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# WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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VOL. X. NO. 53.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY MARCH 30, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

### A RECORDED CRIME.

#### COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE WICHERT & GARDINER STRIKE.

Continuation of an Act of Treason—Patrolism and the Part It Played—Selling Out the Workers to Retain a Job. The Financial Statement.

In submitting my report of the strike of the shoemakers of the Wichert & Gardiner factory against the action of the Independent Union, whose officers signed an agreement allowing the firm to deduct 5 per cent. from the wages of the employees, as a guarantee that they would not strike for the space of one year, it will be necessary to point out a few things that led up to the organization of this so-called Independent Shoeworkers' Union, and their disgraceful action against the wage workers of Wichert & Gardiner's shoe factory.

On May 8, 1898, the Convention of the General Council of Shoeworkers, D. A. T. of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, decided that no members of the local alliances attached to the Council were to be allowed to accept contracts in any shape, manner or form, or to agree to furnish any parts to the machines owned by the employer. The reason for this action was that in several shops under the jurisdiction of the Council contracts for the different branches of the work were given into the hands of one man, and he, in turn, hired his own help to do the work.

This action caused some of the members of the locals of the Council, who were contractors themselves, to have a bitter feeling against the Council, and they proceeded to cast about in their minds for some means whereby a division could be made within the ranks, as at that time the General Council had New York and vicinity pretty well organized.

On May 16, 1898, owing to the action of Chief McCullough in stopping the parade of the Socialist Labor Party on May 1, an indignation meeting was held in Cooper Union, and among the speakers was one Charles Furman, who has since Kangarooed. During his remarks he said that the sailors on the battleship Maine, which had been blown up in the Havana Harbor on February 15, had only met their just fate; that they had gone there to do murder, but had been murdered themselves, and that the Socialists had no sympathy for them.

One of the members in Well's factory brought the paper into the shop and showed it around among the others. Some did not pay much attention to it, others said they did not like it, but one took it seriously until it reached Phillip Duckfield, a member of the Council, and who held the contract for cleaning shoes in Well's factory. He immediately seized upon this as a means of disunion, and left his bench and went among the employees and told them that they belonged to an un-American union, when they belonged to the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and that he, for one, would not stay in it any longer.

According to resolution of the Council it would have to give up his contract when the same expired, and would not have longer been enabled to enrich himself by hiring boys to do men's work and pay them half price. That De Leon and Sanjal were the head of the Socialist movement, and when the Party backed up such remarks, it was time for the American people to get out.

A meeting of the employees of Well's shop was then called, and a committee was appointed to see Comrade De Leon and ask him if he had made the remarks attributed to him in the "Press." On this committee were Arlington Smith, who was the vice-president of the Council, Chas. Lavin and George Hermann. They called on Comrade De Leon, and he told them that the movement in the "Press" was absolutely untrue, that neither himself nor Comrade Sanjal had made any such remarks, and that such remarks were not the sentiment of the Socialist Labor Party.

### LESSONS OF THE COMMUNE

#### A DEFEAT FROM WHICH WE DRAW INSPIRATION FOR THE FUTURE.

The Butchers in Paris Are Typical of Capitalist Brutality—Cause For the Fall—The Awakening of the Working Class.

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

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

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

The great French revolution of 1789 seemed to give promise of freedom for the toilers, but the poor workmen who manned the barricades, who perished in the streets, and in the massacres, were not in control. No matter how fine the phrases about liberty, equality and fraternity, the class that directed the revolution were for private property, and when the convulsion was over the workers found themselves in practically the same condition as before. A change for masters, had been made in the commercial class for the aristocrats, but the workers were still hirelings. For a time their aspirations were stilled as they trod the path of glory behind the triumphal car of Napoleon; but when the empire went down on the field of Waterloo, the battle for freedom was again continued in the revolutions which followed in quick succession until the final triumph of Napoleon III., the representative of the property-holding class. From that time the aspirations of the toilers were crushed with iron hand. Then began an era of shoddy splendor, of all-penetrating corruption, of wanton suppression, which finally threatened the ruin of France and compelled Napoleon, in a desperate attempt to save his rotten rule, to plunge his country, altogether unprepared, into a war with a people whose armies had been trained and disciplined by the greatest strategist of his time. The inevitable defeat at Sedan was followed by a revolution which gave the Empire its parting kick, and established, provisionally, a Republic. The Germans were in full march to Paris, and the government in the hands of the bourgeoisie sought to capitulate, but the workers were mad for war to the knife. A four months' siege, during which the efforts of the defenders were frittered away by the incapacity and treachery of the government of the national defence, ended in capitulation to the German army, of whom the bourgeoisie were less in fear than of the awakened and armed working class, which threatened their continued rule. Hardly had peace with the Germans been declared than Thiers and his ministers set about their measures for the disarmament of the popular force in Paris. Orders were secretly given for the seizure of 250 cannon at Montmartre, and at 3 o'clock on the morning of March 18th, 1871, a surprise was executed by a couple of brigades of the regular army. But the men and women of Paris rose en masse to repel the treachery of their bourgeois rulers, and before night the red flag of the proletarian revolt waved from the public buildings and forts of Paris. An election was hastily called, and a government formed, and Paris passed into the hands of the Commune. Many leaders in that government were followers of Marx, the International too, a prominent part in its organization; but the majority were still those who had something to lose in the field of private property, and would not lay the axe at the root of slavery. Neither did the industrial development warrant the hope of victory. The trifling, hesitating, and confusing action of the leaders of the

Independent Union, some of whom hold high-priced positions in his factory, that they were foolish to be bothering with these Dagoes, Sheenies, and others whom he considers are not white men, and they (the Independent officers) should do something to put a stop to this continual striking.

In February, 1901, when Smith and Wichert met to talk over a new agreement for the ensuing year Wichert suggested the five per cent clause, but Smith and Griffin told the shop's crew that they would not stand for such a proposition. A few days afterward, Wichert and Griffin and their lawyer, Smith and Gardiner and their lawyer, Smith and Griffin and their lawyer, met in the Astor House, New York, and they wine and dined, and finally came to the conclusion that the five per cent clause was the best thing that could be done for the employees of Wichert and Gardiner's factory. On Saturday, February 16th, another shop meeting was held, and Smith then spoke highly in favor of the five per cent deduction clause, and told the employees that they would all have bank accounts at the end of the year. The agreement was then read in English, and when the Italian interpreter asked the privilege of explaining it to the Italians in their own language, he was told to sit down. The Poles and Hungarians who wanted it interpreted to them were treated in the same manner. The vote was then taken, and declared carried, one voting against. The majority, i. e., the Hungarians, Poles, Italians, and Hebrews, knowing nothing about it, did not vote at all. On Tuesday morning, February 19th, a committee of the shoemakers of Wichert and Gardiner's called at my residence and requested me to call at a meeting of the shoeworkers of New York and vicinity, and invite Wichert's shop's crew, and explain to them the great injustice of the agreement signed by the officers of the Independent Union. In accordance with this request a meeting was called for Wednesday evening, February 20th, at Emich's Hall, the headquarters of the Independent Union. On the night of this meeting about 300 shoeworkers attended, and they were addressed by Comrades McDonald, Keep, Cianfarra, Rothkopf, and myself. The five per cent scheme of the Independent Union officers was thoroughly exposed.

(Continued on Page 2.)

### LICKED AGAIN.

#### Kangaroos Got Another Walloping In Court.

A case of long standing was decided March 22 in favor of the Socialist Labor Party. The 34th and 35th Assembly District organization of the S. L. P. had \$100.80 in bank under the name of three trustees. At the time the Kangaroos were expelled from the Party, July, 1899, it happened that one of the three trustees was of their stripe and he embargoed the money, claiming it belonged to the Kangaroo organization. An involved litigation followed, that came to end yesterday by the Kangaroo pretensions of being the "S. L. P." being thrown down and out. Judgment was given for the S. L. P.

### "VOLKSZEITUNG" RUNS AMUCK.

#### It Issues Arrest Papers Ahead of Time Against Party Members.

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

After holding an order of arrest for alleged contempt of court against the four party members, who are made defendants, for over a year, and after having in this interval tried every trick to loot the Party and failed, the "Volkszeitung" now at the end of its tether and finding its character wholly gone with the Color and Carnegie episode, issued an order of arrest to the Sheriff demanding the arrest of the four comrades upon the same contempt issued by Mr. Justice Traux over one year ago. This order holds four comrades—Kuhn, Sanjal, Murphy and Kimmally—jointly liable in \$250 of imprisonment.

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

It is enough to say that the impetuosity of the "Volkszeitung" to get the comrades in jail led it to issue the arrest papers to the Sheriff thirty days ahead of the time fixed by the order itself, and, moreover, to take this measure when the decision of the case itself is still pending in court.

### Public Office Under Capitalism.

DULUTH, Minn., March 24.—As a result of the investigation into the county affairs and finances, which have suffered from official corruption, the Grand Jury has indicted overseer of the Poor Farm, Rockwell, Commissioner Berg and recommends the speedy removal of these men; also Fire Commissioner Abrahamson, charging them to be corrupt and absolutely unfit for the handling of public money. Rockwell is charged with stealing food and property that was intended for the poor. Democratic Alderman Trevillion was also indicted for charging exorbitant prices for inferior groceries. Republican Mayor Hugo, and Chief of Police Crandall, were severely criticised for allowing gambling joints to operate in the city.

The investigation brings out a scandalous state of affairs. Stealing, boodling, and corruption in general seems to be the order of the day with the Republican and Democratic office holders. Each indictment handed down implicates erstwhile "respectable" citizens. R. H. Harris, real estate shark, is held for appropriating money given him for investment. The entire county is wroth, while the "tax-payers" are particularly wild. In spite of the snare of capitalist politics, that "the workman pays the taxes," the workmen seem to concern themselves but little, simply because not being property holders, therefore not tax-payers, they naturally have no interest in the scandal.

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

### To Meet Trust Competition.

EDINBURGH, March 24.—The Scottish and North England steel makers are negotiating with the object of sustaining the present price, with a view to competition with the American Steel Trust. The Scotch steel makers claim to have full orders.

### CONDITIONS IN SAN PEDRO

#### ITS LUMBER AND SHIPPING INDUSTRIES AND THE WORKERS THEREIN.

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

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

Practically the only industry of the place is the lumber business, several large companies having yards here. The lumber is shipped here in steam schooners and sailing vessels from the North. The work of unloading the lumber from the vessels and handling it in the yards is the hardest kind of work, and the men employed in the yards receive only \$2 per day, and do not have steady work.

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

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

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

After some others had spoken, Comrade Muhlbreg took the floor, and in plain, straight-forward language spoke in favor of organizing, but insisted on organizing on sound principles, and pointed out the corruption in the pure and simple union and the A. F. of L., with their high dues, big treasuries, high salaries for the officials, and soft snaps for strike committees, etc. He was interrupted by one or two present, who tried to prevent him from speaking. The chairman, instead of calling the disturbers to order, allowed his prejudice to control his actions and prevented the comrade from finishing his speech.

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

I also pointed out, in unmistakable language, backed up by facts, that the pure and simple trades union and the A. F. of L. had become corrupt concerns, officered and led by traitors to the working class, stating that Sammy Gompers president of the Fakirization of Labor, had a son holding a government job at Washington through the political pull of his father, who received this political favor as a reward for buncoing the working class into upholding and voting into power their capitalist exploiters; called attention to the switchmen's strike in Buffalo a few years ago, where the "Friend of Labor" Governor, voted into office by the working class, sent 10,000 troops to Buffalo to shoot the strikers and help the railroad capitalists break the ten hour law, while the switchmen went on strike to enforce the switchmen's necessity of the working class being organized into a trades union recognizing working class politics and into a political party of its own class, and voting themselves into control of the law making and law-enforcing power, and also voting themselves "behind" the guns.

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#### HE IS TO TRY FOR THE CLEVELAND MAYORALTY.

Much Interest in His Candidacy—Possible Presidential Nominee to Succeed Bryan—Has the Support of Social Democrats.

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

Because of that they are taking such a great interest in what would ordinarily be considered merely a local contest. If Johnson wins, it means that he will be a big factor in the Presidential contest in 1904. His friends so understand it, and as they cannot figure out a defeat for him, they are almost as well satisfied now as if the Hon. Tom Loftin were already the democratic candidate for President. Out in Ohio the impression seems to prevail that Johnson's plan is to try for the Senate in case he is elected Mayor, but that is not the understanding here. Johnson is not aiming for an halfway station. Even at Kansas City last summer it was well understood that Johnson aspired to lead the Democratic party in 1904, and, therefore, the idea that he wants to bury himself in the Senate is scouted by those who have talked with him recently. Johnson gave Bryan as hearty support in 1896 and 1900 as he could in view of the fact that he didn't believe in any of the Bryan theories, so as not to alienate that wing of the party which is willing to swear that the Nebraska statesman is a demagogue, but, for a consideration, would admit that Johnson might become one.

Johnson figures, so his friends declare, that the latest opposition to Bryan, which was strongly indicated at Kansas City, will be in full blast at the convention of 1904, and that the delegates having tired of Bryanism, will gladly go to the other extreme, which is Johnsonism. Therefore, if the paradoxical Johnson succeeds in Cleveland, his friends will regard the campaign for the Presidential nomination as being well under way. Johnson will not be a candidate for the Senate for the simple reason that John R. McLean covets that office, and Johnson, if McLean will support his Presidential aspirations, is perfectly willing to make a bargain with the Cincinnati statesman which will divide those from the hall who had not signed the roll, was rescinded. Whereupon, after some wrangling, the motion was rescinded, and "Jack," the Parliamentarian had to acknowledge that the "cranky Socialist Labor Party" man was right in his point of order.

Then the organizer of the great Fakirization of Labor, the "Jack" of all trades, who only slept for four hours a night because of his "devotion to the cause," proceeded to make a speech, but did not say anything. It was the same old, same, stereotyped talk of the labor fakir. One would suppose that he had been doing fifty years and just woke up. Ignorance of economics and the craftiness which characterizes the misleaders of the working class, were plainly visible in all his talk. He took up a large part of his time in repeating over and over again what a "grand" organization the A. F. of L. was, but he did not state what it had done for the workers or give any good reason why they should attach themselves to it.

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

Not one word did he say about labor-displacing machinery wiping out skilled labor and throwing out the unskilled workers; the concentration of industry into gigantic national organizations, and as a consequence still further increasing the army of the unemployed; the exploitation of the workers under the wage system, nor of the relation of politics to the labor question.

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

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A TRUST DARLING

AND HIS OPINION ON THE SUBJECT OF HIS WORK.

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

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

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

When so able a lawyer takes pen-in-hand, and his views appear in print, the financial district sends forth a sigh of relief for their champion, "Jim" Dill, is again instructing the people in the art of preservation of monopolies, and every one of them sees to it that his effusion receives wide circulation, particularly through the states where the Legislative bodies have attempted to curb the "monster" trust, by such sops as anti-trust laws, etc., etc.

Every member of the Socialist Labor Party should read this article, that they may keep in touch with such a lofty mind on the economic side of society as this "Blackstone and Kent" rolled into one is capable of exposing to the light when the occasion demands it.

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

"The dangers of inflation and the maturing of stocks which threatened the country, were checked by the actions of a few business men in charge of a few financial institutions, who announced that certain kinds of industrialists were not to be considered bankable collateral. The business man individually said: "In certain kinds of industrialists I will not invest," and forthwith the reckless promoter, the unwise financier and the industrial speculator ceased to manufacture so-called "industrial securities," their occupation was gone because there was no market for their products. So the industrial movement—the business movement—proved mightier than legal, legislative and judicial theories. It proved stronger than legislatures, more powerful than governments and overruled the decision of judges, because it was a business movement."

The class conscious workman, after reading this famous lawyer, at the beginning of the Twentieth century has only to forget that Karl Marx and Frederick Engels ever lived. For does not the all powerful intellect of "Jim" Dill tell us that, despite all opposition, it was but natural a combination of capitalists should merge, abolish competition and form what is known to-day as a trust?

He goes on record as saying "not even the courts, with their adverse decisions, could stop the evolution of the capitalist system," which, he points out, brooks no opposition, but, on the contrary, driven, as he puts it, "by a great and mighty force, grows apace, and ends in a system of society where we would see (as he means, but does not say so) possibly 150 trusts on one side and the great mass of people on the other."

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

A RECORDED CRIME.

(Continued from page 1.)

Duckfield were given the privilege of the floor to explain their position, which explanation was such a very poor one, that it got a very poor reception, with the exception of a few of their blind followers who gave a few weak cheers and then they all run away. On Thursday, February 21st, the employees of Wichert and Gardner held a special meeting, and having had their eyes opened to what the officers of the Independent Union were trying to do with them, they demanded a thorough explanation of the agreement, and when this was refused them, the meeting broke up in a row. On Saturday, the 23d, the Grievance Committee of the shop went from one employe to another and tried to get them to sign the agreement individually. The shoemakers, thirty-two machine men and a number of the employes of the cutting and fitting rooms, refused to sign. When they received their pay, the five per cent was taken out. On Monday morning, February 25th, Griffith and the other members of the Grievance Committee of the shop, after threatening the machine men, cutters and fitters with discharge if they would not sign the agreement, succeeded in getting them to put their signatures to the document. But with the shoemakers they did not have such an easy thing. They all reported for work on Monday morning, but refused to start in unless the 5 per cent. clause in the agreement would be stricken out. Wichert came up to talk to the men, and in his usual bulldozing way, told them that if they did not want to sign the agreement they could go to hell and get their money, and take their tools out of the factory. At this the men all walked out. They numbered about 160. About noon time I received a telephone call from the meeting, but having some other business on hand, I was unable to go there until late in the afternoon.

When I arrived at the strikers' headquarters they called the meeting to order, and decided to remain out, and requested me to assist them in conducting the strike. During this strike all kinds of schemes were worked to try to break the ranks. At first the firm sent a letter stating that if the strikers did not return to work by Wednesday, February 27, at noon, they would all be discharged. Then the Independent Union sent each man a letter threatening expulsion and depriving them of ALL THE BENEFITS OF THE UNION, if they did not return by Wednesday, February 27, and they (the union) would at once proceed to fill their places. But this did not frighten the strikers. The Independent Union then sent its officers to Philadelphia and the East, and tried to collect men to fill the places of the strikers. At Philadelphia they succeeded in getting about 15 men, but on their arrival in New York they came direct to the strikers' headquarters to hear their side before going into the factory; they requested a committee of the Independent Union to accompany them to the strikers' meeting. The strikers explained their side of the case and proved to the satisfaction of the Philadelphia shoemakers that the officers of the Independent Union were wrong and the strikers were right. On Tuesday evening, February 26, the Goodyear Turn and Welt Shoeworkers, L. A. 2394, held a mass meeting at Park Palace Hall and denounced the action of the Independent Union, and promised moral and financial assistance to the strikers. On Friday, March 1, a committee of the strikers visited the Cutters' Union (also an independent), to explain the cause of the strike, but they were refused admission on the grounds that the Cutters' Union did not care to interfere in the strike. This cowardly stand was rather a surprise to a number of the cutters who were absent from that meeting, but when one understands that this Cutters' Union has been organized by the pure and simple Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, and that the officers of this Central Labor Union were advising them to establish a sick and death benefit on the night on which the committee of strikers called, it is no surprise.

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

This it will be seen that what could not be accomplished by force, was accomplished by fraud. The Independent Union, with its traitor officers had in the first place sold out the men, and then

IN THE MORASS.

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

Last week, in an article in the DAILY PEOPLE, entitled "Two Years Later," it was shown how the logic of events would drive the Kangaroos deeper and deeper into the morass of turpitude; where they would inevitably perish. How correct was that forecast has been demonstrated during the last week by occurrences in Brooklyn, the stronghold of the Kangaroos. The revelations of that gang by our terrible weapon they so much hate and fear—the DAILY PEOPLE—has stirred up a part of the honorable element that had been duped by the brazen lies of the "Volkszeitung," and has also furnished an opportunity to the sensation-mongering sheets to get up articles about the development of "practical Socialists."

One of these papers, owned by that new "comrade," Coolie-Trader Hearst—the "Morgen-Journal"—undertook to send a reporter to the office of the "Volkszeitung," and get their views on the matter. The interview, as it occurred, is reproduced here from the "Morgen-Journal," literally as follows: "The reporter found himself in the office of the 'Volkszeitung.' There Comrade Theodore Cuno expressed himself vigorously: 'What have you yellow fellows got to do with this matter, anyway? You only want to stir up things and make trouble. If you go to Alexander Jonas with your question you will be thrown out.'

"The reporter didn't want to take any chances, and met Jonas outside. There he was safer. "What do you think of the acceptance of Carnegie's contribution, Mr. Jonas?" "To tell the truth, I do not think it has been done yet. But I have, so to speak, only an office here, and no opinion. Ask Schluter—he knows all about it."

"Mr. Hermann Schluter, the chief editor of the 'Volkszeitung,' in answer to the question, 'Is your faction against the acceptance of the Carnegie contribution?' said: "I think so, and believe it ought not to be accepted. . . I will have a conference with the Lyceum Committee to-day and try to have this stand taken. The movement does not place itself in opposition to Carnegie personally, but is one of principle against the acceptance of any capitalist help whatsoever."

This interview has not been denied by the "Volkszeitung." A reporter of the "Morgen-Journal" however, was admitted to the meeting of the Labor Lyceum Association which took place last Sunday, he being permitted to be present because as was stated, he had always written truthful reports (—but, as we think, because "Comrade" Hearst had showed himself very liberal in his contribution to the corruption fund.)

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

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

WEAVERS' STRIKE.

Employees of the Norwalk Woolen Co. Demand Wage Increase.

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

Table with 3 columns: Picks, Price (Cents, Mills), and Price (Cents, Mills). Rows include 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115.

This price will warn those who weave for a living to stay away from these mills. Another thing to be mentioned is the fact that nothing but old Thomas looms are in use. It is generally conceded by most weavers to be the worst machine in use, and these mills are about the only mills in the country to use them, all the other having already thrown them out on the scrap pile. They run about 76 picks a minute, and the average wages of the weavers operating them is about \$6 per week. When the DAILY PEOPLE correspondent first came to work here he was surprised to learn that men and women who spent the best parts of their lives learning a trade should work under such conditions, but when told that the mill was stopped six months previous and the working people who depended on the mill were pretty well starved out and ready to work for most any money, it altered the case. However, last Wednesday forenoon a paper was sent through the shop stating there would be a meeting of the weavers at noon. After a little speecmaking it was decided to send a committee down to the office to see the manager West. He tried in vain to bulldoze the weavers' committee, but when he found he could not do it, and when told he would suffer the consequences if he did not act as a gentleman, he changed his tone. He found that the committee could not be fooled as most of them had worked in a great many mills in the country and were well posted on conditions in general. He would not give any satisfaction, however, stating that he would bring the matter of grievances to the board of directors.

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

This meant a raise of sixteen per cent on an average of \$6. What a generous gift! The result was that the weavers struck work and went out in a body. The mills are rushed with orders and the management is at its wits ends to get the goods on the market. The company owns most of the houses in the town and threats are already being made to evict the strikers if they do not yield. The weavers meet daily. The class struggle is taught them every day by your correspondent. It is received with earnestness. It looks as if the weavers will win in short order. It looks very bright here for a local of the S. T. & L. A.

LESSONS OF THE COMMUNE

(Continued from page 1.)

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

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

These, our heroes, are dead. They died for a nobler life for humanity for a future that meant happiness for their children. They were not sacrificed in vain for the lesson of their failure will lead us to a final triumph. Go tell the class that fancies it can govern by periodic butcheries that the blood of the people will still water the revolutionary field; and that the idea of Paris will rise from her burning, bleeding entrails and become a torch in the hands of the sons and comrades of the slaughtered, to light the road to freedom.

"The Commune is dead"—shot down, wiped out, annihilated; and the Communards persecuted, exiled, outlawed, murdered; but the spirit of the proletarian revolt is alive in all the world today. I see them rising to their feet; the greatest host that time has ever seen, and hear the voice of millions calling to millions across the seas in many tongues, and high above the murmurs of the gathering throngs I hear, the clarion tones of the master who knew so well the struggle, the victors and the prize: "Workmen of all countries, unite; you have NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS, and a world to gain." And meetings like this all over this broad land of ours are an evidence that the young giant of the West has aroused from his slumber and is preparing to lead in the struggle for industrial freedom as he led in that for political liberty. Here a triumphant, concentrated industry has prepared the way, here an organized, intelligent proletariat with nothing to lose and everything to gain stands ready to be marshalled for their own emancipation, and ours of the class-conscious, fighting S. L. P., ours is the task to lead them to their triumph. Here in the full light of a new century—a century of peace and plenty for mankind, a century in which the ideals of the past will be realized, a century in which the blossoms of hope of the good and true of all ages will develop into the full ripened fruit, let us renew our zeal, and dedicate ourselves to carry on the struggle of our heroes of the past, that we may have Socialism in our time, that this be a century for the final triumph of our class. Let our watchword be, not the "Commune or Death," but "Socialism and Life." Forward, Comrades, to victory!

"Go on, no need to grieve or pain. Retreat not in the darkest night; Work, struggle for the farthest dawn That shows in gloom a ray of light. While hand is strong and step is firm, Keep hold of hope though faint its light. And in the name of right and truth Uplift thy torch to utmost height. And though th' multitude with scoff and scorn May toss thy name about, And send reproach of malice born, The hasty verdict of a crowd; Go on, with never failing heart, Thy path, though rugged, thorny, steep,— All storms—adversities of life, With youthful valour try to meet. Awake the mass in darkness sleeping, The fallen lend a helping hand, The living word of truth eternal, Thrust like a sunbeam o'er the land."

"ARBETAREN" Swedish Party organ, published weekly, at 2-6 New Reade street, DAILY PEOPLE Building, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: One year, \$1.50; Six months, .75; Three months, .40; Two months (trial subscription), .10; Sample copies free.

Socialistische ARBEITER-ZEITUNG

Owned and Published by the Socialist Labor Party

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: One year, \$1.00; Six months, .50; Three months, .25.

BUSINESS OFFICE: 239 St. Clair street, Cleveland, O., where all money transactions and business communications are to be directed.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed Socialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung, 239 St. Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio. Communications may be written in English and will be translated by the Editor.

Comrades, do your best to introduce it among your German friends and acquaintances.

A Select List of Socialist Books

For the Workingman and the Student.

The following books are recommended by the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party to those desiring to know what Modern Socialism is. The evolution of society from Slavery through Feudalism to Capitalism is a necessary part of the science of Socialism, and the growth of the Trade Union and the Labor Movement generally are closely connected with it. A number of standard books on History, Political Economy, and the development of various social institutions are therefore included in the list.

Table of book titles and prices, including 'The Student's Marx: An Introduction to Karl Marx's Capital', 'The Religion of Socialism', 'The Ethics of Socialism', etc.







WEEKLY PEOPLE. Published by the Socialist Labor Party, at 24 and 6 New Leads St., New York. P.O. Box 1576, Telephone, 129 Franklin. EVERY SATURDAY. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS: Invariably in advance. Single Copy..... 02 Six months..... 25 One year..... \$0.50

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

WORKINGMEN OF NEW YORK, ATTENTION!

It is now getting the turn of the workingmen of this State. The insidious measures, set in train by the capitalist class to disfranchise the working class of the land, and in which they have made not a little progress in Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Washington, Massachusetts, and more recently in Maryland, are now proposed for this State. Quietly, without even the shadow thereof appearing in the reports from Albany, a bill turns up in the Legislature providing for a change in the ballot law.

The first little step in this direction was taken about four years ago. The innocent looking "Primary Law" was passed by the Socialist Labor Party on the ground that it impaired the constitutional provision guaranteeing the secrecy of the ballot, and that it, consequently, tended to disfranchise the voters. Experience has shown to what an extent the warning was justified: ways of intimidation were opened by that law that never before existed.

Moving along the spiral line of evolution, our American capitalist class has reached the turning point when it is gravitating back to the feudal political conditions that it emerged from and overthrew.

The NEBRASKA CELESTIAL. A new biography has been flashed upon the wires that should make us pause. The Nebraska Republican caucus nomination for the short term in the United States Senate having fallen upon Mr. David E. Thompson, the biography of the gentleman is forthwith published.

HEAPING WRONG ON WRONG. The capitalist press on Thursday morning was resplendent with Carnegie. It was Carnegie at every turn. It was "Carnegie endowed this library," and "Carnegie endowed that library," and "Carnegie started this other library,"

to reason; that insists upon seeing; and will be the saving heaven. The subject of "Charity" has recently been often on the tapis in these columns. It is no redundancy to take it up again. It presents itself this time with claws longer and sharper than ever before, and with talons covered with so much more velvet that the claws are all the better hidden.

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

It is known that Carnegie has recently sold his active interests in the vast iron, steel and kindred interests that bear his name. It was a case of consolidation on a gigantic basis. Whether on a gigantic or any other basis, such consolidations or ever accompanied by a huge inflation of values in the shape of stocks. The process is called "capitalization." The concerns are estimated at a certain value and stocks are issued for the amount. The process of capitalization in such cases never takes place upon actual values. The earning capacity of the plants for years to come frequently appears in stock purporting to represent values in existence.

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a wrong-doing sponge class. The only effect of such knowledge is to sharpen the wits of that class in the art of cajoling, hoodwinking, deceiving, humbugging, the wronged class. That's what happened in China. Accordingly, once a year—that is, just as often as Mr. Thompson, with blow of trumpet, dropped his grain of flour into the ocean of Lincoln's famine—the Emperor of China, ostentatiously and in full regalia, put his hand to a plow, and furrowed an inch of the soil of an agricultural land considerably larger than all the United States!

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

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

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the living principle of the Class Struggle; with whom faith in the Proletariat grows instead of waning; and—to whom—the future belongs! The two events constitute an inspiring contrast between vitality and senility, between honor and dishonor, between the Socialist Labor Party and its ruff-raff adversaries.

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

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Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN.—Socialism is silly! UNCLE SAM.—Hey! B. J.—Yes, wholly impracticable. One question will puncture the bubble. U. S.—Out with it! B. J.—Who will do the dirty or risky work under Socialism? Who will do pick work in a mine, such risky and dirty work, instead of making cigars? There, now! U. S.—Did you ever hear of "supply and demand" in labor? B. J.—Yes. U. S.—The larger the supply in a trade, the lower the wages. B. J.—The lower the wages. U. S.—The higher the wages. B. J.—"Supply and demand," accordingly, regulate wages. B. J.—Just so. U. S.—It is not a fact that the final workings of this economic law, coupled with others, is that the riskier and dirtier the work, the larger is the supply as a rule?

THE NEBRASKA CELESTIAL. A new biography has been flashed upon the wires that should make us pause. The Nebraska Republican caucus nomination for the short term in the United States Senate having fallen upon Mr. David E. Thompson, the biography of the gentleman is forthwith published.

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to reason; that insists upon seeing; and will be the saving heaven. The subject of "Charity" has recently been often on the tapis in these columns. It is no redundancy to take it up again. It presents itself this time with claws longer and sharper than ever before, and with talons covered with so much more velvet that the claws are all the better hidden.

lic, where none is being exploited, leisure for the cultivation of the soil, after "dirty and risky" occupations, hours of work at which would not equal share in the ample stores of the operative commonwealth, would not make mania without applicants. There is more to be said on the subject. B. J.—Enough I'm knocked out. John C. Chase, the first, last, and only "Socialist Mayor" of Havorthill, who was ignominiously defeated last year, on the strength of the advertisement he had received, a job as a drummer for shoe firm. When he got out on the street it was discovered that the further he got away from Havorthill the smaller he became. As a consequence the firm he had been charged with the firm was charged with. He was wanted in position for just the same reasons that was wanted by other capitalists in Havorthill. He could not fill the bill in case, and so was forced to look for fields to conquer. Did he return to the shoe shop? Did he once more go into bench as he had been willing to be elected? Not he. John started a cigar store, in a humble way so he took himself up, and he calls on all members of the S. D. P. to rally to his shop. As the major portion of the S. D. P. is also in some little business, and calls to the members to rally to the shops to advance the cause of "Socialism," it is to be feared that there will be slight clash over the new venture.

It is found to be impossible to keep men in the navy. When an opportunity occurs, they desert in flocks. The latest case is that of the cruiser Dixie which recently lost eighty-one men. The crew went into the navy in the first place because they could not exist on land, and they went out of the navy because they found that life there was even more horrible than it was on land. The conditions in the American navy today are as bad as they ever were in the days of the wooden ship. It may be admitted that the officers of the navy are "gentlemen," but then it takes a "gentleman" to treat mere common men like dogs.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, being a party of no compromise, is shown to be no party to read in the returns from a town election in Groveland, Mass., following: "John Morris, Citizen's Caucus, Democratic Social Nominating Papers." The case has not the usual case that he was nominated first by the Social Democrats, and then, against his wishes, received the unsolicited support of the Citizen's Caucus. In this instance the Social Democrats endorsed a nomination of the Citizen's Caucus. Morris also had another endorsement, that of the temperance people. In spite of the triple alliance he was buried deep, deep down in the mud that the compromising, selling-out Social Democracy has been so careful to prepare for its future resting place.

THE ITALIANS at White Plains, went on strike because a ruffian hired by a railroad company had murdered one of their number, complain that they are forced to live in the company's houses, and pay for them, although they have, in many cases, houses of their own. They also complain that the company defrauds them in other ways. It is undoubtedly treason, and it is that cheap European labor is a menace to American institutions. A God-fearing, sturdy, independent American, had the love of the flag in his blood would submit to that, and wonder more things were not done to him.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC. Says the Halifax, Canada, "Canada Labor Party." This country needs the Socialist Labor Party as urgently as ever a country could. It needs it with all its famous tributes of fearlessness, integrity and tolerance. There is no-day in Canada a labor movement worthy the name, a labor movement, so-called, which is ripe in its rottenness for the war of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance with the capitalist government in the elements, and a Department of Labor at Ottawa—we are rapidly developing a race of fakirs among the trades union. So we say, it is time the Party avails its best efforts to the wider distribution of its organization on the political field as also that of the Alliance on the industrial field. The propaganda issued by the capitalist government to completely emasculate the trades union movement must be met by a strong effort to enroll the ranks of Labor under a class-conscious flag. To this end, the Party, to a greater extent than has been brought to the attention of workers, and the Party's class-conscious basis must be promulgated on the hand.



CORRESPONDENCE.

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

A Card and a Challenge from Daniel De Leon.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE—The "New York Volkszeitung" of Thursday, the 21st instant, contains an editorial article in which the following passage appears: "It was the year 1887, in Clarence... Hall a meeting was being held of the Publishing Association..."

This story is a robust falsehood, known to be such by its publishers... I was present at the "Leader" meeting when Jimmy O'Brien's name was mentioned... He had heard rumors of his having offered to loan money to the paper...

I was present at the "Leader" meeting when Jimmy O'Brien's name was mentioned... He had heard rumors of his having offered to loan money to the paper... I rose—not to make a motion or submit a proposition...

Those against the acceptance were the Archibalds and McKims, all of them Tammany heelsers, and as such anxious to kill the paper, and, above all, to preserve the prestige of O'Brien...

The meeting to accept the money having prevailed, a member of the body was to be chosen, and was so chosen, on the spot, to see O'Brien...

Such is the loving expression used by this brother of Capital...

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Quite recently you had an article entitled "Smiling Both Ways," in which the story was given of how Judge Hall in England...

The "Volkszeitung" and gave them money. I do not know the fact of my own knowledge... To judge by what I have subsequently learned of the corrupt practices of the "Volkszeitung"...

The business so long plied by its set, of trafficking on the Labor Movement, has been wrecked by the shot and shell of the Socialist Labor Party...

Convicted beyond redemption, the pack was whipped out of the Socialist Labor Party... The mask being torn from their faces, they have since been engaged in the task of trying to drag down into their own muck the honorable body of men that had cast them off as a leprosy...

When Duncan came to Colorado, a great flourish of trumpets announced the end of the strike... He came, saw, and has been whipped by those whom he looked upon as easy meat...

DANIEL DE LEON, 148 West Avenue A, New York, March 22.

Fakir Duncan of the Miners Admits That His Union is the Anchor for Capital.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE—Before me are two clippings, which, I believe, will be of interest... It is an appeal of Mr. Chas. Duncan on the subject of the coal strike here...

One thing is especially noticeable, and viewed in its right light, it should damn once more and forever such organizations as the United Mine Workers...

Such is the loving expression used by this brother of Capital... I had followed it with all the curiosity of a man, who was barely eight months in the Labor Movement...

I had followed it with all the curiosity of a man, who was barely eight months in the Labor Movement, and felt not a little bewildered, behind whom a storm was raging against himself...

Such is the loving expression used by this brother of Capital...

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE—Quite recently you had an article entitled "Smiling Both Ways," in which the story was given of how Judge Hall in England...

Such is the loving expression used by this brother of Capital... I had followed it with all the curiosity of a man, who was barely eight months in the Labor Movement...

motion for a new trial and for an appeal. Judge Torrance holds such a failure to be on the part of the justice, invalid...

San Francisco, Cal., March 14.

The Coven Hoop of the Capitalist Parasite.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE—I have just read in the Dayton "Daily News," the organ of the S. D. P. in this city, what purports to be the full text of an address delivered in Old Guard Hall on Wednesday night last...

Dayton, O., March 17.

Nailed, as Completely as the Davis Lie.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE—On last Monday night, on the street, one Willard Barringer made a very grave accusation against our comrade, De Leon...

Dayton, O., March 15.

Mr. Tripp Tripped.

HOUSTON, Tex., March 7, 1901. To Whom It May Concern: Whereas, the general belief prevails among the rank and file of organized labor...

HOUSTON, Tex., March 2, 1901. To the State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party:

Dear Sirs—Inasmuch as R. R. Tripp of this city, now an applicant for the office of city electrician, has heretofore been identified with several efforts to organize here a section of the Socialist Labor Party...

HOUSTON, Tex., March 5, 1901. Jno. L. Bryant, Houston, Texas:

Dear Comrade—Replying to yours of the 2d inst., we wish to say that Mr. R. R. Tripp of your city has never to our knowledge been a member of the Socialist Labor Party...

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

Dear Comrade—Replying to yours of the 2d inst., we wish to say that Mr. R. R. Tripp of your city has never to our knowledge been a member of the Socialist Labor Party...

In conclusion we wish to state that had Mr. Tripp been a member of the Socialist Labor Party when he applied for an office to a capitalist city government, he would be promptly expelled...

FRANK LEITNER, Secretary Pro. Tem.

On Another Scabby Job.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE—At the regular meeting of the Pioneer Cigar-makers Alliance, L. A. 141, held last Monday, a new job was reported as being given to the Organized Scabbery of the Cigar-makers International Union...

These are the people who want to take a step at a time back to the days of our fathers—for that is where they belong...

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE—About five weeks ago I left the lumber camp on Swan River, this State...

I have heard so much of prosperity for the last two years and some one of them that the words sound like idle mockery to me, and when I see the wage slaves, who are sold and bought, at the

market price of supply and demand, the capitalist orators, and labor fakirs... I get almost discouraged by the DAILY PEOPLE and Socialist literature gives me fresh courage.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE—I have just read in the Dayton "Daily News," the organ of the S. D. P. in this city, what purports to be the full text of an address delivered in Old Guard Hall on Wednesday night last...

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE—On last Monday night, on the street, one Willard Barringer made a very grave accusation against our comrade, De Leon...

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3,000 names of all the employees at Kerbs will be especially happy in view of the fact that the four fakirs "on picket" are too drunk to stand on their feet straight...

It therefore follows that there is another purpose in this, the latest move of Organized Scabbery... It is a serious one for them...

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE—On last Monday night, on the street, one Willard Barringer made a very grave accusation against our comrade, De Leon...

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TO THE DAILY PEOPLE—About five weeks ago I left the lumber camp on Swan River, this State...

It would lead a death blow to South Carolina's growing cotton industry... The committee, naturally, returned an adverse report, and the report was well defended on the floor...

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LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

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

J. S. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Socialist Labor Party has no use for trash. The soundest and most beautiful ardent and honest Socialism is not to be found in any of the papers which are called Socialist in name...

J. M. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The \$100, put out on interest by a man, would, to-day, grow to \$200. If the man had a dollar, he could get enough interest to pay the principal...

J. F. C. LYNN, MASS.—The columns are open to the desired discussion; but discuss the matter of the day in the column. You can get a copy of the affidavit by getting some one to go to court and copying it for you...

J. J. NEW YORK.—The "Volkszeitung" report that its lawyers had been "instructed to proceed to collect the \$200" contains a "Sun" article which states that the lawyers had been instructed to proceed to collect the \$200...

M. T. D. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Single Taxer, that is to say, the "Fall fol," is essentially a psychological study. He looks upon the Social Question as a puzzle to be solved by a trick. The Single Tax is the trick.

O. F. READING, PA.—The \$4,000,000 in bonds of the Carnegie Company are not for distribution. The premium or interest thereon alone is to be distributed, but only among the "deserving."

R. L. ROCHFESTER, N. Y.—Not a ripple! The "Sun" article which states that the lawyers had been instructed to proceed to collect the \$200...

G. R. AND W. J. R. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Whether there are any more articles to come on Typographic No. 7? You bet! I am a member of the Typographic Union, and I am sure that you will find that organization that has not yet been touched up.

P. M. JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—The term "Socialist" has no real application in the Austrian Parliament. The question: "What are the political divisions there?" is answered by saying that there are no less than twenty-one different sets, which only in a very general way can be referred as "political parties."

H. R. ELIZABETH, N. J.—You evidently are ill informed. In the first place, there was no breach with the "Volkszeitung" Germans, a pack of degenerates, who are a libel on the German; the "Socialist" German, yourself, are with the L. P. or will be.

H. S. A. LINCOLN, NEB.—The article which is referred to in the "Volkszeitung" is not a "hot-headed impudence," but merely indignation called a halt, and kicked the crew out into the sea.

H. A. G. PITTSBURG, PA.—Matter received. WILMINGTON, ILL.—Does not the editorial "What is All This?" contain passages that answer your question? Read it carefully.

J. D. ANAOLMINE, PA.—The address of "Le Socialiste" is: "6 Rue Halle, Paris, France." Communicate with M. L. Piffet, Secretary State Committee, 8 L. P. Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. S. A. LINCOLN, NEB.—The article which is referred to in the "Volkszeitung" is not a "hot-headed impudence," but merely indignation called a halt, and kicked the crew out into the sea.

R. M. D. CLEVELAND, O.—I. Father McGilroy was excommunicated, in appearance, because he believed in the Single Tax.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

Regular meeting held on March 22, at DAILY PEOPLE Building, 2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York.

From Battle Creek, Mich., received the report of agitation work of National Organizer J. R. Popin, as well as the future dates and places of meetings.

Communications received from Seattle, Wash., in relation to circuit matters and local affairs.

Secretary of Illinois State Committee sends financial report of the middle west circuit.

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

Charters granted to new sections at New Bedford, Mass., and Henning, Ottertail County, Ind., latter granted on March 8, but omitted in the published minutes.

General Committee Meeting. Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, met at the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade Street, Manhattan, on Saturday, March 3.

M. Meyers, George Pandorf and H. Schoenfeld were expelled for scabbing in the Davis cigar shop.

On the roof garden entertainment of June 3, 1900, the entertainment committee reported receipts of \$479.04 and expenses of \$270.95; balance, \$208.07.

It was decided to organize a May day conference on Saturday March 30, 1901, at the Daily People Building, to arrange a mass meeting in Cooper Union.

Subdivisions were instructed to send two delegates each. Adjournment followed.

Lynn, Mass. Morocco Glazers, Local 269, S. T. & L. A. held a regular meeting Tuesday, Mar. 20, at their hall, corner of Market and Monroe streets.

District Alliance No. 19, S. T. & L. A. at its meeting, held March 17, accepted the report of committee to investigate the S. T. & L. A. printers' label in some shops in Boston.

Michael Crotty, Secy. D. A. 19, 4 Tyler's Court, Lynn, Mass. March 10.

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

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

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

Organizers of sections are requested to forward all monies received to Timothy Sullivan, 60 George Street, New Haven, Conn., before March 30.

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

Greeting—At the last meeting of the General Committee of Section New York it was decided to call a conference of Progressive trade and labor organizations to be held on Saturday, March 30th, 8 p. m., at the DAILY PEOPLE Building for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate International Labor Day on May 1st.

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

For the Executive Committee. L. ABELSON, Organizer.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

By Socialist Labor Party Candidate of Tisbury, Mass.

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

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

I take my stand as a candidate of the Socialist Labor Party upon the principle that in present day society there are but two classes—the capitalist class, which owns the means by which society must live, and the working class, which must use these means (machinery of production) or starve.

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

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

The workmen of this town are continually being fooled by such cries as "No politics in town affairs!" "Vote for the best man!" "Vote to reduce taxes!" and the like.

I am proud to say that the party upon whose platform I stand is devoted solely to the interests of the working class, and, if elected to office, I will do my utmost to carry out the provisions of that platform.

In accordance with the usage of the Socialist Labor Party, I have filed my resignation so that in case it elected to office, I fail to carry out the provisions of the Party platform, I can be at once recalled from office.

To the working class and all other honest citizens I would say that, if you would serve your interests, vote for the Socialist Labor Party.

ELLIOT C. HARDING, Vineyard Haven, Mass., March 22.

S. L. P. & S. T. & L. A. Secretaries Take Notice. Secretaries of S. L. P. Sections and of 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, boycotts, lockouts, etc., to the DAILY PEOPLE.

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

Haverhill Fund. Previously acknowledged \$26.00 Peter Fiebigler, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.40 F. Serrero, New Haven, Conn. .39 Gottfried Gostafson, Everett, Wash. .25 M. D. Fitzgerald, Lynn, Mass. .25 Two Lynn comrades through M. T. Berry . . . . . 1.00

Total amount to date \$28.80 JAMES F. DAILEY, Treasurer of Section Haverhill, S. L. P., 121 Merrimac Street, Haverhill, Mass.

Rubach Fund. Previously acknowledged \$43.00 Section Yonkers, N. Y. . . . . 2.00 Mixed Local, No. 337, S. T. & L. A., Schenectady, N. Y., per M. Stern . . . . . 5.00 Section Troy, N. Y., per T. Devane . . . . . 1.85

Total \$52.45 L. ABELSON, Organizer, 2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York.

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

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

May Day Edition of "Il Proletario." "Il Proletario," the Party's official organ in the Italian language, will issue an eight-page edition on the first of May. It will be excellent material for agitation among the Italian workers.

Ten copies or under, 1 cent per copy. One hundred copies, 75 cents. Address orders to "Il Proletario, 208 Bleecker Street, New York.

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

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

LOUIS COHEN, Secy.

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, 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. N. DONNELL, JOHN F. TAYLOR, S. SCHULBERG, Agitation Committee.

"Daily People" General Fund. Varnishers' Educational Club, N. Y. \$5.00 F. Serrero, New Haven, Conn. .50 A. L. Boland, Troy, N. Y. .30 Section Salt Lake City, Utah 7.00 A bet, 80th As. Dis., N. Y. .50 Section Cleveland, Ohio. .800 Jas. Matthews, Collinsville, O. 1.00 Total . . . . . 22.40

Previously Acknowledged \$15,679.33 Grand Total \$15,701.73 HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec'y-Treas., Daily People Committee.

Daily People General Fund. Harriet A. Loring, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2.00 John H. Juergens, Canton, Ohio .50 Elizabeth Juergens, Canton, Ohio .50 Anna Pullam, Canton, Ohio. .50 Section Essex County, N. J., sale of bicycle. .6.90 R. McDonald, Glasgow, Scotland 1.00 F. Kochendorfer, Albany, N.Y. 2.00 Section New York, sale of cigars 2.50 E. L. Lake, Schenectady, N.Y. 1.00 Peter C. Jensen, Schenectady, N. Y. .50 Henry Eisenach, Schenectady, N. Y. .50 18th A. D., New York, per Owen Diamond . . . . . 4.00

Total \$21.90 Previously acknowledged \$15,701.73 Grand Total \$15,723.63

NOTE.—In the last acknowledgment but one, a typographical error crept in. There were received under the heading "Arroyo Grande Socialists," \$3. This should have been \$1. On the other hand, \$3 should have been acknowledged from Geo. P. Spertel, St. Paul, Minn. But the total given in that issue (\$43.25) was correct.

HENRY KUHN, Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Daily People Committee, Cleveland, Ohio.

This will be the last week of the municipal campaign in Cleveland, the election occurring on Monday, April 1. The following meetings have been arranged by Section Cleveland, S. L. P., for this week.

Novotny's Hall, 80 Ham Street; Schleimer's Hall, 1359 Superior Street; Thursday, March 28, Finkbeiner's Hall, Starkweather and Pelton Avenues; Friday, March 29, Stoeck's Hall, 1733 St. Clair Street. Comrade C. H. Corregan of Syracuse and local speakers will address the meetings.

John R. Pepin, the organizer for the agitation circuit of the Middle West, is now in the State of Michigan and his dates will be as follows:

Bay City and vicinity, March 25 to April 1. Grand Rapids, April 2-6. Holland, April 8 and 9. Muskegon, April 8 and 9. Grand Rapids, April 2-6. Milwaukee, Wis., April 11 and 12.

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

M. LECHNER, Organizer.

Somerville, Mass. A lecture will be given under the auspices of Section Somerville, Socialist Labor Party, in Liberty Hall, Hill Building, Union Square, Sunday evening, March 31, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Who Pays the Taxes?" Speaker, James A. Bressanahan of Boston. Doors open at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Admission free. Free discussion.

Erie Pa., Attention. Section Erie will hold its regular business meeting Friday evening, April 5 at Nickel Plate Hall, corner 20th and Peach Streets. Every member of the section is requested to be present at same as no excuse can be accepted and some important business will be transacted. All readers of this paper are also invited to attend the meetings of the section, and thereby get in close touch with each other. Come one and all and without fail.

F. SPITTEL, Secretary.

10th & 14th Assembly Districts. Trades Unionism will be the subject on which Arthur Keep will speak at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, southwest corner Eleventh Street and First Avenue, Tuesday, April 2, 8 p. m. No workingman should fail to attend this meeting.

THE DAILY PEOPLE.

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

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

It is the property of the Socialist Labor Party, and is the organ of the militant working class of America. It is OWNED BY WORKINGMEN. EDITED BY WORKINGMEN. SUPPORTED BY WORKINGMEN.

The mission of the Daily People is to educate the working class in the principles of Socialism to that point where they will march to the 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 to-day, 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 tottering to its grave. The banner of the Social Revolution is already unfurled. The forces of Capitalism and the forces of Socialism are lining up, and when the time comes for the

FINAL TEST OF STRENGTH, the working class must be educated, organized, and disciplined. Educated, organized, and disciplined, nothing can keep them from victory. The Daily People is this educating, organizing, and disciplining force. Every 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, Nos. 2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York City

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

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

Every step that has been taken, every amendment to the constitution, the jugglery that has been carried on with the incorporation of the society, the expulsion of members and of branches because they were members of and sympathized with the Socialist Labor Party, thereby entangling the society in a veritable net of lawsuits out of which it can be extricated only at tremendous cost, all this mad headlong career of the administration had but one purpose—to fasten its rule upon the society forever.

An end must be made of this, if the organization is to be preserved and the only way to do it is to overthrow the perpetrators of all these misdeeds and elect in their places men who will administer the affairs of the society in accordance with its declared principles.

THE TICKET: NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. For Chairman—Henry Schmidt, of Branch 9, Hoboken, N. J.

For Financial Secretary—Joseph H. Sauter of Branch 152 (Tompkins Square) New York City.

For Treasurer—Karl Zimmerman, of Branch 9 of Hoboken, N. J.

For Recording Secretary—Henry F. Schreck of Branch 9, Hoboken, N. J.

For TRUSTEES—Andrew Bahnsen of Branch 91 (Manhattan), New York City; John B. Gross, of Branch 9, Hoboken, N. J.; Ernst Leske of Branch 42, South Newark, N. J.; Fred A. Lohr of Branch 14 (Greenpoint), Brooklyn, N. Y.; Louis F. Weber of Branch 75 (Bushwick), Brooklyn, N. Y.

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

THE COMMITTEE. Allegheny County, Pa. Members of the Socialist Labor Party in Allegheny County and members of D. A. 15 are requested to attend the general meeting Sunday, March 31st at 8 p. m. at 431 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh. The best methods of advancing the interest of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE will come up, besides other very important business. All comrades should attend. These general meetings should be made a success, and the first thing to be done is to attend. Comrades who secured subscribers for the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE. Please prepare a report.

GEO. A. BROWN, Organizer S. A. Co. S. SCHULBERG, Organizer D. A. 15.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

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

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

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

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

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

In the bituminous coal regions, as well as the anthracite regions, strikes are also imminent.

In Pittsburg, Pa., and Massillon, Ohio, the operators have refused to sign the wage-scale presented by the miners. The probable result will be a strike on April 1. In the bituminous regions mining is fast reaching the stage of concentration long since attained in the anthracite regions. It appears from these facts that the operators no longer require the strike as a means of helping along concentration in either region. Able to keep the men in subjection by the introduction of mining machinery and the displacement of labor due to the merging of mines, they don't need the assistance of the fakirs and misleaders any longer, and are preparing to cast them adrift. There being no presidential election at hand, there being an abundant supply in the coal pockets, with summer near, the present opportunity is a favorable one for the operators.

Next to the operators the railroad men occupied the field most conspicuously.

The Jersey Central, the New York Central, the Delaware and Lackawanna, and the Grand Trunk were reported as being threatened with strikes. The grievances involved questions of promotion, new rules with decreased hours, increase of wages, annual passes, and one additional fireman on engines of new type. The men involved are conductors, firemen, switchmen, trainmen, towermen, and telegraphers.

The men on the Jersey Central took a poll on the question of striking, with what result is not known at present. It might be well to recall the fact right here that last January this same road was involved in a similar controversy with its men. It ended, according to the boast of the Sergeants, Arthur, et. al., in a victory for the men. As was pointed out once before in this column, since the announcement of this victory, judged by the subsequent renewal of the same demands, this statement was a robust lie, perpetrated for the purpose of hiding the weakness of pure and simple. This weakness is all the more glaring, when it is further recollected that the matters in dispute have been discussed by the railroad officials and the labor fakirs for the past two and one-quarter years. Unable to do anything the labor fakirs have frittered away the mens time and money, with the result that the men are no nearer a settlement in the end than in the beginning; while their grievances are growing more unbearable.

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

The new strikes of the week occurred on a new line in Portsmouth, Va., among the lathers of Borklyn, the miners in Summit, Pa., the cement workers of Glen Falls, N. Y., the building trades at Wm. K. Vanderbilt's "Idle Hour" at Sayville, L. I., and among the building trades in Hudson County, N. J., wherever the industrial of the Barnes Manufacturing Company is used. These strikes involve increase of wages, the employment of non-union men and the increase of daily working hours.

Of old strikes, those of the silk-weavers at Scranton, Pa., and Paterson, N. J., the New East River Bridge painters, and the plasterers at Buffalo, still continue. In Scranton one mill compromised with the silk workers. It was thought this would close the entire matter, as the other mills would follow the example thus set; but no such result occurred.

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

The United States Steel Corporation also absorbed the American Sheet Mill of Carnegie, Pennsylvania. It will take possession April 1st. And so this gigantic corporation continues the work of concentration.

It was pointed out in our last issue that since the steel combine has come into existence, there have been two other iron and steel combinations of vast dimensions. During the past week another combination was recorded that evidently owes its origin to the pressure of the concentration going on in that industry.

The American Steel Foundry Company, the Schlickle, Harrison and Howard Iron Company and the Scullin, Gallagher Iron and Steel Company of the same city and the Pullman Company, Chicago. It is not quiet clear whether or not all these companies formed one organization or two.

Their interests are mutual, and it is, therefore, likely that they continued into one "community of interests."

Attention has also been called from time to time of the immense consolidation going on in the mining industry in both the bituminous and anthracite regions. This past week it was announced in this column that a consolidation had been effected of the coal mining companies of Illinois. The consolidation will be controlled by a set of officers from a central headquarters and will involve an investment of \$75,000,000. As this country is making a strenuous bid for the foreign coal trade it is likely that further considerations will be in order, and the successful methods of the billion dollar steel combine will be copied as far as practicable.

The railroads continue the work of consolidation. The Hill-Morgan Syndicate secured control of the Burlington Road. The St. Paul purchased the Milwaukee and Lake Superior Railroad. The Memphis and Tri-Corridor secured control of the Deckerville, Osceola and Southern Railroad; while J. Pierpont Morgan secured control of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad in the interests of the Southern Railroad. The price paid was \$5,000,000.

The railroads in distant British Columbia have also affected consolidations of great value to them. The Whitepass and Yukon Railroad have taken over the properties of the Canadian Development Company. This will place the railroad company in possession of all the waterways of the interior.

During the week the rival newspaper manufacturing companies, the International Paper Company and the Great Northern Paper Company negotiated for a settlement of the differences and the concluding of a harmonious agreement between them. Thus ends the story of a competition that was to burst the "newspaper trust."

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

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

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

Triety cents. Five to ten copies, 20 cents each. Over ten copies, 15 cents each.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 2-6 New Reade St., New York.

TYPEWRITING. Agreements, notices of meetings, constitutions and all kinds of typewriting done at the shortest possible notice. K. PRYOR, Daily People Building, 2-6 NEW READE ST.