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WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 23, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE STEEL COMBINE.

GIGANTIC CONCERN SUCH AS THE WORLD HAS NEVER BEFORE SEEN.

Tremendous Capitalization of the New Concern—Figures Now Given for the First Time—Interests Involved—Touch on Every Department of Industry.

There is good authority for the report that the Carnegie Steel deal is an important one, although the most important conditions upon which it is effected have not yet come to light. It is stated that Carnegie will receive \$1,500 for each \$1,000 share of his stock and that minority holders who desire to sell will be bought out at the same rate. From this it may be inferred that Carnegie is parting with his whole stock, amounting to \$88,479,000, and will receive therefor the sum of \$129,508,000 in cash or acceptable securities. He will, moreover, preserve his bonds, which are equal in amount to his stock, so that his wealth as represented by the cash and bonds involved in this operation, totals \$218,987,000. Having a wife and six other persons, which no doubt represent also quite a number of millions.

The distribution of the stock of the Carnegie Company at the time this company was organized last spring, was given as follows:

Andrew Carnegie	\$86,379,000
Henry Frick	17,226,000
Henry C. Frick	15,484,000
Charles M. Schwab	18,924,000
Francis T. F. Lowery	7,024,000
William M. G. Stewart	2,820,000
James C. Flaherty	2,653,000
Thomas Morrison	2,844,000
D. M. Clark	884,000
James G. Clark	884,000
Andrew M. Woodland	810,000
John Walker	705,000
And 23 others whose holdings, varying from \$74,000 to \$422,000, make a total of	5,311,000

Total \$109,690,000
The \$109,690,000 of bonds of the company were owned by the above parties, respectively, in the same amounts as the stock.

The immediate object of Pierpont Morgan in buying out Carnegie was to consolidate in fact—though not in name, for the present—the two great trusts whose list was given yesterday in our news column. A keen observer of these two great concerns has a capital of \$234,585,400 in preferred stock and \$447,474,360 in common stock, making in the aggregate a capital stock of \$1,122,000, 200. Up to this must be added the capital represented by bonds already issued, as follows:

Carnegie Co.	\$160,000,000
Pacific Steel Co.	26,800,000
Am. & W. Co.	2,650,000
National Steel Co.	2,811,000
Total	\$192,261,000

But the ultimate purpose of the great trust is to consolidate the whole steel industry of the United States, and with this end in view he is said to be engaged in negotiations with a number of other companies, which, if they remained in their present state of isolation, would soon find themselves unable to resist the competitive pressure of his combination. In the following table we give the names of those companies with their respective amounts of preferred and common stock:

Preferred	Common
Pa. Steel Co.	\$ 5,000,000
Colo. Fuel Co.	2,000,000
La. & S. Co.	25,000,000
Beth. Steel Co.	17,000,000
Can. Steel Co.	16,000,000
Thos. & Merz	20,000,000
Rep. & S. Co.	25,000,000
Am. L. & S. Co.	20,000,000
Am. L. & S. Co.	20,000,000
U. S. C. I. P.	15,000,000
T. & L. & R.	23,000,000
Class S. & L.	10,000,000
Emp. L. & S. Co.	2,500,000
Total	\$111,000,000

It must be noted, furthermore, that the bonds issued by the above companies amount to \$392,750,000.

THE TOTAL COMBINE CONTEMPORATED BY MR. MORGAN ALREADY FOOTED UP, THEREFORE, A GRAND TOTAL IN STOCK AND BONDS, OF \$1,208,750,000.	
It may now be of interest to cast a look upon the following table, which shows the present capacity of production of the various concerns which Mr. Morgan expects to amalgamate:	
Morgan Companies	Tons
Carnegie Co.	3,000,000
Federal Steel Co.	1,500,000
National Steel Co.	1,500,000
Am. Bridge Co.	800,000
Am. Steel and Wire Co.	1,500,000
Pressed Steel Car Co.	425,000
Nippon Steel Co.	1,700,000
Am. S. & W. Co.	100,000
Am. Sheet Steel Co.	450,000
Am. Sheet Steel Co.	450,000
Total Morgan Companies	12,575,000
Miscellaneous Companies:	
Col. Fuel & Iron Co.	3,000,000
Lackawanna L. & S. Co.	600,000
Bethlehem Steel Co.	500,000
Camden Steel Co.	750,000
Thos. & Merz	600,000
Rep. & S. Co.	1,250,000
Crescent Steel Co.	750,000
Am. Car & Ferry Co.	1,000,000
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe Co.	250,000
Tecon. Cast Iron & R. R.	850,000
Stess-Schmidt & Co.	450,000
Empire L. & S. Co.	275,000
Am. Iron & Steel	150,000
Total miscellaneous	8,975,000
Grand Total 24 companies	21,000,000

MEANING OF REFORM.

SCHEME TO LEAD DISSATISFIED LABOR INTO BLIND ALLEYS.

The Reformer and His Reforms a Necessary Adjunct to Capitalism—Object is to Keep Labor in Ignorance of Its True Interests—A Case in Point.

At Linnea Hall, 310 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn last Sunday afternoon, the Scandinavian Socialist Club held a well attended meeting.

The meeting was for agitation purposes and the speaker was Arthur Keep, who spoke on "Reform and Labor Politics."

The audience paid close attention to the speaker and gave him an ovation at the end.

The speaker started out by stating that the reformer and his reforms were a necessary adjunct to the capitalist system. Under this system the workingman is a slave. It is only slaves that are bought and sold. Merchandise is something that can be bought and sold. No free man can be bought or sold.

The capitalist class only keeps its supremacy by keeping the workers ignorant. That is the first duty of the capitalist class. Once the working class become intelligent they will know what it is that keeps them in slavery, and knowing that will abolish the capitalist system by voting for themselves. This the capitalist class fears. So, whenever there are signs of unrest among the workers, evidence shown of a desire to hunt out the cause of misery, poverty and vice, the capitalist class needs the reformer for the purpose of heading off real effort and leading it into blind alleys.

The reformer is one who is eternally telling us what we already know, eternally telling us we haven't enough fresh air, enough parks, enough freedom from vice, and never telling us we haven't enough freedom from the cause of vice—capitalism. Tammany is, in their estimation, the only thing to be killed, it and it alone, is the cause of all crime, it and it alone, encourages vice, poverty, and crime; it and it alone, gets wealthy of the blame of women's misery of children, and the poverty of men.

Yet take the benevolent reformer, Bishop Potter, what is true of Tammany is true of him. His salary is paid out of the money wrung from prostitutes in the shape of rent paid to Trinity Church. His salary is paid out of the money robbed from children and men by J. Pierpont Morgan, the chief support of St. George's Church. Vice, crime and poverty support Potter, they are the breath of his nostrils, he exaltes vice, crime and poverty at every pore—he is THE reformer.

All reformers are either visionaries or hypocrites—mostly hypocrites. Too long have we of the working class been the sport and prey of the visionary. Let us bring down on the head of Capitalism, the Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party, and thus abolish slavery with its reformers, vice, crime and poverty.

Imprisoned in a Burning Mine.
CANAL DOVER, Ohio, Feb. 17.—News reached here yesterday of the terrible experience of forty miners, who were imprisoned for four hours last evening in a burning mine at Lindentree, nine miles north of here. The fire was started by the explosion of a barrel of gasoline, which set fire to the timbers in the mouth of the mine. The miners were in terror when they found egress from the mine cut off and the mine filling with smoke. The miners one set about extinguishing the flames, however, for four hours the forty men carried water in their tin buckets and threw it on the flames. In the meantime a rescuing party had been organized in the village and fought the flames from the outside. None of the imprisoned miners were injured, but all showed the effects of the terrible ordeal.

The Absurd Blue Label.
LONDON, Ont., Feb. 16.—The pure and simple cigarmakers Local 278 ordered a strike in the London Cigar Factory two weeks ago. "This is the way it came about: Six months ago the proprietors of the said factory applied for the Blue Label, got it, and ran a union shop; then found out that they could not compete with the other factory, or at least they said so. So they notified the union that they would discontinue the use of the label. These so-called union men did not go out then, but kept on working two weeks or thereabout, and then behold, the great and only great, organized scabbard Gompers, Perkins, and Strasser in their denials go on strike in said factory. Now this great organization of intellects permit a great many of their members to work in every other cigar factory in the city for less wages than the London Cigar Factory was willing to pay them. They were going to control the said factory to use the blue label or put them out of business; just think of a pure and simple union putting their Brother Capitalist out of business. How unjust, when this so-called union upholds this present 'em'! Now this Local Union 278 got some of the apprentices to go out with them, giving them to understand that they would give them \$3 a week, but when the week ended, there was no money for the apprentices, so they returned to work with a good lesson taught them that the pure and simple union is rotten. Now, as things are at present, you may put one more disaster to the pure and simple record, as there are 20 or 40 working there now, and a great many more anxious to get work there, as they get a better price than at most of the cigar factories here.

Capital Takes All the Risk!
The great majority of artificial eyes are used by workmen, especially by those in iron foundries, where many eyes are put out by sparks. It is seldom that a woman has a glass eye.

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"SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME."

Kangaroos Helpless at Home, Look for a Cuban Plantation to Buck Sugar Trust.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 19.—Western Massachusetts Social Democrats, including National Secretary William Buischer, have formed a stock company to buy 3000 acres of land in Cuba for a sugar plantation. The capital stock is to be \$50,000, which is nearly all pledged, \$10,000 being subscribed at a meeting in Cooley's hotel last night.

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL

Report of the Entertainment Committee.

A regular meeting of the Entertainment Committee of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, was held on Tuesday evening last at 24 New Reade street, Comrade Mahland presiding.

Further arrangements were being made by the committee for the Entertainment and Ball on Sunday afternoon and evening, March 17, at Grand Central Palace, for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE. On account of the elaborateness with which the programme is being brought out, it was impossible for the various sub-committees to give a full and detailed report of their doings.

Suffice to say that this festival will surpass all former festivals given under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party. Mr. T. Zaveloff, violinist, a member of the Dimrosh Orchestra, who was mainly instrumental in securing the New York Symphony Orchestra for our next entertainment, is aiding the committee greatly in arranging the musical programme. Those who know Mr. Zaveloff will readily realize the value of the musical programme at our next entertainment; some will be published in the DAILY PEOPLE in the next few days.

The vaudeville part of our entertainment will also be better than ever before, the sub-committees are busily engaged in securing the best talent obtainable for the occasion; last but not least the bazaar and fair to take place after the concert and vaudeville performance, promises to be richer than ever, and the donations that are already pouring in, costlier than anything formerly seen at a workmen's gathering. All donations will be in the very near future be acknowledged in the columns of the DAILY PEOPLE. Members of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. are again reminded that a beautiful crimson banner will be given by the Women's Auxiliary to the district of the S. L. P. or the local of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance giving the highest number of tickets. The organizations who have captured the prize on former occasions will be barred from this contest.

It is to be hoped that the various districts and sympathizing organizations of the Socialist Labor Party will now go into this contest for all it is worth, for besides having the distinction of winning a banner emblematic of the class-conscious workmen throughout the world, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have done all that could be done to promote and insure the material well-being of the daily mouthpiece of the S. L. P. that so valiantly is fighting the battles of the downtrodden workmen in the English speaking world. Comrades and friends should also bear in mind the gathering of "ads" at one dollar per one inch, single column for the special edition of March 17. Over 100,000 copies of the "uncompromising foe of labor's oppressors" will be spread in a systematic manner among the workmen of Greater New York, which is surely certain to be beneficial to the advertisers. Besides that extraordinary large issue of the DAILY PEOPLE will appear brighter and larger than ever. Sixteen pages of reading matter, every word of which will mean a dagger in the heart of the labor fakir. Sixteen pages, every word of which will be a torch lighting the way toward the emancipation of our class from wage-slavery. To work! ye grave diggers of the capitalist system. Sell all the tickets you can, gather advertisements for the special edition of the DAILY PEOPLE, and send in your donations for the bazaar and fair of the Women's Auxiliary.

A. ORANGE,
Secretary Entertainment Committee.

Death of the Historian of the Paris Commune.

Prosper Olivier Lissagaray, the historian of the Paris Commune, died in Paris on the 23rd of January, 1901.

The telegraphic bureaus that go into spasms over the death of every insignificant statesman, did not deem Lissagaray's death of sufficient importance to announce it to the world, so we are only informed of it through the European papers, which have just arrived. Lissagaray was born in 1838. As a journalist and author, his pen was always at the service of those who strove for freedom and were an oppressed people. His energetic and aggressive light against the Empire, in his early days, resulted in various fines and imprisonments. During the siege of Paris by German troops, he advocated, in fiery eloquence, the Commune. He escaped the Commune butchers, by fleeing to England; from whence he returned through the amnesty of 1880. He also, later, earned the bitter hatred of the Powers that be, but he remained true to his communicative convictions to the end. Lissagaray's fame will live in the memories of those who love and fight for the working class.

"WORSE THAN SLAVERY."

SUCH ARE THE CONDITIONS EXISTING IN ANDERSON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ignorant Negroes, and Even Women and Children Are Imprisoned on a Labor Contract—Horrible Disclosures the Outcome of a Murder Trial.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 16.—A trial in a murder case in Anderson has developed a sensation that has startled the State. Judge Bennett has called an extra session of the court to meet on March 7, at which the Grand Jury has been ordered to report. In charging the Grand Jury the judge said:

"I wish to bring to your attention the stockade scandal to which I called your attention on Monday. At that time it was only a matter of rumor. Since then the case of the State against Newell, charged with murder, has been tried, and during the progress of the trial it was developed from the testimony that the deceased, Will Hull, had been killed while in Newell's stockade. To the astonishment of the court it was shown that he was not there as a convict, but was there under a so-called contract to labor on the farm. It seems that he was charged by Newell with violation of a labor contract, that Newell swore out a warrant for his arrest before Magistrate James J. Gilmer; that the magistrate issued the warrant, placed it in the hands of Newell as a deputy, and that Newell thus deputized and accompanied by a sheriff's constable, Dillingham, went to the home of Will Hull and arrested him. It appears that they did not take him to jail and so far as the testimony shows, that was the end of the process of the law.

"Instead of being taken to the jail, as he ought to have been under the warrant of arrest, by some strange procedure he was taken to Newell's stockade, where it seems that Newell had some eighteen convicts at work on his farm. So, gentlemen here was a poor negro taken from his wife and children under a pretext of arrest. The machinery of the law was used to seize him, take him from his home and put him in a convict's stockade and work him like a convict without process of the court. He had not been tried. The testimony showed that he was guarded like a convict, made to labor like a convict and treated in all respects like a convict. And, indeed, the manner of his death would seem to indicate that it was in an effort to leave this convict camp that he was shot, as a felon might be shot in endeavoring to escape the sentence of the law.

"This is a serious matter and I charge you it is your duty to make a thorough investigation of this case. You will bring before you the magistrate that issued the warrant and the constables that executed it. You have the power to send for persons and papers, and you will only be doing your duty in making a thorough investigation and reporting upon this treatment of Will Hull.

"I hold in my hand a printed form of contract entitled, 'State of South Carolina, county of Anderson; contract and agreement for labor on farm.' Listen to some of the terms of this contract:

"I agree at all times to be subject to the orders and commands of said landlord or his agents. He shall have a right to use such force as he or his agents may deem necessary to require me to remain on his farm and perform good and satisfactory services."

"It is currently reported that the lash is freely applied under this provision of the contract.

"Listen again: 'He shall have the right to lock me up for safe keeping.' 'Here the poor laborer gives the landlord the power to imprison him. 'Again: 'He shall have the right to work me under the rules and regulations of his farm.' 'Again: 'And if I should leave his farm or run away he shall have the right to offer and pay a reward of not exceeding \$25 for my capture and return, together with the expense of same, which amount so advanced, together with any indebtedness I may owe at the expiration of above time, I agree to work under all the rules and regulations of his contract at same wages as above.' 'If this were a statute providing for the capture and return of runaway slaves or escaped felons it would not be difficult to understand. But this is one of the terms and conditions in a so-called contract and agreement to labor on farms in Anderson county. By such terms and conditions it is manifest that poor ignorant negroes are subjected to a state that is worse than slavery. I doubt if there ever was such a contract framed or devised or conceived before in any civilized or Christian community.

"No court would attempt to enforce it. It is contra bonos mores, against the public good and utterly null and void. No free man in this commonwealth can be permitted, even if he desired to do so, to barter away his liberty and make himself a mere chattel. And that is what this contract attempts to do, for the last stipulation in it reads:

"The said landlord shall have the right to transfer his interest in this contract to any other party and I agree to continue work for said assignee, same

MAUD GONNE SPEAKS

TO A SMALL AUDIENCE IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Major McBride Also Speaks and Advocates Foreible Rebellion—Miss Gonne's Speech a Middle Class Sputter, Filled With Bombastic Phrases.

At the Academy of Music last Sunday night an audience, which half filled the house, gathered to listen to Major John McBride, late of the Irish Brigade in the Transvaal, and Miss Maud Gonne speak.

The meeting did not begin until twenty minutes to nine and the chairman, Daniel F. Colohan, took up over fifteen minutes with "remarks."

The chairman was a good speaker and early struck the note of the evening, forcible resistance to English power and a total severance of Ireland as a nation from England.

Major McBride's forte seems to be anything but modesty, as he dilated upon his hair-breadth escapes from death during the war in the Transvaal. His speech was a tiresome repetition of details and was saved only by his oration, which breathed defiance to England. He also struck the note of force and sneered at parliamentarianism. In fact, the whole meeting seemed to be an attempt to revivify the Fenian Brotherhood. Ireland could only be freed by resorting to actual physical conflict with her hereditary foe.

Seated on the stage were several Irish skimmers of the working class Irish, but the "main guys," such as Recorder Goff, City Attorney Whalen and the other leading lights were noticeable by their absence.

Miss Gonne began by stating that the hour of Ireland's destiny had arrived, and that she had come here again to arouse the spirit of love for Ireland and the Irish at home, who were living in misery and sorrow, weighed down by the oppression of England, in the Irish hero, who lived comfortably and happily in this free land.

Then she paid her respects to the parliamentarians, who had said: "Give us your votes; elect us to parliament and we will free you." A century of parliamentarianism had shown that it was a humbug and a sham. Since the accession of Victoria Ireland had lost over a third of her population and the taxes had been raised \$3 per head.

All the talking of England's power had led insensibly to the Irish accepting it as a settled fact that England's power was too strong to be overcome and Ireland was settling down to an acceptance of slavery.

As an instance of what parliamentarianism had done, or had not done, Miss Gonne said that while Ireland was a cattle raising country, the English soldiers, located there as a garrison, were fed on beef imported from England.

Miss Gonne confounded forcible rebellion with revolution and said that the Irish could only free themselves by revolutionary action, meaning armed rebellion.

She drew a harrowing picture of conditions existing in Ireland, and then went on to state what she advocated as a remedy or remedies for the removal of those conditions.

When she struck that point she went to pieces and showed how little she knew, or what a clever fakir she is. She said the first great necessity was to check emigration; the second was to spread a knowledge of the Irish language among the people; the third thing to do was to boycott English goods. This last Miss Gonne admitted was difficult, but perhaps he done.

The rest of her speech was mere middle class drivel, interspersed with appeals to Irish patriotism, and a call to arms.

Not once did she make any distinction between the working class of Ireland and the shop-keeping would be plutocratic class of Irish who shout "Ireland for the Irish," meaning that they want to have free scope to skin the Irish worker in Ireland, as the Irish capitalist in this country skins the Irish worker. In fact, in all her remarks she showed that she understood as much about the Irish workingman as does the Irish factory owner and contractor in this country. That much and no more. Her cry for a united Ireland is the cry of the wolf to be left alone with its prey. God save Ireland from its Joans of Arc, should be the cry of the Irish proletariat, if she is a specimen of them.

VELVET STRIKE IN MYSTIC, CONN.

MYSTIC, Conn., Feb. 16.—All the strikers of the velvet mills stand solid. They are determined not to return to work until the list of fines is retracted.

During the last week a scene took place which deserves to be given broad publicity.

Farmer Williams is a landlord who has a few thousand dollars mortgage on the factory building and owns two private houses next to the velvet mill. As early as last September he promised one of the strikers the occupancy of one of the houses, Saturday last he brought the keys to the strike because the rooms had been vacated Friday. Owing to the great cold snap Farmer Williams demanded the return of the keys so that he could turn off the water. The man who intended to occupy the rooms sent his daughter for the keys on the following Monday, but she was told to inform her father that he would first have to see the Superintendent of the velvet mills, that he would have to go to work, because the list of fines would never be retracted.

It seems Farmer Williams thinks that his horses shall be occupied by scabs only. It is to be hoped that no workers will allow themselves to be deluded by such dirty measures.

It only shows to what extent the capitalist class will go to drive the workers into their straight jackets and make them willing slaves.

But Farmer Williams can rest assured that the velvet mill strikers will be able to get residences without following his dictation.

The strikers present a solid front despite the attempt of one Keef from Derby, who, as organizer of the A. F. L., spoke here and bled the men under false pretences. The class conscious workers of the land are urged to assist them in their struggle. Subscription lists can be had by addressing the Strike Committee, Mystic, Conn.

PRODDING CHINA.

Emperor Given Eight Days in Which to Issue Edicts.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Peking says Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching have informed the legations that the court agrees to inflict the punishments demanded.

PEKIN, Feb. 19.—The foreign envoys have given the Chinese authorities eight days in which to issue satisfactory edicts. In the meantime, the military continue preparations for the expedition, the intention being to send out six columns of troops, two columns leaving Peking, Tientsin and Pao-Ting-Fu, respectively.

Count von Waldersee believes that eight days' rations will be ample for the columns to take with them, as the lines of communication will be open and fresh supplies will be obtainable.

It is reported that if the present negotiations prove unsuccessful the workshops of some of the powers will seize Chefoo, Canton and other places, as soon as the winter is over.

All the troops are being put through a severe course of drill, especially the Germans, from daylight until dark.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 19.—A dispatch from Peking says Count von Waldersee's expedition to Sian-Fu will total 15,000 men—British, German, French and Italian. It is understood that if the expedition starts it will act as a guard of honor to the Emperor on his way back to Peking.

It is rumored that the allies will simultaneously operate in the Yang-tse Kiang Valley.

N. J. Central Wages.

Brakemen in the employ of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company started yesterday that the efforts to form a wage scale satisfactory to both the company and the employes had been suspended because of failure to agree. The brakemen have sent for Grand Master P. H. Morrissey of Peoria, Ill., who is to come to Jersey City and try to adjust the difficulties.

LIGHT INTO DARKNESS.

MAX-FORKER REDEEMS "VOLKZEITUNG" DUPE.

Desire All Kangaroo Social Democratic Intimidation, a Meeting of the S. L. P. Is Held in Hoboken Which Results in a Complete Smash-up of the "Volkszeitung" Seal Crew—S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. Come Out With Flying Colors.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 17.—A remarkable meeting was held this afternoon at the Labor Lyceum, the trusting place of the Kangaroos, or "Volkszeitung" followers. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, with Max Forker as the speaker, and was conducted in German.

Just as soon as the Kangaroo organization learned that the hall had been hired by the S. L. P., and, worst of all, that Max Forker was to speak to the Germans, measures were set on foot to prevent the meeting from taking place. A series of attempts were made to intimidate the hall keeper. Failing in this, the "Volkszeitung" agents sought to keep the audience away by the sedulous circulation of rumors that there "would be trouble" if the S. T. & L. A. was mentioned, or the "Volkszeitung" attacked, they failed in this too. Over 100 German workmen, exclusive of the "Volkszeitung" agents turned up, filling the hall fully; and no trouble occurred, except for the Kangaroos, who got a moral thrashing such as they will not soon forget.

Forker spoke with the virility and straightforwardness that is characteristic of the S. L. P. speaker. He started by saying that the S. L. P. needed MEN, MILITANTS, not half fellows well met to merely sing and play cards. He outlined the development of capitalism on the one hand, the downward slide of the pure and simple Trade Union on the other. He exemplified the development of pure and simpleton together with its scamp crew of Labor Fakir leaders, giving scores of illustrations, and he reached the climax on this line of argument, by citing the traitorous, corrupt and scabby conduct of the "Volkszeitung" during the late cigarmakers strike which the Fakirs were keeping up to fatten their nests. He read the document, known to our readers, which was recently issued by the "borers from within" giving away in detail the whole swindle and published by the "Volkszeitung," and he compared that conduct with the conduct adopted upon the subject by the DAILY PEOPLE: At the time it was important to strike the note of warning, so as to save the rank and file of the strikers from the sufferings they underwent, and save the rank and file of the union and other workmen from being blood, the "Volkszeitung" and its Kangaroo "borers from within," all of whom were well informed of what was going on, not only kept silence, but whooped it up for the Organized Scabbery that led the strike, and only now, when it was a question of promoting a "borer from within" to a job in the Union, did they and their "Volkszeitung" come out with the truth. The DAILY PEOPLE, on the contrary, backed by the S. L. P. and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance speakers, exposed the scabby swindle from the start, and stood by the workmen.

Soon after Forker had started, ripples of applause broke out sporadically from the audience. The applause continued increasing in frequency and loudness. When the passage was reached of the contrast between the "Volkszeitung" and the DAILY PEOPLE the applause was terrific. The audience, consisting mainly of workmen who derived their whole information from the "Volkszeitung," was deeply stirred. Forker had substantiated every point with printed documents. He proceeded to prove that the hostility of the Labor Fakirs for the S. L. P. antedated the founding of the Alliance, and he proceeded to show how the "Volkszeitung" recognized what mischief those Fakirs and their organization did in the Labor Movement. He did this by a large number of citations that he read from the heads of the "Volkszeitung" and all the "borers from within." He struck the fact that they were now knowingly betraying the Working Class. I have no time to translate, or even cite all the passages read from the "Volkszeitung" of a few years ago and contrasted with its present utterances. A few will give an idea.

HALF OF THEIR CLASS, ARE HAMPEPED.

That under such circumstances no powerful organization can arise is easily understood. The result is that those who have a clear understanding of the modern labor movement take the initiative to establish organizations abreast of the times.

Some Kangaroos here began to slip out of the hall. Dr. Donal, known to all the Germans, was felt to have here photographed the present calamities and corrupt attitude of the "Volkszeitung" to perfection.

Forker went on quoting articles from the columns of the "Volkszeitung" itself. He quoted the following editorial of the "Volkszeitung" of December 22, 1895:

"What hope do the pure and simple Trade Unionists hold out, with their pure and simple unionism, to the workingman? Only the continuation, for an indefinite period, of the system of wage slavery. But relief cannot be brought to this system by exclusive trade union action. The effects of the system itself, render that ever more hopeless.

"With so comfortless a programme neither can the masses of the workingmen, who, for years have been sunk in apathy, be shaken up, nor can those individuals who are still in the ranks of the labor movement be protected against a like demoralization."

He then quoted the following signed article on the C. L. U., by Julius Grunzig, who now is a barker for that same body, the article having appeared in the "Socialist" of July 5, 1890:

"The old Central Labor Union, lamed by the hoodling tendencies of some of its members, by the reactionary backwardness of others, and, in general by the mutually conflicting and heterogeneous elements, held together by a clumsy order of business, has done NOTHING for the workingman. Indeed, it could do nothing. It was played on the wholly unwholesome theory that men, who, in all other fields stand hostile toward each other, can be driven together upon a purely trade union field. The common economic interests are certainly of powerful influence, but they are incapable of overcoming such opposition. Hence, the stagnation to which the apathetic Central Labor Union is condemned."

The next article that Forker read out of the "Volkszeitung" was the speech made by Fred Long, now a "borer from within" of the S. L. P. contention. It was as follows:

"It seems that the pure and simple want to make us believe that what old style trades unionism has done is something wonderful. What, however, is the actual fact as to the result of ten years of hard labor? Barely eight per cent. of the wage workers of the land are organized, and no organization is able to control its own trade, we were told all along, we are told yet: 'Wait, wait, wait,' and after we have waited year in and year out, we see every year the spokesmen of pure and simpleton, diving into the swamp of capitalist boodle politics. While they recommend to us to be patient and to wait, they seek to render harmless, those who stand in their way in their organization. They brag about their success and their power, and the power of their organization, at a time when an ever larger per centage of the membership of their organizations starve, and vainly wear out the soles of their shoes, in search of work. If they mean it honestly, by their organizations, why do they not inquire into the results of the development of machinery? They condemn the red banner of our Party, but they accept the Anarchists as allies in their struggle with the Socialists. The speaker closed with a powerful appeal to the comrades to accept the resolution endorsing the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance."

The last portion of Forker's speech was taken up with a demonstration of the fact that the Labor Fakirs hate the Socialists, have always hated them, and were bound to hate them because the Fakirs are, as Dr. Donal described them, intent upon keeping up the present system of capitalism, as the only one capable of keeping them secure as leaders on their dirty little dunghills. Forker clinched this point by reading from the "Volkszeitung" of as far back as March 21, 1896, a report of an interview between a reporter for that paper and Adolph Strasser, a leading Fakir of the International Cigarmakers. The passage read was this:

"Strasser is, of course, a pure and simpleton and out, an outspoken enemy of the Socialists, whom he, like all others of his kind, charges with destroying the unions. How intense his hatred against Socialists is, appears from the rawness of the expressions with which he gives vent to his feelings. He said, among other things: 'If ever I have to choose between a Socialist and a dog, I shall always prefer the dog.'"

After Mr. Strasser had scolded a good deal about the Socialists, the reporter assured him that neither he nor his friends would check the triumphant march of Socialism in this country.

"Oho," said he, "we shall see about that. We will brand you as traitors!" "But you have already done that," the reporter observed, "and yet our numbers increase daily."

"We shall then brand you still more." By this time there were but two "Volkszeitung" agents left in the hall. The two seemed unable to rise from their seats. They and their paper and their bogus party stood convicted out of their own mouths. Forker received an ovation.

The German workmen who had come stuffed full of "Volkszeitung" and Kangaroo calumnies had felt a breath of fresh air. In vain did the chairman, Comrade Zimmermann, ask the opponents present to deny the truth of what they had heard. They sat nailed. It was long after the meeting that Forker could get away. A large crowd surrounded him. They thanked him for having enlightened them. They took the address of the General Secretary of the S. T. & L. A., to communicate with him for organizing Alliances, and they were unanimous in their condemnation of the "Volkszeitung." One of those present went even so far as to say to the chairman: "What a donkey I have been all this time. Henceforth no more 'Volkszeitung' for me. Henceforth I'll take the DAILY PEOPLE."

THE DULUTH ELECTION.

FIRST FIGHT OF THE NEW CENTURY SHOWS BIG GAINS.

The City a Seething Mass of Political Corruption—Efforts Made Against the Socialists—Attempts to Bribe the Candidates—Increase in Vote.

Inspired by the glorious movement of the proletariat, and animated by a desire to make the DAILY PEOPLE truly the champion of labor and the enemy of its foes, thus "the only English daily fit for decent workmen to read," and with a hope that other comrades, who are soon to unfurl the banner of political revolt, may perhaps, profit by our experiences, the Press Committee of Section Duluth desires to carry its message to the comrades throughout the country. At the hustings, February 5, 1901, the Socialist Labor Party, with vigorous arm, brought down the hammer of destruction upon the head of Capitalism. Although we failed to elect our standard bearers, the blows we struck still resound, more determined than ever; wiser, because more experienced; withal better groomed for the Social Revolution, we shall still carry on the work. As has been reported in these columns, the vote was as follows:

McCormack, Rep. and Dem., 3,586; L. P. Dworschak, S. L. P., 1,967. The vote for Alderman totals 359 in 6 wards, with two, chiefly workmen wards omitted where no candidates ran. From these figures it will be seen that the revolutionary forces in this city have gained both in vote and popularity, compared with 1900, when for mayor we polled 215 votes, with a registration close to 9,000, while this year the registration fell to 6,500, of which only 4,771 voted, that being the highest number of votes cast for any candidate. While, in the election of a President, the lines are naturally tightly drawn by the workmen, who foolishly imagine there are "paramount issues," the S. L. P. vote will always be smaller, but firmer, than in an off election, nevertheless the democratic vote this year can safely be approached as nearer our actual strength, because in each ward, exclusive of the Fifth, the fight raged hotly. Interesting, as well as peculiar, was the election. For obvious reasons, the two parties this year threw all antagonisms aside, and long before their conventions, agreed to establish a precedent in Duluth—they pooled their interests by gracefully dividing the offices. This facilitated matters greatly for the office-holders, shutting out to a great extent, the hungry horde of dirty, contemptible wretches, who for a paltry dollar, or a promise of political pie, will betray themselves and their class.

These ward heelers are invariably of the stupid, ignorant type of men, who, being class-conscious, live like those whom Swedenborg found in the under world, "living yet dead" to the class struggle, that for them rages in vain, for they see not.

The Democratic party has in one Voss, the present city treasurer, a partial exception, a man who has held his position twelve years. He drew votes from the Republicans, and for this reason is a show the party's disintegration, and permanent fixture. He did not wish to be whined about a "non-partisan," "good business administration." The Republican party, likewise having a similar incumbent, the city Comptroller, gave as result, one party endorses the other; thus showing that both old parties represent one and the same principle—capitalism. Neither has anything to sacrifice, when it comes to preventing the working class from seizing possession of the public powers.

The position they take proves the conclusions of the immortal Marx, who said: "THE EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKING CLASS MUST BE THE WORK OF THE WORKING CLASS ITSELF. HE WHO WOULD BE FREE MUST HIMSELF STRIKE THE BLOW." While by this mutual arrangement the parties of wage slavery, secured the return to office of their servants, they nevertheless helped the S. L. P. To throw a wet blanket upon its vote, they tried to keep down and discourage those in its ranks who are foremost in the fight; and to cover up and hide their own duplicity, oneness, and baseness, immediately after holding conventions of NATIONAL PARTIES, Republican and Democratic, the edict was sent forth "that city elections had nothing to do with National politics. What was needed was a good clean, business administration, regardless of politics."

To this end, a circular headed "AN EXPERIMENT," bearing no signature was mailed to every registered voter, advising the selection of the "best man." But, significantly enough, it bore but the mutual ticket and never a word about the Socialist Labor Party, which proposes to smash this "non-partisan" humbug by seizing the public powers in the interest of labor alone. With firm manliness, the fighting S. L. P. stuck close to the class struggle throughout the campaign. Never, for one moment, allowing itself to be drawn into the vortex of capitalist politics, but pointing out that POLITICAL PARTIES ARE BUT THE REFLECTION OF ECONOMIC INTEREST IN SOCIETY; showing the class-struggle, i. e., the contest raging between the capitalist possessing class, living on what it plundered from the working class, and the working dispossessed class, that lives but from day to day, selling its labor power for the price of an existence; and that class rule manifested itself not here and there but wherever capitalism exists; therefore THAT CLASS INTEREST DICTATED POLITICS, NOT "GOOD GOVERNMENT." THE NATION IN THE BATTLEFIELD NOW AND IN THE FUTURE. Politics begin

and end with the national citadel of capitalism, and the S. L. P. preached the doctrine of national revolt, while treating the municipality as a skirmish ground and outpost of capitalism that must be captured, as a preparatory drilling ground for the revolutionary army of emancipation of labor, never for a moment losing sight of the Social Revolution.

The election is not without its lessons. The S. L. P. is often confronted with the freak, who wants to bring into the movement "men of popularity," "elements of strength," "men of large influence," etc. Let such come into our movement with such vainglorious ideas and they shall soon hear "The Raven" quote of them as "nevermore, nevermore." The Socialist Labor Party puts principle before personal popularity. This was exemplified in the nomination of comrade L. Dworschak for Comptroller by the S. L. P. Had it been popularity and its kindred qualities, that were alone necessary to elect, the S. L. P. candidate would have won out, but the working class refused to elect a man nominated by the S. L. P., popularity, wide acquaintance or not, BECAUSE PRINCIPLE WAS INSISTED UPON.

In a normal election with three candidates the S. L. P. would have this time polled 400 votes, therefore all above that figure is concluded to have been drawn from the old parties, which is significant, as well as encouraging, since it fore-shadows the nearby break in the ranks of the old-time parties. Clearly does it outline the driving together of these twins, while the revolutionary spirit will be absorbed by the S. L. P., like plants that quickly attract kindred elements, that which through space until, purified of foreign matter, they rush toward the centers of gravitation, building and strengthening them. It shows plainly men are breaking loose from the hallucination "that capitalists we must have," hence capitalist parties, AND AT ONCE DEMONSTRATES THE POWER WIELDED BY THE S. L. P. IN THE LAND EVEN WHILE IT IS APPARENTLY SMALL. THE S. L. P. WITH ITS RIGID DISCIPLINE AND UNCOMROMISING TACTICS, IS PLOUGHING THE FIELD CORRECTLY. THE FORCE OF SOCIALISM IS GATHERING MOMENTUM. THE FRUIT WILL SOON RIPEN.

The vote, although large, would please us more had it been 400, since at the next election this weak-kneed element will again be lulled by false "issues."

Nevertheless, the capitalist politicians are becoming alarmed by the growth of revolutionary sentiment, so much so, that the "Herald" in commenting upon the "experiment" non-partisan effect, could not refrain from exclaiming, "It is estimated that 750 votes received by Dworschak were drawn from the old parties."

Socialism is becoming a household word in Duluth, and when we review the activity of Section Duluth, we are reminded of comrade Kuhn's closing lines when sending our charter: "You will soon be a power in your city."

To show the sterling quality of men the S. L. P. breeds and in due justification of our comrades, it is well to note a few of such trying moments. In the Fifth Ward comrade Morin was approached by Democratic politicians, "friends of the workmen," of course, they having no candidate in the field, who promised him the Democratic vote, provided, if elected, he would vote in favor of certain contractors who propose a raid on the city treasury, and further shady promises. They were told the S. L. P. is not in the grafting business, like the S. D. P., and would promise nothing but strict allegiance to the S. L. P. One Ask, who fished for the Democratic nomination for comptroller, approached Dworschak, also with promises to "swing his following to him" in consideration of a job if elected. He was also sadder but wiser when he departed, evidently muttering: "This d-d S. L. P. it seems it knows what it wants and how to get it; neither can it be run by one man for personal interest; neither can you monkey with its buzz-saw without having your fingers clipped."

"How stupid these S. L. P. men are! Why don't they wallow in graft like the Kangaroo-Debitses, also Chase, Carey, Brown, Khans, etc."

"WORKING TOGETHER."

CAPITAL AND LABOR TO LIE DOWN SIDE BY SIDE IN PEACE.

The Plan Meets With a Slight Obstacle. Capital Will Not "Lie Down," So the Fakirs Make Labor Doit—A Scheme That Did Not Work.

The labor skates who make up the organized scabbery of the labor movement have long ago been pilloried as Judases in character, and ignoramuses in their mental make up. Herewith we present from some of these gentlemen's own documents the most convincing proof of the above statement.

In the closing months of 1900 some of the gentry of organized scabbery in the building trades decided to start an organization called "The Work Together Club." In the preamble of this remarkable club the founders declare that the object of the club is:

"To bring together employers and employed in one organization on a basis of mutual interests."

That the lion and the lamb can be brought together seems perfectly feasible after this; that the sandbagger and his victim, the robber and the robbed can meet on a "basis of mutual interests" is self-evident if we are to believe these guileless young gentlemen who presided over the birth of "The Work Together Club."

As our eyes wander over the preamble we come to that portion that tells us what the method of the organization is supposed to be: Here are the fatal words:

"To bring together employee and employer to secure such an interchange of views and unity of interests as may avert strikes and further the well being of all concerned."

The above is really touching in its glorious simplicity. The men who wrote that ought to have a curfew law passed that ought to allow such innocents loose in a wicked city like New York is shameful to say the least.

There are some more beauty spots in this preamble but the above excerpts will give a key to the whole document. Having perpetrated this beautiful preamble and noded it by the thousand at the heads of hungry building trades employees who would so materially benefit their conditions if they had a "unity of interests" with their employers, the "Work Together Club" proceeded to "work" everything in sight by inviting the employers to a meeting that was to be held on December 7, 1900. To the employers they said: (we quote from their card of invitation)

"You are cordially invited to a meeting of the above association on Friday, December 7, 1900."

We don't know what occurred at this meeting. Let us hope a record of it was kept for the benefit of generations as yet unborn. History was indeed written that night: that is, if the hall rent was paid and any employers showed up, but as we said before we don't know but we hope for the worst.

It is this document that inspires our fears:

Greeting—I have been instructed to notify you and all Locals within a radius of 25 miles of New York City, at the regular meeting held on this date, that this District Council has decided to resist by all honorable means THE PROPOSED REDUCTION IN WAGES AND INCREASE IN THE HOURS OF LABOR BY THE EMPLOYERS OF THIS CITY, and you are requested to notify all members of the craft, in your locality, to keep away, and we hope to receive your moral support and, if necessary requires it, your financial support.

The employers have not officially notified the union, but at a meeting of those employers, held recently, THEY DECIDED TO MAKE A DISTURBANCE IN THE FIELD OF LABOR BY CUTTING THE WAGES AND INCREASING THE HOURS OF LABOR FOR THE COMING SEASON, when those engaged in the building trade were looking hopefully forward for a revival of business in the building industry (which it will be well to state, has been very dull for the past season). There have been no demands made by the carpenters since September 1899, and now that these employers who style themselves the Master Carpenters, have allowed the report to be printed in the daily papers without any contradiction from them, that their edict would go into effect on February 1, 1901, and as several large shops are now on strike against the reduction of wages and increase in the hours of labor, WE HAVE NO REASON TO LOSE ANY TIME IN PREPARING FOR THE CONFLICT, WHICH IF PERSISTED IN BY THESE SELF-TERMED MASTERS, IS LIABLE TO DISRUPT THE WHOLE BUILDING INDUSTRY, WITH WHOM WE ARE

"men" who wished to use the party for their criminal purposes, but found themselves dumped into the S. D. P. ashbarrel, typifies the S. L. P. of that firmness that always wins the day!

"Carry the news to Mary." In conclusion, Section Duluth sends greetings to the comrades in the fight for the emancipation of labor; let us hope that soon we may stand up like men, freed from our clanking chains of wage slavery, and enjoying the glorious civilization of the Socialist Republic, with an eye and brain cleared by enjoyment of equality and liberty, which we fought for, when in that fight of the good fights our hearts throbbled impatiently, and our souls thrilled as we battled to SPEED THE REVOLUTION!

PRESS COMMITTEE, Section Duluth, S. L. P. Duluth, Minn., Feb. 8, 1901.

CLOSELY AFFILIATED IN CENTRAL BODIES.

THE EMPLOYERS WANT TO CUT TO 44 CENTS PER HOUR AND TO WORK ON EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

WE INTEND TO MAKE A STRIBORN RESISTANCE AND HOPE TO RECEIVE YOUR HEARTY SUPPORT.

LEWIS W. DAVIDSON, Sec. Sec.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1901. Local Union No. 32, U. B. C. J. A.

Alas! how the pangs of great misdeeds and great men come to naught. Before the ink is well dry on the invitation cards the work-together gentlemen are working separate sides of the street. The "unity of interests" turns out to be a reduction in wages and an increase of hours for the workers.

The lion had refused to lie down with the lamb and the ignorant, corrupt and basely cowardly labor fakirs had their coarse bodies kicked and their bloated faces spewed into by the exploiters who loathed them for being the curstest cattle that they were.

Mr. Lewis W. Davidson whose name is signed to the last document is the individual who sent the wonderful preamble to all the unions of the U. B. C. J. in this vicinity.

Let us suggest to these labor fakirs that they bring together the slaughtered miners of Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Idaho; the murdered iron and steel workers of the iron and steel producing States; let them unite the He-towns of the West and the She-towns of the East; have them bring together the families of the members of the building trades of Chicago who have been driven to the poor house, to shame, and to death by the building trade capitalists in Chicago within the past year. When Mr. Davidson and his fellow members of the work-together club perform these miracles they will then unite the employer and the employee on a basis of unity of interests.

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PRESS COMMITTEE, Section Duluth, S. L. P. Duluth, Minn., Feb. 8, 1901.

THE PLAN MEETS WITH A SLIGHT OBSTACLE.

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PRESS COMMITTEE, Section Duluth, S. L. P. Duluth, Minn., Feb. 8, 1901.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., MEETINGS AT H. QUARTERS, No. 431 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Free lectures 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 Committee the last Sunday of each month at 10.30 a. m. Pittsburgh District Alliance No. 15, S. T. & L. A. meets second Sunday of every month at 11 a. m. Machinists' Local, No. 190, S. T. & L. A. every second and fourth Saturday at 8 p. m. Mixed Local No. 191, S. T. & L. A. and Branch 13th Ward Allegheny, meet every second and fourth Sunday, 8 p. m., at Key street, Allegheny, Pa.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every Monday evening 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 236 New Road street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. A. Nelson, assistant organizer, 177 First street, No. 1, S. T. & L. A. financial secretary, 302 Canal street; Julius Hammer, recording secretary, 540 Livingston street, 410

SECTION BUFFALO, S. L. P. BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Michigan st., next. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism, every Monday, 8 p. m., except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along, 401

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 75 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 488

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 107 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartzos st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wital, 60 Peachtree ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 237 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 480

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

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 235 E. 38th Street. Secretary, W. Wallberg. 408

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street, Rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P. meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 802 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets 2

INT'L CIGARMAKERS

THEIR ORGANIZED SCABBERY IN EACH OTHER'S HAIR.

J. Mahlon Barnes & Companions of the New Brigade of Organized Scabbery Known as "Borers From Within," Fulminate the Below Document Against Their Colleagues, the Old Guard of Organized Scabs—A Document Worth Preserving.

"Facts on the New York strike, as established in the discussion in Bohemian Hall, New York, last Sunday, with the participation of members of Union 100, Philadelphia."

"1. The continuance of the strike after the third month was absolutely unjustified."

"2. The lockout immediately placed the strikers at a serious economic disadvantage. Of this the Executive Committee of the Joint Advisory Board was well aware."

"3. The hope for success in the economic battle rests wholly upon being able to prevent the capitalists from acquiring the merchandise which secures to them their profit."

"4. If the acquiring of the merchandise can not be made impossible to the capitalist in a sufficient degree, then the strike is lost. People, who know that an enormous quantity of the respective merchandise is being turned out, also know that the strike is lost."

"5. It was regularly reported that 6,000 people were on strike; 4,000 would have been correcter; and at no time did more than 3,000 obtain strike support in any one week."

"6. The strike was not lost for lack of strike funds. Outlying Local Unions, to the number of 281, contributed an aggregate of \$33,922.04, while the aggregate contributions of the District of New York ran up to \$82,613.25, and the international assessment raised about \$50,000, including the outlays of the General Fund for beneficial members, and exclusive of the contribution of the A. F. of L. Altogether, there were \$154,436.33 disbursed, and, when the strike was ended, there was still \$23,000 in the strike treasury. Union No. 100 contributed, besides the international assessment of \$1, altogether \$2,887.70. Only the two completely organized cities of Boston and St. Louis contributed more."

"7. The President and the Secretary said in a circular: 'On account of lack of funds during the first seven months we could not take hold actively.' From the first to the fifth week, April 21, they had every week from \$3,000 to \$6,000 more than all their expenses amounted to; from the sixth to the thirteenth week, June 16 inclusive, they had a surplus of from \$8,000 to \$13,000. This covers the first three months."

"8. On May 14, during the ninth week of the New York strike, 271 girls in Harburger & Thomas' factory quit work, while 535 stayed in. For this strike and the suits therewith connected the Unions of Philadelphia expended during the first four weeks \$4,250. The New York Executive Committee refused obstinately to render assistance, although it had every week a surplus of from \$9,000 to \$13,000, and at the same time agents from New York in Philadelphia presented the situation falsely to both sides."

"9. On May 15 a conference was held in New York by the International President Perkins, A. Strasser and members of the Executive Committee of the J. A. B. On May 16 A. Maronchek said in Philadelphia that the conference had realized that the crisis was at hand, and they had resolved to allow the strikers to work upon fine work in the Annex Shops of the bosses' combination. This declaration is signed by R. Molost."

"10. A Strasser declared that at first there were less than 5,000 persons in the strike and lockout, and that, at the same time, the bosses' combine had from the start at least 3,000 employed elsewhere. He admitted that, up to the eighth week, May 12, the combine had employed at least 4,000, and he held the situation to be so grave that he did not even wish to communicate the fact to the Advisory Board."

"11. We now know that, on May 12, the situation was about this: In several factories—old and newly opened ones—the combine had in Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Newburg, Lancaster, Bohemiaville, New Brunswick, Harrisburg, Passaic, Elizabeth, Philadelphia, Camden, Kerbs' shop in New York and other places at least 5,000 scabs at work, while, on the other hand, there were at the same time less than 3,000 strikers in New York on the pay-list; and we know that the combine knew on May 15 that the strike was lost. The members in general had no suspicion of this; and the New York members, who paid weekly a \$1 assessment, were not allowed to know it either. Even from the laymen and the working members of the Advisory Board this fact was withheld. And we now all know what were the sad consequences of that."

"12. We now ask: Was it sensible to allow such a strike to run five months longer?"

"13. The strike was lost; it, nevertheless, was continued by the members of the conference, notwithstanding they knew that it was lost. They had reasons for doing so:

"First—Moral cowardice. The members would have taken them to be bad leaders had they admitted defeat.

"Second—Funds were flowing in in generous sums.

"Third—If the struggle was continued as long as money was coming in, an opportunity might perhaps present itself to shift the blame of the defeat upon the shoulders of others.

"there was in it"—in view, the strike was continued.

"14. About \$120,000 has been wrongfully taken from the members of the International Union; worst of all were the members in New York forced to suffer. Each of these paid \$26 in local assessments. We call this an infamous and criminal conduct, and prove it documentarily."

"15. But these revelations are no evidence against the correctness of the principle of Trade Unionism, or that the Union should be given up, or that the organization of our craft can be destroyed by the bosses or by the temporary lukewarmness of the workmen. Capitalist conditions demand the existence of the Union and its constant growth, despite defeats whatever their cause. The C. M. I. U. of A. is to-day numerically stronger than ever."

"16. It is the fault of the members if, after they have made these experiences, they ever again allow such a fiasco. The dearly-paid-for lesson in this unequal economic struggle is this: The working class must march its hosts against the capitalist class, in the political struggle as well. No let-up for Capitalism or its defenders."

"CHARLES DREES,
"M. C. KRECK,
"H. C. PARKER,
"P. S. MONTIS,
"J. MAHLON BARNES."
Philadelphia, Feb. 7, 1901.

SOUTHERN CAPITAL

Recent Phases of Its Rapid Development.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—During the past week a party of Cincinnati capitalists and business men made a flying visit to a number of industrial centers in the two Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. They have been greeted hospitably at Knoxville, Charlotte, Charleston, Augusta and other cities, and before their return to Ohio will go to Birmingham, Mobile, Atlanta, and Chattanooga. Members of the party who have not before had an opportunity to become acquainted with recent phases of southern development—and the rapid survey from a car window, with brief stops at typical centers, is not the least unattractive way of gaining an excellent impression of the country—have been surprised at the evidences of progress in many lines on every hand. Aside from the agreeable social incidents connected with the trip and the strictly practical results in the way of new business connections made, the trip cannot fail to be of great advantage to the south as a revealer of its great possibilities and of the progressive work of southerners for their development. Though confined to half a dozen states, it gave an opportunity to the visitors to gain a general knowledge of what is going on all over the South, in cotton manufacturing, iron making, wood working and many allied industries.

While the greater undertakings are maintaining their gait, with here and there a new furnace of an iron company blown in, additional ore lands or coal deposits brought into working and spindles and looms added to cotton factories, the number of smaller industries is steadily increasing. For example, one might have imagined that High Point, N. C., which has gained past fame as a furniture manufacturing center, had reached the limit of its industrial ability, with one factory for every one hundred and forty of its forty-five hundred population, the majority of factories making furniture or dealing with wood for household purposes. But among the reports of new enterprises during the week to the "Manufacturers' Record" is that of the incorporation of another factory at High Point to make sashes, doors and blinds, and the selection of a site at the same place for a chit factory. At Hickory, in the same state, plans are making for the establishment of a plant to make hobbins, shuttles, spoons, and at Burlington a \$6,000,000 company has been formed to manufacture furniture. A similar company has been organized at Birmingham, Ala., as has also one at Manchester, Tex. At Fayetteville, Tenn., at Gorman and Crossville in the same state state stove factories will be built, and a company will establish at Douglas, Ga., a variety woodworking factory.

Within a week a party of more than 100 persons from the middle west arrived in the rice-growing section of Louisiana for settlement. That region, together with adjacent territory in Texas, has, within the past two years, become the scene of a flourishing industry—rice growing by irrigation. The progress made in that direction and the promise of further development are described in special correspondence in the "Manufacturers' Record." As acres for rice culture increase with the extension of canals rice mills are rising, the latest project of the kind being the incorporation of the Condonville Rice Mill Company, with a capital stock of \$60,000, for the erection of a mill with a daily capacity of from 1,500 to 1,600 sacks. Other undertakings in different parts of the south announced during the week are ice factories at Elkton, Md.; Jackson, Tenn.; Ruston, La.; canneries at Charlottesville, Va.; Rossville, Ga.; rice mill at Southport, N. C.; brick works at Decatur, Ala.; fertilizer factory at Charleston, S. C.; oil mills at New Boston, Tex., and Dawson, Ga.; tobacco factory at Louisville, Ky.; development of gold mines at Dahlonega, Ga.; the formation of a company at Winston, N. C., to develop water power and to transmit it to manufacturing plants; the working of manganese and iron mines at Stuarts Draft, Va.; and the organizing of more companies to seek for oil in the new Texan fields.

Protection, or the prohibitive tariff, as is well known, is simply a hot-house method of developing capitalism. In the words of Karl Marx "Discourse on Free Trade": Protection is "an artificial means of manufacturing manufacturers, of expropriating independent laborers, of capitalizing the natural means of production and subsistence, and of forcibly abbreviating the transition from the medieval to the modern mode of production."

In this country capitalist industries are no longer "infant" ones. They have passed rapidly from the stage in which they were manufactured by protection to a stage in which they are well concentrated, and very successful in the competition in the world's markets. In their swift development they have expropriated the individual laborer, and capitalized the means of production and subsistence, in the hands of the capitalist class, so effectively, as to make them more truly than the industries of other nations, "the modern mode of production."

That this is so, is easily proven by the conquest of foreign markets so effectively accomplished by the industries of this country.

The industries of this country have surpassed in competition the industries of Great Britain, Germany and Russia. They have done this within the geographical boundaries of these countries, in their colonies, and in other countries, where Great Britain, Germany and Russia have heretofore predominated commercially. They have, despite the thousands upon thousands of miles to be traversed by their agents and products, been, within recent years, uniformly successful in this competition.

From this it surely follows that it would be a still easier matter for the capitalist industries of America to meet foreign competition at home than it is for them to meet it some 15,000 miles away; in China, for instance.

Of what value then are tariff repeals? How can trusts be destroyed by such measures?

The fact is, as already shown, that both free-trade and protection are antiquated. The one would be futile if en-

TARIFFS AND TRUSTS.

REPEAL OF SCHEDULES CANNOT DIS-SOLVE DOMESTIC COMBINATIONS.

Free-Trade England and Trusts—Their Large Capitalization and International Character—Successful Foreign Competition of American Industries Abroad

During the past week, it was proposed that the Dingley tariff schedules on steel products be repealed. Such action, it was alleged, would bring foreign competition to bear on the billion dollar steel combine and cause its dissolution.

The bill embodying this proposition has since been withdrawn, showing that it was merely introduced for effect; and not with the serious intention of making it law.

Though the bill has been withdrawn and there is no likelihood of its enactment, it is worthy of notice, as the idea underlying the bill—the idea that the repeal of tariff schedules will destroy trusts—has many exponents and believers among the working class.

According to this idea, it would be no more than logical to expect that a country without a tariff would also be a country without a trust. How fallacious this idea is may be gathered from the perusal of a list of trusts at present existing in Free Trade England.

In England there are not only trusts conducting a large domestic business; but there are also trusts which, like the Standard Oil Company of this country, are incorporated and transact business in foreign countries; that are, in other words, international in scope and character.

In order that this fact may be fully grasped, we herewith present a list of English trusts, giving the first places to those of an international nature.

The International Thread Trust (J. P. Coates Thread Company and allied thread companies), capital \$60,000,000.

The Portland Cement Trust, formed with a capital of \$4,000,000.

The Bleachers Trust, an amalgamation of fifty-three firms, capital \$41,000,000.

The Worsteds Spinners, representing 128 firms, capital \$90,000,000.

The Bradford Dyers Association, capital \$22,500,000.

The National Telephone Company, capital \$35,000,000.

The Horax Mcopoly, capital \$16,000,000.

The Flax Machinery monopoly, capital \$6,000,000.

The United Collieries, formed in 1873, capital not given.

The Calico Printers Combine, originally sixty firms, capital \$10,500,000.

The Fine Cotton Spinners Combine, originally sixty firms, capital \$30,000,000.

So they go. Despite these great concentrations of capital, England, because of American and German competition, especially American competition, is compelled to consider more methods of strengthening and financing its great enterprises; and it has with this object in view been giving considerable study to American trusts; so that in course of time, it is likely that we shall see English trusts patterned still more after those of this country.

Aside from the fact that even in free trade England there are trusts, and that, consequently, there is no relief from trusts to be found in tariff repeals, there is another phase of the question whose consideration will show that the time for making tariff repeals effectual in this country has come and gone.

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acted, the other has already outlived its usefulness.

The question now before the workers is the question of ownership, not the destruction of the trust.

Free trade and protection, alike, are of no avail to the worker. Even were they not antiquated, they are merely questions affecting importers and manufacturers: the wages of the workers ever sinking under both, amid the class struggle the wages-system engenders.

To turn back industrial evolution, to go back to the conditions of past generations is impossible, so we must go forward.

WE, THE WORKING CLASS, MUST OWN THE TRUST. We must own it in accordance with the principles of Socialism, we must own it in accordance with the tactics of Socialism.

All workmen should therefore, array themselves with the members of their own class in the ranks of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party.

SOUTHERN LABOR.

It Will Soon Be an Important Factor in the Cotton Industry.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 14.—Owners of Southern cotton mills now claim the time is rapidly approaching when they will have no advantage over their northern competitors in the matter of labor employed, its supply, price or docility.

The scale of wages in the Southern mills is much less than what is paid in New England, but the cheaper style of living, it is asserted, more than compensates the worker for the difference. That this is not so has been proved by the numerous articles which have appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE pertaining to Southern cotton mills.

Unionism is making considerable headway in the Southern cotton mills, but so far lacks cohesiveness and comprehensive organization. Nearly every employe of a mill is a member of a union, but in each mill many labor organizations are represented. In brief, the labor question is just beginning to present itself in tangible form for Southern mill owners to reflect upon. They are dealing with it effectively so far, but are still coxing the situation along, so to speak. The wage earner, generally from the rural districts where unionism is unknown, is absorbing the pure and simple ideas, acquiring a sense of power in negative strength and otherwise becoming a counterpart of his brother in arms in the great industrial centers of the North. The result of an increasing cost of production, greater competition and a less flexible and docile labor supply is having the effect of compelling the manufacturers to look into the problem, and it will not be very long before they recruit a labor fakir brigade to hold the workers in check.

It is to be hoped that ere they accomplish their purpose, the light of class consciousness cast by the S. T. & L. A. will reveal to the workers the true path which they must follow in order to achieve their emancipation.

During 1900 the number of spindles increased in the United States by about 1,500,000. Of this increase only 107,000 new spindles are credited to all the states outside the south. In brief, the great growth of the cotton manufacturing business in the United States in 1900 was practically all due to the progress made by the Southern states. There will not be such an increase in 1901, nor will the increase, as it does appear, show such proportionate gain by the South over the North. There will be as many new spindles in the South this year, and several large mills are being built in New England whose spindles will figure in the growth of the industry in the North in 1901.

The cotton crop of the current year will bring to the farmers of the South over \$500,000,000, and still not one-third of the available cotton-land is under cultivation.

The agricultural class, which has more or less representation in the legislation of the South, is working hand and glove with the Southern capitalists in preventing all legislation affecting labor. The principal measures thus far introduced have been those placing an age limit on child labor. The average limit being twelve years. Improved machinery has so widened the field for cotton goods that the recent consumption of cotton is believed by many experts to be but a small part of what will be demanded by the people of the world within a few years, and the farming class sees a great prosperity ahead for it. Their dreams will soon be knocked into a cocked hat, as capital is entering the field of cotton production, and with improved machinery and better facilities will soon knock out the small farmer. Fifty years ago the factories of the world used two millions five hundred thousand bales of cotton. Last year they used nearly eighteen millions of bales thus increasing the consumption in fifty years over seven hundred per cent. The cotton fields of the south furnish seventy per cent of the lint cotton used by the manufacturers of the world.

In 1880 there were 180 cotton factories in the south; in 1890, 264, and in 1900, 633. The percentage of increase of spindles and looms largely exceeded that of the number of factories. The number of factories increased in the last year 113, an amount almost equal to the number existing in 1880, and 135 factories are now in process of construction. The number of spindles have doubled in the last five years. This development is rapidly drawing the population of the rural districts into the milling towns. The mill owners fear that soon all the available labor in sight will have been absorbed.

To overcome this difficulty the capitalist press of the North is being used to boom the South by giving flowery accounts of the conditions that await the worker who will migrate here. As the DAILY PEOPLE has time and time again shown labor conditions are worse here, if anything than they are in the North.

PROGRESSIVE PITTSBURG.

1,500 "PEOPLE HEAR SOCIALIST DOCTRINES EXPLAINED."

Comrade DeLeon Addresses Three Meetings There—Shows Why "Pure and Simpledrom" Must Fall and the Hope for the Workers in the S. T. & L. A.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 14.—The three meetings held under the auspices of Section Allegheny County of the Socialist Labor Party, at which Daniel De Leon, of New York spoke, were grand successes in every way. The attendance averaged 500 at the three meetings. Instead of the meetings being an extra load on the Section our load was lightened as the Section cleared at last \$75.00.

The fakirs and Kangaroos, after indulging in a lot of bluffs about what they would do to De Leon, were conspicuous by their absence, and those that did muster up sufficient courage to attend were as meek as lambs; not one word did they utter. They know what it means to run up against the buzz-saw.

The three speeches delivered by comrade De Leon made a good impression. The most intelligent workers of Allegheny County were present, and they showed their approval by their enthusiastic applause. Friday night Mr. De Leon spoke on the South Side, Pittsburg, at Old Fellows Hall. This is the stronghold of the fakirs in this county.

The subject was "Old and New Trade Unionism." De Leon showed that the workers who belong to the Pure and Simple Trade Unions could not better their condition, for the organizations were in the control of corrupt men. The speaker said these Labor Leaders (? might have been honest at one time, but building a house on one corner, as the Pure and Simple Unions are built, it was natural that this house should topple over. Instead of the Labor Leaders (? building up a house on a solid foundation, the "Labor Lieutenants of Capital," seeing the house crumble every time they had a conflict with the capitalists, started to blame the workers, and gave up hope in the working class. The Fakirs proceeded to make deals with the capitalists and the result is that the "Labor Lieutenants" are corrupt to the core. The only hope for the working class is for them to cut loose from the Pure and Simple Trade Unions and join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

The speaker further showed how the ignorant Labor Fakirs agree that Labor is a commodity. Being a commodity, it, like all other commodities, is regulated by supply and demand, like muslin, chairs, "Egyptian Onions" or "Burmuda Potatoes." Would it not look queer to see a yard of muslin get up on its hind legs and say, "I don't want to be sold for ten cents?" Yet that is what the commodity Labor does. It kicks against the boss; it wants to regulate the price at which it is bought. Labor organized on the principle of the class-struggle objects to being a commodity. It rises to the dignity of a man. As long as workers are rocked to the tune of the Labor Fakirs, just so long will they slumber. The speaker showed that the commodity Labor was at the same disadvantage as is the commodity bananas. Bananas are perishable and the owner must sell them or they will rot in a little while. Labor MUST be employed or the owner of the Labor power (the wage slave) will starve to death.

The speaker closed with a very eloquent appeal to workmen to organize into the only bona fide Trade Union, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, so that we can parry the blows of our Capitalist antagonists. We are the weakest in the economic field, but let us stand up like men and demand our rights, we can't lose, for we are the strongest on election day, and when the workers, through the Socialist Labor Party, get control of the government, we, the working class, will own the wealth that our Labor has created, and then the Socialist Republic will be a fact, and justice, love and peace will prevail.

At the Carnegie Music Hall in Allegheny the subject was "Socialist vs. Capitalist Politics."

Mr. De Leon showed up the conduct of the Capitalists' lackeys in the Congress of the United States, he quoted laws that were passed in the house and senate at this session, showing clearly that all the laws enacted in the Congress are enacted by the Capitalists in the interest of the Capitalist class. Neither Democrats nor Republicans will enact laws that will benefit the workers. Sometimes to please the fakirs a law will be passed that tends to slightly loosen the chains of wage-slavery, but then a corrupt capitalist judge will declare that law unconstitutional.

The Socialist Labor Party is the only Party in America to-day that represents the working class. It demands that all its members be clean determined men, who can and will lift our class out of the mire of poverty and ignorance.

The speaker further showed that the Socialist Democratic Party is nothing more than a spurious "Socialist (? Party," and if a fake Socialist Party is not sufficient to hoodwink the workers the Capitalists would see to it that other counterfeit Socialist (? Parties would be established.

The audience that greeted Mr. De Leon Sunday at the Bijou Theatre was something marvelous, and members of the working class, both men and women, were there, from all parts of the State, the following towns being notably represented: East Liverpool, Ohio, and from Pennsylvania, McKeesport, Altoona, Homestead, Wilmerding, Sharon, Du Bois, Walker Mills, Buena Vista, Blytheville, Greencock, Moon Run, Jeannette, Woodville, Bannington, East Pittsburg, Turtle Creek and Essen.

Mr. De Leon started by saying that if there was any one topic more import-

ant to dwell upon than another, it was the "Class Struggle." From the early dawn of known history there was a ruling and a ruled class.

In all struggles of the producers to better their condition Utopians appeared whose hearts ruled their minds, instead of the mind ruling the heart.

The speaker then quoted from Aristotle. Aristotle said that slavery would always exist, for the reason that if all the people were laboring all the time in freedom (practically) it would consume so much time with the methods of production then in-use, that there would be no time for leisure and advancement.

This from the mouth of Aristotle two thousand years ago was a very wise statement; but to-day when the bulk of the wealth is produced by machinery, four hours a day working one hundred days in the year would be all that would be required to produce all the necessaries and luxuries of life.

At the close of the meeting followed the answering of questions. Quite a few were asked on paper, mainly single tax questions and the speaker answered all to the satisfaction of the large audience.

A man took exception from the way Comrade De Leon quoted from the Bible, and said we should have Christ at the head of the Party. The speaker answered by showing up the quacks that styled themselves "Christian Socialists." He took the Rev. W. D. P., etc., Bliss, D. D., as a horrible example, and showed what these "Christian Socialists" really were.

One lone Kang question was sent up on paper in the interest of "Unity." It was: "To-day, when a man goes to vote he finds two Socialist tickets on the ballot; for which should he vote, the S. L. P. or S. D. P.?"

The answer was: "If a man goes to vote and does not know the difference between the S. L. P. and the other parties, we don't want him to vote for the S. L. P. A man should know what he is voting for when he votes the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party."

Among the bunch of single tax questions this was the most intelligent. "Suppose two men want to live on the same spot of land under Socialism, and in the same house, what would the Socialist government do?"

Answer—"The Socialist Republic is not a lunatic asylum. If two such lunatics were to turn up, guess 'coffee and pistols' will have to settle it between them."

Another single tax question was: "Suppose the Single Tax were in operation, and the workers were getting \$10 a day, what effect would it have on Social agitation?"

The answer was: "Supposing a movement, calling itself the 'Green Cheese Movement' were started, which proposed a scheme by which a man could hoist himself by the hair and suspend himself from a horn in the moon, what effect would it have on the man's eyesight?"

The audience appreciated fully this elucidation of the folly of such a question.

Taken all in all the meetings were grand successes. The impression made upon the minds of the listeners will not be erased. We, in the near future, hope to have another series of lectures delivered by Lucien Sanial. The movement here is gaining strength every day and it will not be long before the sledge hammer blows struck by the Socialist Labor Party in this country will make the capitalist class of the nation tremble in their boots.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Nine Chapters From Karl Marx's "Capital."

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

PART I.—Commodities and Money.

PART II.—The Transformation of Money Into Capital.

PART III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value.

Paper. 212 pages. 80 cents.

The Anniversary of the PARIS COMMUNE

Will be Celebrated March 18.

The Paris Commune is a landmark as being the first administration manned by the Working Class. Consequently the Socialist should be familiar with the history of the Commune—

ITS BIRTH, ITS GROWTH, ITS DEATH.

There are three reliable books dealing with the Commune. The first and best is

LISSAGARAY'S HISTORY OF THE COMMUNE OF 1871.

Lissagaray was a soldier in the ranks of the Commune, and his history of that struggle with the capitalist class is complete, accurate, and thrillingly interesting. This book is the quarry out of which all other writers on the Commune have gleaned their information.

Cloth. 500 pages. Price, \$1.

NOTICE.—Until now we have had an arrangement with the publisher of this book whereby we obtained it in quantities at a reduced price, and were thus enabled to retail it at 70 cents a volume. That arrangement has expired, the publisher declines to renew it, and consequently the retail price of Lissagaray's History of the Commune has been fixed at \$1. Literary agents will please take notice.

BELFORT BAX'S SHORT HISTORY OF THE PARIS COMMUNE

is a compact little book of 132 pages, giving in an interesting style a running account of the Commune from its inception to the murderous orgies of the capitalist troops the last week in May. The chapter headings will give a fair idea of the scope of the book:

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

Paper. 135 pages. Price, 25 cents.

NOTE.—Our stock of this book is short, and we do not guarantee the filling of orders promptly. New invoice is on the way from England, and the custom officials have their hands full at this time of the year. Orders will be filled promptly as long as present stock lasts, and then you will have to wait a couple of weeks.

KARL MARX'S CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE

is the masterly manifesto on the Commune of Paris issued by the International Workingmen's Association—the "International."

On May 26 the Versailles drove the remnant of the communards to Belleville, and as an example of what they could do for "law and order" they experimented on Varlin. Varlin was a young workman who had devoted all his leisure time to study, a clever organizer, and one of the best and most active members of the Commune. On May 26 he was seized by the Versailles and dragged through the streets as an "object lesson." For block after block he was provided with bayonets, and one of his eyes was torn out and left hanging on his face. When Varlin was unable to proceed further his murderers beat out his brains with the butt ends of their muskets. This was on May 26. The Commune was in the throes of death.

On May 30 the International issued its celebrated manifesto. In this manifesto Marx exhibits again that marvelous gift of apprehending clearly the character, the significance, and the necessary consequence of great historical events at a time when these events are actually taking place, or are only just completed.

The introduction by Engels is an instructive resume of the work of the Commune.

This review of the Commune is an excellent follower for Lissagaray's History.

Paper. 60 pages. Price, 10 cents.

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

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Rubin, Secretary, 246 New Reade Street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Harbo, Secretary, 119 Dundas Street, Market Square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LAB. & NEWS COMPANY—24 New Reade Street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice: For technical reasons, the Party announcements set out in text are not in this office's Tuesday, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee. Regular meeting was held on Friday, February 15th at the DAILY PEOPLE building, 48 West 4th Street and 49th Street, New York.

August Gillman in the chair. Reports for week ending February 9th, \$81.25. Disbursements, \$97.50. Eberle elected as treasurer.

Section San Francisco, Cal., sends semi-annual report; reports election of officers and intense activity in agitation and spreading of party press and Socialist literature.

Section Providence reports that funds are being raised to keep an organizer in the field.

Section Seattle, Wash., reports the unanimous expulsion of E. T. Kingsley and Claude J. Knights, and the election of G. E. T. Akin, as organizer. Also sends semi-annual report.

Sections report the receipt and prompt return of communications from "Butcher, National Secretary, etc."

Rhode Island. The committee in charge of the trade-union work of the Rhode Island State Committee desires to call the attention of all the comrades to the fact that the report will positively take place on Thursday evening, February 21, in Music Hall, Providence. The date originally set, February 12, had been left to two different parties, through a mistake on the part of the janitor, and as the other parties had no objection, and a written contract with which to clinch their claim, we were of necessity obliged to make the best of it, and postpone the event. The committee have worked hard to prepare a program that would be enjoyable to all who attend, and the following array of talent speaks for itself:

Miss A. Pauline Baxter, reader, leading lady for the late Frank Mayo. Miss Sauter, violinist; Robert J. Casey, baritone soloist; Richard Palmer, tenor soloist; Walter Natt, "The Georgia Ragtime in Parade"; Carcetto, grotesque neoplat and dancer; Walter Natt, in songs up-to-date; John B. Mull, "Just a Little Jew"; Bert Clare, character songs; Walter Knag, comedian; Wally Phillips, "Weary Willie from Woonsocket"; Carl and Clara, vocalists; Professor Ernest Worrell, musical director.

We have gone to considerable expense in engaging a large hall in the center of the city in order to make it convenient for comrades outside of Providence and it is hoped that the out-of-town comrades will rally in goodly numbers on this occasion, and once more prove their loyalty to the party.

There is no doubt whatever that the affair will be a success from an artistic standpoint, but it will require the combined efforts of all the comrades to make it a financial success. The mere attendance will not suffice; each one must dispose of as many tickets as possible, and endeavor to fill the hall. The price, twenty-five cents in all parts of the hall, is reasonable enough, and the program is one that should commend itself to all classes of amusement lovers. Let us try to make this affair a rousing success, so that it may become an annual feature of the party work in Rhode Island.

R. F. HUNT, For R. I. State Com.

Peekskill Nominations. On Thursday, Feb. 14, Section Peekskill held a municipal convention and nominated the following ticket:

For President of the village, Alden W. Richards. For Trustee, District 1, Gilbert Mc-Avey.

For Trustee, District 2, McClelland Miller. For Trustee, District 3, Oscar B. Lent.

For Assessor, Alexander L. Lent. For Water Commissioners, Chas. Zedot, John Lent.

As an addendum to the voters, the resolutions adopted by Section Cleveland, O., were copied and ordered printed in the village papers.

Cigarmakers' Excelsior Alliance, L. A., 249, S. T. & L. A.

LONDON, ONT., Feb. 16.—L. A. 249. Cigarmakers' Excelsior Alliance, elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Cor. Sec., H. Wheatcroft; Fin. Sec., O. Haselgrove; Treas., G. Bryce; Sergeant-at-Arms, R. G. Carroll; Auditing Committee—J. Costello, R. Carroll, J. Merrifield; Grievance Committee—H. Mauld, G. Bryce.

Cigarmakers' Excelsior Alliance, L. A., 249, S. T. & L. A. meets on the 21 and 4th Friday of every month at S. L. P. Hall, No. 226 1/2 Dundas Street.

H. WHEATCROFT, Sec'y.

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, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sunday, February 24.—S. Schullberg, Subject: "The Working Class." Sunday, March 3.—Valentine Remmel, Subject: "The Class Struggle." Sunday, March 10.—James McConnell, Subject: "The Socialist Republic." Sunday, March 17.—John R. Roof,

Subject: "Socialism from Utopia to Science." Sunday, March 24.—D. E. Gilchrist, Subject: "The Pure and Simple Trades Union." Sunday, March 31.—Wm. J. Eberle, Subject: "The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance." Sunday, April 7.—Geo. A. Brown, Subject: "Methods and Tactics." Sunday, April 14.—H. A. Goff Sr., Subject: "The Corruption of the Capitalist Parties." Sunday, April 21.—John F. Taylor, Subject: "The Socialist Labor Party." JAS. MCCONNELL, JOHN F. TAYLOR, S. SCHULLBERG, Agitation Committee.

Call for Detroit Convention. The Socialist Labor Party of Detroit, Mich., will hold a mass convention of Party members in Mennelbach's Hall, 273 Grand Avenue, on Monday, Feb. 25, at 8 p. m.

The convention is for the purpose of nominating one candidate for Judge of Supreme Court, and two Regents for the University.

Every comrade should attend. M. MEYER, Secy. State Central Committee, S.L.P., Detroit, Mich. Feb. 18.

Section Hamilton, Ohio. Section Hamilton has elected officers as follows:

Organizer—A. Steiger. Financial secretary—Ben Hilbert. Recording Secretary—L. Herzog. Treasurer—Frank Ferber. Literary agent—J. H. Norrlitz. Auditing Committee—J. Rooke, J. Steiger, P. Ferber.

Chicago, Ill. Section Chicago, S. L. P., has organized a class for the purpose of studying the science of Socialism as laid down by Karl Marx in his "Capital."

The class meets every second, fourth and fifth Monday evening at 3128 Westworth Avenue. All comrades and sympathizers are cordially invited to join, and, as there are no dues or cost to its members, we urge all to enroll themselves as members.

Baltimore, Md. Section Baltimore, S. L. P., will hold its next meeting February 17 at 8 p. m., instead of in the morning. Meetings will be held hereafter every two weeks at the Labor Lyceum, 1011, 1013 East Baltimore Street. Readers of the Daily and Weekly PEOPLE are invited.

ROBERT W. STEVENS, Organizer.

Peoria, Ill. Convention for township nominations will be held February 23rd, 8 p. m. Convention for city nominations will be held March 2nd, 8 p. m. Comrades be present in force. For Section Peoria, CARL KOECHLIN, Sec'y.

Philadelphians Attention. You will have no more trouble in getting the DAILY PEOPLE; it will be served at your house, EVERY DAY WITH THE REGULARITY OF CLOCK-WORK, and no matter where you live; just drop a postal card with your name and address to the undersigned.

T. KATZ, Care of Headquarters, S. L. P., 1301 Germantown Avenue.

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

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

Organizers Take Notice. Tickets for the DAILY PEOPLE Festival, to be held on March 17, at the Grand Central Palace, are now in the hands of the undersigned, and the Organizers of the Assembly Districts should at once secure a supply for their respective organizations.

L. ABELSON, Organizer, 246 New Reade St., Manhattan.

Resolutions of Sympathy. WHEREAS, in the death of Daniel P. Mullan, his family lost a dutiful husband and a loving father, and this local an earnest worker, a good comrade and a charter member, be it

RESOLVED, By the members of Local Alliance 320, S. T. & L. A., in regular session assembled, that we express our sincere sympathy to the family of Daniel P. Mullan in their great affliction and we mourn with them in the loss they have sustained in their sad bereavement; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the DAILY PEOPLE for publication, a copy to the family of Mullan, and a copy spread over the minutes of this meeting of Salem Mixed Alliance, Local 320, S. T. & L. A., February 16, 1901.

S Cands the Motion. I wish to second the proposition of R. H. B. with regard to increasing the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE. This is the best season to secure subscribers for the reason that the agitation thus conducted will have time to bear fruit by the next election. If every reader will make an effort at once, we can easily double the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE. Those who for any reason find it impossible to get new readers, could do their part by paying for a subscription to be sent to some intelligent workman in their locality.

Begin the work to-day and let us see what the concerted action of the WEEKLY PEOPLE readers can accomplish. J. W. B.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 19.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

In the Field of Capital, during the past week, the most striking manifestations of its activity were shown in the power and ramifications of the Standard Oil Company, the consolidations of railroads, and the concentration going on in other industrial directions.

The National Bank statement during the past week showed deposits in New York City of one thousand and eleven millions of dollars in round figures. Of this amount \$17 millions, or almost one third, is deposited in the seven national banks controlled by the Standard Oil Company. It is calculated that it will require at least \$200,000,000 to float, or to provide the capital necessary to insure the success of the new steel combine, in which John Rockefeller the head of the Standard Oil Company is deeply interested. In other words, then, the deposits of the National Bank are so great that they alone could provide the capital necessary to the success of the greatest combine ever financed. But the Standard Oil Company recognizes evidently desire to improve upon this state of affairs; they must like want all the deposits as they want all the oil business. In New York City, the Colonial Bank will open a new branch in a few weeks. This will be the fourth branch this bank has opened since its association with the Hanover National Bank, which is controlled by Standard Oil magnates.

On Thursday last the New York Gas Company with a capital of \$1,000,000 was incorporated by Standard Oil magnates. On the preceding day it was announced that J. J. Hill was after the control of the Crows Nest (Canada), Coal Company, which has a charter to construct a railway south from the coal fields to the International boundaries. It was reported that Mr. Hill was acting in conjunction with the Standard Oil Company, in an endeavor to secure control of the Canadian coal fields. Then came the news that J. Pierpont Morgan, obviously acting for the new steel combine, in which Mr. Rockefeller figures so prominently—was after independent steel and iron plants at Fronton, Ohio and Ashville, Ky. Finally came the news of the clash between the Guggenheim interests, and the Standard Oil Company interests for the control of the silver of smelting trust. The power and ramifications of this company, sustain the Socialist contention that following the creation of a trust in one line, there will come a trust of trusts in many lines of industry.

After the Standard Oil Co., the railroad consolidations merit our attention. Reliable authorities state that the increase in the number of railroad consolidations since the beginning of the year is astounding. These consolidations embrace small railroads and large systems alike. This the DAILY PEOPLE will show in a future article. Their effect upon the labor question may be gathered from a resume of the displacement that they will effect, that is contained in the Field of Labor.

During the week the Goulds acquired the New Orleans and Northwestern system, which will be made a part of the Iron Mountain system. They also acquired the St. Louis and San Francisco, which will be merged in the Southwest system. The Baltimore & Lehigh Railroad and the York Southern combined, and formed the Maryland and Pennsylvania, with \$7,000,000 capital. The New York Central absorbed the Delaware and Hudson. The Southern Railway will absorb the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. So may the Chicago and Eastern and the St. Louis and Western merge. The Harriman Syndicate is after the Chicago Great Western, and is likely to get it. The Governor of Pennsylvania has signed a bill permitting the Pennsylvania road to increase its capital; so some absorptions by that company may be looked for. So great is the consolidations of railroads now that the Indiana Senate has passed the Joss Railroad Bill, permitting railroads to consolidate, even though they are parallel lines.

Concentrations in other industries were shown by the creation of a Grindstone Trust at Cleveland, Ohio. This combine has a capital of \$500,000 and includes the quarries of five Lake Huron towns, having a capacity of 1,000,000 grindstones annually. Then came successively a collar and cuff trust, including all but five manufacturers at Troy, N. Y., capital \$200,000; a tile combine at Providence, R. I., including three companies, and \$30,000,000 capital. A drug store trust, including retail drug stores in Chicago, and incorporated as the Dorrshire Chemical Co. This is organized in opposition to the National Pharmaceutical Association, composed mostly of retailers who want to regulate jobbers and manufacturers. A copper trust, composed of the copiers of Ohio, and known as the State Copper Association; capital not given. A merger of the Brooklyn and the West's Copper Companies, of Brooklyn, also took place.

The Tin Can Trust founded on the Louisville Can Co. and will increase its output for Southern trade. The Leather-shoe Manufacturing Co. of Lestershire, N. Y., one of the largest boot and shoe manufacturers, bought out the Weed Tannery of Binghamton, N. Y., in order to be independent of the Leather Trust. This company intends to build a factory at Union, nine miles below Binghamton, with a capacity of 200,000 pairs of shoes daily. The Leather Trust, on the other hand, is going to build a large factory in Connecticut for the manufacture of patent leather enamel goods, thus getting a tighter grip of the shoemakers in general.

Rumors have been revived once more that the leading straw boards and box concerns at Chicago will consolidate with the American Strawboard Co., better known as "the Strawboard Trust." Whether they do or not, next week will witness, as great and most possibly, greater consolidations. Not a day passes without them. They are the unflagging outgrowth of capitalism, and the beginning of Socialism.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

In the Field of Labor during the week the fact of greatest significance that occurred was the reported displacement of labor on the consolidated railroad lines of this country. According to reports, the number of men who will be rendered idle, bids fair to exceed the number of drummers rendered idle by the concentration of industry some four years ago, when it was found that these gentlemen were of less importance to industry, especially trusted industry, than they had supposed themselves to be, and when a large number of them suddenly found themselves without employment.

On the railroads it is estimated that from 20,000 to 75,000 men, many of whom occupy very high and important positions, as well as "the mere" wage slave, will have to go. The railroads are constantly undergoing closer consolidation, and in the course of time even the highest number of displaced men recorded above is likely to be exceeded.

This saving of labor by consolidation is in keeping with the many instances of the same, embodied in this column. It demonstrates anew the Socialist contention that with increased concentration of industry can be conducted with less labor and friction, and with more profit to the community—when the community see fit to own and concentrate industry—than when industry is conducted by numerous, isolated and small concerns.

The railroads will henceforth be able to do a greater volume of business at a comparatively less labor cost. Next to these consolidations, shut-downs, owing to overproduction and the necessity of curtailment, are most significant. This necessity of curtailing production is heard with increased frequency nowadays, and prognosticates widespread industrial trouble in the not very distant future.

In Porto Rico, the cigar manufacturers have found it necessary to discharge their employees, in order to allow their output to become equal to the demand. The Southern Hosiery Yarn Association has curtailed work on soft yarns, to the extent of fifty per cent. This affects 3,000 employees, while the Southern Cotton Spinners are bled to hold a meeting to consider the question of curtailing production, in other words, to meet overproduction in the other branches of the Southern cotton industry, the result of which will also affect many thousands. In addition to this, discharges and reduced working time are occurring in other industries. The Hartford Machine Screw Co. in the city of that name, discharging a number of experienced toolmakers. The Billinger & Spencer Co., same place, manufacturers of deep forgings, reduced the working time one day and a half a week, owing to slack orders. The longshoremen employed on the Cunard Line dock, Pier 57, North River, had to submit to a reduction of holiday pay, from 45 to 30 cents an hour, owing to the large number of unemployed ready to take their situations at even that rate.

Strikes occurred during the week at Holyoke, Mass., where compositors, pressmen and finishers went on a three-day strike instead of 10, in conformity with the schedule of the time of the establishment; at Paterson, N. J., where twenty-five silk weavers struck for the submission of imperfect work to a shop committee, as a check on the boss system and favoritism; in this city, where the Wise Frame Makers went on a strike, because of better conditions and better wages; one hundred pants makers struck rather than pay twenty-five cents for the electricity necessary to operate their machines. The Dock Builders have struck again, after winning a "Milk" victory; their employers having granted all their demands on Thursday, while they did not live up to Friday to see that they did not live up to them, so the men on three out of four jobs were called out once more to win the "victory" already won. The breaker boys in the Lange Cliff Colliery, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., struck against the harsh treatment of the breaker boys, causing the mine to shut down. In Paris, France, the mine to shut down. In Paris, France, the dressmakers have gone on a strike of formidable proportions. For six weeks instead of piece work, strikes were averted in Boston, where the wage scale of Typographical Union 17, taking workmen's wages equal to men's, was adopted without any general opposition. In Pittsburg, where the surface and underground miners refused to work, the miners charged men, a compromise ended the trouble. The only strike loss of the district messenger boys in Chicago, Postal Telegraph Company, in Chicago, who had their wages increased from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a week. These wages are only likely to be paid until a new lot of boys is broken in.

The miners list a strike at the Lanthier Collieries of T. Lanthier & Co., at Hazelton, Pa. They hundred and thirty-five men and boys struck against the discharge of two men, whom the firm refused to re-employ. The leaders of the Mine Workers' Union backed down, and the dissatisfaction of the men, who wished to return to work, and the strike was ended in defeat.

The strikers at the velvet mill in Mystic, Conn., are still out against the firm system, and appeal for help. The striking silk mill workers of Scranton, Pa., also appeal for financial aid. Their strike began Jan. 24 against overwork and for increased wages of 50 and 75 cents weekly, has now spread to every silk mill in the Mohawk Valley, Pa. Every one of the mills is idle, and 4,500 strikers are now out.

An immense strike of the building trade and structural steel workers is probable in Pittsburg on April 1. The Jersey Central Railroad men, especially the brakemen, are again disgraced. On Saturday, Jan. 25, it was announced that the employees of this road had been granted a new wage scale, involving increase of wages and decrease of hours. The brakemen, however, are again clamoring for a reduction of hours and increased holiday pay.

Two large strikes were ended last week, the Chicago Building Trades and the Foundrymen's strike, the first of

one year, the second of eight months. duration. The Chicago strike resulted in the abolition of the Building Trades Council, the sympathetic strike, the regulation of apprentices, the limitation of the amount of a day's work, the use of material or tools, except prison-made, and the freedom of foreman from his trade union regulations—in fact, the abolition of those measures which make pure and simple union powerful and prevent the employers from taking undue advantage of them. All strikes to be settled by arbitration without stoppage of work is the trump card. In the settlement of the Foundrymen's strike, the arbitrary limitation of output is surrendered by the men; the manufacturers to have the right also to introduce moulding machines.

Such advantages are the key to the situation, and mean the final doom of pure and simple trade unionism. During the course of the week, there was the usual fatality that occur to labor in the performance of those tasks that makes capital strong and arrogant, and that give the lie to the capitalist doctrine that labor means no risks in production and distribution; and that the risks are only incurred by capital. Capital, not only subjects labor to conditions in which the lives of the laborers are destroyed, but it creates those conditions in which the destruction of life is further enhanced.

In Budapest, Hungary, the conditions there have created large numbers of unemployed, who paraded the streets demanding "Bread or Bread." They were shot down by the military authorities. Taking all in all, the week past was not a good one for labor.

PRACTISING IN THE POOR.

Columbia College Students Lolling Wish to Observe Effects of Cold Weather.

Three young men called at the City Lodging House, at First Avenue and Twenty-third Street, early yesterday morning, and asked to see Superintendent Blair, of the Outdoor-Poor Department. They were well dressed, and their prosperous appearance was in such great contrast to that of the usual caller that the man at the door was astonished.

"We are studying types," explained one of the young men. "We are students at Columbia, and have been asked to investigate the effect of the extreme cold on the 'poor' classes."

"We take up all such things in the department of Sociology," said one of the other students. "Our hope is to bring labor and capital into a closer relation and better understanding."

Superintendent Blair had not yet arrived, but the students were shown through the lodging house. They found plenty of material for study. There were boys and men in the place, ranging from seventeen to eighty years of age, of all nationalities apparently, some black and others white.

"We always know when it is cold without going outside," said the man in charge. "With the first cold wind the hoboes begin to chase themselves to us. We have the chronic cases and give them some encouragement. But there's a lot of young fellows that come here to get work and get stranded. We give them a lift, but they must not come more than six or seven times. We keep the old ones and they are sent to the island of 'back' to feed."

"Yesterday and today we have been jammed full. Night before last I thought I never got the worst away. I've been here ten years, but it was the worst I ever saw. Superintendent Blair is very busy. We hope for warmer weather, and as quick as it comes we will be all right."

The acts of investigators thanked the attendant and went to Bellevue, where they were shown every courtesy. At the United Charities Building they found a long line of applicants.

Several of the students said that they had visited one of the sectarian churches on Thursday, and made a particular study of the Hebrew work of relief on the East Side. They found every place crowded with applicants.

His Original Accumulation. A Chicago paper, which has a large city circulation, printed not long ago the following advertisement:

"Want? The largest apple in the country. I will pay the sum of \$2 for the best specimen of any kind which is sent to me before next Monday evening. The advertisement was signed by an obscure Italian fruit dealer, and the fish caught at the bait like a hungry shark at the legs of a swimmer. In three days he had received enough apples to stock the fruit store which he was starting, and he was obliged to consign much of the fruit to barrels which were piled in the back room."

THE DAILY PEOPLE.

The attention of all workmen is called to the Daily People. It was established on July 1, 1899, by the Socialist Labor Party. Since then it has been doing valiant battle for the working class and the Socialist Republic.

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

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

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

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

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

GO TO WORK OR STARVE. Every workman and all other honest citizens should read the Daily People. Capitalism is uttering 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 workman and all other honest citizens should read it.

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

THE DAILY PEOPLE, No. 2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York City.

TO VOTERS OF ST. LOUIS.

The S. L. P. Urges Arm and Hammer for All Enemies. Workingmen you will called upon to again use your elective franchise, April 23, 1901.

Have you given the subject that consideration due to the importance of the act? The capitalist class by virtue of its political power—legislative, judicial and military—being in their possession, have forced the price of the commodity labor far below its value, i. e., the cost of its production, the maintenance of the laborer.

In 1850 the working class owned ten per cent of the wealth of the United States; to-day it possesses less than two per cent of the national wealth, and is forced even this per cent, we have heard of the high salaried managers of the large concerns.

Not satisfied with the amount of surplus value that could be wrung from the sweat, blood and bones of the working class, they have robbed it of its means of accumulation. In the face of these facts they have the effrontery to ask the working class for its vote, that they may use the political power to further degrade it.

The fundamental prohibition of the capitalist class is that it should have no political power. It is a political freak and deserves little consideration as its power, to kill the working people, by singing psalms and robbing them, is almost gone.

Under the administration of any capitalist party you will suffer the same fate, nothing but misery and degradation can fall to your lot. The Socialist Labor Party, composed of wage workers, conscious of the interests of their class, they and they alone represent the working class.

They have formulated a set of principles, based upon science and experience, that if adopted as the policy of government will be for the material benefit of the working class, the class that is the creator of all values and entitled to ALL the product of its labor. The class which is, and has been from the earliest period, the very foundation of society, without which society would perish. Wage Workers, this is your party. It demands the unconditional annihilation of the capitalist class. It does not make a compromise, but firmly and steadily forges forward with uplifted Arm and Hammer, clearing the path way to the Socialist Republic where, by virtue of having possession of the means of production, all can stand erect in the attitude of freedom and a man. Workingmen, consider your own interests, emancipate yourselves from wage slavery, use your ballot to strike down capitalism, the beast that is devouring the human race. Vote for an administration that will protect the interests of your class. Vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket. Join the Party, be an active member in the struggle of your class.

S. L. P. Supplies. Constitutions, a neat 10-page booklet with stiff cover, 70c per copy. Vest pocket size, 40c per copy. Applicant's cards, 40c per copy. Rubber stamp seals, regular size, with emblem (to order only), 40c per copy. Address all orders with cash to E. Kuhn, 2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York City, Box 1576. Avoid creditors for they involve useless expense and trouble.