

CARNEGIE OFFERED A DUKEDOM.

Ed. Seventh's Proposition to the Hero of Homestead.

ANNEXATION OF THE U.S.A. Extraordinary Facts Unearthed by An American Lady.

(Special to the "Daily Herald.")

"Yes. I was offered a Dukedom by the late King Edward. If I would bring about the annexation of the United States."

This is the text of the extraordinary statement attributed by one of the most reliable newspapers on the Pacific Coast, the "San Francisco Examiner," to one of the most prominent millionaires in a land of money-bugs.

His name?
Andrew Carnegie.
The Laird of Sligo—and the hero of Homestead. The man who made his money out of steel—or rather out of the steelworkers. Who thugged his workers by proxy and found salvation through the bullets of hired gunmen, from the destroying monster of Trade Unionism.

The pacifist and patriot, anxious to see swords replaced by ploughshares—made in Pittsburg?—and equally anxious to shoulder a rifle against the Japanese. At least, so he says.

A great man, Andrew Carnegie.
So great that he turned down the late Ned's offer of the strawberry leaves. This is what he says about it:—

"I replied that I was an American citizen, and that every citizen of the United States is a King."
Whether his late Maj. made the traditional

reply of "the crowd," or fainted on the spot, or beat his fancy vest and wept briny tears into his plug hat, deponent sayeth not.

Carnegie refused. That's all we can tell you at present.

Of course, when a man is a king—and every browbeaten slave who sweats out his life before the furnaces in the Pittsburg foundries has a crown in pawn somewhere, if Andrew is correct—he would naturally sniff at a mere dukedom.

Still, it's a pity. Andrew should have thought again. After all—Duke of Homestead! It hath a pleasant sound.

Besides, his late Maj. wasn't asking for much! He might have asked Carnegie to arrange for the annexation of Europe, whilst he was about it, to say nothing of Asia. What's worth doing at all—

We hope to give further details of this delectable business later. It appears that Miss Lillian Scott Troy, whose name will doubtless be familiar to many of our readers in connection with the recent imprisonment of Miss Zelle Emerson, the American Suffragist, has written a long letter to Senator O'Gorman on the subject. Therein she states that not only Carnegie, but several other prominent Americans are involved in the alleged annexation scandal.

THE PENNY POLL.

Two thousand five hundred readers have already voted on the Penny Proposition.

We won't divulge the state of the poll for a day or two.

But we would like to urge upon every reader who is keen to stick a halfpenny stamp on an envelope and let us know by the sign of the cross what he or she thinks about the idea.

Some predict utter ruin if we raise the price. Well, the ruin can't be more utter than having the balliff making a home of the editor's office.

The strongest argument against the penny is that the workers can't pay the extra price, and thus the very object of the paper would be defeated.

That's an argument that will be difficult to defeat.

But the cold and uncomfortable fact is that a daily paper cannot pay the cost of paper, printing and publishing on circulation alone.

It must rely upon (1) advertisements, (2) subsidies from rich people, or (3) small contributions from thousands of poorer folk.

Neither of these is satisfactory.

Put your cross below, and let us know what you are going to do about it.

Meanwhile send along all the ready cash you can spare. You notice that we are careful not to ask you for it. This is your business; it will be your funeral if there isn't enough money forthcoming to make up the loss on the halfpenny proposition.

A parson friend sends promise of two hundred pounds. Bully for the parson. Two people have sent cheques for ten pounds in answer to the challenge of one ten-pounder to make up ten tens.

Will you, therefore, put a X in the form below, "for" or "against," clip the form out, slip it into an envelope, stamped with a halfpenny stamp, and unsealed, and addressed

Referendum,
"Daily Herald" Office,
Tudor-street,
London, E.C.

THE PENNY PROPOSITION.

FOR	.	.	.
AGAINST	.	.	.

Every reader should vote. This is THE universal equal manhood and womanhood suffrage. You never in your lives took part in a more important ballot.

THE GREAT FRAUD.

Chesterton on the First Stride to Slavery.

REBELS AND THE POLL TAX.

A great gathering of people, euphemistically described by the chairman as the tamest men and women the world had ever seen, filled the Battersea Town Hall last night to object to the rare and refreshing fruit provided for them by Lloyd George.

Miss Margaret Douglas, who presided, provoked a great gasp of appreciation by protesting against the workers being forced to put their money in such a bad investment as the Insurance benefits while Cabinet Ministers retained and reserved to themselves the right to put their money in good investments.

Not an inconsiderable portion of the platform was occupied by Gilbert K. Chesterton, who came to say delightful but damning things concerning the Great Fraud. At the outset he referred to the family function, called by Godfrey Isaacs, in which he had been engaged for some days. It was, he opined at last, a characteristic of the people who opposed the Insurance Act that they were of all kinds and creeds. In fact, they on the platform could get up a very good free fight on their own, with the audience looking on.

The Introduction of Slavery.

He had never had anything to say about the Insurance Act except one broad and simple thing—that it was the introduction of slavery. The essence and definition of slavery was this: That those direct relations which they and he had had towards the police, the State, and the King were resolved into relations between themselves and their masters.

If they saw and fancied a particular apple on a tree, their subsequent actions, as free citizens, would doubtless be guided by their estimate of the running powers of the nearest policeman; whereas under slavery they would depend upon their relations with their employer. He looked upon the Insurance Act as the most important stride towards slavery that had been made in his time. (Cheers.)

Out To Undermine It.

It drew a definite distinction between two kinds of people—people who are employed and people who are employers. If there was going to be work of this kind of legislation that made the employer a king or god—then all he could say was that if there was any way of undermining it he was right there. (Cheers.)

John McCallum said more very luminous things about the Great Fraud, and some very libellous things about certain Profit-Mongering Pirates who sail under an alliterative name and collar the contributions. There must be no question of amending Part II. of the Poll Tax—it must be abolished. (Cheers.) And one Trade Union could do it in a week-end. (More cheers.)

"What Price Marconi?"

Ben Tillett wanted them to take the economic view that the Act was a bad measure, and promoted by the capitalists of this country independent of party. It was true that Lloyd George had been used by them as a tool. L. G. certainly knew nothing of economics. (A dubious person in the gallery here inquired "What Price Marconi?")

This measure had been thrust upon the country by organised capitalism, and even if the Liberal Party downed it at the next election, the Tory Party would adopt it and stand by it. It would be vain of them to deny that there were benefits under the Act, but the benefits given to them as slaves were worse than the gift of the Greeks.

The Real Agitation.

George Lansbury had a few straight words to say to the rich women present, and suggested that if they wanted the conditions of life altered they had better fight together with the poor against poverty. (Cheers.) He wanted to see all the agitation over the Insurance Act focussed on the right thing, and that was that the people who worked should get all that they earned. (Cheers.)

A resolution was carried with acclamation, demanding, among other things, that the principal of compulsion be eliminated from the Poll Tax, and that the Prudential and other companies be excluded from the scheme.

Yesterday Harry Waller was killed by a fall of stone at Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan and Co.'s Dean and Chapter Colliery, Co. Durham.

STRIKES UP AND DOWN COUNTRY.

Six hundred and fifty men are out at Huddersfield, as the result of a carters' dispute at the chemical works of Messrs. Read, Holliday, and Sons, and owing to lack of coal the firm have had to close down temporarily.

In the Hanley district about 1,000 workmen in the marl trade have been on strike for over six weeks. They are asking for a minimum of 6d. an hour.

Seven hundred joiners are on strike in the districts of Rochdale, Littleborough, Heywood, Bury, Radcliffe, and Ramsbottom.

OVERDUE VESSEL ARRIVES.

The four-masted ship "Aliso A. Leigh," of Liverpool, has arrived at Falmouth after a very long passage from Iquique. Considerable anxiety had been felt as to the whereabouts of the vessel, and over 30 guineas insurance was paid on her. She took 159 days to complete the passage, which generally occupies 120 days.

OUR GERMAN BROTHERS.

BERLIN, Friday.—A telegram from Breslau states that a mass meeting of unemployed took place there yesterday in a factory, and that a demonstration was subsequently held in front of the town hall. A workman fired a shot at a police officer, and many arrests were made.—Central News.

A dispute has arisen among the Liverpool marine engineers engaged on the Moss liners, who threaten to strike for shipping Federation rates.

Messrs. Vickers deny the statement that the firm had taken over the Marine Engineering Works of the Thames Ironworks Company at Greenwich.

The Canadian Senate has rejected the Borden Naval Bill by 51 votes to 27 by adopting the amendment moved by Sir G. Ross, Leader of the Opposition, that, before becoming effective, the Bill shall be submitted to the people.

The steamer "Kerry," of Dublin, bound to Liverpool, collided with the "Day Lily," of Brixham, off Anglesey, yesterday. The latter is supposed to have been sunk, and the "Kerry" took off the crew of four.

Editor. (May 31, 1913). CARNEGIE OFFERED A DUKEDOM, [King] Edward VI's Proposition to the Hero of Homestead, ANNEXATION OF THE U.S.A., Extraordinary Facts Unearthed by An American Lady [Lillian Scott Troy]. Daily Herald (London).

TRANSCRIPTION

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