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CHRISTIANITY'S VICTIMS.

"BOXER OUTRAGES" PALE INTO INSIGNIFICANCE.

Barbarities to Women by Soldiers of the Allied Powers in China—Take Their Lives to Save Their Honor—Victims of White Man's Lust Commit Suicide.

Dr. E. J. Dillon who accompanied the allies on their march and remained in Peking afterward, wrote to the London Contemporary Review an account of what he saw. In his story he is careful to exonerate the Americans, English and Germans. He puts the responsibility for the outrages against the Chinese women upon the other powers. He writes:

"In Tungtschau and Peking Chinese girls and women of all ages were assaulted first and bayoneted afterward by men whose governments were wrapping themselves up in the soft wool of Mary's little lamb. The circumstantial tales told of the dishonoring of wives, girls, children in Tientsin, Tungtschau and Peking are such as should, in normal beings, kindle some sparks of indignation without the aid of sickly sentimentality.

"Surely one needs not be puritanical or hysterical to condemn the wholesale ravishing, sometimes to death, of terrified females, between the ages of six and sixty, by clod-hopping, brutish soldiers, who misrepresent alike Christianity and civilization. I knew a man well whose wife had been dealt with in this manner, and then killed along with her child.

"He was one of the 'good and loyal people' who were on excellent terms with the Christians.

"I knew of other Chinamen whose wives and daughters hanged themselves on trees or drowned themselves in garden wells to escape a much worse lot.

"Chinese women honestly believed that no more terrible fate could overtake them than to fall alive into the hands of Europeans or Christians.

"Buddhism and Confucianism have their martyrs to chastity whose heroic feats no martyrology will ever record. Some of these obscure but right-minded women hurled themselves into the river, and, finding only three feet of water there, kept their heads under the surface until Death had set his seal on the sacrifice of their life."

"Some women having been taken out of the river safe and sound, plunged in a second time and found a merciful end. I have spoken to some of the men who took part in the work of rescuing those faithful wives and modest daughters, and they extolled their heroism to the skies.

"But a large number of ill-starred women fell alive into the hands of the allied troops. I saw some of them in Peking and Tungtschau, but already dead, with frightful gashes in the breast or skulls smashed in, and one with a horribly mutilated body.

"There is a lady missionary in Peking who, in company with a female colleague, busied herself to my knowledge for months in sheltering Chinese women and girls from being assaulted by Christian and European soldiers, and the work was anything but easy, though I have reason to believe that it has proved eminently successful.

"Even in the broad daylight soldiers hung about the refuge and employed various devices and tricks to get hold of the women whom they ought to have been the first to protect."

"In the spacious corridor of another house the whole family, all females, were upon their knees when we arrived, striking the ground with their foreheads in our honor, their faces colorless almost to transparency, their bodies suggestive of breath-lacking skeletons.

"Mother, sister and three daughters knelt on the stones like victims awaiting their turn to be strangled or beheaded. They looked as if they had gone without food for a week. I felt ashamed that I had come hither and made the pitiable creatures kowtow to us, whom they must inwardly hate and loathe.

"The way they smiled on us was in itself full of pathos. I was about to say so to my comrades when the mother noticed that her youngest, a girl of three or four, had boldly stood up and, with the fearlessness of childhood, was staring defiantly at us. Horrified at this dangerous folly, she pressed her forehead on to her knees and caused the tender little head to strike the stones violently.

"One of us rushed across the yard to save the child from further violence, but the mother, mistaking his intention, barred his way with her prostrate body and piteously craved for mercy.

"So far as I have been able to make out, and I have been at some pains to investigate the subject, no officers or soldiers of English or German speaking nationalities have been guilty of these abominations against defenceless women.

"I remember that on the 1st of September a Russian soldier was arrested by some Indian troops in the act of violating a woman and was only handed over to his superiors for punishment.

"Only two days previously a Sikh had been pounced upon by the Russians and delivered up to the British for condign punishment for a similar offense; and two days earlier still two other Indians had been shot dead by American soldiers for violating a Chinese woman."

"What in heaven's name is this!" I

THE LABOR FAKIRS' LATEST.

WILL ORGANIZE MILITARY "LABOR" ORGANIZATION.

Think That Uniform Will Bring Dupes and Dues—Will Add "Dignity" to Future Parades—More Armories Will Be Needed—The Graft in the Scheme.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 2.—The Armory building S. D. P. Parties' preachers will soon have another excuse to offer for their parties' action in upholding the voting of appropriations to plutocracy's bastles.

According to statements made here by local labor fakirs, a movement is on foot to establish a uniformed rank in the pure and simple unions, and from opinions passed on the project by officials of the various unions it is probable that next Labor Day there will be found parading in the ranks many companies of military drilled men. Of course they will need "sanitary armories." It is said that the S. D. P. will come out with a stick in their next platform demanding an increase of armories here. The promoters of the organization say that it will be built on lines similar to the uniformed ranks of Odd-Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and other fraternal organizations. They are confident that the new rank will become so popular with the younger members of trades unions that before next September enough companies will have been organized to make one regiment. The plan is to form companies which will bear the name of the organizations which the men represent, and as many men served in the Spanish-American war and are familiar with the manual of arms they are confident that in a short time their companies will bear favorable contrast with those composed of members of fraternal organizations. It is expected that the fakirs' incomes will be fattened by collecting a commission on the uniform.

Business Agent Edward Miller of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' union is enthusiastic over the prospects for the new organization. "A military organization composed of members of labor unions in Chicago," he said, "will not only result in a great increase in the membership of the unions, but will add dignity to future labor demonstrations. Of course, we expect to hear protestations from employers and others who are opposed to labor organizations of any description. It may be that the evidence of a desire on our part to form military companies will be taken as a move on our part to carry points by force of arms. Such is not true, however, and as the labor organizations are composed of intelligent law abiding American citizens. I see no reason why we should not be accorded the same rights as other fraternal societies. The uniformed ranks in their organizations have not only made these societies popular, but have added frequently to the dignity of public demonstrations."

According to Mr. Miller, a company with seventy-five members has been almost perfected and members of the union who have served in the German and Austrian armies have been secured to act as instructors, and are now busily engaged in making other members of the organization familiar with the manual of arms.

General Organizer Lenart of the Coal Teamsters' Union, who served in the Spanish-American war, said: "I do not know whether the movement will be a success, but I believe such an organization would be helpful to the unions. I would not favor anything suggesting any intention on the part of organized workmen to display an armed strength, but if uniformed ranks built upon the same principles as those of other fraternal organizations can be formed, I think it would tend to increase interest and build up the membership of the organizations."

Edward Ryan, business agent for the Architectural Iron Workers' Union, is heartily in favor of the project. He said: "I have been interested in the formation of such an organization for some time past, and believe it would be a success. I believe labor men should be drilled. They have as much right to this privilege as members of other fraternal organizations."

Business Agent Ford Pouchot of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union said: "I am not in favor of a military organization composed of members of labor organizations, formed for revolutionary purposes, but I believe a uniformed rank similar to that supported by the Knights of Pythias and other fraternal organizations would not be out of place."

Timothy Cruise, president of the Carpenters' District Council, said: "The uniformed ranks of fraternal organizations are of great benefit to them as an advertisement, and I do not see why similar organizations composed of members of labor unions could not be used to the same advantage. If our men were drilled and uniformed the Labor day parades would be greatly improved and many who otherwise would give but little thought to labor organizations might be attracted."

Herman Lillian of the Hod-Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union said he was heartily in favor of the movement, and thought it would be a success.

It is not known whether the military authorities are encouraging the scheme. Recruits are wanted badly for the new army, and this scheme might prove profitable to the recruiting officers. The young men in the unions might get to like a uniform so well that they would want to wear it continually.

THE Isthmian Canal.

INTERESTS AT WORK IN FAVOR OF THE PANAMA ROUTE.

Recent Developments Lend Color to the Report That J. P. Morgan's Visit to Europe is to Gain Control of the Panama Interests.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The visit made yesterday by Phillippe Barreau Varilla, formerly chief engineer of the Panama Canal lends additional color to the rumor that J. P. Morgan's visit to Europe has to do with canal matters.

As will be remembered the late session of Congress adjourned without taking any action on the Nicaragua route, which all along the public was led to believe was the one favored by the administration.

So great was the "enthusiasm" that had been worked up in favor of beginning the work that there was general surprise expressed when congress adjourned without taking definite action in the matter.

Recently it cropped out that the Morgan interests had turned an eye in the direction of the isthmus, and we began to hear how much better it would be for Uncle Sam, if capitalist enterprise should take hold of the project and relieve him of the bother and responsibility of constructing the ditch.

Previous to this it was pointed out that the Nicaragua route was the only feasible route, but since J. P. is reported as interested, we now hear that of all the routes, the Nicaragua one is the most impracticable.

Mr. Varilla, who has been making speeches in defence of the Panama enterprise, told the President that an American canal dugon the lines of the Nicaragua route would be an almost impossible engineering feat from the standpoint of stability, and that in any event it would probably be destroyed by volcanic action.

From all indications it is now evident that some big financial interest is at work swing the government solidly in its interest and against the Nicaragua route.

Admiral Walker, the president of the Commission says that the Nicaragua Canal route was recommended in the preliminary report simply on the state of facts then before the Commission. He also admits that if the situation changes sufficiently to allow the United States to acquire possession of the Panama route under "satisfactory conditions" there is a possibility that the Panama route might be recommended.

The Admiral has informed all who have consulted him that the commission still stands by the Nicaragua route, but that it is not impossible that the findings may be changed in the final report.

It is reported here that when Congress meets again a bill authorizing President McKinley to choose the route of the Isthmian Canal, will be introduced and pressed. This idea is strongly favored by members of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

While it is impossible to place the hand that is manipulating things in the interest of the Panama schemers its effect is very visible.

When it comes to a final decision there can be but little doubt as to the result. The powerful private interest, engineered by a gigantic Wall street syndicate, will win against the "general good" which we were told demanded the Nicaragua route.

Here are some of the statements submitted to President McKinley by Mr. Varilla in support of the Panama Canal.

"1.—It is very questionable whether the continuous earthquakes will allow the construction on the Nicaragua route, with all its indispensable qualities, of a substantial masonry dam, which is the key of the whole canal.

"2.—Admitting a dam could be built, the Nicaragua route, whatever may be the engineering skill displayed and the expenses made, will never acquire the two most essential qualities necessary to an inter-oceanic canal—continuity of operation and security of transit.

"3.—If the experience of four centuries is not a mere word, if the indisputable proofs, written in letters of fire on the surface of the soil, of the continuous violent and increasing volcanic activity in Nicaragua are not a mere dream, the route over the isthmus is not only

"VOLKSZEITUNG" KNOCKED OUT.

Beaten Horse, Foot and Dragoons in its Case Against the Party.

O Kangaroo, O Kangaroo, We didn't do a thing to you!

Mr. Justice O'Gorman rendered yesterday a decision against the Volkszeitung Corporation, in the case that the Corporation instituted against the Socialist Labor Party for the purpose of robbing the Party of its English organ, THE PEOPLE (now DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE), and which was tried on the 13th and 14th of last month, as reported at the time in these columns. This is a literal transcript of the decision:

"Socialistic Co-op. Pub. Co. v. Kuhn et al.—The newspaper in question, called 'The People,' was a weekly publication established as an organ for the propagation of the principles of the Socialist Labor Party, and, as alleged in the complaint, its publication was undertaken by the plaintiff for the request and instigation of the party. It was never designed by the plaintiff as a money-making enterprise, and the net profits, if any, were to be employed in the prosecution of a daily edition of the same paper. The paper depended for its patronage entirely upon the followers of the party, who from time to time made voluntary contributions to help sustain the undertaking. In its own columns the statement frequently appeared that 'The People' is owned and controlled by the Socialist Labor Party.' This is now disputed by the plaintiff, but it is clear from the inception of the plan to publish this paper the welfare of the party was the paramount consideration moving all the persons concerned. The plaintiff corporation is not now in accord with the national executive committee of the party. It has refused to recognize its duly elected officials. It has conducted the paper in open defiance of and opposition to the party organization and its officers, and now seeks to restrain the party from publishing a paper under the same name. To uphold the plaintiff in this action is to aid it in defeating the very ends which the publication of the paper was intended to serve, and I can find nothing in the evidence to warrant the conclusion that the plaintiff at any time had the right to the title 'The People' as against the party organization. That this was the plaintiff's own understanding of its relations to the paper appears not alone from its published declarations already referred to, but also from its letter of June 27, 1899, wherein it is stated that on June 21, 1899, resolutions were passed by the plaintiff association that the contract for the publication of the party organs, Workman's Advocate (People) and Vorwarts, be discontinued and dissolved. The People to be turned over to the party.' Indeed, this notice, although a subsequent effort was made to withdraw it, might in itself be regarded as a sufficient justification for the defendant's assumption of the name. But, apart from the legal effect of this communication, its contents but confirm the contention of the defendants that the only function of the plaintiff was to attend to the publication of a paper, the name and policy of which remained under the control of the party. The contract in evidence is obscure and incomplete, and the practical interpretation of the parties themselves is the most satisfactory evidence of their intention. The plaintiff is not entitled to the relief prayed for, and the complaint must be dismissed upon the merits, with costs."

Readers of THE PEOPLE will remember that this was the suit by which, on July 14, 1899, the Volkszeitung Corporation dragged the Party into the Courts, applying for a permanent injunction to help it out, after it had ignominiously failed to bag the Party in the interest of reaction, corruption and treason; they will remember that this was the very suit in which the Corporation, after obtaining a temporary injunction, dodged trial for nearly a year and a half, and then made two frantic and crookish attempts to get judgment against the Party without a trial; they will remember the unbroken line of defeats that the Corporation suffered in these and many other fishy manoeuvres, and that entailed upon it the loss of over \$2,500 in the aggregate in costs, etc., the Party fighting firmly and tenaciously for its rights.

Never was there a doubt as to the final issue just reached, least of all after the trial. Every important allegation made by the Corporation's witnesses, were promptly made to eat by documentary evidence wrung out of their own hands by the Party. But the obscene conspirators greatly contributed with their Timbuctoo stupidity towards this signal victory of the Party. Not satisfied with having a case so recondite of fraud that they left the conduct of it to the gentleman who had led them with flying colors down the slope of the above named expensive defeats, Mr. Simon Sultan; not yet satisfied with that, they associated to him another luminary, Mr. Moses Hilkowitz or Morris Hilkuit, the gentleman who had led them, also with flying colors, down another slope of un-interrupted defeats in the attempt to rob the Socialist Labor Party of its honored name and hard-won rights on the official ballot, and who crowned his fame, as our readers will remember, by



BUZZ-SAW UNHARMED.

BUT IT HAD A NARROW ESCAPE FROM FIRE.

The Comrades at Work on the Paper Remained at Their Posts Despite the Danger—Prompt Action by Comrades and Fire Department Saved the Property.

The account in last Sunday's DAILY PEOPLE, on the fire that occurred Saturday night in the DAILY PEOPLE Building was unavoidably hasty and incomplete, owing to certain difficulties connected with going to press.

As stated before, the damage at time of going to press was over. In due time the fire was completely extinguished. No damage was suffered by the party offices in the building from the fire directly, but some damage was done to the business office and composing room as well as to the Labor News Company, from water. On the fourth floor, the editorial department of the DAILY PEOPLE and the plant and office of the Swedish Party organ "Arbetaren," escaped serious injury. On the fifth floor the offices of organizer of Section New York, L. Abelson; National Secretary Kuhn, and Secretary, Brower of the Alliance were not injured in any way.

The fire originated on the third floor, which had been vacant for several days and contained nothing but some old rubbish. How the fire started there, though, is so far a mystery.

Owing to the absence of other members of the DAILY PEOPLE staff in the basement and other parts of the building, Mr. Kinard was at the particular moment the fire was discovered the only one present in the editorial department. It was about half past eleven that he first detected the presence of smoke and on investigation he found that it was issuing below from the unoccupied third floor. He at once communicated the fact by the speaking tube to the basement where the men had simultaneously been informed of the same by two passers-by; from there the alarm was hastily sent to the City Hall engine house—but one short block away and the engines just returning from another fire, arrived almost instantly, and the firemen conquered the fire in short order. They were, however, none too soon in their arrival. A delay of a few minutes more would very likely have proved fatal to all the party property, if not the entire building. For a time the flames raged fiercely as the blackened ceiling on the third floor, nearly burnt through in place, testified.

Too great credit cannot be given to the force in the mechanical and mailing departments of the DAILY PEOPLE, who, in spite of the great confusion, falling water and the fire in the building overhead remained steadily at their post determined that the DAILY PEOPLE should be gotten out on time. Capitalist newspapers are not noted for similar instances of devotion on the part of their force.

The news of the fire attracted and vicinity to the scene on Sunday, and they were greatly rejoiced to learn that the DAILY PEOPLE had again had its usual good luck and would still operate the Buzz Saw without interruption to the horror and undoing of all enemies of the Working Class.

S. L. P. Vote in Hartford Conn.

Wards.	1900 (Pres.)	1901 (Aldman)
1	11	13
2	10	25
3	6	14
4	12	4
5	6	8
6	5	4
7	16	26
8	10	15
9	14	10
10	17	15
Total	107	134

These 134 votes are all straight; no split votes were counted.

The Vote in Canton Ohio.

CANTON, Ohio, April 4.—Following is the S. L. P. vote at Monday's election in this town, as far as is known:

For Mayor:

Juergens, S. L. P.	54
Flynn, Kang	41

For Board of Education:

Dager, S. L. P.	59
Poorman, S. L. P.	50
Goerke, S. L. P.	59

Kangs had only one candidate.

The S. L. P. Vote in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 5.—The City of Chicago gave the Socialist Labor Party 630 votes yesterday as against 410 for Malloney last November. This is unofficial. The split-up Social Democrats, each of which claimed the whole Debs vote of last November, polled for their two tickets barely as many votes as they did jointly for Debs last November.

Official Returns From Winona.

WINONA, Minn., April 6.—The vote in detail in this city for Alderman-at-Large is as follows:

P. W. Leach (Dem.)	1,561
J. K. Simpson (Rep.)	1,826
M. Carlson (S. L. P.)	436

We are now out looking for recruits and arming them with the WEEKLY PEOPLE, so they will be in line for the next campaign.

Section Allegheny County.

The headquarters of section Allegheny County has been changed to No. 15 Arlington avenue, Pittsburgh, South Side. Take Hill Top car; GEO. A. BROWN, Organizer.

Poor Deluded Miners!

The coal miners of the anthracite regions, says the Philadelphia "Times," are widely known for their love of music, and their reputation as singers is world wide. At the World's Fair, of 1893, two of the three prizes for chorus singing were won by choirs from the mining regions of Pennsylvania, and the estedford is a recognized function among the miners.

But the song that is most sung among them now is "The Strike That We Have Won," composed by a miner, Christ G. Clappier, of Minersville, Schuylkill county, in honor of the "victory" of last fall. It is dedicated to the United Mine Workers of America, and the chorus is as follows:

Let Capital and Labor to Arbitration agree.

That our land from striking may ever be free;
There's strength in our union for each and everyone;
Then give three cheers for Mitchell and the strike that we have won.

Another "Advance in" Wages.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 5.—Twelve thousand miners in this State, who work under the sliding scale, will receive an advance in wages dating from April 1. It has not yet been determined just how much this rise will be, but it will not be less than 2 1/2 cents per ton and may be 5 cents per ton. In the latter case miners' wages would go to the maximum amount of the scale, 55 cents per ton. It has been a year and half since the miners drew 55 cents.

Cloth Mills to Shut Down.

FALL RIVER, April 8.—There is to be very general stopping of the print cloth mills during the week beginning April 15.

VALE, TRIPP THE FAKIR!

A Living Page From the Book of the Texas Organized Scabbery.

HOUSTON, Tex., March 30.—Under the heading, "Mr. Tripp Tripped," there appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE of March 21 some correspondence concerning the recent capers of Grand Third Vice President R. R. Tripp of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, "manager" of a so-called strike supposed to be "on" against the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company in its Texas territory, and also "candidate" for the office of city electrician of Houston.

That the readers of the DAILY PEOPLE may know what sort of a bizzard fellow is, I take pleasure in acquainting them with the following facts:

Although it required three years of pulling by the local electrical workers' pure and simple union to get Tripp inside of that organization, yet when once in he became an "extreme progressist," "advanced thinker," etc., writing large quantities of twaddle about "our Socialist postal system," "municipal ownership of public utilities," and such other "Socialistic" rot as he could palm off on an ignorant pure and simple constituency. In consequence, he rose from the ranks of the simples into the ranks of the "wise,"—that is, he impressed the members of his local union with such a sense of "radicalism," etc., that they elected him a delegate and sent him off to do great things at the national convention of the brotherhood. He did great things all right. First of all he proceeded to affiliate and harmonize with the organized scabs that control the electrical workers' national union, and then he was duly chosen third vice president and provided with a seat at the table of the general executive board. He satisfied "Pop" Wheeler and "Pecan Grove" Wissinger that he was qualified to train with them, so they gave Tripp the territory of Texas, to have and to hold for the benefit of himself, his wife and his children, so long as the simples would stand for it.

By the way, when the recent strike against the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company had extended throughout the state and began to be a "big thing," the temptation was too strong for "Pecan Grove" Wissinger to withstand, so he hustled into Texas from Baltimore and violated all fakir ethics by proceeding to work Tripp's own territory, to the manifest injury of Tripp's wife and children. As a reward for his greediness, Tripp didn't do a thing to Wissinger except have him banished from the national fakirs' table and kicked out of his office as grand treasurer. But this is another story, to be related by itself.

When Tripp returned to Texas with his title of Grand Third Vice President he proceeded to sustain the new dignity by resuming his "literary" labors on the Houston "Labor Journal," which had an "open forum" department that admitted any old thing that the editor's ingenuity could render intelligible. Tripp drew rosy pictures of the future; made maps of the "Socialistic" commonwealth a la Wayland; denounced this "damnable system"; made faces at Rockefeller, Carnegie, et al., and behaved "real radically." Nobody took him seriously, however, but when he held up his favorite ideal, "our Socialistic postoffice," John Bryant, an S. L. P. man, took a pot shot at him and riddled him with satire.

Tripp was so thoroughly punctured that he naturally felt some curiosity to know what kind of an instrument had made such a hole in his "literary" productions. In due time he was acquainted with a miniature buzz-saw that, propelled by indispensible facts and unanswerable logic, demolished his whole stock of "Socialistic" ideas. Tripp fell in love with it. He declared it was the thing he long had sought and mourned because he found it not. He slopped over with "thousiasm to such an extent that when a little club was formed to study Socialism, with a view to organizing a Section of the Socialist Labor Party, he actually bought a small bit of red silk and hung it over the chandelier in the room where the club met. This to show his fellow workers that he, though a "frugal and thrifty" fellow, was keyed up to the pitch where he would, unasked, part with his own dear coin to show his "devotion to the red flag."

Matters rocked along. Many meetings were held at which others talked while Tripp took notes. He painfully plagiarized these borrowed ideas into "news-paper articles" until he got to be regarded as "a very devil of a writer" by his pure and simple admirers. Finally an application was forwarded by Tripp himself to National Secretary Kuhn for a charter for a Houston section of the S. L. P. Meantime the national convention had made that magnificent move against office-holders in pure and simple-dom which resulted in their being barred from the Party. Tripp's application for a charter was, accordingly, denied, and the money he had forwarded was returned.

Though Tripp gaged at first on the "exclusion act" and refused to resign his grand third vice presidency, he continued to profess great admiration for the party principles and its strict discipline, and later on he admitted the wisdom of barring pure and simple officials because of their being ignorammuses "in esse" and fakirs "in posse." He continued to associate and fraternize as before with wage-workers whose entire sympathy and allegiance were with the S. L. P., and by his conversation and conduct he led them to believe that, while he shrank from incurring the hostility of the fakirs in the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers by resigning his office in order to qualify for membership in the S. L. P., he would, nevertheless, decline re-election and eventually join the Party. He said he voted the Party ticket in November; he supported the Party press, subscribing for both the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE; he abstained from his intellectual debauchery in the columns of poor and simple "labor papers"; and in many other ways he indicated that his re-

pentance was sincere and that his relapse need not be looked for.

Last November the Electrical Workers union at Waco struck for higher wages and their action was followed by other locals of the same organization throughout the State. The smaller employers on one conceded the advance, but the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company, a large corporation with exchanges in every Texas town of any importance and having the only long distance service in the State, absolutely refused to pay the new scale or even "arbitrate" the same with the union. Tripp, as grand third vice-president of the national organization, had full charge of the strike; and he informed his S. L. P. friends that he thought the strike could be won if he could prevent the other national officials from coming into the State and selling it out. So far he has succeeded in keeping them all quarantined, with the exception of Grand Treasurer Wissinger, who bobbed up serenely one morning to Tripp's chagrin and discomfiture. Wissinger claimed to be looking for a "pecan grove" in which to invest some of his father's spare coin, but as he limited his search to Houston and San Antonio, where there are no pecan groves, but where the strike raged fiercest, Tripp became suspicious and finally succeeded in laying some evidence of scabbiness at Wissinger's door to induce the general executive board at its January meeting in St. Louis to "accept" Wissinger's "resignation." This politic move on Tripp's part not only rid him of Wissinger, but it also served notice on other national officials that this was Tripp's strike and that he didn't intend to be monkeyed with.

From the beginning of the strike Tripp received the active support of S. L. P. men who, true to the Party's traditions and tactics, lent their assistance because they regarded the contest as an honest struggle for the benefit of the electrical workers of the State, and not a fake fight for the benefit of a few fakirs and several independent telephone companies who are bucking the Southwestern Company in Waco, San Antonio and Houston. In less than a month after the strike began symptoms of crookedness made their appearance among local "leaders" at Dallas and San Antonio. A detailed relation of these facts belongs properly to a history of this strike, which can not well be written until the last act is completed and the tragedy (or farce) played to a finish; however, the fact that the impure and not-too-simple "leaders" were preparing their plans to trade on the situation, and the further fact that Tripp seemed to lack courage to tackle them, induced S. L. P. men of San Antonio to publicly expose the infamous negotiations that were pending.

This had the effect of frightening the fakirs to such an extent that they dropped their program lest its continuance should open the eyes of their dupes to the truth as pointed out by S. L. P. speakers. Meantime, a daylight assault on one of the "scabs" by a mob led by Martin Wright, president of the San Antonio Union (who was indicted with several others for assault with intent to murder), gave the "business men friends" of the strikers an excuse for resuming the use of the boycotted phones on the ground that they, being "law-abiding citizens," etc., could not "support" a strike waged with such "reprehensible methods."

These and other circumstances, weakening as they did the power of the strikers and strengthening the power of the Southwestern Company, proved the contest virtually at an end and demonstrated it to be another "flash in the pan," as all strikes must be that are waged under the foul direction of ignorant and corrupt "leaders." It was pointed out to Tripp (who always sought his S. L. P. acquaintances whenever he visited San Antonio) that his "local lieutenants" had thoroughly ditched the strike, and that the innocent rank and file were enduring the hardships of the situation without one chance in a thousand of coming out victorious. Tripp still professed confidence.

One month, two months, three months, four months passed and Tripp tenaciously held on. It seems he had been invested with "full authority" to act for the strikers; but the telephone company had its affairs in such a satisfactory shape that it absolutely refused to even "treat" with him. Still Tripp persistently informed his followers that he would "put the Southwestern out of business." This, too, while that corporation's toll system, from which it derives its chief revenue, was being operated as smoothly as before the strike.

At last the secret source of Tripp's confidence and tenacity was discovered. He was (and is) receiving \$3 per day and expenses for "managing" the strike. Fortified by his "\$3 per," he was prepared to carry on the "fight" indefinitely. For him there was to be no "sur-render." Although he had no job when the strike began, and although "\$3 per" is more than he ever received for his labor, and although every working member of his union is assessed on his earnings to feed the strikers, Tripp does not now and never has paid strike assessments on his "earnings."

All these considerations finally evoked murmurs of dissatisfaction from strikers acquainted with the facts, and when they began to ridicule Tripp as an "S. L. P. fakir" the situation became extremely provoking to genuine S. L. P. men. For while Tripp by his S. L. P. professions had led unposted wage-workers to believe he was a member of the Party, yet in fact he was not; and, as he was outside the discipline of the Party, nothing could be done with him save to deny that he was a member whenever opportunity to do so was offered. Party members who had not become wholly disgusted with his conduct endeavored to persuade him to issue to the electrical workers engaged in the strike a true statement of the situation and have their vote on the question of continuing the strike. It was suggested that this course would at least relieve Tripp of further responsibility and enable him to preserve what was left of influence for good. He tacitly agreed to adopt the course outlined above, at a conference with S. L. P. acquaintances in San Antonio; but although he failed to do so he happily took another jump

within a month the effect of which was to enable the Party members to not only rid themselves of the embarrassment his pretensions had caused them, but to put on him the brand of labor fakir and traitor to the working class.

Knowing full well that the knocks of the S. L. P. hammer on the one hand and the awakening intelligence of his dupes on the other must soon put an end to his "\$3 per," he deserted the principles he had theretofore professed and announced his candidacy for the office of city electrician of Houston, an office filled by appointment of the capitalist mayor. (The story of the "influences" that are backing Tripp for this office, and why and how they are backing him, will be told when they land Tripp, if they succeed.)

When Tripp threw off the mask of his pretensions and stepped to the front as a full-fledged fakir the S. L. P. hammer hit him a lick from which he will never recover. A small circular was printed and distributed, containing the following correspondence and explanatory preface:

THIS IS HOW IT IS.

Houston, Texas March 7, 1901. To Whom It May Concern:

Whereas, the general belief prevails among the rank and file of organized labor in this community that Mr. R. R. Tripp is, or has been connected with the Socialist Labor Party of Texas, and his activity in boosting himself for his "brother's" position in the city electrician's office having in a measure reflected upon the wage workers of this city who believe in the teachings of Socialism as taught by said party, in order to set at rest any erroneous impressions in regard to Mr. Tripp's standing as a Socialist, the following letter of inquiry was sent to the headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party at San Antonio:

Houston, Texas, 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, and is regarded by many wage workers as in some way connected with that party, please give me a statement as to what relation, if any, he bears to the organization named. This letter is written for the purpose of securing official information as to the standing of one who, while professing to believe in the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, is seeking an appointive office at the hands of capitalist politicians. Yours truly, JNO. L. BRYANT.

The following, under seal, tells the story: San Antonio, Texas, 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. He has never applied to this committee for membership at large, and could not have been attached to any section in this state, because no section exists in the city where he resides. As to Mr. Tripp's effort to help organize a section of the Socialist Labor Party at Houston, we beg to say that we were informed by our state organizer to that effect, but that the gentleman balked at the decision of our last national convention, which barred officers of the "pure and simple" unions from membership in our party.

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

As previously stated, Tripp is a "literary fellow"; so, smarting under the chastisement administered to him, he unfolded his sorrows in the columns of the local "labor paper." After attempting to excuse his rotten conduct by whining that the DAILY PEOPLE received advertisements from "capitalists"—even accepting advertisements for a headache powder—and that a workman—a printer—had committed the crime of working on the PEOPLE—the paper that advocates his class interests—for a smaller wage than demanded of capitalist papers that antagonize his class interests; after urging these "strong" excuses for his own duplicity and crookedness, Tripp concluded with the following:

"In conclusion I wish to say that, unlike some Socialists, I consider my first duty is to take care of innocent and helpless persons dependent upon me." This was a fitting finale to his scabby scrawl. He pleaded the time-dishonored excuse of the scab—his own wife and children. To hell with the wives and children of the telephone workers of Texas (whom Tripp is holding in enforced idleness under pretence that a strike is "on"), so long as Tripp receives his "\$3 per" and his own wife and children are cared for! To hell with the wives and children of the working class, so long as Tripp and his dirty fakir breed may provide for their own wives and children by betraying their class and delivering them to capitalist politicians! To hell with working class aspirations for improved conditions and the final overthrow of capitalism, so long as traitors like Tripp may support their own "dependents" on the proceeds of their Judas pay!

Local S. L. P. agitators took Tripp's scab excuse and his scabby record into the public forum on Market Square on Sunday afternoon and before an audience of 200 workmen Tripp was trimmed to a finish—publicly pilloried and left for his own fakir crew to mock and jeer at, because his rank hypocrisy has disgusted even them! Notice of this meeting was sent to Tripp in advance and he was invited to appear and defend himself, but his coward soul shrank from the test.

Vale Tripp! Vale third vice president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers! Providence, or what-

ever it was that fashioned your face, was generous in this, that you were endowed with a countenance over which thoughts cast neither lights nor shadows; stolid, expressionless, no one can read your mind, and for this reason you are equipped to betray and armored to deceive. You attempted to pose as a militant Socialist; you were a bogus; and we have crippled your limbs. You are now posing as a pure and simple martyr; you are playing your dues-payers for suckers; may they soon have sense enough to lift your scalp! Vale Fakir! F. D. L.

ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED.

How the Capitalist Press Juggle With the Figures to Suit Their Purposes.

DULUTH, Minn., March 30.—Wherever the banner of the Socialist Labor Party floats majestically in the breeze, watching vigilantly the movements of the enemy, the press of the capitalist class, while prone to flatter and encourage every sporadic reform or freak movement which has a tendency to detract the attention of the working class from the class struggle, is not over anxious to grapple with workmen who, through the influences of that emancipator of labor—the S. L. P., have become class-conscious.

Here in the Zenith City,—the press is wise, accordingly, having their share of the buzz-saw. But occasionally they show their heads, and concluding the pickets of the S. L. P. asleep, venture a squib at the labor question.

Recently the Duluth "Herald" (Dem.) intoxicated with the blood sucked from the veins of its wage slaves, to the extent of introducing a \$16,000 stereotype press, which represents unpaid labor; the increased productivity of labor; a corresponding decrease of that product for labor, and a greater share for the machine (capital) owning class, had this to say:

"As a result of the prevailing prosperity, estimates of the number of tramps in the country have been reduced from 1,000,000 the figure a few years ago to 100,000."

"Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel." How long ago is it you sang a different song? Well do we remember during "the panic" when the product of Labor, impossible to be purchased by Labor, and still more impossible to be consumed by the already extravagant, wasteful capitalists, glutted the market. So many factories, and storehouses, were jammed full, and haggard, pinched, starved men tramped vainly and desperately the highways in search of a master to buy their labor power, that they might not starve in this land of super-abundance.

The "Herald," knowing that the class it represents, caused the misery, was cowardly enough to further insult the working class in repeated articles on the plentifulness of work for all, if the workers would only work. How often did they not say these unemployed were invariably a shiftless, thriftless, ambitious class of workers "who prefer to live at the expense of the taxpayers, rather than get out and hustle."

Again, they said there was no need of being idle. That the talk of 5,000,000 unemployed was the talk of wild agitators! Now it finds it convenient to set the figure at 100,000.

In no country on earth is the productivity of labor and crystallized labor power (machinery) greater than in the United States. That this is true we have only to refer to the tremendous strides it has made as a cheap producing country.

In spite of the legendary "high wages" American capitalism has invaded every "pauper labor" country, and under the very noses of English, German, French capitalists and import tariff, undersold them.

Is it because of the superior workmanship of American wage-slaves? Not much—it is simply because in America production has by highly improved machinery and justification been concentrated to the greatest productive power, plus the enormous saving in waste labor and unnecessary expense. Added to this the recent acquisition of territory and new markets, and the consequent tremendous demand for steel rails, iron and copper products, machinery, etc., that the opening of these new markets created it is no wonder that the United States easily assumes the leadership as a labor plundering capitalist nation, and it is, furthermore, no surprise, in view of this, that activity in the American slave pens has increased, and a number of the 5,000,000 unemployed given crumbs enough to wrestle with grim death,—granting for the sake of argument that the army of the unemployed has been reduced to 100,000.

But the lesson in this quagmire little squib serves to expose the duplicity of the capitalist class. Like a hideous spectre, the Labor Question looms up before them. When it served to be of use the 5,000,000 unemployed was said to be due to "laziness," now to divert the workers from the Class Struggle, we are told "prosperity prevails" and the lazy number only 100,000!

The questions are: Did the "Herald" lie, then, when it called the 5,000,000 "tramps"? Or is it lying now, when it says that 4,900,000 of these lazy "tramps" have gone to work, and enjoy "prosperity"?

Oh, that horrible capitalist nightmare—the unemployed! Like Banquo's ghost it still rises 100,000 strong, according to the "Herald."

What would you—Herald of capitalism? Would you build more Bull Pens to starve, torture, and shoot them? Yes?

Nay, none of that, say we workmen of the Socialist Labor Party. They shall be men and with us press on to the day when such armies will be history. And we say to you: get from under! On to the Socialist Republic! L. F. D.

INCORRUPTIBLE.

The Rep.-Dem. Party is Absolutely Faithful to the (a)ll (t) Class.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 24.—He query. Did you ever hear of a Rep.-Dem. representative selling out to the working class? is an enigma to the average mind. To avoid perplexing predicaments it would be well to understand it in its fullest sense. Also this other query, which is the opposite, Did you ever hear of a Rep.-Dem. deceiving the working class? Let us try and answer the last first, and in the answer of the last we will find a solution of the first. The capitalist class, in possession of the wherewith to purchase those things that the physical nature and the cupidity of man crave for, can, only by being faithful to its own class (by making use of the political power invested in them by laws of the state in the interest of that class, against the interest of the working class) hope to secure a portion of this wealth. But why must they deceive the working class? you ask again. This is it: In this country, men are elected to office by popular vote of the people. Now the people in any country are the wealth producers, or the working class; and since they are always in the majority; it follows, that in order to hold office a nominee must receive a majority of votes. As the working class are the largest numbers, the candidates must court their constituencies from among the workers. Just before election they are notably in evidence, shouting from the public platforms, changing their skins and spots as often as occasion and circumstances require. These men are usually of a type that can readily adapt itself to any situation. They become professional dissemblers. They must add up all manner of things to the people; make them believe they are good for them; make all sorts of rosy promises that no one—not even a president—could fulfill. They will go so far as to corrupt whole communities in order to secure this vote. But when they are elected—then, and not until then—will you know the man. Then will you see him working with his whole heart and soul to pass laws in the interest of his employer, the capitalist. Trusts, to bring the workman closer than ever, within the radius of the lash of his master. They work upon the credulousness of the people when presenting their promises; and that is how they deceive the people.

How true this is may be seen in the pantomime antics of two star actors in the legislative body at Albany, representing the people of the County of Schenectady, Senator Brackett and Assemblyman Mr. Millan.

Senator Brackett introduced a bill providing an appropriation of \$150,000 for the erection and equipment of a school for electrical engineering at Schenectady, as part of Union University, and an additional annual appropriation of \$25,000 for its maintenance. To an unthinking citizen this would appear beneficial to the people of Schenectady. But on careful inquiry into the motives of capitalist bill-passing (or bill pushing), one is astonished at the ease and grace with which these gay deceivers accomplish their ends, and how careful they are to make softer the beds of the millionaires, and more thorny the path of the worker. If these bills do not benefit the wageworker, who then?

There is located here in Schenectady one of the latest electrical apparatus manufacturing establishments in the world. In order to carry out the production of electrical machinery, it requires a class of labor skilled in the art of electrical engineering. Since there is a scarcity of men versed in the science and theories of electricity—owing to its infancy—consequently the wages the company must pay are above the average paid for skilled labor—which demonstrates that wages are regulated by the demand, and not the same as any other commodity. Recognizing that inevitable law of supply and demand, let us suppose that this school was built and fully equipped, having a scholarship of 200 (there are manual training schools with a scholarship of 700) to begin with, it follows that in four years' time (or less) there would be just 200 young men looking for employment (or trying to sell their education), in a manufacturing establishment, and the following four years there would be perhaps 600 more looking for employment. Now suppose that in the General Electric Company there was only room for 100 men but 400 men wanted jobs—assuming, of course, that they were all qualified to fill such positions, if not the school would be only for the best of them would get the position, the man that demanded the highest wages, or the man that would work the cheapest? We will leave you, kind reader, to answer that question yourself. And would not the 300 that were left out compete with those that had positions? Their positions would resemble an inverted cone, that is, they would be in a stable equilibrium. They would have to take a tumble until they again reached a "sound bottom," namely the lowest price for that class of labor.

Taking this view of the whole project and this is the only true one, we can draw but one conclusion, and that is: that schools of this nature, at such a time, under the present conditions would have but one object, namely to cheapen the class of labor in the industry. Schools of all kinds, especially industrial schools are not built for the benefit of the working class. Under a capitalist system, no matter whether they are the product of philanthropic donations or not, they only further the interest of the ruling class. Every workman knows that his children old enough to send to these schools, that it is almost impossible to gain recognition unless he has the requisite amount. It may sound nice to hear that 100 scholarships will be given free. Yes! But an applicant must first qualify himself to pass a competitive examination. Mayor White, commenting upon the project, said he was heartily in favor of anything that would materially benefit the city.

A representative of the General Electric Company said the works would be at the disposal of the students and the faculty, to facilitate the education of the students by bringing them in touch with the actual workings of the various applications of electricity, thereby gaining a practical knowledge, as well as a theoretical knowledge.

On with the Socialist Republic, by all means, whereas a graduate of a technical school will have a chance to turn his education into bread and butter; not as it is to-day under the present system of production and competition in the labor market, where a man with an education is compelled to take the bread and butter from his neighbor only to keep himself from starving outright.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

SOUTHERN CAPITALISTS.

The High-Handed Manner in Which They Run Things.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 6.—If you would learn how arrogant, dictatorial and domineering capital can become, just leave the big industrial centres and visit a town like this where one or two industries own everything and near everything is sight.

We have here besides the cotton mills the Ties tannery. This concern came from New York where the firm was known as Harris Rees & Sons.

It became known that the labor conditions in the tannery were very bad. To find out just how bad James E. How set himself to work.

How went to the tannery one morning recently to get information in relation to wages, hours of labor, etc. How started to enter the building but was turned back by a man who told him to apply at the office. How went to the office but finding it apparently closed, he started to go around to the other side of the building when he met a man, with whom he began to talk. This man who How says was evidently young Rees invited him into the office.

How began to question him in line with the object of his visit, but Rees refused to give any information. How had been sent there by the writer. How called me up on the phone to say that the tannery people were reluctant to give any information.

Remember How acted open and above board. Rees then got angered and began to abuse How whom he termed a dirty spy. Rees then told How to consider himself under arrest. How protested that Rees had no right to detain him but he was locked up just the same while Rees sent for an officer.

How being locked in the office telephoned to me, and finding an officer I hastened to the tannery. I arrived there just at the moment that the elder Rees put in an appearance. The old man began to abuse us and ordered How and myself to leave.

No charge was preferred and the imprisonment of How was an outrageous violation of his personal liberty.

But notwithstanding the above incident some information was gathered and it is damaging enough to make the firm feel justified in hiding the true condition of affairs in their establishment.

The firm employs from 75 to 100 men. About one half of them are colored.

The average wages promised are from 50 to 75 cents per day. But they fail to make good the promise if they can avoid it. That they prefer to pay 35 cents a day is proven by the case of Sam Snow who worked two days and then quit; they paid him 70 cents for the two days work.

There is no redress for Sam. He is too poor to bring action against the firm and must utilize his time looking for work, and working if lucky enough to strike a job.

Young Rees approached some laboring men and had the nerve to offer them 5 cents per hour, ten hours constituting a day.

Such are the conditions here in the South. That's why the capitalists are flocking here; labor is cheap, child labor may be had in plenty, the capitalists are not bothered by even the semblance of child labor laws. They don't get them passed and then violate them with the connivance of the factory inspectors as in the north. They simply knock out the proposition when it is broached in the Legislature.

There is no labor organization in the South. The pure and simplers have "organized" some trades, but they fight shy of organizing any but those able to pay heavy dues. From their standpoint, what's the use?

I hope soon to see a Socialist Labor Party organization here. Any help that the comrades can give in the way of Party literature will be put to good use. CARL SCHULTZ, 55 South Main street, Asheville, N. C.

INDIANAPOLIS SOCIALISTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 6.—The Indianapolis Labor Party is the first to name its candidates for city offices to be voted for next fall. The party held its convention at its headquarters in the German Fire Insurance building, and the following ticket was nominated:

Mayor—Philip H. More. Police Clerk—Adolph Neke. Police Judge—Paul Janke.

Councilmen—At Large—Theodore F. Vonnetz, William B. Castenholz, Henry Kuerst, Charles Haupt, Rudolph Ledig and Charles Lazler.

The candidates for ward councilmen will be nominated later.

The two principal planks of the platform adopted, leaving out the "whereases," are as follows: "Resolved, That every official elected by the Socialist Labor Party shall work in the sphere of his functions diligently for the absolute and unconditional recovery by the city of the municipal franchises, privileges, rights and property that have already been alienated to private corporations and against any further such grants or alienation under any circumstances or upon any conditions whatsoever, to the end that all such franchises be operated by the city."

"Resolved, That Socialist Labor Party officials shall vigorously urge the application of the fundamental principles of the Socialist Republic to all the municipal services as far as possible under present conditions. They shall in particular insist on the following demands: First, the election by the employees of their respective foremen, superintendents and other officers not elected by a general vote of the people; second, a minimum salary supplemented by an equal distribution among the employees of a portion of the surplus value (or profit) which, produced by their joint labor, is now appropriated by the directors and stockholders of corporations; third, another portion of the said surplus shall be set aside as a pension fund for the sick employees of the municipality; fourth, the remaining portion shall be applied to the maintenance and extension of the said public service, the price of which shall be reduced to the extent of the saving permanently effected by mechanical and other improvements."

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., MEETINGS at Headquarters, No. 331 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Free lectures every Sunday at 3 p. m., and every Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m. Speakers' Club every Thursday at 8 p. m. State Committee every first and third Sunday at 9 a. m. County Committee the last Sunday of each month at 10:30 a. m. Pittsburgh District Alliance No. 15, S. T. & L. A. meets second Sunday of every month at 11 a. m. Machinists' Local, No. 190, S. T. & L. A. every second and fourth Saturday at 8 p. m. Mixed Local No. 191, S. T. & L. A. and Branch 13th Ward Allegheny, meet every second and fourth Sunday, 8 p. m., at Yey street, Allegheny, Pa.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE met every Monday evening 8 p. m. at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Read street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, assistant organizer, 177 First avenue; L. Siff, financial secretary, 362 Canal street; Julius Hamner, recording secretary, 304 Rivington street, 410

SECTION BUFFALO, S. L. P., BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism, every Monday, 8 p. m., except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along, 461

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P., The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 485

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koshin, 307 Barigos st.

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

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY," No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2921 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2-4 New Read street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 408

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

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

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 82 Main street.

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

BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, Headquarters, No. 45 Elliot street, rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room. Open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 35th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Luna Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 456

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 2:30 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown avenue. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tuesday evening same place.

CAREY WHINES.

ARMORY BUILDER THOROUGHLY CAS- TIGATED BY DALTON

The Wooden Nutmeg Peddler Opens His Pack Again—A Wooden-Headed Chair- man Renders Assistance—"No Ques- tions Allowed"—Carey Licks the Foot. That Kicks Him—A Tearful Plea For Mercy.

ADAMS, Mass., April 1.—The collection of untransliterated quavers who call themselves the Democratic Social Party in this city looked suspiciously at the strangers-to-them who took seats in the hall before Mr. Carey bobbed his head at the chairman and permitted him to open the meeting yesterday afternoon. There had been an encounter between Mr. Carey and Mr. Dalton at the meeting the preceding evening, when Dalton had challenged Carey to a public debate on the question: "Resolved, That the Social Democratic or Democratic Social Party is a bitter and treacherous enemy of the working class," and, on Carey's refusal to meet him in debate, had publicly denounced him as a coward and a traitor to the workers, and had forced the concession of a half-hour to state his views at the next meeting. But Carey and the ring of Kanks who imported him here to help pull the legs of the German workmen, took measures to guard his weeping Highness being driven into any more traps. There was a crowd of about 150 and two-thirds of them could understand the language of the speaker. There was none of the disturbance and hisses which the more vicious Kanks indulged in the night before. The more decent among the S. D. P. felt sure over Carey's out- spoken avowal of treason the night before and the rank cowardice he displayed in refusing to accept the challenge of the Socialist Labor Party man. Mr. Carey talked about an hour and a half. He waxed tearful over the fearful sufferings he had to endure as a "socialist" member of the legislature; he talked about everything but what the Kanks had imported him for, viz: local politics. He "went back to the bench" and "worked with my hands" a dozen times at least; he referred to "my trade-union" again and again; he finally admitted that he knew nothing about local conditions, but had heard that the opposing candidates "were good men." He would admit that they were kind fathers and good people and would not discuss the personal qualities of the D. S. P. candidates, but urged all work- ingmen to vote for them. If the work- ers did not, why, they would suffer for it, "and I will weep no tears over your fate." When Mr. Carey sat down, the chair- man jumped and said, "Der vill no ke- velschens be, und nider digestion. A chentelians or der name of Mr. Dal- tons vas der floor bronised last night, und has must only dake von halluf hoer, und den der meeting is all."

must be, to quote Liebnicht: 'Other than the others.'

"There are two parties in America to- day which claim to stand for Socialism and the working class. Mr. Carey and the creatures who hissed me last night represent one, the Social Democratic. I represent and have the honor to be a member of the other; the Socialist Labor Party. Let us examine their records: "Last night Carey on that platform said that he voted money to fix up and make more comfortable and sanitary an armory in which the militia—whose only reason for existence is that they may shoot unarmed strikers—drills and practices for future massacres. He said he would do the same thing again. For that, I denounced him last night as an enemy and traitor to the working class. His party, the S. D. P., is equally guilty with him, because they endorse his actions when they fail to punish him. Again, I tell him in your presence that he is a traitor to the working class. "The S. D. P. accepts the gift of public office from the capitalist class and defends such action. "In San Francisco, Cal., and in Peek- skill, N. Y., they have already grabbed these cheap bribes; in Carey's own town of Haverhill, where he claims the work- ingmen who voted for him were class- conscious, the Social Demos. advocate the acceptance of blood-money from Carnegie in order to build a labor lyceum. The "Haverhill 'Social Democrat,' March 3, says: ' (Here he read from a copy of the paper). "We deny that from any Socialist stand the association is doing wrong in accepting Carnegie's money. "Blood money' sounds very well as a figure of speech, but no more. There is nothing in the philosophy of Socialism which attacks the individual capitalist, strictly speaking. We attack the capital- ist class only. Why? Because it stands directly for the perpetuation of the capitalist regime. BUT NOTHING IN THE SOCIALIST PHILOSOPHY PREVENTS CLASS-CONSCIOUS LABOR ORGANIZATIONS FROM AC- CCEPTING A DONATION FROM A CAPITALIST PHILANTHROPIST. "OUR ONLY REGRET IS THAT old Carnegie has not raised his donation to \$100,000. "This is the paper they gave free to you when you came in at the door, in order, I presume, to make as good Socialists of you as these people who have been in five different 'Socialist' parties since 1894 and who are longing for a change again to something worse, if possible. "If the working class had to rely on that kind of a party, its case indeed would be hopeless, but it does not. The Socialist Labor Party is the one star of hope in the black night of wage slavery. Here is its record: "For eleven years it has fought man- fully the battles of the working class; not one act of deceit or treachery can be alleged truthfully against it; even Carey, whom his 'comrade,' Victor Berger, called 'a cunning ward politician,' has to content himself with hints and insinuations when he tries to attack us; crooks and fakirs have marched under the Arm and Hammer emblem of revolution, but only until they were discovered, then they were promptly and ungen- tly kicked into that ash-barrel of Ameri- can politics, the S. D. P. "In Syracuse, N. Y., a member of the S. L. P. name, Pellenz accepted the bribe of a fat office from Mayor James Mc- Guire—"Cassidy applauded McGuire's name—"You admire all these gentry, you must sit in the same pew," was Dalton's answer to interruption. The audience jeered poor Cassidy. "McGuire is also a cunning ward politician, but he has feathered his nest better than Carey, but he is also older. "The Socialist Labor Party im- mediately branded Pellenz as a traitor to the working class, and expelled him with due publicity. That is the stand of the only real working class party in America. Not only does every labor fakir and political crook, who tries to make a living by fishing in the bloody waters of working class misery, hate that party, but the capitalist class fears it, so they get up bogus "Socialist" parties, decoy duck organizations like the S. D. P. to blind the workers and switch them away from the dangerous S. L. P. "What does the cunning capitalist politician hope to accomplish? He hopes to disgust the voters with the name of Socialism. A so-called Socialist, one of these counterfeits, is elected and votes money to help the militia. What does the man in the factory or the mine say? You know. He says: 'These Socialists are like all the rest of them,' and he loses heart and hope. Make Socialism a stench in the nostrils of the working class. That's what the capitalists have the armory-building, office-taking, money- grabbing counterfeit Socialist parties for. It's an old game, and it is worth all it costs them; you honest dupes make this game a cheap one for your masters. I urge you to investigate the matter for yourselves, read their papers; this (holding up the Carnegie article in the 'Haverhill S. D.') is a sample; read our papers, the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE; the Daily costs you two cents a day and the Weekly 50 cents a year, less than a cent a week; compare them; compare the records; Carey—"again Cassidy applauded—"Bryan, busted demagogue; McGuire, capitalist bunco- steerer, and Carey, convicted traitor, you applaud the three and you do well. Bryan, McGuire and Carey, they fit," said the speaker, and the audience laughed. "Carey will now take advantage of his sneaking out of the debate and try to smooth over the ugly crimes of his party and will permit no answer. I ask you to study and think out the matter for yourselves. "There was no hissing this time as Dalton took his seat; the applause ap- peared to be general. Mr. Carey, to the surprise of nearly everybody, began to praise Dalton; said if all S. L. P. men were like him there would be a tremen- dous growth in the Socialist movement, that Mr. Dalton handled the subject so well and did not use vicious or abusive language, etc., etc. Dalton sneered openly from his seat at this play for the sympathy of the crowd,

THE ETERNAL SAMENESS.

THE LABOR LIEUTENANT DOING THE DIRTY WORK OF CAPITALISM.

The Workers in the Flour Mills Get a Dose of It—Wages Reduced, and Fakirs Beg That the Men Will Not Resist. Organized Scabbery Nailed Again.

Nowhere has it been more thoroughly demonstrated to the class-conscious mem- bers of the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, that the old form of trade organization has outgrown its usefulness, and that or- ganized capital has rendered it incap- able of doing the service that a labor organization should do to uplift the work- ing class, than here in Minneapolis. The Flour Packers' and Nailers' Union can be used as an example to show how in- sufficient a thing pure and simple union is, and that Minneapolis also has the labor fakir species well developed. We have reached that stage in evolution where the associated scabbery has been organized for the purpose of keeping the unions from having anything to do with workingmen's politics and intelligent eco- nomics. That these labor lieutenants of the capitalist class have done their work well is shown by how liberally the most valuable of them have been rewarded, from time to time, with political snap jobs. Flour milling is the principal industry of Minneapolis. The Packers and Nailers number some 600 men who are mostly employed in mills owned by three large companies, the Pillsbury, the Wash- burn, Crosby and the Northwestern Con- solidated. The wages paid previous to the panic of 1893 was \$2.75 for packers, and \$2.25 for nailers and sack sewers. But during the panic the companies forced a reduction in wages by threaten- ing a shut down. The men accepted the reduction on the promise that the old scale should be restored as soon as times were better. The scale then was \$2.40 for packers, and \$1.90 for nailers and sewers, and with the return of "prosper- ity" it was raised to \$2.50 and \$2 re- spectively. It has not as yet, and prob- ably never will come up to the old stand- ard. In the summer of 1899 it was decided to organize a union, and if possible, make demands. A meeting was called and in- vitations extended to various speakers. John Swift, organizer for the State Federation of Labor was one of the stars. His remarks consisted in telling the men that this body surpassed in intelligence any he had ever organized, and that he was glad to see the boys or- ganize. "Yes; organize, boys, organize," he said. "I tell you, boys, we are going to organize the working men and the business men into one grand union." These words called forth unbounded enthusiasm from that intelligent crowd. This Judas of labor knows how to tickle the ears of the innocent dupes and draw them into his net. A temporary organization was formed; but the class-conscious members of the union succeeded in having the affiliation question postponed, and Comrade Hammond was invited to speak on the Alliance. Porter and Myers also spoke their pure and simple piece, and of course, laid great stress on what they had done for labor, Myers in particular. He told much about his connection with the Stone Cutters' Union, and that he "had occupied the honors" position as its president for 15 years. He seemed to think that that was very important for us to know, as well as to know that he had studied law. Now commenced a struggle between the Lieutenants of the capitalist class and the class-conscious workers of the Socialist Labor Party, and we succeeded in drilling home many facts. Swift, Porter, Myers, and others on the one hand, trying to capture the union for the interest of the Organized Scabbery and the capitalist class, and on the other the Socialists, trying to bring about an affiliation with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, thus securing the union for the workingmen's own interests, making it a union of solidarity, a union open to political and economic discus- sions where workingmen could learn their class-interests. Only such a union is worthy of being called a workingmen's organization. Comrade Hammond spoke for the S. T. & L. A., but he had not spoken long when some of the much boasted of in- tellects, perceiving that their high priest, Samuel Gompers was getting the word of it made so much noise that Ham- mond could not proceed. Let that be proof enough that the Organized Scab- bery already had the innocent and well- meaning rank and file hypnotized. Com- rade Frank Anderson took the floor, and as he was a member of the union they dared not interfere with him. He made clear the position of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, but to no avail. The fakir brigade were now "socialists—but." "Let me tell you," said Myers, "I believe in socialism as much as any one, but the way to get it is through the Republican party." Swift is also a socialist—but, and for services rendered the capitalist class he has now a snap political job in Washington. When the vote was taken on the charter, it proved once more a triumph for the labor misleaders. Thus what might have been the strongest union in the Northwest was captured for the capital- ist class by their dirty workers and hum- ble servants of the Organized Scabbery. The events that followed prove this conclusively. The Fall is the busy season in the mill industry, and having, as they thought, a strong organization, they considered that the only thing necessary was to ask the firms for a raise to the old scale, and it would be granted. But now it appeared that within the whole of this "intelligent body" there could not

AS'TIS IN CALIFORNIA.

THE CONDITION OF LABOR IN THE GOLD STATE.

Nomad-Like Existence of Workers in the Fruit Industry Practically Disfranchises Them—Peccar Economic Condi- tions That Prevail.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 23.—As the capitalist press throughout the coun- try, is publishing glowing accounts of good times in California, for the purpose of luring hither small capitalists and labor, I deem it my duty for the benefit of the latter to make the true condition known. California to-day is a fruit producing State, but as much of the product reaches the market as dried fruit there is more or less the nature of manufacture about it that does not adhere to farm products in general. By this I mean that the change in the nature of the article is brought about under the same auspices as that under which it was grown. This much by way of explana- tion, as showing that the term farm labor here does not mean quite the same as elsewhere. It may cause surprise when I state that the general labor conditions in California are worse, if anything, than in any other state of the Union. Especially is this true of the fruit industry and those industries growing out of it. In the first place we have to compete with Mexican, Chinese and Japanese labor. Agitation against this class of labor is one of the time-honored "issues" which reached its height under Dennis Kearney. Then again, this State is a great health resort. Thousands come here annually to try and recuperate their health. The vast majority of them after getting here are near the end of their financial re- sources. If at all able to work they must get something to do and not being able to do heavy work they drift into the fruit industry, where they of course un- derbid all other labor. Many of these semi-invalids do such work as picking oranges, lemons, apricots, apples, peaches, figs, walnuts, grapes and olives. Of the wage-workers who follow this line of work, even if citizens, they are so in name only. They are practically disfranchised. They have to move about so much from place to place, from county to county, seeking employment, that they seldom or never vote, being unable to comply with the capitalist election laws pertaining to registration, term of residence, etc. Because of the nomadic life led by these workers, each grower or syndicate, as the case may be, supplies shelter for them, which in this climate means not much more than a roof, but at night blankets are a necessity. Each man must supply his own bedding. To the visitor from the East, the sight of men trudging along seeking for employment, while weighed down with bedding and cooking utensils, is a unique one. One of the first questions the rancher or farmer in hiring help asks is "Have you got your blankets?" Work in the groves is generally on the piece work scale. Two or three cents a box for picking oranges. Prices vary according to growth, where trees are pro- ducible, price is lowest. Fruit has to be removed from the trees by the use of shears, plucking by hand is thought to injure the trees. Of course, it takes longer to gather the fruit with the shears as it requires both hands to remove one orange. Men, women and children do this work. They make on an average from 75 cents to \$1.05 per day. In order to make the latter sum one must begin early and work late, crowding near two days into one. Those hired by the day are paid 75 cents to \$1.50, and they must be able to beat the pace set by the piece work- ers. All employees must board themselves out of their daily pittance. The average term of work at one grove is from a week to ten days. Then tramp on again. Just at this time, the generally bad condition is aggravated by the action of the Southern Pacific Railroad. There is a lack of cars—car famine, it is termed, and millions of dollars worth of fruit have rotted in packing houses and on the trees. This car-famine is an artificial one. There is a law in this State that pro- vides a tax upon the rolling stock of a railroad, if the rolling stock is found within the state at a certain period. This comes comedy when they turn round and beg the men, whom they themselves have put in office not to do them too much harm. Workingmen, wake up before it is too late! There is a struggle between cap- ital and labor. It is to the interest of the capitalist class to keep us ignorant of our class interest. They know our strength better than we, and fear that we might become conscious of it. When the work- ing class becomes class-conscious and acts as a unit, economically and politi- cally, that day the power of the oppres- sor is ended. It is the mission of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance to teach the workers their class interest and to or- ganize the working class into one eco- nomic and political power that will sweep away all capitalist political corruption, destroy the power of the capitalist class, and abolish the system whereby they live. These organizations are built upon the foundation of the class struggle and upon this solid rock they stand and fight the battles of the working class first, last and all the time to the day of the revolu- tion. Onward, comrades and fellow crafts- men, for the abolition of capitalist class rule and the establishment of the So- cialist Republic. C. A. JOHNSON. Minneapolis, Minn.

STEEL TRUST WATCHING EDISON'S ORE EX- PERIMENTS WITH INTEREST.

DULUTH, Minn., April 8.—Capital- ists and stockholders of the Billion Dol- lar Steel Trust, which has monopolized the iron industry on the Mesaba Range and in this, St. Louis county, are watch- ing the result of Edison's new discovery, of a process of extracting hematite from magnetite. It has been reported that he has discovered such a process, and if true, he has solved a problem to which the attention of the keenest minds of Europe has been directed for many years. Throughout this vast mineral region there is a great deal of iron ore that is now practically worthless, and that with a treatment such as the reported method would become of great value. If the discovery has been made, and it is as cheap as it ought to be practicable for capitalist to assure profits, it will give an impetus to exploring, and will bring into notice fields of iron ore al- ready developed, but abandoned because of the presence of the fatal magnetite. In Cook county, it is said, there are vast fields of such ore that would be available if there was a practicable method of treating the ores, though it is worth little or nothing at present. The main effect of the invention, how- ever, would be to turn attention to the great fields of European ores, that are lying idle and worthless because of the nature of the mineral. It is the hope of the European capitalists that it will de- stroy America's steel supremacy by per- mitting the use of these ores. Chalm holders in Cook county anti- cipe selling at good prices now, but their hopes are destined to disappointment. The Billion Dollar Steel Trust has al- ready secured control of options on the most valuable ones and will pay its price or freeze them out by the usual court methods of contesting the applica- tion for patents. The little fellows holding claims, number among them a few workingmen who have spent time, money, and suffered hardships to get these claims, and it is a matter of take what the exploiting class will give or get nothing, and wait the day when they must either submit and sell for a song, or be fought in court and lose all. The wise ones will see the futility of fighting millions with pennies

CUTTING WAGES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 7.—This week the miners of the Northumberland district had to submit to a reduction of 21 per cent in their wages, and at Cleveland the iron workers agreed to a reduction of 13% per cent. These startling figures surprise no one who has watched the signs of the times for the last six months. Until recently the number of unemployed trades union- ists averaged only 2.5 per cent. Last November the number of unemployed in- creased to 3.2 per cent, and the February returns show that 3.9 per cent were out of work. The changes in rates of wages are even more striking. In November 1897, 738 men obtained increases, while 11,036 had to accept reductions in their wages. In January the increases dropped to 3,061 and the decreases rose to 51,631. In February there were 8,342 advances, averaging a shilling and five pence a week, and 211,861 decreases, averaging two shillings and two pence a week. In those trades where automatic arrange- ments exist regulating fluctuations of prices and wages men have learned to grin and bear bad times, as have the Northumberland miners and the Cleve- land iron workers.

L. Goldman's Printing Office. Cor. New Chambers & William Sts., Minneapolis, Minn. works Type Setting, Binding, German and English.

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.]

Suppressed by the "Volkszeitung." To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The enclosed letter is a translation of a letter published in the "Sozialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung," of this city of the 10th instant. The letter, it appears, was sent to the "Volkszeitung" by one of its former admirers in Bridgeport, Ct., who, evidently, got tired of "admirings" and began to think for himself.

A TOOTH OF THE BUZZ-SAW. Cleveland, Ohio, March 22. (Enclosure.)

To the New York "Volkszeitung."—Present conditions in the Socialist movement, a movement so laboriously built up by the "Deutsche Genossen" in this land of the Trusts, where one can "trust" nobody as is proven by the many bitter experiences we have made, cause me to give vent to my oppressed heart. When, to-day, closeted quietly, my mind runs back to the blooming days of the movement during the eighties, the retrospect fills me with a mixture of grief and resentment. The blossoms have in the meantime borne fruit, but alas—of what sort! Then, a healthy spirit prevailed; the "Genossen" met in a sociable way, over their glass of beer and in truly brotherly and pleasant style, related one another their experiences, branches of the Party, of the Sick and Death "Kasse," of the Household Insurance, of Workingmen's Singing Societies, Turn-Verens and Trade Unions, shot up from the ground, so to speak, and in all of them the spirit of true Socialism ruled supreme.

But now—sad to say it—nothing but bickering and strife! Everywhere naught but nagging about this, that and the other. One man does not like that so many parsons have attached themselves to our own party, because they are used to big fees and will, therefore, become dear, that we shall have to go short on our beer money; another man objects because the "Volkszeitung" spends so much money for lawyers, which is of no use anyhow; a third kicks because, according to his opinion, there are altogether too many "wites" in the party with prefixes like "Hilko," "Whisko," "Shake-so,"—in short, it is enough to get a body sick.

But all these symptoms of general discontent must surely have a common origin, from which they all flow.

As to that cause, there may be different opinions, but I, for one, will not have it gainsaid that our misfortune began when we began to fish for the English speaking element so as to recruit our ranks, and, in order to better conduct the catch, allowed that cuckoo of a De Leon into the nest of our party. That's where we made our mistake. The impudence—one can scarcely say ingratitude when a cuckoo is concerned—with which this fellow has carried on is truly appalling! Aside from the fact that he does not want to allow the workers to pay the taxes, and that he shoved the "alte deutsche Genossen" from the S. L. P., he "swiped" from them, this fellow is the cause of all we have since had to suffer, from the English language down to the throes of "uniting all Socialist forces." Yes, I even make bold to assert, that this unspeakable creature is behind the Greek gift of Andrew Carnegie to the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, just for the sake of getting a lick at us. Is it possible to imagine such a depth of human depravity? De Leon knows we need money, much money, at that, in order to properly push Socialism and the uniting trade, and thereupon he based his plan, a plan worked out with hellish cunning. And he thus gets behind the most notorious trustifiers and politicians of the land for the purpose of leading us into temptation, and carrying discord into our ranks over the question: "Shall we pocket it or not?" Of course, we pocket it, every time; and he can then tout the facts through the horn of his DAILY PEOPLE.

Is there no way of putting a stop to this fellow? Can we not get an injunction against him, and thus put an end to his tricks, or have him put under lock and key?

Something will have to be done, because that sort of thing can no longer be tolerated. Oh! if we only had never taken him into our midst, we would be better off to-day! And if we did really sometimes get a few dollars extra for a good purpose, there would not be such a hullabaloo kicked up about it.

Often, when I contemplate all these things, and compare the past with the present, I am forcibly reminded of the lines of a certain song of Kotzbu, and I feel impelled to paraphrase them as follows:

We sat so snugly together. And held each other so dear. We gave each a lift in his business; Had that lasted, the coast had been clear.

But it would not forever remain thus. A malevolent fate cut it short. That cuckoo, De Leon—the old cuss.—Kicked us out and himself holds the fort. W. LEIDIG.

First Farmers' Section of the S. L. P. To the DAILY PEOPLE.—There is one pleasing fact connected with the recent application for a charter for a section of the S. L. P. at Henning, this State. That is the fact that the new Section is composed of farmers, only one of the signers excepted. Of course in the northwest the small farmers are still in larger percentage of the population than in the older states of the east, and it means much for the emancipation of the race when they begin to see that Populism and such middle class efforts are futile, that capitalism can hardly be hindered in the least by "reform" movements, and that they must cast their lot with the wage workers or become proletarians themselves. This light is now coming to many of them, due to the unflinching educational work of the Socialist Labor Party. Our new section at Henning is the first result and there need be no fear of middle class delu-

sions there, for our clear headed comrade, Charles W. Brandborg, who served the Party as candidate for Presidential elector last fall, and who has the honor of being the first Party member in the Red River Valley, is entitled to the credit of forming the organization. We believe Minnesota has the first section of farmers, and more, we think there are 8000 to be others. H. Minneapolis, Minn., March 27.

Room For Younger Wage-Slaves! To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Another new scheme, the latest to get rid of the old employees of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, Penn.

The clerks of the different Districts are going round to all the men wanting to know exactly what month you were born in the day and the year. Of course, he don't ask what age you are. That would be putting the thing too plainly, and therefore giving the thing away. This is a much better way and less trouble than the old way of putting them through their examination to see if they will pass. Why should they not get rid of the old ones when there is plenty of the younger element that they can grind more profit out of by driving them faster?

Of course, there is none but the Socialist cranks can see through these schemes, and the majority of people won't believe anything until it comes upon them. But this is the way to do business and what is to be done. It is needed to bring people to their senses. Of course, what need have the young people to care? It "don't affect them." Of course, they cannot see that their turn will come and come much quicker than ours, as we get more improved machinery, their time will be shorter.

SOCIALIST CRANK. Butler, Pa., March 30.

"Borers From Within" and the "Angel" of Los Angeles.

I write a few random thoughts of men and things from this end of the world, so that those at a distance may see us as we see ourselves.

In this locality we have a burden, called County Council of Labor, a central body, composed of affiliated unions of the A. F. of L. Let it here be noted that just prior and during the city conventions of the Democratic and Republican parties, several trades unions and individuals sought and had the Typographical union label endorsed without a dissenting voice in the conventions and of course their candidates are pledged to carry out their party's actions. But their object is to catch their VOTES! Here we note that these are methods of the pure and simple old style unions. Trying to influence all parties regardless of their different class interests, and now, this week, the City Council, or, as generally understood, the city Board of Alderman voted to give the contract for the city legal printing to a scab paper called, "The Daily Journal," a small insignificant four-page local folder, devoted only to court affairs and real estate transfers.

The law reads the contract shall be awarded to a paper of general circulation. The other papers were qualified in every particular except that their lowest bid was 25 cents per square, and the "Journal" 24 cents per square. It took three weeks to decide for the successful bidder, and of course the legislative committee of that great and powerful (I) body, the County Council of Labor, was out influencing, and Chairman Wheeler a Social Democrat by the way, who is boring from within; would report weekly that the committee had seen Councilman So-and-so, who promised he would do what he could. But after all they could not influence for a cent. Such a small difference. But their influence is still smaller.

In this powerful body we have several Borers from Within. They are using every effort to be represented, even one of their kind was elected to fill in a place as a delegate from a trade union to which he never did belong and never can, not being of that trade. But their object was to be there. This act is a clear violation of the constitution of the A. F. of L., and an act of duplicity on the part of the Borers.

Last election of officers these social Borers from Within thought they would like to control and nominated for president the council one Biddell. A simpler got up and stated that Biddell, being a partisan, his election would take away their influencing power. Well, he was defeated, but again nominated for first vice-president, and again defeated. And again nominated for second vice-president. But the candidate, feeling himself already a martyr, he gracefully declined to be further slaughtered.

This Council has also an Angel the same as the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum has a Carnegie. This, though, is called by a prefix of H. Gaylord Wilshire. When the Labor Council moved lately it needed new carpets and chairs, he angel-like, loaned a cool hundred. This angel spends his pastime and easy-money in editing his hobby paper called "The Challenge." This being chosen through its fitness in designating the "courage" of its editor in challenging the congressmen-nominees and brother editor Bryan, and through the recklessness of offering \$1,000 for a mere chance for a debate with Bryan, on a middle class and deceiving motto, "Let the Nation own the Trust." This is the boasted socialism of the \$1,000 offer.

But let it be known that the "Challenge" will advocate "Let the Nation own the Trust," just as long as its editor possess his shares of bill-posting and Standard Oil trustified stocks. Are they for sale to the nation at a premium? Let its editor show the process of transformation, instead of using duplicity, deceiving and catchy phrases with his photograph attached as an advocate of Socialism.

I nearly forgot to state about the big May Day parade that the borers from within were trying to arrange with the comrades (?) of the Labor Council, and the good news they were about to tell of a big May Day demonstration. They thought that with a new hall they ought to have a May Day parade, and of course they saw it that they were

elected on this committee, but its weekly reports were not received with enthusiasm, and at last a simpler asked whether these May Day parades did not have a political significance? The Borer replied, that he thought they ought to get into practice for the "other labor day in September." Well, the Council fired the committee and will not parade.

All class conscious Socialists know May Day parades have a political significance in America. But these Borers by such methods can never gain the confidence of the working class by falsehoods and duplicity.

When the Borer shows his colors he is denounced and becomes a martyr in his own estimation.

There is now also located here the former advance agent of Debs' infamous and debt-paying scheme, which never has and never will be audited. This man, Rogers, is now managing a new simpler sheet called "Labor News." He is docile and "agreeable" to all labor factions and unionists, and merchant "friends of labor" who advertise. Merely paving the way if possible for a good nest to roost. AN ANTI-FREAK. Los Angeles, Cal., March 25.

"Union Man" Samuel Prince, Delivering the Goods. To the DAILY PEOPLE.—In the Assembly at Albany this winter there was a bill introduced by Assemblyman O'Connell of New York, known as the Butchers Sunday Closing Law, stopping the sale of all uncooked meats on Sunday. The object of the Law was to give the people who work in the shops one day for themselves. This bill was endorsed by the A. F. of L., the Meat Cutters International Union of America, and the Benchmen's Association of New York. Committees from the above organizations appeared before the Codes committee of the Assembly and spoke in favor of the bill. The Codes committee reported the bill and every thing seemed very good. When, lo and behold, in the name of the "Labor Organizations" a new man takes a hand at Albany, who is watching to see that the workmen get nothing; and that man is no other than Mr. Samuel Prince, of the 16th New York District. He moved to strike out the enacting clause of that bill that is introduced by a member who is supposed to be a champion of Labor and that is endorsed by Prince's own "Labor Organization."

Is it possible that Prince represents some other interest at Albany? or do the organizations know what is good for them? Prince did all he could to defeat the bill and succeeded—and for the good of "Organized Labor." Poor "Organized Labor!" P. E. DE LEE. TROY, N. Y., March 30.

The Berkman Fund. To the DAILY PEOPLE.—In to-day's issue of the DAILY PEOPLE under the heading "Russian Revolutionists" the following passage occurs: "Did they intend to raise a fund (like the Berkman fund, for instance) for the fighting revolutionists?"

Anent this passage allow me to submit a little explanation. Berkman, as is well known, was after the Homestead strike, sentenced to a long period of imprisonment by a Pennsylvania court, for having fired a shot at Frick. His friends have, from time to time, attempted, by the well known means of Anarchists and pure and simple to obtain a pardon. Last year the Anarchists announced that a certain lawyer undertook, for the benevolent consideration of \$1,000 to obtain a pardon. Thereupon people of diverse tendencies began to send contributions for the above purpose. None was more enthusiastic in the agitation for this fund than "Vorwaerts" (a Jewish Kangaroo and Debsite sheet). As a result it gathered \$140 for this fund. When the committee in charge of these moneys, demanded the moneys collected by the "Vorwaerts," it refused to give up. This refusal caused a vehement protest on the part of the Anarchists and other sympathizers of the "Vorwaerts." In order to pacify those people, the management of the "Vorwaerts" performed the following trick. It printed a notice that a check for \$140 and some cents was forwarded to Berkman. The check was indeed sent, but at the same time THE "VORWAEKTS" ORDERED THE BANK NOT TO PAY OUT ANY MONEY. Berkman is yet whistling for his money.

I do not wish to intrude upon your valuable space, but one more point might be of interest. One of the Editors of this official organ of the Social Democratic party of America, has been and is now the Anarchist Mr. M. Katz. I do not know whether the co-operation of this gentleman with this paper, in view of the Berkman fund incident, is to be ascribed to "tolerance" or to the principle "non olet."

M. TZEMAKH. March 31, 1901.

Silly and Sensible Questioners. To the DAILY PEOPLE.—One of the most wearisome persons with whom the militant Socialist comes in contact is the one who wishes to know how much people would get for this or that kind of work, and how small grievances would be adjusted. If those persons would only read and reason without prejudice they would discover that no revolutionists ever reckoned on small details.

This country announced as its first object, freedom from Great Britain and the establishment of a government for the people and by the people. They accomplished this in a way that was satisfactory to all under the then prevailing conditions. Although there were many who wanted to know all about minor details and who said it had always been this way and always would be,—that we had to have a king, Washington and his followers told them that these things would be adjusted when the time came and after they had accomplished their main object. When that was achieved they elected representatives and passed laws to meet all the minor details. If a law did not suit the people, it was repealed and another enacted.

Owing to the development of machinery and consequently of two capitalist factions fighting over the spoils, each with its lobbyists in the legislatures, they are adjusting details yet. But the working class need not bother about these

laws, notwithstanding the fact that some of them are said to be for the interests of labor. As for the latter, they are merely to deceive the workers and when brought to the test are declared unconstitutional. Under collective ownership, there being no conflicting property interests, "minor details" would be reduced to a minimum. Any man who poses as a prophet and allows a person to draw him into a long discussion of "minor details" is not very clear himself. A Socialist Republic does not imply a lunatic asylum. It means the reverse, with scientific political methods to meet scientific methods of production and distribution.

A few questions could be answered as for instance, how could you tell how much a man earned so as to give him the full product of his labor. It is easy enough to see how much labor it takes to produce any given article, and the amount of labor expended in its production would determine its value. If people would only reason they could easily see that all details COULD be adjusted, at least better than at present, but just how, it is impossible to say. Our principles are stated more clearly than those of our revolutionary fathers and the attainment of our object is far more necessary. Then, under the simple tool of production every one had a chance to produce enough to sustain a family, but now we have over 5,000,000 men unable to support even themselves.

So on to the Socialist Republic. A WORKINGMAN. Denver, Colo., March 30.

As Others See Us. To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Long and often have our enemies lied about the DAILY PEOPLE, and the S. L. P., and their lies bespeak their thoughts. They lied when they said the DAILY PEOPLE would never appear; they lied when they stated the DAILY PEOPLE press was the "Abendblatt Press"; they lied when they stated that the editor of the DAILY PEOPLE was going to accept a political job from the Republicans; they lied when they stated that the DAILY PEOPLE would die before the election, or as soon as the election was over. Seeing they have been lying so long, let us keep them a-lying till they "die" dead, by ourselves supporting with all our strength, financial and otherwise, that pride of our movement,—the DAILY PEOPLE, the only English Socialist daily in the world. The slogan: "The DAILY PEOPLE shall live," has gone thundering through the lines of the working class, and is now a permanency. I would further suggest that subscriptions to the WEEKLY PEOPLE be gathered fast. We must not only aim to support the DAILY, but to spread ever more the WEEKLY PEOPLE. The WEEKLY has no rival in the English language. It is just the thing to send to wage-workers. Whenever there is a large circulation of the WEEKLY, there the S. L. P. is strong. H. J. S. Los Angeles, Cal., March 25.

"You Pays Your Money You Takes Your Choice." To the DAILY PEOPLE.—I notice that no space or attention is ever devoted in your columns to the gyrations of the William Street "Bogus." This is as it should be. A corpse is not a fit subject for discussion. But a copy of that moribund sheet, dated April 7, happened to fall into my hands, and I found it contains one of those delightful illustrations of a paper putting its foot in its mouth, and I thought your readers might enjoy the laugh with me.

On page 2, column 5, of the foot-in-the-mouth "Bogus" the following passage occurs: "It is unnecessary for us to state that the Social Democrats of New York and the country do not agree with the doctrines advocated by Peter Krapotkin. . . . That he disagrees with Socialism as much as Socialists disagree with anarchy is well known."

That is the opinion expressed on the second page. Happening to glance over the third page, my eye fell upon the following passage that appears on its eighth column: "The ideals of Krapotkin are such as any Social Democrat can accept. In fact, they are identical with those of the Social Democratic movement. If Krapotkin calls himself an Anarchist and holds himself aloof from the political movement of Social Democracy, it is because he quite misconceives its spirit."

What must be the condition of the minds of the readers of such contradictory rubbish? And how stupid must be the honest gentleman who takes as many sides as there are pages in the paper. It is clearly a case of "good Anarchist," "good Socialist," "good subscriptionist." A regular peanut stand. The third page will please the Anarchists, the second page will tickle the Social Democrats, and both will—it is hoped—contribute. "Non olet," money don't smell,—all to the greater increase and glory of the "Yoontied" anti-S. L. P. movement. S. C. D. New York, April 5.

Chasing Carey Like a Rat From Hole to Hole. To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The result of the Carey meetings held here on March 30-31, as correctly reported in the DAILY PEOPLE, will be juicy pickings for us of the S. L. P. for a long time to come. About a week previous to the coming of the weeping Army-builder the Kangas at an open meeting in that same hall admitted that "Comrade" Carey had made a grave mistake when he voted for that Army appropriation, but he had been such a good little boy since then, and he was so sorry and would never, never do it again. Imagine then their consternation when their ideal, their little God, gets upon the platform and says that he had done it, and would do it again; that he believed it to be again; that he believed it to be right and would believe so as long as he lived. To thus see the rat pulled out of his hole and held up by the tail and to watch the expression on the faces of the Kangas was a sight worth going a long ways to see.

I do not think the article in the DAILY PEOPLE of April 2 does full justice to the humorous part of the affair. Immediately after Dalton challenged Carey to debate the meeting was for a time in an uproar. Carey look as if he would like to crawl into a crack, the chairmen opened and shut his mouth

but nobody knows whether he said anything to the audiences were shouting: "Accept the challenge!" "Take him up!" "Don't back down!" "Coward!" "Who is that Man?" (meaning Dalton) shouted some one. "He's a Socialist," proudly yelled some one else. The Kangas were hissing and yelling, "Put him out, put him out!" "Tam De Leonites." While this was going on Carey had crawled on the table, a large kitchen affair, it being the only place he could crawl to (unless he got under it), he wriggled all over it without regard for the creases he put in the freshly ironed table cloth and finally wound up by upsetting a glass of water which the chairmen had thoughtfully provided. This caused him to make a spring for the door, which acrobatic feat took the house by storm. Then somebody said: "Mr. Carey, that man called you a traitor and a coward, why don't you accept his challenge?" But Jimmy didn't accept; he was not in a humor for it. The seat of his trousers had got wet when he overturned the water and he was anxious to change them. And off he went. C. STOEBER. Adams, Mass., April 4.

Phrases Against Facts. To the DAILY PEOPLE.—I have read a copy of your paper with interest, but cannot agree with you in dividing the people into classes. I take the view of the Iron Age, which said in a recent article: "In this country the wage earner represents not a class, but a condition. This condition is as temporary as we may wish to make it. The conditions of emancipation from the wage service are industry, self-improvement and the homely virtues of economy and thrift. The relation of those representing the different conditions in the industrial scale is constantly changing in obedience to a natural law much like that which, in the ore-jiggling operation separates masses of matter according to their respective specific gravities. We find very few employers who have not at some stage of their careers been wage earners—not in an amateur way but, because no other means of starting in life was open to them." WILSON MURRAY. Kansas City, Mo., April 4.

How the Buzz-Saw Whizzed in Winona, Minn. To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The vote for Alderman at large in this town is all that interests us. Two years ago we cast 53 votes in the city for Governor; last Fall Kriz for Governor received 72 and Malloney 83. This spring we got 465 signers for Carlson to get on the official ballot. I think that 150 votes for him would have pleased most of us. Well the 453 that we got pleased to a larger degree. Not one of the papers mentioned our candidate in any way and the morning paper, the "Independent," did not even give him credit for a vote.

In the first precinct of the Second Ward we know of four Socialists that voted for him but we do not get credit for any. We had watchers in only two or three precincts, supposing the rest were honest but now it looks as if all need watching. The Republican candidate for alderman at large approached Carlson and said: "Carlson, I have been advised by friends of mine and yours also to withdraw in your favor." But Carlson told him "I cannot accept such a favor, neither can I withdraw in your favor." The Democratic candidate circulated the report that the Reps were furnishing the money for the Socialists. But as he was about the only defeated Dem it don't look much that way. Our expenses were not very heavy, about \$12. We distributed about 3,000 leaflets giving the national S. L. P. platform and our municipal demands and some of the comrades made a few speeches. That was all we could do to let people know we were in it. They don't like it. The Reps and Dems don't; but we are in it; and in it to stay until the co-operative commonwealth is ushered in. J. E. KENNEDY. Winona, Minn., April 5.

fill dark in winter, while farm hands get from \$1 to \$2 in strawberry and cotton seasons, about four to five months, all told, and hit the road the rest of the year. Some hit it as Wandering Willies, others steal something when hungry and have the privilege of hitting it with a hammer among the rocks, protected by a guard with a Winchester, for thirty or ninety days, according to the whim of some judge or jury. Such is life in a land of rent, interest and profit. Agitation with the white slave is slow work, with the black, at present, impossible. But seeds are being planted, and we are laying the foundation and getting our bearings ready to run the buzz-saw of the fighting S. L. P. in the old North State. Hope to gather some thing good for the only workingman's paper in America soon. REX. Wilmington, N. C., March 26.

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P. S. SYRACUSE, N. Y.—I. There are two volumes of Marx' "Capital" not yet translated into English. They are mainly enlargements upon the points scored in the part that has been translated. It is to be expected that the capitalist system will destroy itself. It does not follow from that with equal logic that Socialism will be the successor. The higher the grade of evolution, the more essential is the aid of the more advanced in the process. The evolution of Society from Capitalism into Socialism is a high grade in the evolutionary process. If the collective intellect is scientifically educated and instructed to understand the evolutionary law that underlies the present events, the result will be a social catastrophe, not a social disaster. The economic quacks—just the same as a catastrophe would follow, if quacks were to tap water a woman big with child. Next question next week.

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J. J. R. YONKERS, N. Y.—We can publish the returns on the recent municipal elections no faster than they come in from reliable sources. All such have been given, and the remaining ones will follow as fast as received. The figures given for the "Volkszeitung" are mostly forgeries, as were many of its early returns last November.

E. B. M. SAN JOSE, Cal.—I. The S. L. P. & A. was organized in November, 1895. It was launched at a large mass meeting in Cooper Union, this city, in December following, during the session of the A. F. of L., and immediately after the fiasco of a mass meeting by that body in the same hall. The Alliance meeting was hastened on as a challenge to the A. F. of L. Convention, and a protest against its reactionary and reasonable declarations just then adopted.

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Outlook in North Carolina. To the DAILY PEOPLE.—I find that about the only ray of advanced scientific thought that penetrates the deep gloom here in the southeast end of Tar-heel-land is that advance sheet of freedom—the DAILY PEOPLE. It is about the only thing that is up to date. It flays the going-king-working-cattle, (apologies to all other cattle.) Here is where the Section hands work for 15 to 20 dollars per month, on the ante-bellum plan, from sun to sun in summer, and from daylight

sanitation laws are violated, shall be observed; he could prevent the police from breaking the peace during strikes; he could in that way give decided strength to the workers in their demands for higher wages; etc., etc. Of course, the capitalists would immediately try riots, and would seek to arouse other parts of the country against such a Mayor or his city, but—remember what was said before of the S. L. P. vote throughout the country, by the time a Socialist was elected Mayor,—the capitalists would have their hands full everywhere. Say that a Socialist Mayor was elected in New York, the "fun" would then start all over the country. Therefore—educate, agitate, organize!

D. M. CHICAGO, ILL.—Not yet; not a word and not a line has the "Volkszeitung" had to say in answer to the cowardling it got for its column on the Jimmy O'Brien matter. Least of all has it taken up the challenge to dare print its own report of the meeting from its 1887 files in parallel columns with its last March 21 libel. The paper is a snail. As much as a whipped cur that crouches in a corner and avoids making the least noise lest he get another kick.

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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kahn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held on April 5th, at Daily People Building, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York, with Peter Fiebiger in the chair.

Receipts for week ending March 30th, \$28.78; expenditures, \$37.56.

Communications: From Denver, Col., reporting the loss of the coal miners strike in Colorado and the usual claim of victory by the labor fakirs.

In the matter of E. O. Cochran's appeal the following questions are submitted by J. W. Martin, and are submitted by the answerers:

- 1. What constitutes a suspension for non-payment of dues? Does the fact of non-payment suspend? Or, is any act of the Section necessary?

Answer—Yes: the fact of non-payment suspends. The constitution acts automatically and no action of the Section is necessary.

2. If a suspended member is not to be considered the privileges of a member of the party? (Art. 1, Sect. 12, constitution), can he prefer and prosecute charges against a member?

Answer—No; he cannot.

3. If a suspended member prefers and prosecutes charges against a member and the Section should act upon such charges, suspend or expel such member, are not the acts of the Section void?

Answer—No; the fact that the Section as a body takes up and acts upon the charges cures all defects of inception. The Section as such becomes the one that brings the charges.

4. In case of an appeal to the Sections in the State has the Section from whose decision the appeal is taken a right to vote on the question of sustaining its own decision?

Answer—Yes; a referendum vote means to refer to individual membership in the State and no member in good standing can be disfranchised.

Charter granted for new Section at Sherodville, Carroll County, Ohio. JULIUS HAMMER, Recording Secretary.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, COMPRISING THE "MIDDLE WEST" CIRCUIT.

Comrades:—Comrade J. R. Pepin, our Circuit Organizer, has been, during the month of March, in the State of Michigan.

Pepin will visit Wisconsin next month and Minnesota in May. The route will soon be published.

Keep up the good work, boys! The Buzz-Saw is cutting her way through, much to the disgust of our foes.

Below is the financial report for the month of March:

INCOME. By National Executive Committee, \$25.05; By Minnesota State Committee, 24.25; By Ohio State Committee, 20.00; By Illinois State Committee, 17.10; By Wisconsin State Committee, 10.00; By Michigan State Committee, 10.00; By Indiana State Committee, 10.00; By Kentucky State Committee, 10.00.

Total Income, \$126.40. EXPENDITURE. To bill from Organizer for week ending March 10, \$23.87; For week ending March 17, 31.03; For week ending March 24, 27.17; For week ending March 31, 29.25; Deficit from February, 38.87; Purchase of P. O. money orders, .37; P. Damm for postage, .75.

Total Expenditure, \$151.61. RECAPITULATION. Total Income, \$126.40; Total Expenditure, \$151.61; Deficit March 1, \$25.21. PETER DAMM, Secretary-Treasurer, 2022 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Minnesota State Committee. ST. PAUL, Minn., April 2.—At last night's meeting of the State Committee there were present Olson, Spettel, S. Johnson, J. W. Johnson, Hammond, Potter, Secretary Davidson. Absent: Hansen, excused. S Johnson was chairman. Correspondence from New York, Chicago, Duluth, Winona, Red Wing, Red Lake Falls, and Owego was disposed of. After full consideration, the appeal of Wm. Roemer and Geo. L.

Orchard against expulsion by Section Duluth were sustained. It was decided that Organizer Pepin should visit Duluth, Two Harbors, Brainerd, Hennings, Ferguson, Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, Stillwater, St. Paul, Red Wing, Lake City, Winona, Mankato, and Albert Lea, or as many of these places as practicable. The State Secretary was directed to ask Sections Minneapolis and St. Paul to nominate candidates for State Secretary and seven members of the State Committee. Receipts were \$27.68; appropriations—printing, \$2; administration, \$2.12; due stamps, \$14. W. B. HAMMOND, Recording Secretary.

Improvement Fund of the "Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung."

Previously acknowledged, \$134.40. Collected by Ernst Leopold, Holyoke, Mass., E. Leopold, 50c; O. Baumann, 50c; A. Vogt, 50c; Max Tiedemann, \$1; Max K. Tiedemann, 50c; A. Vogt, 50c; G. Geissler, 50c; Arthur H. Klopfer, 50c; A. Steiner, 50c; A. Langhauser, 50c; Albert Klee, 50c; Gustav Weder, 25c; Otto Dreikorn, 25c; Henry Reimers, 25c; Louis Tauscher, 30c; F. Tauscher, 50c; Rich. F. Heide, 25c; Otto Lancker, 50c; Guido Hering, 25c; O. F. Richter, 25c; C. M. Kurth, 25c; C. Neiser, 10c; F. Bohner, 10c; H. Rittmeyer, 10c; R. Schoenfeld, 10c; M. G. Geissler, 10c; Bruno Geissler, 50c; total, 10.05.

Collected by C. Spahr, San Antonio, Tex., P. D. Lyon, \$1; C. Bellinger, \$1; F. Leitner, \$1; J. B. Kendall, 50c; A. Leitner, 25c; C. J. Pollard, 25c; C. Spahr, \$1; An Adhucant, 50c; R. Blument, \$1; F. Herrman, 25c; Theo. Mayott, 50c; P. Moeller, 25c; C. Sauerhansen, \$1; Chas. Microw, \$1; Chas. Werner, 50c; G. Wahl, 25c; C. Oertel, 25c; Ernst Kuhnhof, 25c; total, 10.75.

Section Union County, per G. T. Petersen, 11.05. Local Alliance 191, S. T. & L. A., Allegheny, Pa., 1.00. J. Stump, Allegheny, Pa., 25. A. Feurich, Allegheny, Pa., 50. Total, \$106.00.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Section Philadelphia, Socialist Labor Party, will continue to hold regular agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon, 2:30 p. m., up until May 26, at Fairhill Hall, formerly St. Edward Hall, Fifth street, above Duphin.

Sunday, April 14, Chas. S. Vander Porten, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Subject: "Old and New Trade Unions."

Sunday, April 21, Samuel Clark. Subject: "The Middle Class."

Sunday, April 28, Alvan S. Brown, of New York City. Subject: "Methods and Tactics."

Readers of the DAILY PEOPLE and sympathizers are invited to attend these meetings and bring along their friends. Let it be your duty to make these meetings a grand success. Questions are allowed at these meetings, so that those who oppose the principles of our party may give their honest reasons for doing so. But no quarter will be given to Labor Fakirs or their kind—foreign or domestic.

AGITATION COMMITTEE.

Pepin's Wisconsin Dates. Racine, April 11-12; Milwaukee, 13-14; Sheboygan, 15-16-17; Fond du Lac, 18-19; Okauch, 20-21; Kankakee, 22-23; De Pere, 24-25; Green Bay, 26-27; Stevens Point, 28-29; Grand Rapids, 30; Centuria, May 1; Wausau, 2-3-4; Merrill, 5; Ashland, 6-7; West Superior, 8-10.

Section Providence, R. I.

A special meeting of Section Providence will be held in Textile Hall, 1055 Westminster street, Olneyville Square, at 3 p. m. on Sunday, April 14. Order of business. General Party matters, also the reorganization of the different branches in the Section. Members are urgently requested to attend. Per order General Committee, Section Providence.

P. F. O'CONNOR, Secretary.

Woburn, Mass. Charles Kroll, of Providence, R. I., will deliver a lecture on the "Development of Machinery and the Trust," in Lyceum Hall on Sunday evening, April 14, at 7:30 o'clock. The lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon views. Ten cents admission will be charged.

Somerville, Mass.

Comrade Handley, of Lynn, will lecture in Beacon Hall, Union Square, on Sunday, April 14, at 8 p. m. The subject of the lecture will be the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Attention Los Angeles, California.

The educational class meets every Tuesday evening at 8 p. m., at headquarters 205 1/2 S. Main street, to study economics as set forth by Karl Marx. Members and others who wish to study economics from a scientific standpoint should attend these meetings.

New Jersey, Attention!

In arranging for meetings, the committees having the matter in charge should see to it that bundles of DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLES and pamphlets are provided.

W. M. DALTON, Nat'l Organizer, 2 to 6 New Reade St., New York.

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 Staffing 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 autocrat-elite 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 juggling 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 accord 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 (Tomplins 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 Bahusen of Branch 91 (Manhattan), Nw York City; John B. Gross, of Branch 9, Hoboken, N. J.; Ernst Leske of Branch 92, South Newark, N. J.; Fred A. Lohr of Branch 14 (Greenpoint), Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lewis P. Weber of Branch 75 (Bushwick), Brooklyn, N. Y.

For CONTROL COMMITTEE—Christian Bahusen of Br. 91 (Manhattan), New York City; Fritz Braekmann 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.; Albert Ulrich, Jr., of Branch 24 (Harlem), New York City; Harry H. Weiss of Branch 14 (Greenpoint), Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hugo Wuesthoff of Branch 2, Jersey City Heights, N. J.

THE COMMITTEE.

Dalton's Itinerary in New Jersey. Newark (Headquarters), April 10. Orange, April 11. Paterson, April 13 and 14. Passaic, April 15. Carlstadt, April 16. Fort Lee, April 17. Perth Amboy, April 18. Rahway, April 19. Elizabethport, April 20. Elizabeth, April 21. Plainfield, April 22. Bound Brook, April 23. Somerville, April 24. Camden, April 25. Gloucester, April 26.

Dalton in Port Chester.

W. S. Dalton, National Organizer of the Socialist Labor Party, will speak in Redmen's Hall corner No. Main and Willet street over Finlay's store, Friday, evening, April 12, at 8 o'clock.

Subject: "The Class Struggle," all are invited. Admission free. Comrades from nearby towns are requested to be present.

Fall River Lecture Course.

Four lectures on the labor question, will be given under the auspices of Local Alliance 202 textile workers of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, in Columbian Hall, Columbian Building, 318 South Main Street, on the following dates:

Sunday afternoon, April 14, at 3 p. m., Thomas Donahue, of Providence. Sunday afternoon, April 21, at 3 p. m., James McGuigan, of Providence. This series of lectures is given in the interest of the working class. All workmen should attend. The subjects will treat on the mission of the Socialist Labor Party—its attitude towards old style trades unions—the class struggle—the necessity of working class politics. Questions and remarks invited. Admission free.

"ARBETAREN"

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MCKEESPORT, PA.: John Hobbs, 526 White street. MILFORD, CONN.: Gust Langer, P. B. 774. MILWAUKEE, WIS.: Roebus Hulme, 322 1/2 8th street. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.: Chas. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue. MONTREAL, CAN.: J. M. Couture, 733 Mount Royal avenue. NEWARK, N. J.: A. P. Wittel, 78 Springfield avenue. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.: C. E. Patrick, 210 Washington street. NEW HAVEN, CONN.: Chas. Soles, 145 S. Elm street. NEW WHATCOMB, WASH.: Wm. McCormick. NEW ORLEANS, LA.: Leon Lecoste, 2402 Customhouse street. PASCOGA, R. I.: Gus Martin, Box 325. PATERSON, N. J.: Hitched Jordan, 94 Chilton street. John C. Butterworth, 19 Atlantic avenue. PAWTUCKET, R. I.: Austin Bourne, 14 Lucas street. PEKESVILLE, N. Y.: Chas. Zlot, 131 1/2 Main street. PEORIA, ILL.: F. Lichtman, cor Hayes & Arago street. PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Max Keller, 105 1/2 High street. Sam Clark, 194 Germania avenue. PITTSBURGH, PA.: Wm. I. Marsden, 490 Rider avenue, Allegheny, Pa. PROVIDENCE, R. I.: P. F. 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Fogarty, 525 Front street. WOODBRIDGE, N. Y.: YONKERS, N. Y.:

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news from the Field of Labor for the week ending April 6th was mostly devoted to large suspensions and displacements of labor and to building trades and mining strikes.

The first displacement heralded was that of 800 men employed in the construction department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, with promise of more to follow.

From 5,000 to 7,000 employees in Maryland and Delaware and 750 in Brooklyn, N. Y., were next displaced by the formation of the Tin Can Trust.

Following this, it was announced that on May 15, the two glass combinations of the country would close down their plants, thus suspending 5,000 glass workers two months earlier than customary.

The knit goods market was then proclaimed in bad shape, necessitating a reduction in the hours and wages of 3,000 employees at Little Falls, N. Y.

Finally, notifications announcing the operation of anthracite collieries on half time, and possibly their complete shutdown, were received from Pennsylvania.

About 4,000 men will be affected in the Wyoming region alone. The other regions are likely to add their large quotas soon. Vast quantities of coal in storage is the reason given. This is certainly a "victory" for the miners.

The total thus suspended and displaced number 20,000 employees. The beginning of the spring or "open" season caused many strikes for renewal of contracts, shorter hours, increased wages, etc., in the building trades throughout the country.

The largest strike, involving 2,000 bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, headcarriers and other laborers, and waged for 8 hours and with the same pay heretofore received for a ten hour day, occurred in Trenton, N. J.

Other strikes, involving painters, decorators, occurred in Flushing, L. I.; Bayonne, N. J.; Sharon, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Port Wayne, Marion and Muncie, Ind.; Fort Huron, Mich.; Rochester and Binghamton, N. Y.; Lowell, Mass.; Watertown, Conn. and New Orleans, La. These strikes were, in most instances, for increase of wages and eight hours a day; in some instances, they were for an increase of wages and nine hours a day.

In Buffalo, 750 planing mill hands struck for a nine hour day with ten hours pay. The plumbers of Lincoln, Neb., struck to enforce a demand for 59 cents an hour, the elimination of labor-saving materials, pay for a full day, if worked for any portion of a day less than four hours, and 50 cents an hour night and day, while traveling to outside points on contract work.

The canner workers employed on the foundations of the new Lenox Avenue Bridge, N. Y. City, struck for the recognition of their union. These men perform extremely dangerous work. They work in three-hour shifts. The average life of a canner worker is said to be but four years, after which they are compelled by the effects of the work on their physique to quit. They receive \$2.75 for a day of six hours.

One hundred and seventy-five members of the Metal Ceiling Workers' Union, N. Y. City, struck to compel their employers to pay full board instead of half as heretofore, when working out of the city, away from home.

The miners' strikes and lockouts which occurred contrary to the expectations aroused by the recent "recognition" and "victory" were caused by many reasons. In Brazil, Ind., the block coal miners of the district struck for higher wages. Six hundred miners employed in the Oneida colliery of the Coxo Bros., Hazleton, Pa., were locked out because they refused to report for work earlier. Five hundred miners at Birmingham, Ala., employed by J. C. Batterson, sub-contractor for the Tennessee Coal, Iron and

Railroad Company, struck for higher wages. In Fronton, Ohio, a general strike was averted by granting to four hundred miners a temporary advance in wages. Another strike was averted in the bituminous field at Terre Haute, Ind., where six thousand miners threatened to strike. The difference was adjusted, whether to the advantage or detriment of the miners the report does not say.

A general strike in all the mines of the Springfield, Ill., sub-district, which were closed down a day, was raised, pending an agreement. The drivers demand 15 cents a day more.

The miners in the Irwin District, Pittsburg, Pa., numbering 25,000, who threatened to strike the previous week unless the operators needed to their demands, backed down this past week. They passed a resolution accepting the operator's scale of 65 cents a ton. Undoubtedly, the emptiness of the recent "recognition" and "victory" did not inspire them with confidence.

Other strikes occurred at Danville, Va., where the textile employees are trying to reduce the hours of employment to eleven a day; at Buffalo, where six hundred drivers want an increase of \$1 per week; at Chicago, where the Egg Inspectors' Union wanted the adoption of a new scale, which was granted; at Mount Airy, Md., where three hundred L. & O. Railroad laborers struck for higher wages; at Newark, N. J., where one hundred girl polishers employed at the Crescent Watch Case Works, struck for the discharge of a girl inimical to their interests; and twenty-six machinists employed by the United States Butter Extractor Company demanded the discharge of an obnoxious foreman; and, finally, at Brooklyn, N. Y., where two hundred and thirty soft ground miners employed on the Fort Hamilton Sewer Tunnel demanded the payment of claims of wages withheld.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

The news from the "Field of Capital" for the week ending April 6, together with the news of preceding weeks, does not lend support to the recently arrived Russian prince and anarchist utterances regarding the power and influence of the great and growing middle class in affairs economic.

Despite its strenuous efforts to do so the middle class has not been able to stop the concentration constantly recorded herein. Those efforts show to what extent the middle class has been crushed and rendered powerless.

This impotency has long been patent to the observant follower of economic evolution in this country. Along with this observation has gone also the recognition of other facts.

First there will be observed the extended ramifications of the capitalist class. Unlike the capitalist of a decade or two ago, who confined himself to one industry, like a Hayemeyer to that of sugar, the capitalists of to-day are interested in a multiplicity of varying industries. And within those industries there can be observed at all times a conflict between the capitalists owning and controlling them; a conflict that is urged by the necessity of protection and further investment. Rockefeller and Carnegie in the steel industry, are instances of this. Where is the middle class in all this? What potency does it demonstrate? What mission does it fulfill? None, absolutely none.

Look over the files of the week. Note the frequency with which the capitalist interests personified by J. P. Morgan occur, for instance, in order to determine the infinitesimal insignificance of that "great middle class," and the profound power of a small portion the apex, the uppermost portion, of the capitalist class.

We see from the headlines that "Morgan Gobbles Lehigh Valley," "Morgan (is) Now In Salmon Trust," "Germans Await Morgan," "Morgan (is) In Land Company," and, finally, that "Morgan Foras a Southern Railroad Trust."

While all these "headings" are not scientifically accurate, as Morgan is, in most instances acting not for himself, but as a banker and broker for other capitalists, they still serve to show the measure of concentration that is going on without any participation on the part of the "great and powerful middle class."

Another instance is shown in the statement that "the Hanover National Bank, which is controlled by the Rockefeller has absorbed the Continental National Bank." This new addition will give the Standard Oil Company control of about \$350,000,000 out of a grand total in Greater New York banks of a little over \$1,100,000,000.

These are a pair of synonyms—Rockefeller and Standard Oil—with which to knock the breath out of any "great and growing middle-class" argument! To contemplate the international significance of these two synonyms with the international "greatness" of the middle class causes one to smile.

Further on, we learn in a headline that "Rockefeller Buys Acres of Harbor Front." To tell us of some of the things, not even excluding judges, legislators, ambassadors, churches, universities etc., that he does NOT buy, it appears to many, would prove more interesting and more to the point, than to tell us of the things he does buy. What does the middle class buy?

To again demonstrate the economic position of the middle class the list of failures for the first quarter, 1901 (DAILY PEOPLE, Sunday, April 7, p. 4) is herewith quoted: "Reports to R. G. Dun & Co. show commercial failures 3,335 in the first quarter of 1901, against 2,894 last year. In amount of liabilities there appears a decrease; the figures this year are \$31,703,486, compared with \$33,022, 573 in 1900.

"The new century opens with capitalism in full swing. The small firms are being ground out rapidly, and for the large firms, everything is moving smoothly. Business conditions can best be indicated by a comparison of the death rate, and liabilities of failures in the first quarter of 1901 were the smallest in any year of the past twenty with the exception of 1889 and 1886. In these two years the difference was \$4,551,455 and \$2,021, 790, respectively; while the average indebtedness for each firm failing was only \$9,506, or less than in any other year except 1886 with \$9,266 and 1868 with \$8,931."

While the middle class is undergoing dissolution the capitalist class is concentrating.

"MARCH CAPITALIZATION. The capitalization of the corporations formed during March with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 or more was in the neighborhood of \$220,000,000, as compared with about \$90,000,000 in February, but with \$502,000,000 for March last year."

So it goes. A comparative study of the middle class and the capitalist class today will reveal the pitiable impotency of one and the all-pervading power of the other.

10th & 14th A. D's., Manhattan. Comrade Frank McDonald, of the DAILY PEOPLE staff, will lecture at Socialist Labor Party Headquarters, southwest corner of Eleventh street and First avenue Tuesday, April 16, 8 p. m. The subject, "The Capitalist Press," is of such vital interest to workmen that none should fail to attend this meeting.

Notice. Assembly district organizations of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, and others who have received tickets for the DAILY PEOPLE Festival held 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.

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