes, however, that Johnson and McLean will work very hard for the election of Kilbourne, for such an event would overshadow them both. But they are perfectly willing that the Columbus millionaire shall go into the campaign against Governor Nash this full and spend-his money on the Gubernatorial fight while they lay plans to capture the Legislature so that McLeau may suc-ced Foraker. In fact, it will probably be better for them if they see to it that Kilbourne is defeated by a good majority. Defeat for the Columbus millionalre would serve to emphasize the "popularwould serve to emphasize the "popular-ity" of Johnson, who was elected Mayor of Cleveland, and of McLean, who has carried the Legislature. Of course, this is a cold blooded plan with regard to Kilbourne, but then the Colonel is supposed to be old enough to look out for

With these ends in view, Johnson is carefully nursing the "labor vote," and is paying quite a little attention to the Social Democracy. The Social Democracy would have more attention paid to it were it not for the fact that last campaign they did not deliver the goods, for the simple reason that they had none to deliver. In Cleveland they have about a dozen men who figure in the trades unions, and in order to get there, the

party is to receive a little pap.

Johnson claims that he has the Social Democrats solid, and that they will assist him to become Mayor. Though he will not run as a single taxer, his veiws on that subject are so well known that the Social Democrats, who are, in many cases, single taxers, will rush to his support.

# Prisoner Observed His Sabhath.

Prisoner Observed His Sabhath.

TAMPA, Fla., March 25.—Frank
Hart, of Battle Creek, Mich., who was
on the street gang doing time for vagrancy, refused to work on Saturday,
saying that he was a Seventh Day Adventist and would not work on his sabbath. he offered to serve one day overtime rather than work on his sabbath. he offered to serve one day overtime rather than work on his sabbath. he offered to serve one day overtime rather than work on his sabbath. He offered to serve one day overtime rather than work on his sabbath. He offered to serve one day overtime rather than work on his sabbath. He offered to serve one day overtime rather than work on his sabbath. He offered to serve one day overtime rather than work on his sabbath. He offered to serve one day overtime rather than work on his sabbath. He offered to serve one day overtime rather than work on his sabbath. He offered to serve one day overtime rather than work on his sabbath. He offered to serve one day overtime rather than work on his sabbath. He offered to serve one day overtime rather than work on his sabbath. He offered to serve one day overtime rather than work on his sabbath. He offered to serve one day overtime rather than work on his sabbath. He offered to serve one day overtime rather than work on his sabbath. He offered to serve one day overtime rather than work on his sabbath. He offered to serve one day overtime rather than work on his sabbath. He offered to serve one day overtime rather than work on his sabbath. He offered to serve one day overtime rather than work on his sabbath. He offered to serve one day overtime rather than work on his sabbath. He offered to serve one day overtime rather than work on his sabbath. He offered to serve one day overtime rather than work on his sabbath. He offered to serve one day overtime rather than work on his sabbath. He offered to serve one day overtime rather than work on his sabbath. He offered to

#### James B. Bill, Legal Adviser of the New Steel Trust, Rises to Say few a Words. An Example of Capitalist Ignorance.

The "American Banker" of last month contains an article by James B. Dill, upon "Business Principles and Legal Pheories," which occupies less than a pree of the publication, and yet he holds it is a complete answer to all anti-trust agitation and legislation.

Mr. Dill is the gentleman who is looked upon as one of the foremost corporation lawyers in the United States, and is in the service of J. Pierpont Morgan. other big magnates, he having within a formight fin conjunction wish Sullivan & Cromwell, Col. John J. McCook, and Francis Lynde Stetson-who, by the way, is one of former President Cleve-land's warmest friends), carried through to a successful issue the king of trusts-the recently formed \$1,100,000. 000 steel combine, for which he is said to have received as a fee something like \$500,000.

When so able a lawyer takes pen-in hands, and his views appear in print, the financial district sends forth a sigh of relief for their champion, "Jim" Dill, is again instructing the people in the art of preservation of monopolies, and receives wide circulation, particularly through the states where the Legis lative bodies have attempted to curb the monster" trust, by such sops as anti-

trust laws, etc., etc., etc. Every member of the Socialist Labo Party should read this article, that the mind on the economic side of society as this "Blackstone and Kent" rolled into one is capable of exposing to the light when the occasion demands it.

We quote two paragraphs: "The clos

ing years of the century just passed witnessed the triumph of business principles over theories, legar and otherwise the great industrial movement In the face of hostile public opinion, in spite of drastic legislation, in the teeth of adverse decisions of the courts, the business movement of the formation of the great industrial con binations proceeded and grew apace Like the force that freed this country from slavery, that gave us our system of railroads, created our National banks, and placed us upon a sound gold currency, the industrial movement went forward in spite of the theorist, in spite of the lawyer, in the face of the legislature and the courts.

"The dangers of inflation and the

maturing of stocks which threatened the country, were checked by the actions of a few business men in charge of a few financial institutions, who announce ed that certain kinds of industrials wer not to be considered bankable collateral The business man individually said:

"In certain kinds of industrials I will not invest,' and forthwith the reckless noter, the unwise financier and the industrial speculator ceased to manufacture so-called 'industrial securities,' their occupation was gone because there was no market for their products. So the industrial movement—the business movement-proved mightier than legal, legislative and judicial theories. It proved stronger than legislaturers, more pow-erful than governments and overruled the decision of judges, because it was a The class conscious workingman, after

reading this famous lawyer, at the be ginning of the Twentieth century has only to forget that Karl Marx and Frederick Engels ever lived. For does not the all powerful intellect of "Jim" Dill tell us that, despite all opposition, it was but natural a combination of capitalists should merge, abolish competition and form what is known to-day as a trust? He goes on record as saying "not even the courts, with their adverse decisions could stop the evolution of the capitalist system," which, he points out, brooks no opposition, but, on the contrary, driven, as he puts it, "by a great and mighty force, grows apace, and ends in a system of society where we would see (as he means, but does not say so) possibly 150 trusts on one side and the great mass of reople on the other."

Again for this lucid and clear-cut explanation we should bare our heads and with one voice cry aloud that the popu-lace may hear thereof, Yea! a Daniel has arisen among you whose wise and learned predictions are something like fifty years behind in the wake of the Fathers of

However, it is not my purpose to dis-sect the article of Mr. Dill, for any Socialist, well grounded in the principles of Socialism, can cut deep into the bowels of the gentleman's effusion-and carve

But, there is one thing more than an other I want to bring home to every Party member who is abroad for converts, and it is this: Do not become discouraged when your shopmate or fellow-workers do not quickly grasp our truths, for the writer can state that th most stupid members of our class are "not in it," to use a vulgarism, with the intellectual chevalier d'industrie acter Mr. Dill tries so ably to pertray, and in which he is so well assisted by the class that only has for its function the overflowing of sewers, and the pollu-

It is therefore the upset duty of every class-conscious proletarira to work as never before, spurred on by the fact that have for opponents such weaklings, as the man of whom this article treats, and who is spoken of as one of their them, for the day when the

worker shall be rewarded with the full product of his toll is near at hand, and ry foundation of the system under which they robbed and plundered our class is tottering and must soon disuppear like ancient Greece. Speed that day, comrades

Brooklyn, March 19, 1801.

# A RECORDED CRIME.

(Continued from page 1.)

Duckfield were given the privilege of the floor to explain their position, which ex-planation was such a very poor one, that it got a very poor reception, with the exception of a few of their blind followers who gave a few weak cheers and then they all run away. On Thursday, February 21st, the employees of Wichert and Gardiner held a special meeting, and having had their eyes opened to what the officers of the Independent union were rying to do with them, they demanded a thorough explanation of the agreement, and when this was refused them, meeting broke up in a row. On Saturday, the 23d, the Grievance Committee of the shop went from one employe to another and tried to get them to sign the agreement individually. The shoemakers, thirty-two machine men and a number of the employees of the cutting and fitting rooms, refused to sign. When they ceived their pay, the five per cent was taken out. On Monday morn-ing, February 25th, Griffin taken out. ing. February 25th, Gridin and the other members of the Grievance Committee of the shop, after threatening the machine men, cutters and fitters with discharge if they would not sign the agreement, succeeded in getting them to put their signatures to the document. But with the shoemakers they did not

have such an easy hing. They all reported for work en Monday morning, but refused to start in unless the 5 per cent. clause in the agreement would be strick en out. Wiehert came up to talk to the men, and in his usual bulldozing them that if they did not want to sign the agreement they-could go to be office and get their money, and take their tools out of the factory. At this the men all walked out. They numbered about 160. About noon time I received a telphone to go over to their meeting, but business on hand, I having some other was unable to go there until late in the

When I arrived at the strikers' head quarters they called the meeting to order, and decided to remain out, and requested me to assist them in conducting the

During this strike all kinds of scheme were worked to try to break the ranks. At first the firm sent a letter stating that if the strikers did not return to work by would all be discharged. Then the Independent Union sent each man a letter threatening expulsion and depriving THE BENEFITS OF THE UNION, if they did not feturn by union) would at once proced to fill their But this did not frighten the The Independent Union then sent its officers to Philadelphia and the East, and tried to collect men'to fill the places of the strikers. At Philadelphia they succeeded in getting about 15 men. but on their arrival in New York they came direct to the strikers' headquarters o hear their side before going into the factory; they requested a committee of the Independent Union to accompany them to the strikers' meeting. The strikers explained their side of the case and proved to the satisfaction of the Philadelphia shoeworkers that the officers of the Independent Union were wrong and the strikers were right. evening, February, 26, the Goodyear Turn and Welt Shoeworkers, L. A. 2394, held a mass meeting at Park Palace Hall and denounced the action of the Inde-pendent Union, and promised moral and financial assistance to the strikers. On Friday, March 1, a committee of the strikers visited the Cutters' Union (also an independent), to explain the cause of the strike, but they were refused ad-mission on the grounds that the Cutters' Union did not care to interfere in the a surprise to a number of the cutters who were absent from that meeting, but when understands that this Cutters Union has been organized by the pure and simple Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, and that the officers of this Central Labor Union were advising them o establish a sick and death benefit on the night on which the committee of strikers called, it is no surprise.

makers who had formerly scabbed it on them in Strohbeck's factory (and in which all the employees of Wichert's, the strikers included, had paid ten per cent of their wages for the support of those who came out of Strobbeck's factory), to leave their positions and go in to Wichert's to work. Then officers of the Independent Union went to the landlords and grocery men where the strikers lived and dealt, and tried to have the land lords put the strikers on the sidewalk if they did not go to work, and tried to have the grocery men refuse to give the strikers any credit. The next move was to send the foremen and girls around among the families of the strikers and tried to get the wives of the strikers to prevail on them to go back to work. Not being successful in this move they tried to get the strikers drunk and bribe them For twenty-two days the strikers stood firm and everything pointed to a successful termination of the strike in favor of the strikers, when on Monday, March 18th, the Italian secretary of the strike without the knowledge of the other strikers, held a conference with his country men and they decided to go to work the following morning. Not caring to see a stampede, I immediately called the meeting to order on being informed of the action of the Italian strikers and told to do. It was then decided to send committee to the factory to see what arrangements could be made for a settlement. This Committee saw the sup-erintendent, and he told them they could return to work provided they paid the five per cent and retained their member ship in the Independent Union. The next morning all the strikers assembled and voted to declare the strike off, as

The next move of the officers of the

er. Thus it will be seen that what could

it was impossible to stand out any long-

they proceeded to bribe the Italian sec-retary in order that he might influence his countrymen to return to work.

In the strike there was much lost, and much rained. A precedent has been established in the five per cent reduction that means a new whip for the masters of the working class. The persons who gave that whip into the hands of the capitalist class are the officers of the In-

dependent Union.
The gain has been in this way:-The Independent Union has placed itself on Independent Union has placed itself in record as being an enemy of the working class, has placed itself in a position where it can be gotten at by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

During the strike, only one paper in New York recorded the light being made by the working class. That paper was the DAILY PEOPLE. The Social Democrats, and especially the Kangaroos, did all that lay in their power to break the strike, and they used all their efforts to fill the shop with scabs. In this they were not successful. It was not until an officer in the ranks of the strikers was bribed that anything could be done, and the extent of that work remains to be

Financial Report of the Strike Custom shop, 20th street, N. Y... \$6.50 Custom shop, 285 8th ave., N. Y. 3.15 Custom shop, 291 8th ave..... List collected at 39 Lorimer street, Cerny's shop, Brooklyn ..... Bay State factory, Brooklyn .... 

Thomas & Co.'s factory, Brooklyn 

List collected by A. Barrett ...... American Tobacco Co. N. Y.... 2.75 Commune Festival, Boston, Mass 21.25 M. Vankervoorde, Sloan, N. Y... F. Bannoti, Ansonia, Conn...... H. Ehrenpreis, N. Y. ..., C. Olson Boston, Mass ......
Arndt, Brooklyn, N. Y. ..... Eugene Stratton ...... Chas. Rathkopf ..... E. Siff .....

To whom this may concern:-

This is to celt fy that we have audited the accounts of the strike of the employees of Wichert & Gardiner's factory, and find the following to be correct: Expenses .....\$151.50

Adam Solomon, Adolph Wiceh, Manuel Sarmento, Gerardo Lapenno, Car-mine Mutteo, Charley Limpanto, Michele Brigante, Guiseppe Vincenzo. Strike Committee.

W. L. BROWER. Gen. Sec., S. T. & L. A.

# MITCHELL'S MISSION.

#### To Prove to the Companies That His Union Is Dollars and Cents in Their Pockets.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers is in town. He is here to see if the operators won't please recognize "his" union.

It is said no formal recogni of the union is likely at time by the anthracite coal presidents, but their former position, that they would only deal with their own employees as individuals, is likely to be modified. The railroads are willing to take advantage of the union's power over its men, and its ability to enforce discipline in order to stop the many an-noying small strikes which constantly occur in the mines from unforeseen cirnstances and stop mine-working for a day or two.

These strikes occurring so frequently seriously interfere with the production of coal at the collieries, and the railroads are willing to have a general un-derstanding with the officers of the Unit-ed Mine Workers by which the stopping of the collieries, through these small strikes, can be prevented pending investigation of any complaints by the mine company's officers.

An officer of one of the anthracite coal roads discussing the question of the union being recognized by the railroads, said: "Of course, we cannot give the Miners' Union the recognition we give the Loco-motive Engineers or the other railway brotherhoods. I suppose, however, that if Mr. Mitchell is able to prove to the railway presidents any marked beneficial results likely to follow recognition, he will get it in some form, if not now, in another year. The trouble with these agreements is that they bind the railways, but not the men. Now, if Mr. Mitchell can show his ability to discipline his men, to keep them at work, and to stop these petty strikes, which are all the while occurring, then the utility of his organization will be proven.

"His membership, however, is of a different class than that which makes up the railway brotherhoods. The Huns and others who make up so large a pro-portion of the order are ignorant, and cannot read, and are hard to manage. They do not want to stay in the union now and pay twenty-five cents or fifty ath unless they see some definite return for it. They do not care that the Miners' Union won the advance for them last fall, if they think they can keep it without paying their dues.
"Mr. Mitchell then will be satisfied if

he can return and say he had some con-ferences and keep up his membership this way. On the other hand, if he has not be accomplished by force, was accomplished by fraud. The Independent Union, with its traitor officers had in the first place sold out the men, and then to give formal recognition another year."

any disciplinary power over his men, the of every stripe.

"Not fewer than twenty-six members weavers will win of the Association asked for the floor. looks very bright have some relations another year."

Only two of them, Schwenck and Duerr, the S. T. & L. A.

# IN THE MORASS.

Kangaroos Sinbing Deeper and Deeper In the Mire of Capitalist Corruption.

Last week, in an article in the DAILY PEOPLE, entitled "Two Years Later," it was shown how the logic of events would drive the Kanzaroos deeper and deeper into the morass of turpitude; where they would inevitably perish. How correct was that forecast has been lemonstrated daring the last week by occurrences in Brooklyn, the strongaol of the Kangaroes. The revelations of the shameful and corrupt actions of that gang by our terrible weapon they so much hate and fear-the DAILY PEO-PLE-has stirred up a part of the hon-orable element that had been duped by the brazen lies of the "Volkszeitung," also furnished an opportunity to the sensation-mongering sheets to get up articles about the development of "practical Socialists."
One of these papers, owned by that

new "comrade." Coolie-Trader Hearst, "Morgen-Journal"-undertook send a reporter to the office of the "Volkszeitung," and get their views on the matter. The interview, as it occurred, is reproduced here from the Morgen Journal," literally as follows:

"The reporter tound himself in the office of the 'Volkszeitung.' There Comrade Theodore Cune expressed himself vigorously: 'What have you yellow fellows got to do with this matter, anyway? You only want to stir up things and make trouble. If you go to Alexander Jona's with your question you will be thrown out.

"The reporter didn't want to take any chances, and met Jonas outside. There he was safer. '. 'What do you think of the acceptance

of Carnegie's contribution, Mr. Jonas?"
"To tell the truth, I do not think it has been done yet. speak, only an office here, and no opinion Ask Schlueter-he knows all about

"Mr. Hermann Schlueter, the chief editor of the "Volkszeitung," in answer to the question, 'Is your faction against the acceptance of the Caraegie contribution? said:

'I think so, and believe it ought not to be accepted. . . I will have a conference with the Lyceum Committee today and try to have this stand taken. The movement does not place itself in opposition to Carnegie personally, but is one of principle against the acceptance of any capitalist help whatsoever.

This interview has not been denied by the "Volkszeitung."

A reporter of the "Morgen-Journal" however, was admitted to the meeting of the Labor Lyceum Association which took place last Sunday, he being permitpresent because as was stated, he had always written truthful reports (-but, as we think, because "Comrade Hearst had showed himself very liberal his contribution to the corruption fund.)

shows to perfection the hypocrisy of the 'Volkszeitung" gang. Now there is Mr. Cuno, who thunders egainst the yellow colleagues: he is a man who, until he was discharged, wrote daily articles for one of these yellow papers, the "World," in order that he might have an extra income in addition to the \$24 a week he receives from the "Volkszeitung." H it is who, as a member of the German Press Club, considers every evening loss in which he can't play "scat" with his saffron compeers.

And Jonas: to think of him as man to "fire out a capitalist reporter He is the same cowardly slanderer and bitter enemy of De Leon, because the latter forced him to declare that he (Jonas) was a cowardly liar-as appears in the letter the "Honorable" Alexander had to write to reporter Steele of the New York "Herald," because he afraid that De Leon would give him the treatment he deserved. Just read the answer of Jonas and you will see for this "thing" that it has but two

And Schlucter: are we to think that "Volkszeitung" is opposed in principle to the taking of money from the enemy? Who doesn't roar? We believe that he is against taking money from the enemy-as long as the money doesn't go into the deficit fund

We established the fact that the "Volkszeitung" took official capitalist politicians. Was that no money taken from the enemy? And the recent article "Hush Money," surely is still fresh in the memory of everyone. If the 'Volkszeitung' was against taking money from the enemy, w'y didn't it raise its voice to protest? But t kept silent.

However, the whole cowardice and hypocrisy of that vile sheet of William street was shown up on Monday. On Sunday there was a special meeting of the Labor Lyceum Association, and the question of accepting corruption money take the report of the "Morgen Journal man, who, as stated before, was admitted on account of the fairness of his previou reports. Further, we have been assured by people who were present, the report is impartial and correct and considered to be bona fide. It is as follows:

"'Money doesn't stink. The good put pose must justify even the capitalist means! Let us take back in little pieces what they have squeezed out wholesale. It is only good politics and strategy to selze the weapons and ammunition of the enemy. "Such were some of the catchwords

and sentences upon which the change were rung at a special meeting of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association yes terday, and after more than a three hours debate a resolution was moved to the effect that the rebuilding of the institute should be furthered by every means possible, to take no account of the sentimental protests of the orthodox So cialists and to accept money for the purpose from capitalists and politicians

took the stand that capitalist contributions should not be accepted, the former on the ground that the founder of the site, the lete Dr. Gerau, would turn in his grave, if they took money from Carnegie, of Homestead fame, and from Herman Ridder, who had on one occasion spoken of organized labor as 'dogs. The other speaker said he must charac terize such begging from the enemy as corruption, however unwilling he was to use so harsh a term. Hoth speakers aroused great uproar and cutcries in the meeting. A third opponent of accance, Gerber, renounced his right A third opponent of accept-

"'Why are not Schlueter here, and comrade Koenig, an opposing communica tion of whom, despite ais promise, Schlueter published? asked a speaker. 'Recause they haven't the courage.'

to state his views.

the floor, because he saw it was useless

"'Sick!' suggested a voice.
"'Aber nit,' answered the speaker, Schnepper, and great was the enjoy ment of the audience therent.

"And their enjoyment was still further heightened owhen Mr. Delle said: 'Where does the capitalist begin" Shall we, when people are ready to help us without conditions, hang a thermometer on their noses to see how warm they are?'

The result was that the resolution was passed by acclamation, which means neither, more nor less than that money wherever it comes from And what does the "Volkszeitung Does it, perchance, protest against the Oh, no! It publishes the resolution? resolution with a few inconsequential remarks in an inconspicuous part of its columns. Poor "Volkszeitung Kangaroos!

#### WEAVER'S STRIKE.

#### Employees of the Norwalk Woolen Co. Demand Wage Increase.

NORWALK, Conn., March 23.-For some time past employees of the Norwalk Woolen Mills located at Winnipank, near here, have been quite dissastisfied with their condition. About four months ago the mills started up after a long period of idleness and the residents were treated to a surprise. There came as manager of the mills one Mr. Thomas West, formerly of Lebanon, N. H., where he had earned the title of a first class labor skinner or fleecer, and the contempt of the working class. He started up the mill on an inferior class of coods, sholds of the worst kind. Not being satisfied with that he introduced a new scheme by reducing the shuttles from four to two, and took off one cent a yard. The price list prior to that was already the lowest paid in the country for that price list is herewith appended:

Cents. Mills. 25 ..... 4 This price will warn those who weave

for a living to stay away from these mills. Another thing to be mentioned is the fact that nothing but old Thomas looms are in use. It is generally conceded by most weavers to be the worst machine in use, and these mills are about the only mills in the country to use them, all the other having already thrown them out on the scrap pile. They run about 76 picks a minute, and the average wages the weavers operating them is about PLE correspondent first came to work here he was surprised to learn that men and women who spent the best parts of Go on, with never failing heart, under such conditions, but when told that the mills was stopped six months previous and the working people who depended on the mill were prefty well starved out and ready to work for most any money, it altered the case. However, last Wednesday forenoon a paper was sent through the shop stating there would be a meeting of the weavers at noon. After a little speechmaking it was decided to send a committee down to the office to see the manager West. tried in vain to bulldoze the weavers' committee, but when he found he could not do it, and when told he would suffer the consequences if he did not act as a he changed his tone. He found that the committee could not be fooled as most of them had worked in a great many mills in the country and vere well posted on conditions in general. He would not give any satisfaction, how-

ever, stating that he would bring the matter of grievauces to the board of di-The weavers held another meeting that

night and it was decided to wait until Saturday for a final answer. To the surprise of the weavers, the superintendent next morning posted a notice granting a half cent on goods thirty-five picas and under, and on two runs filling and less than ten per cent. No advance was given in other styles. This meant a raise of sixteen per cent

on an average of \$6. What a generous gift! The result was that the wear ers struck work and went our in a body. The mills are rushed with orders and the management is at its wits ends to get the goods on the market. The comtown and threats are already yield. The weavers meet daily. The class struggle is taught them every day by your correspondent. It is received with earnestness. It looks as if the weavers will win in short order. It looks very bright here for a local of the

# LESSONS OF THE COMMUNE

(Continued from page 1.)

Commune was not due to the lack of training, or to physical or moral cowardice. It was simply a reflex, of the confused economic conditions under which they lived. While competition lasted; and while industry was organized under many heads, there would be conflicting confusing interests. The painting of ideals no matter how beautiful, the preaching of doctrines no matter how clear and revolutionary, will produce no successful revolution until events and progress on the industrial field have preared the way. When above the Bank of France the

Commune placed the inscription "Sacred is Property," the deathknell of the revolution was sounded. When they put fraces above freedom, money above men, property above the people, the end was in sight. Vain were the desperate struggles in the streets, vain the heroic sacri fices at the barricades, vain was the spilling of the blood of the 30,000 who accepted the alternative of the "Commune or Death." Capitalism after a two months' struggle triumphed, and again ruled with iron hand. The workers had neglected to strike from their limbs the chains that bound them to their unrequited toil-the shackles of private These, our heroes, are dead. They died

for a nobler life for humanity for a future that meant happiness for their in vain if the lesson of their failure will lead us to a final triumph. Go tell the class that fancies it can govern by periodical butcheries that the blood of the cople will still water the revolutionary field; and that the idea of Paris will ris from her burning, bleeding entrails and come a torch in the hands of the son and comrades of the slaughtered, to light the road to freedom.
"The Commune is dead"-shot down,

wiped out, annihilated; and the Com-munards persecuted, exiled, outlawed, murdered; but the spirit of the proletarian revolt is alive in all the world to day. I see them rising to their feet; the greatest host that time has ever seen, and hear the voice of millions calling to millions across the seas in many tongues, and high above the murmurs of the gathering throngs I hear the clarion ones of the master who knew so well the struggle, the victors and the prize: "Workingmen of all countries, unite; you have NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS, and a world to gain."
And meetings like this all over this broad land of ours are an evidence that the young giant of the West has aroused his slumber and is preparing to lead in the struggle for industrial freedom as he led in that for political liberty. Here a triumphant, concentrated industry has prepared the way, here an organized, intelligent proletariat with nothing to lose and everything to gain stands ready to be marshalled for their wn emencipation, and ours of the class conscious, fighting S. L. P., ours is task to lead them to their triumph. Here in the full light of a new century-a entury of peace and plenty for mankind, a century in which the ideals of

rades, to victory! Retreat not in the darkest night; Work, struggle for the farthest dawn That shows in gloom a ray of light. While hand is strong and step is firm, Keep hold of hope though faint its

and true of all ages will develop into the

and dedicate purselves to carry on the

we may have Socialism in our time,

that this be a century for the final tri-

umph of our class. Let our watchword

And in the name of right and truth Uplift thy torch to utmost height.

And though tl multitude with scoff and

May toss thy name about, And send reproach of malice born, The hasty verdict of a crowd: Thy path, though rugged, orny, All storms—adversities of life, With youthful valor try to meet the mass in darkness sleeping. The fallen lend a helping hand, The living word of truth eternal, Thrust like a sunbeam o'er the land."

# "ARBETAREN"

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The Meaning of Socialism .....

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS 2-6 New Reads Street. New York City

# THE RELATION OF WOMEN

TO REVOLUTIONARY POLITICS, AND THE FIGHT OF THE WORKING CLASS.

the Slavery and Degradation to Which They Are Subjected - False Teaching and Its Effect - The Home of the Workers - A Way Out.

Workers in the Socialist Labor Party ere often hurt and astonished at the Indifference, and, in some cases, hitter astegonism frequently shown by the wives and mother, sisters and daughters of earnest Socialists. It is hard to determine the true causes of this onposition, but ignorance, of the principles the Socialists are fighting for, must be the prime reason. It cannot be ignor ance of the conditions, of the terrible struggle for existence, for woman is suffering to-day, even more than man the consequences of the evil system under which we live.

In the first place, women have been taught, from time immemorial that everything of a political significance must be severely let alone by them They have moskly submitted to man-made laws affecting, even, the possession of their own children, have never con of men who have the education of their matters, been content to remain in darkest ignorance, fearing that the stigma of being "strong-minded" might be laid

But mighty forces have been at work forces they do not understand. dete revolution has been made in the "home life" they talked so much about In thousands of homes where women were supposed to be sheltered and "protected" by men; where they were expected to bloom as fair flowers for the enjoyment of men; too delicate to be bustled by men at the polls, or at meetings where questions of vital interdiscussed. Something has are leaving their homes early in the work in the shoe factories of New Engthe silk mills of New Jersey and th carpet mills of Pennsylvania; wirls are running presses in machine and roar of machinery is heard, there are women slaving. What for? For a bare living wage.

where are the men who looked so well after the government of the who shielded the (women gently from contamination by the cruel world?
The men in several instances have

joined the vast army of the unem-ployed—the standing army of America drafted into this army, because women ery, and the little children of the home so easily, get certificates from health inspectors and go into the gloomy mills with their mothers, can go childhood picking coal. waste all their beautiful

safe homes, to be sure, but are they safe? Have they not, also, fell, the rumble and the ominous shakings of the change that has been going on?

In the past, there were many comfort able homes, whose makers were printers.
"Let us enjoy our present good times for they will last" said the printer and his helper, "there can never be machines in restant to take our places." invented to take our places."

But from one man's brain there sprun; Minerya-like the Mergenthaler linetype machine, which with its long arms not only made and set the type, but re-distributed it. This sent many printers put into the cold world, conscripts, of

The feeders and helpers are also mourning over machines that copy, even lithographers who thought sething could be invented to distribute celors, and take their places in special with long arms, almost human, in the aicety of its work, run by electricity and managed by one man who occasionally es a button. presses a button.

And so it is, wherever machinery is

nsed in the manufacture, men are being displaced by invention.

Then the other fearful thing stalking abroad in the land, dashing homes to pieces like eggshells, the TRUST has

also shaking up things in a shocking Advertising men, what a vast army

of them there used to be, and how use-less they are now, when nearly all the great firms dealing in the necessaries of life, have joined their forces, and no longer compete for trade.

The travelling salesmen—Oh! how sure they were of their salaries and com-missions—and now how many thousands of them have been declared as unnecescary to business, as the vermiform ap-pendix, to the human body. The consolidation of capital, creating

the huge department stores, has, course, driven hordes of small merchants out of business forever, and there are

walls from the grocer, the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker. All these men have wives, sisters and

mothers.
What do they say when the crash for not being "good business men."

Sometimes they blame the men der why the men don't strike. Why they don't break up a few machines—"Are they going to meekly submit to Let us not blame these women, for the

men DO submit, many of them do not look further into the cause of their troublee than the women. They ci, "smash the machines," and "smash the machines," and smash the year, trests," and vote into power each year.

Again, something else has been going of the progress of the forces in the way of the progress of the forces in the working class struggle.

Another reason, which is reasonable,

woman, indeed, and a deaf one, who does not know of it.
In New York City, not to mention all the other cities of the land, there is standing army, more pitiful, more abject, than the army of the unemployed: one hundred thousand prostitute women, in one city, women who are NOT in the seclusion of "homes protected by men." Women-just like ourselves, who would appreciate a home. And the good wo-men still left in the household, who still shelter condemn the prostitutes,

cry shame upon them.

They have not yet heard of a reason for so many girls joining the ranks of this army, a reason, called "economic conditions," a reason-that the frusts. and the machines-again have much to do with.

They do not investigate causes enough to learn that numbers of discouraged store girls and sweat-shop workers, with desires and ambitions, just like other girls, grow weary of the struggle to exist and look well on the \$4 and \$5 per week, coming in contact, as they do, with beautifully dressed women, and handling and making fine garments, hor and homesick with affections thwarted, tired, and hewildered minds, and vibld at last to temptation.

pure (?) women who sit in judge ment have not read that story of Sonya. in Dostoensky's great book, "Crime and Punishment," which is only a picture events that are occurring every day in our own city.

shy, sensitive girl, shrinking from all strangers, but loving her own family with an intense devotion, driven to des peration by the cries of her starving brothers and sisters, and the reproachof her step-mother, Sonya rushes out may live. To her it is a fearful living

death, and alast she had to continue this existence to keep the bodies and souls

of the children together.

Ask the doctors of New York their experiences-go to the Hospitals, to the Refuges and the Prisons, and learn, learn that these wrecks of womanhood have been children of good mothers, wives and even mothers themselves.

We are victims of the terrible system under which we live, for if economic conditions would allow the formation of true homes, men would not be prevented in their sexual desires; women and men could live patural lives and physically. Children would be welcome, were support and education as-sured. As it is to-day, even in homes that are established, it is next to im possible to care for more than one child week-and again, unnatural perversion of nature's laws prevails, CHILD-MURDER, the evil that stands abreast with prostitution, and again the home is undermined. -

In Japan where wages have reached even a lower limit, than in this country the writer was informed by a Russian neval officer that it was not necessary for men to visit houses of prostitution there, they went directly to the homes of the poor where mothers sold them their own daughters.

Is it time for the blind women to see before they are doomed to destruction in this country.

True; some women are even nov ganizing a protest against "Protected Vice" in New York City-to find expression this very day, at a large mass meeting in Carnegie Hall.

These women will meet, and will talk about things "they have heard, things they have seen, and thing they have read in a book," but not one of them will touch the key note of real causes,

the true remedies Members of the capitalist class as they are, and its parasites, preaching the gos-pel of salvation to its degraded victims. through the very elass, that is riding upon the backs of the workers.

Ignoring the class struggle-preaching "harmony" between capital and labor, "harmony" between the vice of the prostitute, and the corruption of manhood

Through all the apparent chaos of vice and misery, the ignorance of those who suffer and the weak submission of the victims of the capitalist class-there the victims of the capitalist class—there has been running a steady current of truth. The darkness has been penetrated by the rays of revolutionary thought. Forces which have clarified into the fighting organization called the Socialist Labor Party, a body of workingmen fully conscious of the blackness of the demon they are fighting, intelligent and alert, full of the spirit of class solidarity, they attack causes not effects, using reason rather than senti-

ment. It would seem, that as women are suffering more than men, as we have shown, and must suffer more in the future, that they would be in the front ranks of this army of the Revolution, but, sad to relate, it is only too true that women are not yet convinced that it is their duty to shoulder arms with the men, against the common foe. On the contrary, there are rumors all along the line that some of our soldiers have skirmishes at home before they go to army "headquarters," and the women who take an active in terest in the work are critcised as "cranks," and only "common women"
True, "female cranks" have wandered

into our movement at times, but there have also been a few "men cranks. The need of woman's executive ability is strongly, felt in the entire organiza tion. The women of Section New York have shown what can be done, have proven their power as strong allies in every department of the organization. Let us look into some of the reasons

that may actuate women in their pas-sive indifference and active antagonism. One potent cause, perhaps, has been the influence of the clergy and priesthood The Church has been supported too long by Capitalism, to desire its overthrow, and as the Socialist Labor Party stands unflinchingly for the complete over-throw of the whole capitalist system, the Church must join hands with it, against the working class and in every possible way use its influence against the growth of Socialism. In this only does Socialism have dealings with religion. With what a man's creed is, the Party has nothing to do, and the Church will only nothing to do.

Party, is the fact that carnest workers in the Party, being forced by conditions to work for a living through the day, must do all their agitation and educa tional work evenings. This is a hard-

ship that the man feels as keenly as the

It is hard to leave a warm, cheery fireside for a dreary hall or cold street work. But it husband and wife clearly understand the importance of the duty involved, the sacrifice will not be so

We read with thrilling hearts, of the sacrifices made by the Puritan mothers and wives in the struggle to make this a free country; free from tyranay of King and Court. We are proud of those Spartan mothers and wives who sent their men-folks to battle for the freedom of the black slave.

For years the women here the burden household and the stress of making a living for the children, while the were fighting for an undivided nation, that would give freedom to every

Less than forty years have passed since this war was fought, and under the flag those soldiers fought for, has grown and flourished a slavery far worse than the slavery of the black man.

Our sons are its victims by day. daughters its slaves by night." Every man and weman of the working class feels the sting of the slave-master's lash, in this industrial bondage. It is very real, and not one can escape.

Any day, any hour, our own son, our own daughter may become conscripts in the armies of tramps, and the regiment

We feel the whip on the flesh of our own bodies as we toil in our kitchens to eke out the decreasing income, we see the tender flesh of our little ones shrivel and grow old for lack of nourishing food and good fresh air. We see our bright boys and girls shut in by brick walls of factory and store, their eyes dulled and limbs wearied by dreary drudgery.

We know they have just as much right to be educated, just as much capacity for enjoying travel a. d recreation as the children of the Goulds and the Vander-

And yet-and yet-when we hear from our husbands and our soas that there is c way out of this bondage, that already thousands of men and a few women have an organized body to educate their fellow workers there are women who put their fingers in their ears and ery: "Don't tell me about Socialism, it is a wicked, dangerous thing"- and others pail their husbands back into the homes, that have been spoiled by Capitalism, protesting, "Don't go away from home so much, let the other workers suffer and die if they won't learn for themselves"; others scold and rave, and all the white the enemy grows stronger, the terror increases, and it is impossible to close our ears to the cries of the white slaves as they are crushed and broken before our

Oh, ye blind, whom the gods of capi tarism most certainly will destroy-think for one moment how much is at stake The gospel of Socialism means that when the working class-the vast major ity-realize the power they have by their votes, they will themselves own the machines and the trusts, that are breaking up the homes. With the workers in power; in, control of the government; with no fear of ever being without means to live and enjoy life; there would be such a development of manhood and womanhood as the world never knew.

With only a few hours work each day, with plenty of room and fresh air, with a natural intercourse of the sexes, every man able to marry and bring up children, and very woman freed from the strain of slavery, able to bear strong children-is not this a cause worth fighting for-the advent of the Socialist Republic?

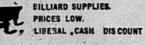
If we cannot all do active service in the ranks, we can, at least keep up the courage of the soldiers. If we are kept at home by the bearing of little sons and daughters of the Revolution, we can make such an environment for them in the home that they will in the years to come go out to battle fully equipped, and fired with the true spirit of a Revolutionary soldier.

Whenever possible, let us go to meetings with our husbands and and cultivate a mutual zeal for the growth of the movement.

As wonien, we are more closely related to revolutionary politics than men. Let us, therefore, fit ourselves for the high mission to which we are called; educate ing ourselves first, that we may be able to help others.

Not one of us can be too busy to read a few moments each day. August Be-bel's "Woman, Past, Present and Fucovers the whole ground, and I be studied carefully by every arian woman. "The Vindication proletarian woman. "The Vindication of the Rights of Women," by Mary Wolstoneraft, although written more than a hundred years ago, is very helpful. These books and many others can be bought in handy paper covers from the Labor News Company, and a systematic study of economics can be made by all women with very little expense, at odd moments. Our protest against "pro-tected vice" and "perpetual slavery," will be an intelligent one. We will un derstand the cause of our wrongs and the principles of the remedies we advocate. ELLA REEVE COHEN.

### BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES New and Second Hand.



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Tithe Type Setting Machine

# TACOMA SOCIALISTS

ENTER THE MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Class Conscious Members of the Working Class Nominated-Platform Demands Plain Duty of Every Voter to Support the Ticket.

.The Socialist Labor Party of Tacoma met in their City Convention, and named a ticket for the approaching city elections for Councilmen, to be held on April 2. A platform was also drafted. Wm. J. Hoag, as temporary Chairman, called the convention to order, and Committees on Credentials, Rules of Order, Platform and Resolutions and Nominations were appointed, and W. J. Hong was made permanent Chairman, and W. A. Herron. Secretary.

Following are the candidates nominated Following are the candiustes nominated for Councilmen.

WARD 2. BENJ. RUDNICK, of 718 South D street, Tailor.

WARD 3. GEO. C. McSHANE, of 1342 South D street, Moulder. WARD 4. S. A. KINNAN, of Plank oad, Laborer.

WARD 5 (For 1 year term, made vaant by Ald. Hartman's retirement). WM. J. HOAG, of 2518 Ash street, Machinist.

WARD 5 (for two year term), H. P. JORGENSEN, of 2312 Ash street, La-

The platform and program of the So cialist Labor Party candidates as follows:

#### PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor Party of Tacom cknowledging the self-evident fact that Labor creates all wealth; that the in ents of production are the results of social co-operation, maintains that the wealth created by co-operative labor should be owned by the social class which performs said labor, viz., the Working Class.

Though realizing that victory at the polls in a municipal election cannot fulfill this measure of justice to the Work ing Class, and can only be accomplished by victory in a national election, while never losing sight of our final aim, the onquest of the public powers by Working Class, to restore to those who alone can use them, these means of pro-duction and distribution; the Socialist Labor Party enters the municipal cam paign to educate the Working Class and to gain for the Working Class those ces now held in the interest of the Capitalist Class. It presents for your nsideration the following program, to uphold which, with every power in his ommand, each candidate of the S. L. P. s solemnly pledged.

# PROGRAM.

1. The city to acquire street railways electric plants, and all public function requiring franchises from the city; same to be operated by the employees co-operatively, under control of the city administration. The employees to elect heir own superintendents and foremer except such as are elected by direct vote of the people. No employee to be dis charged for political reasons.

2. The city to acquire vacant lots within the city limits and erect thereon sanitary and comfortable houses with modern conveniences, to be let by the city to the working people, at a rental calculated on the cost of repairs and administrative expenses.

3. Free medical attendance to be furnished at the homes of applicants when necessary; also medicines, food, etc. The city to establish municipa bakeries, milk depots, drug stores, coal yards, laundries, and other agencies for furnishing to the people at cost price pure food and other necessaries now sold at prices largely in excess of their value.
4. School education for all children

under sixteen years of age to be com-pulsory. The city to furnish food and clothing to children when necessary. 5. Abolition of contract labor on all city work. Direct employment of labor

by the city. The city to adopt means for the relief and employment of the un-6. The city to establish a Free Em-

ployment Bureau, where the working people can obtain reliable aid in securing employment free of charge, Abolition of private agencies. 7. Minimum wage of adult employees of the city to be not less than \$3 per day

Eight hours to constitute a day's work 8. That since the tyranny of capital-ism robs the workers of the necessaries of home life the city shall furnish free public baths. The city to establish pub lic lodging houses, to be run at cost.

9. In all cases where the wage work ers are compelled to enter into economic contests with their capitalist employer for the maintenance of human condition and decent wages, the city government shall aid the striking workers in every possible way, if necessary appropriating from the city treasury whatever sums f money are needed for their support. 10. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies 11. A special tax shall be levied for the establishment and maintenance of a standing pension fund for the aged sick and disabled; and for orphaned chil-

dren. 12. Rigid enforcement of sanitary co ditions of streets, alleys, lots, lands, fac-tories, workshops, etc., within the city

limits.

13. All business of the City Council to be transacted in public. Abolition of secret sessions. Abolition of the veto

A Campaign Committee was elected to fill any vacancy that should occur in the ticket. 4000 copies of the platform and program adopted were ordered printed and an active canvass was arranged for during the campaign. The S. L. P. One election you put into power the will hold public meetings every Sunday. Republican Capitalist servants, and then

night, as usual, in their hall in the Armory Block, and during the Municipal campaign, lectures will be given touching the topics of interest to voters in the city. The admission will be free and questions and discussion are invited.

#### ADDRESS TO THE VOTERS OF TACOMA.

Fellow workingmen: - The time is again drawing uigh when you will be called upon to vote; again will represent-atives of the capitalist parties appeal to you to place them in office as vants. Once a year you have a chance to speak at the polls for what you want. Will you this time select the right thing? For the first time in the history of Tacoma the Socialist Labor Party has placed a ticket in the field. In view of this, we deem it our duty to briefly outline our position.

#### · SOCIETY

is to-day divided into two great classes, separate and distinct, as night is from day. On one side we have the Capitalist Class, owning the means of production and distribution, that is, factories mills, elevators, ships, mines, shops, machinery and tools necessary in the duction of wealth. On the other hand we have the Working Class, which owns nothing but its labor power (mental and physical), which it must sell in the labor market for whatever price it will fetch, just as corn, shoes, potatoes or any other commodity is sold. The part which the Working Class or more plainly, the wage workers, receive as the price of their commodity. Labor Power, is known as mages. With wages we buy the necessaries of life; food clothing and shelter, thus reproducing labor power.

The age of individual production is past, when a mechanic, owning a kit of tools and his raw material, could, working alone, finish and sell his product, receiving in return the full value of his labor. There was little competition among workers; no child labor; no labor saving machinery. The mechanic was his own master. Many years appren-ticeship was necessary to acquire a trade. There was no idle capitalist to divide with. All this is changed.

### PRODUCTION TO-DAY

is carried on on an ever-enlarging scale. Immense machines, continually becoming more gigantic and costly, have robed the independent mechanic of his tools, and reduced him to a mere machine tender-a cog in the great industrial mechanism. Instead we find, hundreds industria! of thousands of men, wemen and children, banded together in great factories, organized and drilled with a discipline equal to het Kaiser's army chained together, as it were, in a life of Wage Slavery, each where his or her labor produces the greatest profit to the master-the Capitaliht-getting in return just enough wages to keep body and soul together.

Small wages to the wage slave means large profits to the Capitalist, and vice versa. The factories are kept in opera-Capitalist, otherwise the sign "Closed Down" appears upon the door and the workers are left to starve. You may sometime conceive the notion that you are

# "NOBODY'S SLAVE,"

and "quit your job," You think you are a "free man." You soon discover your slavery. For, quitting one master you must seek another, to whom you must sell your labor power. Unable to find a master, you must beg, setal or starve. Thus the working class is at the mercy and caprice of the Capitalist Rob-Class, for such it is, which owas the

tools of production created by, but stolen from the Working Class. But between these great classes there

#### A MIDDLE CLASS. consisting of small tradesmen.

factory owners, farmers, etc. While'it is a separate class in itself, it is never theless but a division of the capitalist class, always at war with the other div ision, inasmuch as what capital is poss esses is not sufficient to withstand the put it more plainly, it is a fight between "big" and "small" capitalists for su-premacy. Trusts and combines, having heapened the cost of production, are squeezing the life out of this middle class. Thus stripped of economic power, its members are pushed into the ranks of the Working Class as Wage Slaves, thus widening still more the gap between the Capitalist and Working Classes. Naturally the Middle Class feels bitter towards their "big" brother robbers, the Trust Owners, etc. This is why, we hear them howling "Bust the Trusts," "Down With the Greedy Money Power." Yet this same middle class has an in-

terest in upholding the present Capitalist system. It wants to get back power into its own hands. It hopes to over-throw the upper class of robbers, that it may become the dominant robber class. Thus there is war knonw as the

# CLASS STRUGGLE

going on beween these three classes which cannot be ignored or ended until the Capitalist system of production is overthrown at the ballot box by the class-conscious vote of the Socialist Labor Party. The Capitalist Class understands this. It must have courts to pro tect its interests. The seats of Congress must be occupied by its representatives; every public officer from President down must be its servant, the police the miitia, the army must be outposts on the skirmish line, that when the workers become "unruly" and strike for higher wages they can be clubbed into submission, or else shot down, as was the cas at Homestead, Chicago, Virden, Couer d'Alene, Brooklyn, Buffalo and many other hand the Democratic Party-the ernment must be the agent of the cap italist class. When profits are touched then the soul of capitalism is aroused to fury. The agent then acts. Thus we find the Hepublican party—the party of the large capitalists of Mark Hanna, John D. Rockefeller, etc., then on the other hand the Democratic Parry-tme party of the small farmers, small tradesmen etc., the Middle Class; by this means YOU ARE KEPT DIVIDED AND FIGHTING AMONG YOUR-

curse him for "selling you out." election you put into power the Demo-cratic Capitalist servant, only to find him as great a "rascal." The truth is the Rep and Dem are really but wings of one party. Both stand for and up-hold Wage Slavery; for robbing labor. With either in power you are clubbed and shot when on strike; both despise you, but desiring your vote, they com to you with honeyed words about "the brotherhood of labor and capital," etc.

#### EVERY POLITICIAN

and candidate of these parties tells you that he is "nobody's tool," "he is an honest man," "he is a friend of labor," "he represents the interests of all the people." THIS IS FALSE. We have people. shown the interests of Capitalist and Worker to be opposed. You can just as well mix oil with water. Their inter ests are like two trains, coupled togethe both pulling in opposite directions. The Capitalists want profits, without work The wage workers must produce not only their own wages, but the profits of the Capitalists. Both wages and profits One robs-the other is robbed.

How, then, can these precious "friends of labor" represent both robber and robbed? They are either scoundrels or ignoramuses, or both; not deserving your support. Take, for instance, the recen street car strikes in Cleveland and St. those cities not only did nothing to aid the strikers, but deliberately helped the street car capitalists. Not one old party alderman will propose appropriating money to help the strikers. Not one will raise a hand against the bosses, Why? Because they are the servants of the Capitalist Class.

Had the Councils of those cities been composed of S. L. P. working class representatives, the strikers would have received every assistance possible. The grant the just demands of the strikers, r answer to court proceedings, and in stead of your pld-style unions being smashed on the rocks of Capitalism. would to-day uphold the banner of Reolutionary Socialism, as does chool of trades unionism, the Socialist

Trade & Labor Alliance.
Plainly did the Socialists at that time tell you that the fight was lost in the start; that it was useless to fight the Robber Class 364 days in the year for better wages, and then to vote them into power on election day; that you must carry the spirit of class-conscious Labor politics into your unions; that to be "unionists" during the year, BUT TO-SCAR ON ELCTION DAY, IS SUICIDE; that you must rally under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party for your emancipation from wage-slavery.
"He who would be free, himself must strike the blow."

We bear much of officials

### SELLING OUT.

This is deceiving. When a candidate eccepts a nomination from either old party, he pledges himself to defend the interests of the Capitalist Class, Capitalism, and all that that implies. He en orses the clubbing of workers by police. He endorses the shooting of miners at Leadville by Democratic silver owners, and smiles at the murdering of niners at Hazleton by gold standard stand-by-the-flag Republican mine own crs. Thus he does as he agrees to do. HE NEVER DOES, NOR NEVER WILL, REPRESENT THE WORK-

ING CLASS.

Down with such "friends of labor." Another thing we wish to mention is "BOGUS SOCIALISM."

The middle class, knowing its death is near, is striving to prolong its life by reducing taxation. How is this done? Knowing that the working class are rapidly drifting toward the Socialist Labo Party-toward Socialism-it seeks to divert your attention from the real is sue to bogus Socialism, in order to enlist your support in its own interests.

"Municipal ownership" of gas plants etc., one time looked upon as a "crazy scheme," has been found just the thing to fool you with. Why? Simply enough When the city owns these utilities, in stead of the profits going to a few cap italists, it is used to pay the running extaxes of the middle class. Under Bogus Socialism the workers will remain wage slaves as before, at the mercy of the capitalist ruling class, which employs labor for profits only. This is why we are told to vote for "Municipal Ownership." This is why the S.L.P. is called intelerant and "too radical," because it proposes to stop the swindle. It is not even "a step in our direction," as so many would have you believe. The city owns the water and light plants now. Are you better off than before? No. Have the hours been reduced for the same wages Have the city's idle been employed No. Has light and water been put into your house at cost price? No. Where, then, have you benefited?

Not until the working class owns and controls these public utilities will you receive the benefits thereof.

THIS CANNOT BE ACCOMPLISH-

ED UNTIL YOU PLACE CONFI DENCE IN YOUR OWN CLASS AND VOTE INTO POWER THE ONLY PARTY OF THE WORKING CLASS, THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Read the platform and program of the S. L. P., and vote the ticket "straight." Do not scab on your fellow workers on election day by upholding the capitalist system which enslaves you.

SECTION TACOMA, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. ELECTION DAY, APRIL 2, 1901.

The S. L. P. of Tacoma holds regular Sunday evening meetings at their hall in the Armory Block, corner of C and 15th streets (upstairs), at 8 p. m. Good speakers. Questions and discussions in-vited. Admission free. Workingmen-and their families invited to attend, and become acquainted with the movement for the emancipation of the Working Class by the establishment of the Socialist Republic. . . .

THE WEEKLY PEOPLE, Official Organ of the S. L. P. and the Every workingman should read it.

# Trades' & Societies' Directory.

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

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE mets every Monday evening S p. m., at Daily Pepple Building, 2 6 New Reade street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, assistant organizer, 177 First avenue; A. Siff, financial secretary, 802 Canal street; Julius Hammer, recording secretary, 304 Bisington street, 410

SECTION BUFFALO, S. I. P., BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesce st., nearMichigan st., upst. Public lectures and disgan st., upst. Future sectures and dis-cussion on questions pertaining to So-cialism, every Monday, 8 p. m., except 4th Monday of month, which is re-served for business meeting. Every-bod, welcome, Bring friends along, 461.

SECTION ESSEN COUNTY, S. I. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sundey, 13 a. m., in half of Essex County Speials Club, 78 Springfield avenue. New ark, N. J. SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P.,

meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin. 807 Bartges st. THE NEW JERSEY STATE COM-MITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, S p. m., at 78 Spring,

field ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Pes-WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 F. No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 F. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets' every Thursday, 3

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADquarters of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street, Rooms 4 and 5. Freer reading room open every evening. Wage-work-

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

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

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

BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PAR-ty, Headquarters, No. 45 Elliot street, rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room, Open every evening. Wage-workers welcome. SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P.

of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2. meets 1st and 3rd Sunday

Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sinday

at 8 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. at Club rooms, southwest cor of 11th street and First avenue. Pool

parlor open every evening. SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 2.30 p, m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown enne. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tuesday evening same place.

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

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

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets on every second Sunday of the month at 2.30 p. m., at its headquarters, 1304 Germantown avenne. Branch No. 1 meets on every Tucsday evening at the

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

P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor. TAILORS' PROGRESSIVE UNION

No. 11-Meets every Monday evennig in Liberty Hall, 259-261 East Houston street. Secretary, L. Kupfer, 50 Col-umbia street. Headquarters, 114 Camer

Invariably in advance

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You can't regulate a business that regulates your methods of regulation.

A. A. HOPKINS.

#### WORKINGMLA OF NEW YORK, "ATTENTION!

It is now getting the turn of the work ingmen of this State. The insidious measures, set in train by the capitalist class to disfranchise the working class of the land, and in which they have made not a little progress in Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Washington, Massachusetts, and more recently in Mary land, are now proposed for this State. Quietly, without even the shadow thereof appearing in the reports from Albany, a bill turns up in the Legislature providing for a change in the ballot law, Hitherto, any political party that at the next preceding election polled 10,000 or over for Governor, was recognized . an official party, entitled to a place on the blanket ballot. The proposed bill strikes out the 10,000, and inserts 75,-000. The bill was introduced by Senator Arthur J. Audett, Republican from the Fourth Senatorial District of Brooklyn and it is said to be an "organization bill." that is, a bill that comes through the political muchine of the one legislator who introduces it.

The first little step in this direction was taken about four years ago. The innocent looking "Primary Law" was opposed by the Socialist Labor Party on the ground that it impaired the constitutional provision guaranteeing the secreey of the ballot, and that it, consequently, tended to disfranchise the voters. Experience has shown to what an extent the warning was justified; ways of intimidation were opened by that law that never before existed. The next step is this Audett bill, whose transparent purpose is to take a longer step in the direction of disfranchisement, by rendering harder and harder the free expres-

sion of political convictions. Moving along the spiral line of evolution, our American capitalist class has reached the turning point whence it is gravitating back to the feudal political conditions that it emerged from and everthrew. A toiling and disfranchised class is essentially a feudal feature Ownership of land being the gate to no litical power, the serf of the globe was wholly and hopelessly barred by law: that he could overcome only with the fist. Ownership of the mammoth capital being now requisite, the only gate to political power is the suffrage. Stripping cordingly, an essential return to feuda politics, and it amounts to a call to the workingmen to look only to violence as n means of redress.

Capitalism, which, unlike feudalism, recruits its own destroyers, would, it seems, not need to make the denogement of its career barsher and more painful than necessary by setting up such sign-posts, as this Audett bill is, pointing to violence as a means of redress.

As the apostle of peace and order, and the alert watchman of the interests of the working class, the Socialist Labor Party now rings this alarm, and will to the extent of its power throw itself in the way of the stupid-criminal plan that is being hatched by the Republican party

# HEAPING WRONG ON WRONG.

The capitalist press on Thursday morning was resplendent with Carnegie. It was Carnegie at every turn. It was "Carnegie endowed this library," and "Carnegie endowed that library," and "Carnegie started this other library," and among the lot, the leading item, festooned with quadruple and quintuple head lines, was the one announcing a "\$4,000,000 endowment fund for old and disabled Carnegie Company Employees." The public, par calarly the working class, is to be dumbfounded out of all reasoning power by such huge figures, it is expected to melt in gratitude,-and see nothing. No doubt many will suc-Sumb; unfortunately too many. But there is in the land a tangible number. however small as yet, that refuses to

The state of the s

and will be the saving leaven.

The subject of "Charity" has recently been often on the tapis in these colagain. It presents itself this time with claws longer and sharper than ever before, and withal covered with so much Single Copy ..... 02 more velvet that the claws are all the better hidden.

This \$4,000,000 "Carnegie benefac tion" is not of the ordinary capitalist Charity stamp. It is not of the stamp we are so familiar with. It is not a case of returning the giblets, after the goose is stolen. Had Carnegie appropriated \$4,000,000 in cash out of his mammoth pile of fleecings from the working | have our Celestials, and the Hon. Daclass, then his false pretence to benevolence would have been of the every day, the vulgar sort, so amply exposed in these columns. But his \$4,000,000 benevolence falls under a brand new category.

It is known that Carnegie has recently sold his active interests in the vast iron. steel and kindred interests that bear his name. It was a case of consolidation on a gigantic basis. Whether on a gigantic or any other basis, such consolidations ever are accompanied by a huge inflation of values in the shape of stocks. The process is called "capitalization." The concerns are estimated at a certain value and stocks are issued for the amount. The process of capitalization in such cases never takes place upon actual values. The earning capacity of the plants for years to come frequently appears in stock purporting to represent values in existence. The stocks, issued after such consolidations, partake essentially of the nature of watered stock. Now then, it is bonds on this watered stock. that, to the amount of \$4,000,000, Carneg ie has endowed his future old and disah led employees with. What they will getprovided they are passed upon as having been meek slaves long enough-will, ac cordingly, be the profits, the, (because of the inflation) greatly reduced profits of the individual stocks. In short, they will have to work like drag-horses producing profits before little drops of "Charity" can ooze out of "their stocks," their watered stocks!

Some time ago, when the Westchester County, N. Y., Board of Supervisors deviced the scheme of putting every tramp caught into a reservoir, into which water poured in bucketfuls; of placing in the hands of the tramp a dipper; and thus forcing him to perpetual motion, bailing out the water lest he drown;-when that scheme was announced, a cry of horror went up from all and to the Working Class, in whose in parts of the community at such refined inhumanity. Has anyone heard from if supported by them could the paper the same sources any similar protest against this Carnegie endowment scheme -a scheme strictly analogous to that of the Westchester County Board of Supervisors in its inhumanity, and all the more heinous because clad in the robes of Charity?

Capitalist Charity is the worst of hypocrisy. It seeks to benumb the working class and it now seeks to make profit out of the very process. Is it not natural that the Social Democracy and Carnegie should now be good friends, the former begging and accepting gifts from the latter?

# THE NEBRASKA CELESTIAL.

A new biography has been flashed upon the wires that should make us pause. The Nebraska Republican cancus nomination for the short term in the United States Senate having fallen upon Mr. David E. Thompson, the biography of the gentleman is forthwith published. No doubt the beauty spots thereextraordinary brilliancy.

Lincoln, Neb., Mr. Thompson's home. though virtually a straggling village. has many an ugly characteristic of a large town. It owes this distinction to its being a railroad shop and emporium of the Burlington Road. Thanks to the railroad. Lincoln is drawn into the whiel of capitalist "blessings," and one of these-a robust army of unemployed to help drag down wages and keep the capitalist at all hours supplied with a reservoir of cheap Labor-is very conspicuous. The presence of the unemployed is everywhere a symptom. It de notes want, grinding and torturing; it denotes, in short, the existence of the poor. Mr. Thompson, a Lincoln millionaire, of course, overflows with charity. His biography informs the country that "every Christmas he gives a carload of flour to the poor of Lincoln."a drop in the Ocean of Hanger!

In China, a nation almost exclusively agricultural, to the extent that the national color is taken from the color of the fields, agriculture is held in high esteem; that is to say, the idle, ruling class of China consciously owes its existence to the tillers of the soil. To live without work, especially to enjoy luxury without laboring for it, seems to strike the mind in an agricultural country as absurd and wrong more quickly and forcibly than in industrial countries. Both the idle and the toiling Chinese must at an early date have realized into the ditch. the fact. But in "heathen" China no In contrast with them, on both sides

to reason; that insists upon seeing; a wrong-doing sponge class. The only effect of such knowledge is to sharpen the wits of that class in the art of cajoling, hoodwinking, deceiving, humumns. It is no redundancy to take it up bugging, the wronged class. That's what happened in China. Accordingly, once a year,-that is, just as often as Mr. Thompson, with blow of trumpets, dropped his grain of flour into the ocean of Lincoln's famine-the Emperor of China, ostentatiously and in full regalia, put his hand to a plow, and furrowed an inch of the soil of an agricultural land considerably larger than all the United States!

One need not go to the Celestial Empire to discover Celestial fraud. We too vid E. Thompson is the Nebraska speci men. In China, the gentry mesmerize the thinking powers of the exploited agriculturists by cheap official mummery that humbugs the workers into the belief that the Emperor is one of them, a tiller of the soil: in Nebraska, the gentry palsy, the brains of the exploited poor with a once-a-year, on Christmas, recurring cheap demonstration of benevolence, that hoodwinks them into the notion of a common brotherhood;-and both here and there the plunder of the toiler continues unabated.

Whether Nebraskan or Celestial, whether landlord or capitalist, the exploiter is a vampire and his charity the vampire's cooling air, flapped by its wings upon the spot where it sucks its victim's blood.

#### TWO EVENTS-A CONTRAST.

This year's St. Patrick's Day witnessed two events, that, falling on one and the same, date, threw such light upon each other as to illuminate a principle, that, like a Polar star, may never be lost sight of by those who navigate the waters of the Labor Movement.

The first of these events was the DAILY PEOPLE celebration at the Grand Central Palace. A daily paper in the hands of the Working Class is a battle-ship of first rank, a center from which continuous light is shed on the path of the toilers, and continuous shot poured into the camp of Capitalism Such a paper the Socialist Labor Party established in the DAILY PEOPLE. The gigantic, daring undertaking cannot exist without funds, especially during these its early days. How were the funds to be gathered? Rising count to the occasion, and guided by the principle that the funds wanted are not the end. but the means to the end in view, the S. I., P. turned to its own membershir. terest alone the paper is conducted. Only fulfil its mission; drawing support from any other source, it would be but a pirat ship. The dense mass of workingmen that packed the hall was fired by the ennobling sense that the DAILY PEO-PLE, issued from the loins of the proletariat of America, looked only to its own parents for aid, and that these, fully conscious of the worthiness of their off-spring, felt themselves, in turn, in spired by it. The contributions camfrom Ocean and Ocean; the crowd from far and wide; and loud and thrilling was the applause that surged from the floor to the galleries at the boldly conceived tableau of the "Buzz-Saw of the Fighting S. L. P." Resting wholly upon the sound principle that the emancipation of the Working Class must be the achievement of the Working Class it. self, and full of confidence in the Work ing Class, the DAILY PEOPLE turned to the Working Class, and the response

was a demonstration. While this scene was enacting in New York, another was enacting in Brooklyn. The "Volkszeitung" crew of Kangaroo Social Democrats, who constitute the Labor Lyceum Association, met to take final action on the donations from Carnegie, Coler, Hearst, Ridder and other Labor - exploiters and theipoliticians. The thunder of indignation, that rolled from the camp of the classconscious, self-respecting Working Class at the infamy of the "Volkszeitung" crew of Kangaroo Social Democrats in lowering the dignity of the Working Class by applying to such sources for help in the name of Labor, caused them to fear that the boodle might be rejected by "weak members;" the fear acted as a whip; the gentlemen turned up in full strength. The Working Class was declared by them to be unreliable; from it moneys could not come; moneys had to be taken from any other source. The donations were accepted, a trothless crew, that had betrayed the Working Class, and were spurned by that Class when asked to contribute to the fund to rebuild the Labor Lyceum. they "lost faith" in the Proletariat, and as foreshadowed by the Billion Trust, reached out the open palm to the exploiter. With this act the Labor Lyceum recerred its quietus as a Temple of Labor.

On both sides of the waters, the deserliving principle. On both sides they have "lost faith" in the Working Class; andon both sides they are plunging headlong

be dumbfounded; that refuses to stop knowledge of doing wrong a check upon stalwarts, in whose midst burns bright which he upholds.

the living principle of the Class Struggle; with whom faith in the Proletariat grows instead of waning; and-to whom the future belongs.

The two events constitute an inspiring contrast between virility and sentlity, be between honor and dishonor, between the Socialist Labor Party and its riff-raff ad

Nor will many an erring workingman, whe, in the confusion raised by his betray ers, lost his way fail to find the straight and right path back again by the flash of light cast by this contrast on the situation.

#### WHAT IT ALL PORTENDS.

The appearance of the American Steel Company, or the Billion Trust, as it is often called, engineered by financiers, has centered attention upon a fact that mark an epoch in the development of the existing, or capitalist social system. It, is now stated with positiveness at Wall street that financial interests in New York, London, Paris and Berlin are so intimately connected that they con trol the industrial world and are power ful enough henceforth to prevent financial panies in any of the countries of which they are the actual capitals.

What does this mean, what does it portend?

Bigness is relative. So long as a one concern towered head and shoulders ver all, competition, and consequent dis order, with resulting panies were un avoidable results. Capitalism existed with all its leading horrors to the wageslave but that intense concentration that blossoms out in plutocracy did not vet exist. With the advent of a capitalist combination that towers over all. order is restored, -in the sense that 'peace reigned in Warsaw" under Suvarow. The bones of the weaker are crushed, submission is enforced, and the industrial victims' cry of anguish is stifled by the plutocratic control 'of money, which prevents that voice from being heard as before through financial panies.

panies, accordingly, does not imply the absence of industrial convulsions. All that it means is that the crises of old will have reached a chr nic state. Once periodical, they will be continuous: Improved machinery and closer combinations will continue to smoke out smaller concerns; these firms will drop with a dull thud into the ranks of the prole tariat; the ranks of the industrial prole nrist will be swellen in addition by displaced workers, and by the bringing of cooliedom into the industrial whirl. From these economic conditions there will flow pregnant political and social resuits. Government will be a fob daugliffer from the waist of Plutocratic Power Legislation will be absolutely dictated in the counting room, and when, the the International Magnates can indulate in some tactful bloodletting. They may declare wars against one another, and massacre large numbers of wholly super fluous workingmen to the tune of "Pa triotism." and to the delight of the General's and their wives

The day of peace in financial circle neans the day of Pariahdom for the mases; the private ownership of the means f production will have reached its ogical conclusion, to wit, the overthrow f even the vestige of democratic rule; he machinery of government will have become as completely the private property of an industrial oligarchy as is the machinery of production.

Ruf it third clause in the platform of the Socialist Labor Party first promulgated in the land the declaration that, the true theory of politics being that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people, it follows that the true theory of economics must be that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people, a system of private ownership in such machinery being subversive, sooner or later, of all principles of democratic rule. Jeered at by the knaves and their dupes, the Party held these principles aloft, and bore them untouched through the pelting storm of political attack, until the day has come when events have demonstrated its wisdom. During this period the Party has strewn the constructive seed of the Social Revolution far and wide, and the tramp of the revolutionar, hosts may be heard distinctly approach ing, ready to close with Plutocracy, throw it, and give the signal to the Proletarian of all other nations that the hour of their deliverance has sounded.

portends its downfall.

The abduction of young girls for im-On both sides of the waters, the deser-ters have dropped as "Utopian" the Marx-ian principle of the Class Struggle as a move the "secial evil" from a capitalist basis, and in order to that it will be necessary to remove society from a capibasis. The preacher who talks about "the necessary evil," does so bemore than in "Christian" America is the of the waters, there is a camp of the of the essential points of the system

# THAT "THIN SIDE OF THE WEDGE."

It is most significant that in all the howls that have gone up from the camps of Labor so-called, and of Reform, so called, at the recent court decision an nulling the "prevailing rate of wages" clause, not once has the real, the pregnant,, the striking lesson taught by the event been even remotely adverted to. The howls have confined themselves to the old, worn-out, beaten paths of "hollering" in the nir.

Who has not heard the phrase, larled at the Socialists, that the wise policy to pursue is, not to present the Labor Movement's full demands, the "broad side of the wedge," but to "get there" by degrees, by insinuating the "thin side of the wedge" first? What this "thin edge of the wedge" theory amounts and leads to,-that is the real lesson that he who is capable of learning should draw from the fate of "the 'prevailing rate of wages" clause.

The craving for higher wages is gen eral; it is natural with the Working Class, as natural as that a fish tends to the water. This naturalness, and the deep significance thereof, are perceived and understood by the class-conscious workingman, by the Socialists; to both facts, however, the class-unconscious workingman is blind. Accordingly he class-unconscious workingman, proceeding from his fallacions premises ooks puzzled at the steady rout that accompanies his every endeavor satisfy the cracings of his class Wages Wages decline steadily; his earn ings steadily shrink; despite his increased productivity, his share, both absolute and relative, grows less; all his "victories" to the centrary not with standing, the end of the song to him is that he finds himself standing at ar ever lower rung on the ladder of socia well-being.

In his puzzled and chagrined mood class - unconscious becomes irritable. Despite himself, his class instincts assert themselves, driving him to occasional "unpleasant" utter ances. At that moment he becitude of the "Reformer" and of the Labor Lieutenant of his fleecers, the Capitalist Class. The former ceause he is a freak, the latter, because he is a fraud, seeks to cool down the angry workingman with allurements that prom-One of these is to favor a law that shall prescribe better conditions for Government employees. In this way originated the "prevailing rate of wages" clause for municipal employees. The ists, opposed the proposition in that shape. They established the principle that any demand for better conditions or the part of Labor was essentially a revolutionary demand, and that, being such,-apart from the folly of exthe enforcement of it by a capitalist government-. such de mands could never prevail, they could not even lead a step forward, except upon lines that took in the whole Working Class. Accordingly, the position of the class-conscious workingmen, of the Socialists, was that demands for higher wages, lower hours, etc., should on made for the whole Working Class; public health, public safety, public policy demanding that the employment of work ingmen anywhere by whomsoever, Govrament or private capitalist, below certain wages or above certain hours, be made a criminal offence. Thus planted, the demand would have been sound and dignified; above all, it would have tended to effect that solidification of the Working Class without which even temporary relief, let alone its emancipation, is im-

Fraud and Freak bristled up at the Socialist position. The one for one reas-on, the other for another, neither dared deny the correctness of the Socialist conention "in general"; but both in chorus condemned the Socialist tactics of putting forward the "broad side of wedge"; the wise policy, they contended, was to start with the "thin side of the wedge"; "get there" by degrees, to first get law for municipal employees. The fallacious, the plausible, theory prevailed. The law was enacted for municipal employees. And what is the result? The Courts knocked out the law and clearly placed their decision upon the ground that "it was not claimed that the statute has any relation to public health or any of the other objects within the scope the police power." Thus a principle, that could have held its own, was scuttled by its own advocates: to them principle was the "brond side" of the wedge, find had to be eschewed; they chose the "thin side," that is, a fraction, and thereby rendered the "broad side" ridiculous and marked it "Ichahod." far as all the agitation for this law is concerned, it was wasted. The law is dead, and the workers back of it are not an inch forward.

Along with the cant-phrase anent the thin side of the wedge," there is most commonly heard that other cant-phrase thout its being "easier to catch flies with molasses than with vinegar." The two are twins. Being essentially revolutioncry, the Labor demands of the Working Class require MEN for their achievement, not FLIES, or trash. As a Labor Movement, carried on the shoulders of trash is despicable, and is regularly flatened out by the flails of Time, so likewise are broken with clock-work regularty the ill-set bones of whatever purports to be a Labor Movement, that conceals its program, that thereby caricatures it: underlying priiciple, and that is doltish enough to imagine that a Hevolution can be achieved piece-meal, thin side f the wedge forward.

Revolutions are born like children.head foremost. Wee unto him who mis appreciates this scientific fact; wee unto those who allow themselves to be duped by such!
This is what the fate of the "prevail-

ing rate

ing rate of wages" clause teaches—to



# Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN.-Socialism

s silly! UNCLE SAM .- Hey!?

B. J .- Yes, wholly impracticable. One question will puncture the bubble.

U. S .- Out with it!

B. J.-Who will do the dirty or risky work under Socialism? Who will do pick work in a mine, such risky and dirty work, instead of making cigars? There, now!

U. S .- Did you ever hear of "supply and demand" in labor? B. J.-Yes.

U. S .- The larger the supply in a

J.-The lower are the wages.

U. S.—The lower the supply.
B. J.—The higher the wages.
U. S.—"Supply and demand," accordingly, regulate wages.

B. J.-Just so.
U. S.-Is it not a fact that the final workings of this economic law, coupled with others, is that the riskier and dirt-ier the work, the larger is the supply as

B. J. (ponders a while).-Well, yes;

that's a fact, on the whole. U. S.-Accordingly, the way things are to-day, under capitalism, the law of supply and demand works unjustly?

B. J.—Granted. But what are you going to do about it?

S .- Wipe out such injustice with

B. J.-How? U. S.-You are clear upon this point,

that, under capitalism, the result on La-bor of "supply and demand" is injustice? ow, then, that identical law of

supply and demand would, under Social

ism, work out justice.

B. J.—The devil you say!
U. S.—What occupation do you imagine would draw the larger number of applicants, the dirty or the clean, the risky clean and safe, of course!

U. S. Let's come down to two occupa-tions—coal mining and cigar rolling— which of the two do you imagine will have the larger number of applicants?

B. J.—Cigar rolling, no doubt! Hardany would apply for a miner's dirty

Which means to say that the supply of cigarmakers will be above and the supply of miners below the demand? B. J.-Now, what do you imagine at the bottom of this manifestation

B. J. scratches his head. U. S.—Is it not that there is an infinitely greater consumption of life tissue in mining than in cigar-making?

J. (brightening up)-That's The value to society of the ma terial things that it wants is measure by the amount of life-tissue absorbe in their production.

B. J.—Granted. U. S.—Length of time, devoted in such production, is, accordingly, an important factor in determining the quantity of life-

tissue that a worker expends? R. J. puckers up his brow. U. S.-I'll explain. It means that

hours, employed in coal mining implies a greater consumption of life-tissue than 8 B. J.—Oh. ves!

B. J.—Oh, yes!

U. S.—Accordingly, the returns that a miner is entitled to for S hours' work should be more than the returns of a cigarmaker for S hours' work?

B. J. nods his head approvingly. U. S.—How much more? S.-How much more? J.-There we are stuck, and your Socialism suffers shipwreck!

U. S.—You are stuck, and you are stuck merely because you forget all about dustrial field. The propaganda inst admitted a minute ago. me refresh your memory. You admitted that the supply of miners would be below and the supply of cigarmakers above, the demand.

The demand the supply of cigarmakers above, the demand.

The demand the supply of cigarmakers above, the demand.

B. J.-Yes. U. S.-Would you be "stuck" if you U. S.—Would you be "stuck" if you tried to ascertain the number of applicants for each of the two occupations?

B. J.—No; that a easy as rolling off a log; a simple case of addition.

U. S.—And would you be "stuck" if asked how much larger the supply was in the one than in the other?

B. J.—No; that would be simply a case of subtraction.

of subtraction: U. S.—And you admitted, did you not, that the reason for the difference in the supply between the two was the differ-ence between the two in the consumption of life-tissue, there being more life-tissue consumed in mining than in cigar mak

consumed in mining toan in cigar making?

R. J.—Yes, I did. It's so.

U. S.—And you admitted, did you not, that for all these reasons the returns a miner is entitled to for 8 hours' work, should be more than a cigarmaker's for the same time?

B. J.—I did; and so it is.

U. S.—Now are you still stuck when I ask how much more?

B. J. (smites his forehead)—Right you are! I see it now; the difference between the supply of miners and the supply of cigarmakers, will tell exactly how much more the miner should get.

rigarmakers, will tell exactly how much more the miner should get.

U. S.—You are now out of the woods, the rest is plain sailing. If there are twice as many applicants for cigarmaking as for mining, it means that 4 hours mining should have the same returns as 8 hours' cigarmaking. And so all along the line, whatever the differences in figures may be. The Legislature in the Socialist Republic would have hardly any but "statistical legislation" to enact. The facts and figures would be all before it, to enable it to arrive at the correct conclusions. It could rive at the correct conclusions. It could fix with justice the length of time that in

lic, where none is being exploited, leisure, for the cultivation of the co-ic and intellectual part of man is co-after, "dirty and risky" occupations, hours of work at which would give hours of work at which would an equal share in the ample stores of it operative commonwealth, would as main without applicants. There is more to be said on the subject. B. J.—Enough I'm knocked out.

John C. Chase, the first, last, and

Socialist Mayor" of Haverhill, wh "Socialist Mayor of Haverdill, was ignominiously defeated last rear. tained, on the strength of the adver he had received, a jost as a drummer shoe firm. When he got out on the it was discovered that the further got away from Haverhill the smaller became. As a consequence the firm charged him. He was wanted in position for just the same reasons to was wanted by other capitalists in He hill. He could not fill the bill in case, and so was forced to look for fields to conquer. Did he return to shoe shop? Did he once more so one bench as he said he was wiling to Not he. John started a life cigar store, in on humble way so he work himself up, and he calls on all members of the S. D. P. to rally to shop. As the major portion of the S.D. is also in some little business, and a calls to the members to rally to the shops to advance the cause of "Social it is to be feared that there will be slight clash over the new venture. It is found to be impossible to

men in the navy. When an opports occurs, they desert in flocks. The l case is that of the cruiser Dixie w recently lost eighty-one men. The went into the navy in the first because they could not exist on he and they went out of the navy bec they found that life there was even ; they round horrible than it was on land, horrible than it was on land, ditions in the American navy to-day a ditions in the American navy to-day a ditions in the decision of the second has added to the second has a as bad as they ever were in the of the wooden ship. It may be ted that the officers of the navy are tlemen," but then it takes a "g man" to treat mere common n

The Social Democratic Party, being party of ne compromise, is should not an prise us to read in the returns from town election in Groveland, Mass, following: "John Merris, Citizen's C cus, Democratic Social Nomi The case has not the usual cuse that he was nominated first by Social Democrats, and then, against wishes, received the unsolicited support of the Citizen's Caucus. In this instan the Social Democrats endorsed a new of the Citizen'r Caucus. Morris elso another endorsement, that of the ence people. In spite of the triple ance he was buried deep, deep down in mud that the compromising, selling Social Democracy has been so careful prepare for its future resting place.

The Italians at White Plains. a railroad company had murdered their number, complain that they are forced to live in the company houses, and pay for them, although the have, in many cases, houses of own. They also complain that the repany defrauds them in other ways. undoubtedly treason, and in s that cheap European labor is a mento American institutions. A Godding, sturdy, independent American, love of the flag in his h would submit to that and wonder more things were not done to him,

# Political and Economical

Says the Halifax, Canada, "Caus Labor: "This country needs the Socialist

bor Party as urgently as ever a coudid. It needs it with all its famous tributes of fearlessness, integrity and tolerance. There is to-day in Canada a labor movement worthy the name a labor movement wormy inc mans, as labor movement, se-called, which ripe in its rottenness for the warfar the Socialist Trade and Labor Allis We, have labor representatives in the liaments, and a Department of Lat Ottawa—we are rapidly developing the process of fakirs among the trades un race of fakirs among the trades So we say, it is time the Party as its best efforts to the wider distribu-of its organization on the political as also that of the Alliance on the ed by the capitalist gavernment to to enroll the ranks of Labor under-class-conscious fing. To this end, Party, to a greater extent than be-must be brought to the attention of workers, and the Party's class-consci-basis must be promulgated on at hand."

The "Social Democratic Herald" two searchlight advertisements, reads: "For the truth read an Indepent Newspaper, one which stands American principles, is opposed to perialism, and is faithful to the people of the companion o perialism, and is faithful to the peop interests, "Springfield Republican," capitalist paper. The other is: "Apt to Reason is unique—Nothing else it." It has been evident for some that the Social Democracy would rest the support of the "Springfield Relican," and that in return it should port the paper. They are both equalitatively and that there is nothing is also evident that there is nothing like the "Appeal to Reason." Not else could be like it. What other psecould collect money to send a represent else could be like it. What other pacould collect money to send a represe tive to New Zealand, and then not shim? What other paper could observe the convert editors by sending the "Appeals," and then not convert the because the papers were not sent? Wother paper could brazealy claim support of Sociaists, and then could them that it was not out to the interfer of Sociaism? None by the "Appea Reason," with its editor's labor-skins. them that it was not out in the of Socialism? None by the "A Reason," with its editor's labor-colony-buncoing, fraud record.

The "Socialist" of Seattle, Washing which calls itself "The Workings Paper," has a chart on which we read unorganized labor receives \$1.00 . unorganized labor receives \$1.00 and that organized labor receives \$2.0 day. Perhaps this "organized labor the coal miner who claims that he caseverage \$6.00 a week, or it may the mill-hand who does not age much over \$5.50 a week. The fix with justice the length of time that in any one industry shall be equivalent to the length of time in any other.

The balance between the dirty or risky occupations and the pleasant and safe ones would be established by the longer hours in the latter and the shorter hours in the former. In the Socialist Republication of the latter and the shorter hours in the former. In the Socialist Republication of the mill-hand who does age much over \$5.50 a week. organized labor that receives has in its ranks the highest paid mer ics and experts, and it has by far the

# CORRESPONDENCE.

. [Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communica-tions, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recog-nized.]

## A Card and a Challenge from Daniel De Leon-

To the DAILY BEOPLE-The "New Yorker Volkszeitung" of Thorsany, the 21st instant, contains an editorial article

sethe DAHTY REOPLE—The "New ker Volkszeitung" of Thurseny, the ker Volkszeitung" of Thurseny, the instant, contains an editorial article chich the following passage appears: the was the year 1887. In Clarendon I a meeting was being held of the lishing Association, that published "Louler" the them Socialist daily "New York, The paper found itself neighly emberrassed, and the question how to raise funds. In the midst that they now give. Meager tho that they now give. Meager tho that they now give. Meager the discussion a man rose and destant has been also prove it to be a clums, thormany also prove it to be a clums, the could be "New Yorker Volkszeitung" to publish, from their own files, their own report of that "Leader" meeting of 1887 in parallel columns with the version that they now give. Meager the well-benefit in will surely be ample to impale the "Volkszeitung," and for all time hold it up to public contents the discussion a man rose and destant has a hypocrite! besides a headless, reckless libeler and liar. ally emberras sed, and the question ally emberras sed, and the question of the property of the

That man was 'Professor' Daniel De

statements on matters of impor-To such people, the appearan-important statement in th darly against an officer of lition of the white-heat rage the cowhiding to which the subjected the "Volkszeltung,"

I was present at the "Leader" meeting where Jimmy O'Brien's name was mentioned. I mentioned it. I had heard runger of his having offered to lean money to the paper. I rose—not to make a motion or submit an proposition, nor did I make or submit any—I rose for information. I asked whether it was true that Jimmy O'Brien had offered moneys. It is not true that an uproar followed; least of all that I was howled or hissed down. Amidst nerfect order, the chair

nestion assumes peculiar interest. The meeting divided into two. One part, overwhelmingly the larger, favored the acceptance of the money from O'Brien;

Volkszeitung" element, in wing the paper was published, centrolled it absolutely. spokesman on that occasion was none less than their own Schewitch, before then and after then, a "Volkszeitung" Eli or, Schewitch made an impassioned

certain whether I voted or not If I did, I supported Schewitch, whom I took for an honorable man, and whose side I judged by him.

The motion to accept the money having prevailed, a member of the body was to be chosen, and was so chosen, on the spot, to see O'Brien. And who was that member? Why, I myself: chosen without dissent by a vote in which the Velkszeitung. 'element was dominant.—That much for the ghost story of my having theen howled down and made to sink with blanched cheeks into my sent by an indimant meeting.

I had taken no part in the discussion I had followed it with all the curiosity of a man, who was barely eight months in the Labor Movement, and felt not a little bewildered; behind whom a storm was raging against himself for 'disgracing himself by his activity in the Labor. Movement, and felt not a little bewildered; behind whom a storm was raging against himself for 'disgracing himself by his activity in the Labor. Movement, and felt not a little bewildered; behind whom a storm was raging against himself for 'disgracing himself by his activity in the Labor. Movement, and felt not a little bewildered; behind whom a storm was raging against himself for 'disgracing himself by his activity in the Labor. Movement, and felt not a little bewildered; behind whom a storm was raging against himself for 'disgracing himself by his activity in the Labor. Movement, and felt not a little bewildered; behind whom a storm was raging against himself for 'disgracing himself by his activity in the Labor. Movement, and felt not a little bewildered; behind whom a storm was raging against himself for 'disgracing himself by his activity in the Labor. Movement, and felt not a little bewildered; behind whom a storm was raging against himself for 'disgracing himself by his activity in the Labor. Movement, and felt not a little bewildered; behind whom a storm was raging against himself for 'disgracing himself by his activity in the Labor. Movement, and felt not a little bewildered; behind whom a storm his unspectation was

ance and his language warned me to drop my embassy quick, and I did so ou the spot. I have been informed that O'Brien them established direct negotiations with

moneys. I do not know the fact of my own knowledge. To judge by what I have subsequently learned of the corrupt practices of the "Volkszeitung," down to

its recent wallowing in the smut of Carnegle-Hearst-Coler donations, my information is probably correct.

That is what happened. It disposes in
toto of the "Volkszeitung" yarn. The
tale here unfolded is known to not a few
in this city. For brazen falsification
and for worm-like twisting of the truth in this city. For brazen falsification and for worm-like twisting of the truth this latest achievement of the "Volkszeitung" beats all. But I shall go furth-

as rank ignoramuses on Socialism, they were then convicted of treason to the Working Class. By documentary evi tion: guilty of taking advertisements from capitalit politicians; guilty of tak-ing bribes from the Organized Scabbery to hush up the infamies perpetrated by these upon the rank and file in the Union; of the Organized Scabbery to whoop up hopeless strikes, by which the rank and file was bled, while the Organized Scabfile was bled, while the Organized Scab-bery lived in clover; guilty of gathering money for men on strike, holding the money back for their own use, and in-serting the amount in their sworn-to in-ventories in order to pad their assets; guilty of ignoring, during all these leng weeks, by as much as a single line of editorial warning, the infamy of its own crowd in begging and accepting donations from the Carnegie capitalist fleecers of Labor and their lackeys, the politicians, etc., etc.

was whipped out of the Socialist Labor Party. The mask being torn from their faces, they have since been engaged in the task of trying to drag down into their own morass the honorable body of men that had cast them off as a leprosy on the Movement; their inevitable fail-ure on that line has bereft them of all sense; and thus the spectacle is seen to-day of a lot of European adventurers one of whom is a runaway embezzler one of whom is a runaway embezzler from Berlin, and others of whom to-gether with their hangers-on, have been graphically characterized by the "Staats-Zeitung," which knows its chickens, as Party officers beyond reach of their polluted arrows; and bereft of all sense, finally, in their fury, impale themselves to public view, as they have done in this instance—and where I can well afford to leave them quivering.

DANIEL DE LEON, 1487 Avenue A. New York, March 22.

# Fakir Duncan of the Miners Admits That His Union

To the DAILY PEOPLE-Before me are two clippings, which, I believe, will be of interest. They, are identical in matter. It is an appeal of Mr. Chas. Duncan on the subject of the coal strike here. But there is this difference; one is capitalistic paper of Colorado, and the an "independent" sheet, so you will see printed in papers 'ostensibly different in politics, Mr. Chas. Duncan is acceptable, quite acceptable, to capitalism in all its phases, although posing as a "labor leader."

When Duncan came to Colorado great flourish of trumpets announced the end of the strike. But he came, saw, and has been whipped by those whom he looked upon as easy meat; and no one is more aware of the precarious situation of the miners than is Chas.

One thing is especially noticeable, and once more and forever such organizations of his own set. I can not now say for as the United Mine Workers; and the certain whether I voted or not If I did, thing is this; in every instance where a I supported Schewitch, whom I took for an honorable man, and whose side I wain chief the properties of the set of the s ted Schewitch, whom I took for settlement has been approached, the crable man, and whose side I main object of the organizers has been

motion for a new trial and for an appeal.

"Judge Torrance holds that such a failure on the part of the justice invalidates the judgment, and, despite the decision of the Supreme Court, he ordered the release of Mrs. Hamon on the writ. She had been septenced to serve six months on the charge of battery committed on another woman."

And further deponent sayeth not, except that, led by their Organized Scabbery, the "pure and simple" unions whom Judge Hall sat down on are kept quiet so as not to make this point.

San Francisco, Cal., March 14.

#### The Cloven Hoof of the Capitalist Parson.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-I have just

The reverend father spoke The reverend father spoke very feelingly, not to say poetically, of his love for the hills and dales and rocks and vales of his native country (America); he defineated quite clearly the evils of capitalism and the sufferings and miser, of the workers under it, and he said LET this thing be done and LET the other thing happen; but he did not say to his audience, "ARISEIN YOUR MIGHT AND CRUSH THIS ACCURSED THING UNDER FOOT." He also delivered quite a happy little homily on the blessedness of the future life that it is to be supposed the good workers will enjoy and from which their wicked exploiters will be shut out. Do you see the cloven will be shut out. Do you see the closen hoof of the capitalist parson deep Dayton, O., March 17.

#### Nailed, as Completely as the Davis Lie.

To the DAILY PEOPLE on last Monday night, on the street, one Willard Barringer made a very grave acculard Barringer made a very grave acculant Barringer made a period of the contract our comfade. De Leon, sation against our comrade, De Leon, and, upon my demanding of him proofs he referred me to the international secretary of the I. T. U., J. W. Bramwood, of Indianapolis. I wrote to Bramwood stating the case. Enclosed is his answer than it a group of it and also a convenience. -that is, a copy of it, and also a copy of the note that, upon the receipt of that letter, from Bramwood, I wrote and mailed to Barringer. I deem it essential that I keep the original of Bramwood's letter here for

the present. We fun out of those We're going to have some Dayton, O., March 15.
J. R. FRASER.

[Enclosures.]

- I. International Typographical Union. Office of Secretary-Treasurer.
Indianapolis, Ind., March 14, 1901.
Mr. J. F. Fraser, 17 East Third Street,
Dayton, O.:
Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your favor

of March 12, saying that you have been informed that Mr. De Leon of the Socialist Labor Party furnished 167 scabs to the New York "Sun" during the fight against that paper, and asking as to the correctness of the statement. In reply, I beg to say that I am unable to advise you upon this point, but I have to-day written Secretary Healy of New York Union No. 6, asking that he reply to your

question.

Mr. De Leon's party maintains a non-union printing office in New York. I believe that Mr. De Leon has a union of his own. What I mean to say is, the his own. What I mean to say is, the office in which the official paper of his party is published does not employ men-hers of New York Union No. 6, and is not conducted in accordance with the rules of New York Union and of the International Typographical Union. Very

truly yours, (Signed) J. W. BRAMWOOD. (The original is written on the official letterhead of the I. T. U.)

II.

17 East Third Street,
Dayton, O., March 15, 1901.

Mr. Willard Barringer, Dayton:
Dear Sir-I am in receipt of a communication, which is before me, from Mr. J.
W. Bramwood, of Indianapolis, refusing to sub tantiate your accusation that De Leon had furnished 167 scabs to help break the late strike against the New break the late strike against the New York "Sun."

York "Sun."

The worst that Mr. Bramwood can say is that De Leon is true to the class he represents, and carries the S. T. & L. A. label on the paper that he edits.

Now, Mr. Barringer, I am going to give you a little friendly advice: either substantiate your accusation or come up like the 2d inst., we wish to say that Mr. R. R. Tripp of your city has never to our knowledge been a member of the court of the party. He has never appears to the court of th Section Dayton is after you and your kind with a sharp stick; and we will show on the right side of this question Hoping to hear from you at an early

date, I am, yours truly,
J. R. FRASER.

# Flint-Lock Peliticians-

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The other night I went to a Democratic convention which put me in mind of an Irish wake. One sister got up and pointing her fist at another woman exclaimed: "That dirty old hussy is trying to knife me." A man in front of me remarked that these people were 22-caliber politicians, but I objected to that comparison for the reason that the 22-caliber gun had been modernized as well as that of larger caliber. "Flint lock politicians" would be more specific. For while successive improvements upon the old flint lock have resulted in the modern perfected fire arm, these people, laboring under the delusion that certain effects are causes, have never advanced in the knowledge of so-cial economy.

Considering their disregard for the acquisition of scientific knowledge, it is no To the DAILY PEOPLE.-The other

quisition of scientific knowledge, it is no wender they have never passed the flint

lock stage.

These are the people who want to take These are the people who want to take a step at a time back to the days of our daddies—for that is where they belong. People who live at the present time of scientific production and politics, yet who persistently grove in darkness are to blame, not only for their own misery, but the misery of their whole class. We need politicians to-day who are scientific and up to date. We find it hard to educate people to that idea when it imakes them tired, not only to read sense, but even to listen to it, but we shall persist. A WORKINGMAN.

Denver, Colo., March 17.

#### Among the Lumber Jacks of Minnesota. To the DAILY PEOPLE.-About five

weeks ago I left the himber camp on Swan River, this State. I have heard so much of prosperity for

capitalist orators, and labor fakirs, I get almost discouraged, but the DAILY PEOPLE and Socialist literature gives

me fresh courage.

Last feil I went up in the woods as you know. I observed one thing strikingly that is the increasing competition amonest the lumber jacks, as the work-ing men are called in the lumbering in-dustry. We had an example of how "Supply and Demand" in the labor market went. When we hired out in 10 luth, the wages were about one notch over the starration point, on account of a slight demand. We worked in the camp about four days when in the even-ing after supper our foreman came into the camp with a "prosperity" note informing us that wages would be reduc-ed twenty per cent. It rend something like this: from the superintendent of the company

like this:
"Mr. Dolly, foremen No. -"Mr. Dolly, foremen No. —: After this sawers will be paid from \$20 to \$26; per month; swampers from \$20 to \$26; teamsters from \$26 to \$30 per month. We can get all the men we want at that price. Jumpers and tramps will be paid the lowest of wages."

This is the prosperity we got. What could we do? We were well aware the lumbermen capitalists had shipped a large number of men from the army

a large number of men from the a of the unemployed through the ployment offices in Minneapolis, Paul, Duluth, West Superior, other cities, and we knew that the country was overrun with men. But we knew that if we stayed there and ac-cepted the reduction we would be made to work harder than ever. If we quit we But we thought it was better to quit, to show that we were not satisfied with such prosperity, and the next day the "Tramps," "Jumpers," "Loafers," increased many times that of the day before. Men could not get anything to eat, and misery increased. The old experienced lumber jacks were thrown into compulsory idleness through the importation of factory men from the rity. We saw men of many different trades looking for work in the woods, who had been given a vacation by some labor savbeen given a vacation by some labor sav-ing machine, or quit their trade on ac-count of lowness of wages.

Although the Socialists are very few

in this part of the country, yet work is being done that will enlighten the lumber jacks of Minneseta, and they will join hands with the Socialist Labor, Party and smash capitalism and establish th Socialist Republic. J. H. ECKLAND. Pine Brook, Minn., March 14.

HOUSTON, Tex. March 7, 1901.

To Whom It May Concern: Whereas, the general belief prevails among the rank and file of organized labor in this community that Mr. R. R. Tripp is or has been connected with the Socialist Labor Party of Texas, and his activity in boosting himself for his brother's" position in the city electrician's office having, in a measure, re lected upon the wage workers of this order to set at rest any erroneous im-pressions in regard to Mr. Tripp's standing as a Socialist, the following letter of the Socialist Labor Party at Sar

HOUSTON, Tex., March 2, 1901. To the State Committee of the Socialis

Labor Party: Dear Sirs-Inasmuch as R. R. Tripp of this city, now an applicant for the office of city electrician, has heretofore been identified with several efforts to organize here a section of the Socialist Labor Party, and is regarded by many wage workers as in some way connect statement as to what relation, if any the standing of one who, while profess ing to believe in the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, is seeking an appointive office at the hands of capitalist politicians. Yours truly, JNO. L. BRYANT.

. . . The following, under seal, tells th story: SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 5, 1901.

Jno. L. Bryant, Houston, Texas: Socialist Labor Party. He has never ap you no mercy until you are either wiped out of the labor movement or you pluck up what manhood there is in you and get at large, and could not have been attached to any could not have been attached to the could cause no section exists in the city where he resides. As to Mr. Tripp's effort to help organize a section of the Socialist Labor Party at Houston, we beg to say ganizer to that effect, but that the gentleman balked at the decision of our gentleman balked at the decision last ational convention which barred officers of the "pure and simple" unions from membership in our party.

from membership in our party. In conclusion we wish to state that had Mr. Tripp been a member of the Socialist Labor Party when he applied for an office to a capitlist city govern-ment, he would be promptly expelled Fraternally, The Texas State Committee of the Sc

cialist Labor Party. FRANK LEITNER, Secretary Pro. Tem.

#### On Another Scabby Job. To the DAILY PEOPLE-At the

regular meeting of the Pioneer Cigar-makers Alliance, L. A. 141, held last Monday, a new job was reported as being given to the Organized Scabbery of the Cigarmakers International Union Four of their fakirs are said to be sta tioned in front of the factory of Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer at Second avenue and Fifty-fourth street. The purpose is to give a job to these now jobless fakirs. As a pretext for the job, this "picket' is to keep up an appearance of there being a strike still on, when the fact i that despite all the deception practiced on the men by the fakirs and their Carnegie-"Volkszeitung," the strike is over and the shop is full. Another pretext is to get the names and addresses of all the people now employed there, and "publish the same in the papers that Organized Scabbery control, the zeitung and the two scab Bohemian

of the fact that the four fakirs "on picket" are too drunk to stand on their feet straight, in consequence of the \$3 per day "expenses" that they now re-

other purpose in this, the latest more of Organized Scabbery. It is a serious one for them. It is a finale to the poor wage-slaves in work from would be furnished would only consent to be robbed in this manner by the Organized Scabbery. The a financial menace to them, in consequence of being cutitled to the impossible benefits promised to them by the constitution, unless new dupes could be gathered in continuously, which is

It must be remembered that one promises of better conditions for the dupe consists in the illusion that, if he cannot benefit his family during his lifetime, after his death, at least, his ment in that crooked organization. Now, as a large number of those who have coming entitled to the returns, they must be getten rid of somehow. An oppor-tunity now presents itself. Trade is dull and jobs are hard to get. Many of the firms are laying off "hands," of course some of them are riembers of the C. M. I. U. Being forced to take a job in the prohibited place, it is expected that they will be dropped and thus the "Union" will be freed of all financial obligations to them.

And that is the sole purpose of these

ANTHONY GELLRICH. Secretary Executive Committee Pionee Cigarmakers Union No. 141, S. T. &

#### Saved Is the Country!

To the DAILY PEOPLE--The coun try is saved! That is, that part of it which lies in the immediate vicinity of Port Chester. The saving factor is "an Port Chester. The saving factor is "an object lesson in co-operation" to be given by the Socialists (?) of the "Hand with the radish" type. There is no need to go to Virginia, Washington or Cuba, when the trick can be done right here. Consequently the scene of the "operation" will be the populous dormstory of Port Chester just across from here, which is named, among ather things, New Lebauon, on the banks of the majestic Bryan River.

majestic Bryan River.

The Co- will vie with the operation in point of extent, and I have no coubt it in a short time the operation will know it has been operating, or I shail have missed my guess. The Co. is composed of the small number of 23 persons rooms, and tenants into upper floors. All ulation" and has brought the company in-to close proximity to operation, to say nothing of a "foot-toot" machine on rub-

ling the radish, together with Egypt ian onions and Bermula potatoes; also on receipt of cost price (plus a slight in-crement), to "Die Alte Gennossen" and other wage slaves, etc., whom it is a shame to allow to be robbed by vulgar capitalists of their munificent earnings. Besides the present system of society must be changed and what better way to

change it than by co-operation?

Alas! We poor deluded "De Leonites" are following a chimers, while the "glassgonsious sozialismus" go to work and es-fablish co-operation, thereby giving us the "Dinky Dink."

C OTTO FRANSECKY. Post Chester, March 21.

# Child Labor In South Carolina

To the PAILY PEOPLE.—A bill introduced in the South Carolina House of Representatives to prohibit child labor under the age of twelve years was defeated by a vote of 66 to 32. The fate of the bill serves to bring out the interfeated by a vote of 66 to 32. The rare of the hill serves 'o bring out the interests behind chibi labor and to show the sort of ghouls that batter on the tender flesh of the little ones, white ones

There are about 7,000 children, ranging in age from seven to twelve years, at present working seventy-two hours a week in the cotton mills. For this they receive on an average, awenty cents a day. The work is hard and exhausting. and in various mill towns the matter had become so great a scandal, owing to the great mortality among the children that a limitation bill was introduced at this session of the house.

The debate brought out all the facts

The debate brought out all the facts relative to the case, and showed that it is not the negro who is illiterate, but it is the white man. For example, in Aikeen where the population is divided fairly, equally, the negroes have 1,600 more children at school. It also showed that during the past ten years, the years of greatest increase in the number of mills erected and in the mill output, there has been an abnormal increase in illiteracy. Despite this the mill owners came well protected. In the discussion before the Committee on Commerce and Manufacture, the mills of Piedmont were represented by the mill superintendent and a preacher. The latter was present to show that the spiritual welfare of the children in the mills was "ail that could be desired." These men were supplemented by several doctors who affirmed that "the health of the children was improve?" by tweive hours of close confinement and hard work. The mill hands were not represented, as the owners threatened to discharge and black ist any person who would appear in favor of the bill. Acting on this delicate hint, the threatened to discharge and black ist any person who would appear in favor of the bill. Acting on this delicate hint, the operatives, "of their own free will, circulated a petition asking that the age limit be not raised, as the children were being educated at home, and their income was necessarily to support them. The petition also stated that the operatives feared that were the limit raised,

it would deal a death blow to South Car- Tax and refused to recent and go to Ro

introduced to prove that the work was not injurious, and the clergyman stated that prosperity and happiness never be-fore existed in the state as they exist now that the children are kept at work dur-ing the day, and sometimes during the night.

mill hands in Pielmont County had joined a union, and had not only been driven out of the county, but had also been driven out of the State. The men were driven out of the State. The men were forcibly suppressed, and it was nonsen-sical to believe that the amount of lib-erty that the opponents of the bill had kindly given to children, could possibly

not more than seven years old, to remain

The whole affair was typical of the Democratic Populistic Bryanitic friend of labor. They wept bitterly last year at the wrongs to which at the wrongs to which "labor was subjected by the trust, and they show how sincere they were by uniting against this child-labor bill. We need the Fighting S. L. P. down here.

Charleston, South Carolina, March 16,

### LETTER BOX.

spondents.

1No questions will be considered that com in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

J. J. S., SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Socialist Labor Party has no use for trash. The soundest and most beautiful architectural theory would present but a sorry heap of ruins if executed with unfit insterial. And so with Socialism. No amount of sound and beautiful Socialist theory alone will raise and uphoid the dome of the Socialist Republic. It needs fit material for such structure. The Social Democracy, whether Kaugaroo or Debaston can neither

J. J. NEW YORK.—The "Volkszeitung" report that its lawyers had been "instructed to proceed to collect the \$250" contains a suppression of the truth. What, was done was to serve the Sherif with arrest paper against the Comrades. Nothing new since

H. W. R., Newark, N. J.—Just now there are more poems in this office than can be attended to. J. M., NEW YORK .- That's a good illus

lies wear out.

O. F., READING, PA

R. L., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Not a ripple!

The 7th of March came, and the 7th of March passed, and although it was the latest date fixed by the Social Democratic calue, however, is some Labor Fakir Jockson of Schenectady for us to come to terms, and we refused, not

G. R. AND W. J. R., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Whether there are any more articles to come on Typographia No. 7? You bet? There are scores of fakirs in that organization that have not yet been touched up.

tion that have not yet been touched up.

P. M., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—The term "political parties has no real application in the Austrian Parliament. The question: "What are the political divisions there?" can, accordingly, not be answered. There are no less than twenty-one different sets, which only in a very general way can be referred as "political parties." No less than fifteen of these have geographic names, like "Germans." "Czecks." "Poles." "Ruthenes." "Italians." "Roumanians." "Croats." "Servians." The nearest to a real party is the "Socialist" delegation. All told, that group consists of fourteen members; that's one less than before.

M. J. K., DAYTON, O .- It was Brockton, Mass where Social Democratic members of the municipal government voted away tel-phone franchises, and the Social Demo-cratic Mayor abstained from veloing the

D. B. D., BROOKLYN. N. Y.—The passages you mark in Mr. Herbert N. Casson's book "Red Light" are purely literature or phrases, they are not built upon sociologic knowledge.

"To imagine that we can't go into poli-

knowledge.

"To imagine that we can't go into polities unless we have our own party is as foolishas to assert that we can't go to Europe unless we have our own steamer" is an expression in the book that proceeds from crass ignorance of that socio-biologic formation known as a "political party." When one lands in Europe he leaves the steamer behind; it is no part of him, and it enters in no way into what one does when he lands. Not so with a Party. Even if it disband after having conquered power, it appears transmuted in the very acis of its successful candidates. As well might one say that "to imagine that one can't be born without he has his own parents is as foolish as to assert that he cannot go to. Europe unless be had his own steamer." No one who knows anything about "he human frame would be guilty of such a foolish expression. Mr. Causon is a barker for the old parties.

The other points next week.

R. McD., CLEVELAND, O.—1. Father

ished.

2 The editorial 'S D and S T' in the WEEKLY of last February 16, explains in detail why it was that the Single Tax created alarm smong the rapitalists. It mouthed revolutionary phrases, notwithstanding it is an arch capitalist scheme.

3 Consequently the Single Tax could not affect the church one way or another. It led things just as it found them, with the

Further questions next week.

J. W. W. MILWAUNEP, WIS.—Yes, sir. The Philip Faner who led the Kamaroo assanit on the Party premises on the night of July 10, and got his face tatosed for his pains, is the same Philip Faner of the Breeklayers' and Masons' Union who visited

N. W. C., YONKERS, N. Y.—Come now, if that is all that diagnosts you with the Kamanroes, you had better stay with them, why should not Millerand accept a decoration from the Crar, if your folks oan accept moneys from Coler, Hearst, Carnesie, etc.? J. B., BUTTE, MONT.—More than seven years ago it was clear that your Senator Clark had a whole lot of Labor Fakirs on his pensson list. If you hunt up the old files of this paper you will find many a comment along that line, suggested by the frequent appearance in the pure and simple. Those organs of articles bosming that Clark as a paragon of goodness, taste for art, and, above all, of weath and generosity.

"STUDENT," LOS ANGELES, CALThe division of labor is not of the eamence of "commodity," nor is it necessary
either to produce a commodity, or give
it "social character." The social character
of a commodity grows in the measure that
co-operative labor is requisite to its production; and this is predicated upon the
sire or nature, or perfection, of the tool
used in its production. Of course, the higher developed the tool and the technique, the
more extensive is the co-operation of labor,
and proportionally grows the "social character" of a commodity. Increased co-operation leads direct to the division and sub-

d proportionally grows of a proportionally grows of a commodity. Increased co-operate leads direct to the division and subvision of labor, and that reacts back all carries co-operation liself further. Next week next question. J. J. W., ALBANY, N. Y.—The only danger lies in the too intense enjoyment of the situation. The Socialist Labor Party man should control his joy. Just keep cool. Labor and wait. We got them on the run.

Labor and wait. We got them on the run.

D. L. S., WORCESTER, MASS.—Easily explained. The reason why the "Volkateltung" reporters and Editors dare not attack the German yellow papers is that they know their own is a foot in the grave paper; it may go under any time; and then they want to be able to get a job on oas of the "yellows." Then also, in that camp they are like awine rending one another for a chance to get their shouts is the "Volkszeltung" swill. The swine that now have their snouts in, know they may be displaced any moment by some intrigue. Consequently, they can't afford to bostilize the yellows; they may any time be in need of the Editors honest penny" by contributing to the tailst organs.

L. M. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. L. M. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The \$100 pur out on interest by a man, would, to-day, form part of "capital," provided only the lender can get enough hundred dollars to gether so as to enable him to compete successfully. If not, the \$100 are not capital, proper. Capital, proper implies a sufficiency of the means of production, or the where withal to get them, that will enable a man to hold his own successfully. Consequently, the lender, if that \$100 is all he has, himself to capitally.

G. O. INDIANAPOLIS, IND .-- 1. Partly

answered above.

2. Your arithmetic is facilty. Would you say 151 coyotes + 12 stations make 163 stallions? Guess not! No more do 97,024 Debs votes + 34,191 Socialist Labor Party votes make 131,215 Socialist votes.

that; its use value lies, may, in its quality is give warmh; a loaf of breal may have for its exchange value 5 cents; its use-value, however, is not measurable in money; its use value consists in its quality to still hunger. So, likewise, has the commodity labor power both an exchange and a marvalue. Its exchange value depends upon the same condition on which depends upon the same condition on which depends upon the same condition on which rivers it utility and character—the same as heat with the coat, or food with the loaf—is that IT YIELDS MORE WEALTH THAN ITS EXCHANGE VALUE AMOUNTS TO, more than it coats. The coat's use-value is to give heat; the loaf's to still hunger, labor power's to yield, secrete more wealth. This point Marx chains expressly as his clicovery, and by it only is explained the phenomenon of the capitalist's buying and selling at the exchange value, and yet he in purchase. That difference is the surplus value, which capitalism robs the workingman of.

It needs close thinking to understand this. Try it and you will "see."

H. S., ELIZABETH, N. I.—You evidently

this. Try it and you will "see."

H. S., ELIZABETH, N. I.—You evidently are ill informed. In the first place, there was no "breach with the Germans." The breach was with the "Villozefung" Germans.—a pack of degenerates, who are a libel on the German; the decent-Germans like yourself, are with the S. L. P., or will be.

be.

In the second place, there was no "hotheaded impatience" on the part of the S. L. P. When the "Volkszeitung" pack of fossils claimed, because they were Germans, to know Socialism to the exclusion of everybody else; and when, on top of such idiotic superstition, they were caught rechanded in corrupt and reactionary treason, not "hot-headed impatience," but manify indignation called a half, and kicked the crew out into the open.

H. A. G. PITTSBURG, PA Matter re-

G. B., CLEVELAND, O.—Does not the editorial "What It All Tortends" contain passages that answer your question? Read it carefully. J. D. ANALOMINK, PA.—1. The address of "Le Socialiste" is: "6 Rue Halle, Paris.

France."

2. Communicate with Val Remmel, Sec-etary State Committee, S. L. P., Pittaberg, Pa.

H. S. A., LINCOLN, NEB .- The article will be used.

The other points next week.

R. McD., CLEVELAND, O.—1. Father copies of "THE PEOPLE," not "The McGlynn was excommunicated, in appearence, because he believed in the Single (Vol. IX., No. 21.) Who has any to sparred.

## OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Beade street, New York.

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

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

#### National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held on March 22, at DAILY PEOPLE Building, 2 to New Reade street, New York, with John T. Keveney in the chair. Receipts for week ending March 16, \$22.70; expenditures, \$19.97; Report neceived from the "Arbeiter-Zeitung." the party's official organ in the German language, stating that its circulation is growing rapidly, and expressing satisfaction with the addition to the paper of the

Press Committee.
- From Battle Creek, Mich., received the report of agitation work of National Or-ganizer J. R. Pepin, as well as the future dates and places of meetings. Communications received from Scattle, Wash., in relation to circuit matters and

local affairs.

Secretary of Illinois State Committee

sends financial report of the middle west circuit. Secretary of Colorado State Committee ands a communication in ref-

orence to bylaws.

A letter received from E. T. Kingsley, expelled by Section Seattle, Wash, finding fault with exposure of him in the published minutes of the National Executive Committee meeting of Feb. 22. Commun ication tabled.

Charters granted to new sections a New Bedford, Mass., and Henning, Otter-tail County, Ind., latter granted on March 8, but omitted in the published minutes Also a duplicate charter to Section Som merville. Mass

JULIUS HAMMER.

#### General Committee Meeting.

General Committee, Section New York Socialist Labor Party, met at the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhatran, on Saturday, March 3. Chairman, Joseph Sheurer; vice chairman, A. Levine. Eight new members were admitted. Two new delegates were sented. The organizer reported the or ganization of the Eighth Assembly District. Manhattan.

M. Meyers, George Pandorff and H. Schoenfeld were expelled for scabbing in the Davis cigar shop. On the roof garden entertainment of

June 3, 1900, the entertainment commit-tee reported recepts of \$479.04 and ex-penses of \$270.95; balance, \$208.07. It was decided to organize a May day

conference on Saturday March 30, 1901, at the Daily People Building, to arrange a mass meeeting in Cooper Union. Sublivisions were instructed to send two delegates each. Adjournment followed. A. C. KIHN, Secretary.

# Lynn Mass.

Lynn Mass.

Morocco Glazers, Local 269, S. T. & L. A. beld a regular meeting Tnesday, Mar. 20, at their hall, corner of Market and Monroe streets. It was voted to take up a collection for the benefit of the shoe strikers in Brooklyn. It was also voted to have Comrade Michael Berry, of Haverhill, at a mass meeting for the benefit of the Glazers, April 2, to explain and enlighten on different subjects, such as trade unionism and Sociatism; to have a debate with any of the pure and simplers who would like to debate with him. We would like to see all glazers attend this meeting.

LOUIS CORDES,

Local 209, S. T. & L. A., Lynn, Mass.

# Boston Take Notice!

District Alliance No. 10, S.T. & L.A. at its meeting, held March 17, accepted the report of committee to investigate the S. T. & L. A. printers' label in the S. T. & L. A. printers' label in some shops in Boston. The committee find that they are not entitled to the use of same, and the Secretary of the District was instructed to have notice to that effect published in the Daily People, and also to notify Section Boston of action taken.

MICHAEL CROTTY, Secr. D.A. 19. Lynn, Mass. March 19.

# Springfield, Ill.

Section Springfield, S. L. P., has placed John A. Muchihousen in nomination as its candidate for mayor at the coming spring election

The resolutions endorse the political and economic tactics of the Party. The municipal platform declares that, if elected to office, the S. L. P. candidates will do their utmost with the powers at their command to better the condition of the working class.

# Connecticut Sections.

Don't forget that March 30 is near at hand. All comrades should do their ut-most to raise what money they can with the means furnished them by the State Committee for the purpose of putting an organizer in the field throughout the

Organizers of sections are requested to forward all monies received to Timothy Sullivan, 60 George street, New Haven, Coun., before March 30, STATE AGITATION COMMITTEE.

TO THE PROGRESSI ... TRADE & LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS OF THE S. L. P.:

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS OF THE S. I. P.:

Greeting—At the last meeting of the General Committee of Section New York it was decided to call a conference of Progressive trade and labor organizations to be held on Saturday, March 30th, 8 p.m., at the DAILY PEOPLE Building for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate International Labor Day on May 1st. You are therefore requested to send two delegates to the above conference and please set to it that they are provided with credetings.

For the General Committee,

L. ABELSON, Ofganizer,

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

#### By Socialist Labor Party Candidate of Tisbury, Mass.

To the Members of the Socialist Labor Party and to All Wage-Workers of the Town of Tisbury, Greeting:

There are few honest citizens but be lieve that the administration of affairs by old party politicians in the interest of the capitalist class is detrimental to the welfare of the working class.

I take my stand as a candidate of the Socialist Labor Party upon the principle that in present day socety there are but two classes-the capitalist class, which owns the means by which society must live, and the working class, which must use these means (machinery of production) or starve. Between these two classes there is an irrepressible conflict for the control of the production which the working class alone creates.

The Socialist Labor Party holds that this conflict can never cease; that there can be no "community of interest" between capital and labor; that not until the working class owns and controls the machinery of production can there be peace in the industrial world and in society at large. The capitalist class must be overthrown before this can be accomplished.

This party further holds that as the interests of the working class are directly opposed to those of the capitalist class, no political measure advocated by the capitalist parties can ever be of benefit to the working class.

The workingmen of this town are con tinually being fooled by such cries as "No politics in town affairs!" "Vote for the best man!" "Vote to reduce taxes!" and the like. From your experience in the past it is needless to say that the triumph of any of these "issues" has never benefited the working class one iota.

I am proud to say that the party upon whose platform I stand is devoted solely to the interests of the working class, and, if elected to office, I will do my utmost to carry out the provisions of that plat-form. I pledge that if elected my every act will be dictated by the interests of the working class, and that class alone.

In accordance with the usage of the Socialist Labor Party, I have filed my resignation so that in case it elected to office, I fail to carry out the provisions of the Party platform, I can be at once re To the working class and all other hen

est citizens I would say that, if you would serve your interests, vote for the Socialist

Labor I a.ty. ELLIOT C. HARDING. Vineyard Haven, Mass., March 22.

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

Secretaries of S. L. P. Sections and of iveal and district alliances connected with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, are requested to communicate matters of industrial interest, such as reports of strikes, boycotts, lockouts, etc., to the DAILY PEOPLE.

Reports of meetings should be sent in at the earliest possible moment and reports of other matters at stated in-

# Haverbill Fund.

Previously acknowledged. . . . . \$26.00 Peter Fiebleger, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00 F. Serrer, New Haven, Conn. .. Gottfrid Gostafson, Everett, Wash M. D. Fitzgerald, Lynn. Mass.... Two Lynn comrades through M. T. Berry ..... 1.00

.\$28.89 Total amount to date ... JAMES F. DAILEY.
Treasurer of Section Haverbill, S. L. P. 121 Merrimac street, Haverhill, Mass.

# Rubach Fund.

Previously acknowledged ....\$43.60 Section Yonkers, N. Y...... 2.00 Mixed Local, No. 337, S. T. & L. A., Schenectady N. Y., per M Stern 5.00 

L. ABELSON, Organizer, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York.

# Notice.

Assembly district organizations of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, and others who have received tickets for the DAILY PEOPLE Festival held last Sunday at Grand Central Palace are requested to turn in to the undersigned as soon as possible all monies received from of tickets

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

# May Day Edition of " Il Proletario.

"Il Proletario," the Party's official or gan in the Italian language, will issue an eight-paged edition on the first of May. It will be excellent material for agitation among the Italian workers. Ten copies or under, I cent per copy. One hundred copies, 75 cents.

Address orders to "Il Proletario, 208 Bleecker, street, New York

Bleecker street, New York.

# Wilmerding, Pa.

You are respectfully invited to attend the lecture course on "Economics," giv-en under the auspices of Wilmerding Branch, S. L. P., Bank Hall, Wilmer-ding, commencing Sunday, March 24, at 3 o'clock p. m. Lectures: Sunday, March 31.—Thomas Lawry, Sunday, April 28.—J. R. Root,

# New Jersey State Committee.

A special meeting of the New Jersey State Executive Committee will be held at 78 Springfield arenue, Newark on Thursday, March 28th at 8 p. m. All niembers take notice.

LOUIS COHEN, Socy. this meeting.

PITTSBURG, PA., ATTENTION!

# Schedule of Agitation Meetings Arranged

by the Section.

The agitation committee has arranged for this series of lectures to be delivered at our headquarters, 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa .:

Sunday, March 31 .- Wm. J. Eberle, Subject: "The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance."

Sunday, April 7.-(Jeo. A. Brown

Subject: "Methods and Tactics." Sunday, April 14.-H. A. Goff Sc. Subject: "The Overuptica of the Capitalist Parties."

Sunday, April 21 .- John F. Taylor, "The Schalist Labor Party."
JAN N CONNELL,
JOHN T. TAYLOR, Subject:

S. SCHULBERG. Asitation Committee.

"Daily People" General Fund. Varnishers' Educational Club. Variables
N. Y.
F. Serrer, New Haven, Conn.
A. L. Boland, Troy, N. Y.
Section Salt Lake City, Utah
A bet, 30th As. Dis., N. Y.
Section, Cleveland, Ohio...
Callingville, O. 8.00 Jas. Matthews, Collinsville, O. Previously Acknowledged ...\$15,679.33

Grand Total .....\$15,701.73 HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec'y-Treas.,
Daily People Committee

· Daily People General Fund. Harriet A. Loring, Brooklyn, Ohio Elizabeth Juergens, Canton. Ohio Anna Pullam, Canton, Ohio... Section Essex County, N. J., 6.90

R. McDonald, Glasgow, Scotland ..... F. Kochendorfer, Albany, N.Y. Section New, York, sale of cigars .... E. L. Lake, Schenectady, N.Y

Peter C. Jepsen, Schenectady, Henry Eisenach, Schnectady, 

Previously acknowledged .... \$15,701.73

.50

.50

Grand total.........\$15,723.63 NOTE.—In the last acknowledgment but one, a typographical error crept in. There were receipted under the heading "Arroyo Grande So-cialists," \$3, This should have been \$1. On the other hand, \$3 should have been acknowledged from Geo. F. Spettel, St. Paul, Minn. But the total given in that issue (\$43.25)

correct. HENRY KUHN. Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Daily People Committee.

# Cleveland, Ohio.

This will be the last week of the municipal campaign in Cleveland, the election occurring on Monday, April 1. The following meetings have been ar for this week. Wednesday, March 27 Novotny's Hall, 89 Ham street; Schleimer's Hall, 1359 Superior street; Thursday, March 28, Finkbeiner's Hall, Starkweather and Pelton avenues; Fri-Finkbeiner's day, March 29, Stocke's Hall, 1733 St. Clair street. Comrade C. H. Corregan of Syracuse and local speakers will address the meetings.

# Pepin's Dates.

John R. Pepin, the organizer for the agitation circuit of the Middle West, is now in the State of Michigan and his

Bay City and vicinity, March 25 to Grand Rapids, April 2-o. Holland, April 7. Muskegon, April 8 and 9.

Grand Rapids, April 2-6. Milwaukee, Wis., April 11 and 12.

# Hartford, Con.

Section Hartford, S. L. P., has made arrangements for a free lecture to be held on Sunday, March 31, in S. L. P. Hall, at 8 p. m. Good speakers will address the meeting on "The Struggle." Every reader of the Daniel PEOPLE ought not only to be present himself, but also to bring his friends M. LECHNER.

Organizer.

Organizer.

# Somerville, Mass.

A lecture will be given under the au-spices of Section Somerville, Socialist Labor Party, in Liberty Hall, Hill Building. Union Square. Sunday evening, March 31, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Who Pays the Taxes?" Speaker, James A. Bresnahan of Boston. Doors open at 7.30 o'clock p. m. Admission free. Free

#### Erie Pa., Attention. Section Erie will hold its regular bus-

ness meeting Friday evening, April 5 at Nickel Plate Hall, corner 20th and Peach streets. Every member of the section is requested to be presnt at same as no excute can be acceptd and some important husiness will be transacted. All readers of this paper are also invited to attend the meetings of the section and thereby get in close rtouch with each other. Come one and all and without fail. F. SPITTEL, Secretary. 10th & 14th Assembly Districts.

# Trades Unionism will be the subject

on which Arthur Keep will speak at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, south-west corner Eleventh street and First avenue, Tuesday, April 2, 8 p. m. No workingman should fail to attend

# THE DAILY PEOPLE.

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 Social-

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

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

### OWNED BY WORKINGMEN. EDITED BY WORKINGMEN.

SUPPORTED BY WORKINGMEN. The mission of the Daily People is to educate the working class in the principles of Socialism to that point where they will march to the box 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 SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

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

# GO TO WORK OR STARVE.

Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read the Daily Capitalism is tottering to its grave. The banner of the Social Revolution is already unfurled. The forces of Capitalism and the forces of Socialism are lining up, and when the time comes for the

# FINAL TEST OF STRENGTH,

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

Subscription price—One year, \$3.50: six months, \$2: three months, \$1; one mouth, 40 cents. Sample copies free.

# THE DAILY PEOPLE

Nos, 2 to 6 New Reade Street, & & New York City \*

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund

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

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

ed in time." Every step that has been taken, every amendment to the constitution, the jugglery that has been carried on with the incorporation of the society, the expul-sion of members and of branches because they were members of and sympathized with the Socialist Labor Party, thereby entangling the society in a verirable net of lawsuits out of which it can be extricated only at tremendous cost, all this mad headlong career of the administra-

tion had but one purpose—to fasten its rule upon the society forever. An end must be made of this, if the organization is to be preserved and the only way to do it is to overthrow the perpetrators of all these misdeeds and elect in their places men who will administer the affairs of the society in ac-

cord with its declared principles. THE TICKET: NATIONAL EXEC- slavery. UTIVE COMMITTEE.

For Chairman - Henry Schmidt, of Branch 9, Hoboken, N. J. For Financial Secretary - Joseph H. Sauter of Branch 152 (Tompkins Square)

New York City.

For Treasurer-Karl Zimmerman, of Branch 9 of Hoboken, N. J.
For Recording Secretary—Henry F.
Schreck of Branch 9. Hoboken, N. J. For TRUSTEES-Andrew Bahnsen of Branch 91 (Manhattan), Nw York City;

John B. Gross, of Branch 9, Hoboken N. J.; Ernst Leske of Branch 92. South Newark, N. J.; Fred A. Lohr of Branch 14 (Greenpoint), Brooklyn, N. Y.; Louis P. Weber of Branch 75 (Bushwick), Brooklyn, N. Y. Fer CONTROL COMMITTEE-Chris-

tian Bahnsen of Br. 91 (Manhattan), New York City: Fritz Brauckmann of Branch 157 (East River), New York City: John A. Morhart of Branch 105 (Greenville), Jersey City, N. J.: Charles Schrafft of J.: Harry H. Weiss of Branch 14 (Greenpoint), Brooklyn, N. Y.: Hugo Wuesthoff of Branch 2, Jersey City Heights, N. J.
THE COMMITTEE.

Alleghency County, Pa.

# Members of the Socialist Labor Party

in Allegheny County and members of D. A. 15 are requested to attended the gen-eral meeting Sunday, March 31st at 8 p. m. at 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburg The best methods of advancing the interest of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE will come up, besides other very important business. All comrades should attend. These general meetings should be made a success, and the first thing to be done is to attend. Comrades who secured subscribers for the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE. Please prepare a report. GEO. A. BROWN.

Organizer S. A. Co. S. SCHULBERG. Organizer D. A. 15.

### The Attitudes of the French S. L. P. and the Millerandists in the Coal Strike,

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

The textile workers of Roubaix belonging to the French S. L. P., have sent to the miners on strike at Montceau 1,000 francs as a beginning, and assure them of 100 france every week till the end of the strike ...

Meanwhile the French government of which the Kangaroo socialist, Millerand, is Minister of Commerce, holds the miners in a state of siege. These contributions of the textile workers go n long way toward demonstrating the real class-conscious spirit of the French S. L. P. and the class-unconsciousness of the Millerandists. In one there is a solidarity that is beneficial to the cause of the workers, in the other there is a criminal use of the forces of government that is detrimental to Labor's present welfare. In one the Class Struggle is emphasized; in the other it is abortedsuppressed. These facts are all the more emphatic, when it is recollected that the textile workers and the miners are remotely connected with one another in he character of their respective occupations and in the distances separating their respective localities. They recognize one another, however, as class-cor cious workmen, and act accordingly, thanks to their affiliation with the French Socialist Labor Party.

# To Propagate "Socialism."

The Social Democratic organization of the Seventh ssembly district, Kings county, at a meeting on Sunday ordered its Secretary to send a letter to the Na-Democratic party, suggesting the selec-tion of a delegation made up of representative from America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia to travel around the world spreading the principles of So-cialism. This delegation is to travel at the expense of the party and is "to call upon the nations to join a. in freeing the laboring masses from the yoke of cap-italism and its iniquitous system of wholesale robbery and murder by wage

The letter suggests that "America should send, if possible, a Socialist de-scendant from one of our Indian tribes. The representative of Europe should be an Aryan, the ablest man to be found among our English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Russian or other European comrades, a linguist speaking three or more of our modern languages. The representative of Asia might be a Japanese, Chinaman, Filipino, or any other de scendant from some of the Asiatic nations, while the delegate from Africa should be a full-blooded negro and the one from Australia a Maori "

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# Karl Marx

the man who made Socialism a Science, and who first marshaled the forces of the Working Class for the overthrow of Capitalism. We have recently published LITHOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 26 New Reade St., New York.

# # NEWS FROM # THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news from the "Field of Labor" during the week ending March 23, was largely taken up with the impending strike of the miners. The invitation to the operators to meet the miners in joint conference was not accepted. The recog-nition of the miners union was thus denied, leaving the Miners' Union no other resource than to act in accordance with the boastful resolution adopted at their Hazleton, Pa., convention of the preceding

week, that is, to strike.

In Shamokin, Pa., in what constitutes the Ninth United Mine Workers' District many collieries have been closed down by the operators. Scarcity of cars is given as the reason. The miners, however, regard this move as an advance gun in the fight of April 1.

Many efforts are being made to avert the conflict of interests outlined. The Board of Trade of Wilkesbarre and Hazleton, representing the middle these two places, which are dependent for existence on the mining controlled by the large corporations, have appealed to the miners to avoid the strike recognition of the union, on purely techhave, with a display of great ignorance the impotency of these middle class Board of Trades, requested them to direct th ir appeals to the operators in-

President Mitchell has also been guilty of similar offense. He has indulged in some ideological nonsense in a letter to the operators that reveals his ignorance and incompetency. Says he: "We feel that consideration for the vast number of men, women and children dependent upor the coal industry for a livlihood should impel you to adopt a conciliatory tone in treating this subject and averting the impending strike."

Ignoring the class struggle, denying the antagonistic interests of capital and labor that have created the coal and iron police and that have made dozens of towns At Pennsylvania the scenes of pitched battles between the militia and the miners, in which "the vast number of men, women and children on the coal in dustry," received no humane consideration whatever, but were ruthlessly shot down instead. President Michell turns to the class that ordered and directed those battles, and asks them for conciliation! In the bituminous coal regions, as well

In Pittsburg, Pa., and Massillon, Ohio, the operators have refused to sign the wage scale presented by the miners. The probable result will be a strike on April 1. In the bituminous regions mining is fast reaching the stage of concentration long since attained in the anthracite regi ons. It appears from these facts that the operators no longer require the strike as a means of helping along concentration in either region. Able to keep the men in subjection by the introduction of mining machinery and the displacement of labor due to the merging of mines fakirs and misleaders any longer, and are preparing to cast them adrift. being no presidential election at hand there being an abundant supply in the coal pockets, with summer near, the present opportunity is a favorable one

for the operators. Next to the operators the railroad men occupied the field most conspicuously. The Jersey Central, the New York Central, the Delaware and Lackawanna; and the Grand Trunk were reported as being threatened with strikes. The grievances involved questions of promotion. new rules with decreased hours, increase of wages, annual passes, and one additional fireman on engines of new type. The men involved are conductors, firenen, switchmen, trainmen, towermen,

and telegraphers.

The men on the Jersey Central took poll on the question of striking, with might be well to recall the fact right here that last January this same road was involved in a similar controversy with its men. It ended, according to the boast of the Sergeants, Arthurs, et. al., in a victory for the men. As was point ed out once before in this column, since the announcement of this victory, judged by the subsequent renewal of the same demands, this statement was a robust lie, perpetrated for the purpose of hiding the weakness of pure and simpledom. This weakness is all the more glaring, when it is further recollected that the matters in dispute have been discussed by the railroad officials and the labor fakirs for the past two and one-quarter years. Unable to do anything, the labor fakirs have frittered away the mens time and money, with the result that the men are no pearer a settlement in the end than in the beginning; while their grievances are growing more unbear-

The furnace men in the Mahoning and The rurnace men in the decided to strike Shenaugo Valleys have decided to strike for a so-called "increase" of ten per which like so many demands for cent, which like so many demands for an "increase" nowadays, is simply a demand for the restoration of old wages, reduction of that amount on the first of January last. Another strike was threatened by the lake firemen. The new strikes of the week occurred

on a new line in Portsmouth, Va., among the lathers of Brooklyn, the miners in Summit, Pa., the cement workers of Glen Falls, N. Y., the building trades at Wm. K. Vanderbilt's "Idle Hour" at Sayville, L. I., and among the building trades in Hudson County, N. J., wherever the material of the Barnes Manu-facturing Company is used. These strikes involve increase of wages, the employ-ment of non-union men and the increase of daily working hours.
Of old strikes, those of the silk-weavers

at Scranton, Pa., and Paterson, N. J., the New East River Bridge painters, and the plasterers at Buffalo, still conand the plasterers at Buzzalo, still con-tinue. In Scranton one mill comprom-ised with the silk workers. It was thought this would close the entire mat-ter, as the other mills would follow the example thus set; but no such result occurred.

# . . NEWS FROM . THE FIELD OF CAPITAL

during the week ending Saturday, March 23, gave additional weight to the contention so often made herein that con centration is continually growing and that the competition which it is said to engender does not exist in fact.

The steel combine as was intimated the steel combine as was intimated the previous week absorbed the ore producing properties of the Rockefeller interests on Lake Superior. These properties were owned by a corporation named the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, with a capital of \$30,000,000 and a bonded indebtedness of \$5,095,000. The absorption includes the acquisition of a large fleet of lake steamers and gives the United States Steel Corporation a

trade. As a result of this absorption, the United States Steel Corporation has in-creased its capitalization by an additional \$100,000,000. This sum will cov-er the purchase price of the Lake Superior properties referred to and other properties which the combine is at present negotiating for. It is believed that one of the properties is the American Bridge Company or the Bridge Trust. To make this company a part of the billion dollar steel combine has been one

of the pet aims of J. Pierpont Morgan.

The United States Steel Corporation also absorbed the American Sheet Mill of Carnegie, Pennsylvania. It will take possession April 1st. And so this gigantic corporation continues the work of It was pointed out in our last issue that since the steel combine has come into

existence, there have been two other iron and steel combination of vast dimensions. During the past week another combination was recorded that evidently owes its origin to the pressure of the concentration going on in that industry. American Steel Foundry Company, the Schlickle, Harrison and Howard Iron Company and the Scullin, Gal-

same city and the Pullman Company, Chicago. It is not quiet clear whether or not all these companies formed one organization or two. Their interests are mutual, and it is,

lagher Iron and Steel Company of the

therefore, likely that they continued into one "community of interests." as the anthracite regions, strikes are also Attention has also been called from time to time of the immense consolida-tion going on in the mining industry in both the bituminous and anthrac a regions. This past week it was announced in this column that a consolidation had been affected of the coal mining com-panies of Illinois. The consolidation will be controlled by a set of officers from a central headquarters and will involve an investment of \$75,000,000. As this country is making a strenuous bid for the foreign coal trade it is likely that further considerations will be in order, and the successful methods of the billion

dollar's steel combine will be copied as far as practicable.

The railroads continue the work of consolidation. The Hill-Morgan Syndi-cate secured control of the Burlington Road. The St. Paul purchased the Mil-wakee and Lake Superior Railroad. The Memphis and 'Frisco Railroad secured control of the Deckerville, Osceola and Southern Railroad; while J. Pierpont Morgan secured control of the Cincin-

nati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad in the interests of the Southern Bailroad. The price paid was \$5,000,000. The railroads in distant British Columbia have also affected consolidations of great value to them. The Whitepass and Yukon Railroad have taken over the properties of the Canadian Develop-ment Company. This will place the rail-

road company in possession of all the waterways of the interior. During the week the rival newspaper manufacturing companies, the International Paper Company and the Great Northern paper company negotiated for a settlement of the differences and the concluding of a harmonius agreeof a competition that was to burst the "newspaper trust."

It was also reported that negotiations were under way for a consolidation of the American Cereal Company, the latter was organized and backed by the Diamond Match Company for the purpose of fighting the former, which is known as the Cereal Trust. At the time, the Great Western was organized there was much ado about, "the powerful competion of 'the trust," regardless of the fact that the Great Western was the offspring of another, the Match Trust. Thus the concentration - produce - competition idea was duly incorporated last week with a capital of \$88,000,000, celebrated the week by absorbing three Boston In Can companies. This trust controls ninety per cent. of the output. The Chain Trust also absorbed a plant at Harrisburg. Pa.

Among the new trusts of the week are the Chicago Grain Elevator Trust, com-posed of companies controlling 75 per cent, of the grain that enters Chicago; A Gulf Oyster Trust, composed of oyster and shrimp companies in New Orleans, Mobile, Bilavi, Pass Christian, Bay St. Louis and other places on the Gulf Coast from the Florida to the Texas line; an Ohio Vapor Stove Trust, con-sisting of consolidated companies, with a capital of \$6,000,000.

So concentration goes on its way, leaving no hope for those who would go back to an industrial condition to which there is no return; i. e., to compe-tition. There is no turning back. The logic of events drives us forward to Socialism. That is the solution.

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