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WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

THE COMING PROGRESSES OF MCKINLEY THROUGH HIS REALM.

Senator M. Laurin's Sphinx-like Definition of His Attitude—The South and Its Future—Covering Up Commissary Frauds.

(Special.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—The preparations of President McKinley for his royal progress through his realm and definition of the political attitude of Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina have been the only ripples that have broken the unusual smoothness of the sea of high politics this week. Aside from these things, Washington as a news centre has been extremely dull. Even Aguinaldo's long awaited proclamation failed to have the ring about it that was expected. After reading it, one wonders why that industrious young man found it needful to devote so much of his time to a dictionary.

It might be a little bit startling to the average American if, after reading the accounts of the be-gilt, luxurious train that is to convey the President on his journey, he would stop for a moment to reflect what it all means. But the average American never does stop to reflect. If he did, he would at once and forever cease to be an average American and awaken to a consciousness that his ceaseless labors in the tread-mill of political parties grinds no grain for his own use—awaken to a class-consciousness that would urge him on to a profitable, aggressive citizenship.

However, this is not to the point. The magnificence of train—one is almost tempted to say "royal train," is only a step in the natural sequence of events. Presidents have travelled before—and in luxury too. But no president has gone forth in such a splendor of ginger-bread finery and with such a blare of party trumpets as will William McKinley. In the name of Republican simplicity, what next? And yet, it is all most natural. As I watched that seemingly endless array of bayonets that swept before the presidential reviewing stand in the rain and sleet of the fourth of March, I thought then that it needed no prophet to foresee what, unchecked and unwithheld, the out-reaching grasp for power would lead to. Yet both the alarmist, on the one hand, and the ultra-conservative on the other, are equally wrong in their opinion. A literal imperialism is as impossible in the United States as a literal aristocracy. But no one for a moment doubts that there is an American aristocracy—an aristocracy of dollars as firm seated as any class of its kind has been since the world began. And so, on exactly the same lines, is an American imperialism—a Republican imperialism or a Democratic imperialism, as you will—absolutely possible.

More than that, it is already here. Imperialistic in thought, in power; enthroned by the trust and crowned by the dollar.

Senator Mr. Laurin's own definition of his political standing is as delightfully vague as the Senator's attitude has been for some time past. It means something—and it means nothing. True, it has aroused Senator Tillman to anger, which is something. But it does not convey any knowledge as to whether Senator McLaurin is a Democrat or a Republican. Not that it matters much anyway. If he is a Republican, it is a change; but, as Molier's "Quack Doctor" says, "Is it for the better?"

Current opinion in Washington is not kindly toward Mr. McLaurin for his Charlotte speech. He is accused, both directly and indirectly, of making a bold play for a fat Federal office. Many such offices have recently gone to "reformed Democrats" in South Carolina.

Nevertheless, Mr. McLaurin struck a true note when he spoke of a new South. The South of to-day is no longer an agricultural country. Its aims, its interests, its pursuits, have been revolutionized in the last few years. And with this, the old political solidity, the unchanging adhesion to Bourbonism must pass as well. New problems must be dealt with in the future, and the past, with its ideals of a slave-holding aristocracy, must be forgotten.

And now, with an industrial future to be faced, must come the vexed conditions that the North has long struggled with—the rule of the Trusts; the question of class. The present writer is a Southerner, to whom the traditions of his people appeal with forceful strength. But no one is more willing to admit that the "prosperity" of the South depends almost wholly on a rejection of all that has so long been the distinctive trait of its political character.

The War Department is more than busy in these days in an endeavor to hide the extent of the commissary frauds in the Philippines. Both ends of the line are equally engaged in this pressing occupation. The censored press cables from Manila and the official statements given out in this city exhibit a startling similarity of wording. Lack of originality is next to a mortal sin.

Two versions of the Porto Rican story have been told at the White House. Governor Allen laughs at the idea of anything but "prosperity" reigning in his little island. The cry for work, he

THE S. L. P. OF FRANCE.

ITS DECLARATION REFUSING TO JOIN THE LYONS "UNITY" CONGRESS.

Cardinal Principles, Essential to All Bona Fide Socialist Organization or to the Solidification of Socialist Unity, Stated With Clearness and Precision.

L. F. M.

'VOLKSZEITUNG' IN STRAITS

Its Speedy Death Openly Admitted by Its Own Supporters.

When a little over two years ago, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" began to drag its anchor, and it was then warned that such a conduct would bring it into open hostility with the Socialist Labor Party, Mr. Alexander Jonas encouraged the conspirators by meeting the warning with the words: "We are told that our conduct will bring on an open rupture with the S. L. P. What if it does? If such a rupture should occur, the 'Volkszeitung' will suffer a little, if at all. This prophecy, uttered by a petty man, seeking to satisfy his own lacerated vanity, and that misled the dupes who placed confidence in him must have frequently been recurring to them since, with sorrow and mortification. It must have recurred to them with increasing force as the "Volkszeitung" was beaten with heavy loss in its insane attempts to rob the Party, and now will be speedily found liable in many thousand dollars damages as the result of the last legal thrashing that it got. But strongest must the Jonastic "encouragement" have recurred to the dupes last Friday at the meeting of the Workingmen's Insurance Company, a German organization mainly composed of "Volkszeitung" dupes.

The meeting was held at the so-called New York Labor Lyceum and was well attended. A committee of the "Volkszeitung" appeared before the meeting. It stated the financial straits of the paper, with bills to pay and no funds, and it asked that the Insurance Company pay a whole year in advance for the advertisement that it had in the paper. The debate that followed was a general diatribe against the "Volkszeitung" and its supporters. One member asked: "What guarantee have we that the 'Volkszeitung' will not die before the year is out that our advance payment would cover?" This started the ball. The first one to answer said: "The 'Volkszeitung' Corporation consists of good comrades; should the paper die before the year covered by our payment, they will refund us out of their own pockets." This statement was received with laughter and jeers. Friedl, of the Cabinet workers openly charged the "Volkszeitung" with mismanagement and rotteness. "The 'Volkszeitung' can't live," said he; "the money would be thrown away. When it dies, room will be made for a better." Koenig, one of the "Volkszeitung" directors on the Board that started the disastrous proceedings against the S. L. P., admitted to his great sorrow "that the paper was on the verge of collapse. He declared: "When the 'Volkszeitung' dies there will be no daily Socialist paper in the country." A member: "What about the DAILY PEOPLE?" Thereupon Koenig photographed the invertebrate Timbooctoo of which he is a shining light. Turning to the voice he had just heard he said: "Excuse me; yes, the DAILY PEOPLE is a great Socialist paper; it is so great that it is trying to reform the European movement." The Timbooctoo imagines that America is a suburb of Germany.

The request of the "Volkszeitung" was granted. Thereupon another pearl from Timbooctoo, Reinhard Meyer who moved that the amount of the advertisement be doubled. The motion was snowed under, from all parts of the house voices were heard: "It is enough money thrown away as it is; the paper can't live." This sentiment came out strong when someone proposed that the first payment of a year in advance be made in October. "There may be no 'Volkszeitung' by that time!" exclaimed others.

The meeting adjourned after transacting other business, and the subject of the convention afterwards was the impending "catastrophe" of the death of the inevitable "Volkszeitung."

Nitrates From the Air.

LONDON, April 23.—An attempt to interview Prof. William Crookes in relation to the cable dispatch from New York setting forth that one of the latest developments of electrothermics is the synthesis of oxides of nitrogen from atmospheric air elicited practically nothing further than was contained in Prof. Crookes' recent address before the British Association regarding the rapid diminution of the world's supply of nitrates. He modestly admitted the possibility of extracting nitrates from the air. "My investigations have been placed before the British Association. They go further now." When asked in what direction they went he replied: "In respect of the cost of production they are now much cheaper."

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TIMBOOCTOOISM.

An Instructive Sample of an Interesting Phenomenon.

We give below a faithful translation, headlines and all, of the article with which, in its issue of Wednesday, the 10th instant, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" broke the news to its dupes of how the card-board structure of its attempt to defraud the Socialist Labor Party of its English organ fell together over the ears of its schemers. The purpose of reproducing this article is no trivial one. It will not merely serve as a justification for the mere use of "Timbooctoo" applied to a certain set of people here, so as to indicate their denseness, it will especially acquaint attentive observers with a mental phenomenon found nowhere else.

Here is the article:

"IN THE MATTER OF THE 'PEOPLE'."

"THE JUDGE DISMISSES THE SUIT AGAINST 'THE PEOPLE' OF THE DE LEONITES."

"The Socialist Co-op. Publishing Company, after the split on July 10, 1899, started a suit against Kuhn & Co. to prevent the De Leonites from publishing a paper with the name of 'The People.' In the suit the following court decision has now been rendered: [Here follows a rather clumsy but, in the main, correct translation of the decision with which our readers are acquainted.]

"This decision, as may be seen, is rendered without regard to the circumstance that, in point of fact, we considered OUR side the real S. L. P., and 'The People' was continued in its interest, in consequence whereof—leaving aside everything else—all the reasons given in the decision would speak in our favor. Besides, it seems to us an unjust proceeding to simply brush aside a contract, upon which rests completely the whole relation of the party to the Association, and which very plainly determines the question of property, simply with the remark that this contract was obscure. The judgment further shows that the right of the other side to use the name 'The People' is founded, among other things, upon the absolutely incorrect statements of its Editor, according to which 'The People' was owned and controlled by the S. L. P., while, as a matter of fact, it was the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association that exercised these functions. These notices by the then Editor of OUR 'People' which, entirely unprovoked, did indeed appear several times in its Letter-Box column, are alone a proof of an intention to bring on the crash that finally did come, and to secure to himself a favorable position, for when that day arrived; and those Letter-Box notices testify at the same time to the extraordinary loyalty of the party members, who, in order to avoid all hickering, restrained themselves from protesting against such incorrect assertions.

"That policy of abnegation now bears its punishment.

"The judgement will, with great probability, be reversed,—in the event of an appeal."

Leaving aside a number of minor points that simply reveal the incapacity of these people to think coherently, as for instance the claim that the Association exercised the function of controlling THE PEOPLE, despite the express language of the contract providing for the manner of electing the paper's Editor, and ner of electing the paper's Editor, and placing his election in the hands of the S. L. P. as a last resort,—leaving all that aside, the leading feature of the article is the conception it betrays of what the "Volkszeitung" folks consider a political party.

Wherever civilization has reached the franchise stage, a political party is not a thing of air; this is especially so in America to-day where the official ballot prevails as a social institution. Mr. Justice O'Gorman, accordingly, having to establish, as a leading point in the case before him, what body was the Socialist Labor Party, followed a course dictated by common sense, human experience, sound reasoning, and methods of civilization. His search did not take him long. Having found out that, he decided that that body was the owner of THE PEOPLE. This reasoning the "Volkszeitung" condemns; and how? Does it claim that the Socialist Labor Party was not the owner? Oh, no. It tacitly admits that, but it claims that ITS set is the Socialist Labor Party. And upon what line of reasoning? Here is the rub: Because "we (the 'Volkszeitung' set) considered our side

In other words, the "Volkszeitung" gentlemen are of the opinion that a few marauders can set themselves up as a political party under the name of one in existence, officially recognized and ruled by set laws, and that by the simple fact of these marauders so doing, THEY are the party, and the rest of society, including the party which is to be defrauded, should submit to what the marauders "consider" themselves to be. This is a complete betrayal of the condition of the think-tank of the Kangaroo, or "Volkszeitung" incubator and incubatee. It demonstrates what we have all along contended, that these specimens are wholly and essentially alien to our country, and not alien only to its language and institutions, but alien also to elemental principles of civilization that the human race has reached; in other words, that they are intellectually (to say nothing here of their moral and other sides) social misfits, spewed out by their own country.

Of course one laughs at the "Volkszeitung" conception of what jurisprudence and correct juristic decisions should be. But after having yielded to the sense of amusement, it is well in all soberness to place the affair on the flag of history. The future historian

WAILING IN NEW HAVEN.

KANGAROO SOCIAL DEMOCRATS FIND NO COMFORT IN RECENT ELECTION.

Backed by This, That and the Other Thing, Their Vote Goes Down—In Answer to Their "Was Ist Los?" the Uplifted Arm and Hammer Gives Reply.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 18.—The election is over and the Kangaroo Social Democrats are putting in their time trying to find out what hit them. In this city there has been a Socialist (sic) movement since the early seventies and as usual, it has been controlled all along by the "original Socialists."

When in 1899 the party rid itself of the incubus that had been dragging it down, one of the strongholds of the Kangaroos was New Haven. Here they had the Sick-Benefit Society, Arbeiter Mannerchor, a speak easy and several other adjuncts. In the cigarmakers' union they were particularly strong. The sick society had a membership of over 300; the Kangaroo section has over 100; the Mannerchor over 100; the cigarmakers' union over 300. A total of 800. With this "great" body of "sympathizers," the Kangs were going to show the intolerant, narrow and bigoted De Leonites how to accomplish the revolution. With all those "sympathizers" money was "easy," and there was no lack of it. Again the trades unions were not to be attacked, they were to be supported.

The election of 1900 was held and this aggregation of "collective and individual" strength, after spending barrels of money and having the benefit of all the leading heights of Kangarooism's speeches, got together 425 votes for Debs. The S. L. P. had 224 votes.

This year the city election was on. Great things were expected by the Kangs. Job, the "only" Job Harriman was here and the opera house was packed to hear him. Likewise did James Allman "Ph. D." allow the light of his countenance to say nothing of his nose, to shine in the dark spots of this city. Money was spent as before and again were the Kangs, still supported by the immortal 800, to sweep the hated "De Leonites" out of existence.

April 16th came and went, so did the Kangs. Their vote for Mayor was 354, a loss of 71 votes over last year. The S. L. P. candidates came out with 203 votes, a loss of 20 votes. In every stronghold of the Kangaroos they met with a reverse and all is woe.

With over 100 members in their organization and over 700 "sympathizers," they could muster only 354 votes. "Was ist los?" they are saying, together with sundry other things and no one can ease their woe. Opera houses have been hired, the dulcet tones of Doctor of Philosophy Allman have been heard, the receipts of the oreweries went up while he was here, yet with it all, the vote of the Kangs goes down.

Three hundred and fifty four less than one half of 800, so that for each member they got less than a half of a vote. The S. L. P. section has 25 members in good standing, with no adjuncts at all, only themselves to rely upon; their DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE boycotted by the Trades Council they get—205 votes, or over eight votes to each man. Yet the expatriated Kantzykites and home grown freaks and fakirs claim they are the only thing on earth when it comes to getting votes.

The shock is a hard one and but ill they bear it. They are doing their best to drown their feelings in the juice of the hop, but over the foam of every stein, in every glass of schnapps, in the smoke of every blue label cigar, on every pinhole deck and surmounting every pot table appears the magic words "unfit."

In their waking hours and in their dreams they are haunted by a suspicion that they are not the salt of the earth, and, to add to their terrors, their suspicions are accompanied by the vision of an uplifted Arm and Hammer, which is ever coming nearer and threatening destruction, while to their strained ears comes the refrain:

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

of the Socialist Movement will thereby eventually be aided in understanding the titanic work of the S. L. P. He will understand that the S. L. P. had to address itself, not only to the sufficiently arduous task of teaching Socialism in the land, but first of all to overcome a mountain-high popular prejudice, peculiar in America only, to all that called themselves Socialists. And he will be aided in understanding the peculiar reason for that prejudice here, to wit, the circumstance that such a set of intellectual and moral misfits as the present "Volkszeitung" gentry were the ones from whose lips the word "Socialism" first fell upon the ear of our workmen; that such a set of dunder-heads presumed to handle so vital a question, and impudently set themselves as the sole and exclusive people capable of understanding Socialism.

The English speaking workmen laughed, of course, at the ridiculous spectacle. But they were not amused simply. A sense of contempt came over them. They identified Socialism with the jacknapes who paraded under the name; and they turned their back upon Socialism. Hardly a day passes but the "Volkszeitung" columns furnish material of the nature of the one submitted here. They can not all be translated. Let the one given above suffice.

All hail, July 10, 1900!

HILLIS GIVES REASONS

For Not Speaking From Same Platform as Rev. George D. Herron.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis has issued a statement giving the reasons why he refuses to speak from the same platform as his brother preacher, Rev. Geo. D. Herron. The statement, in part is as follows:

"My objection to appearing with Mr. Herron was not based upon the vagaries of his intellect or upon the fact that his thinking seems to be crude, superficial and false in its premises, but upon his deeds, that represent his will and character."

"Consider the conceded facts in the case. This man marries a young woman and is the father of four children, almost babes; forms a friendship with a young unmarried woman, from whom he accepts money to buy his clothes, hats and shoes and travelling expenses; against his wife's protest, goes abroad with this woman friend and her mother for a year; returns to tell his wife that he has ceased to love her, but loves another, and persistently urges his wife to get a divorce.

"When the wife is asked by the Judge if there is any obstacle to their living together, she replies: 'No; except in my husband's mind.' 'This man's spokesman and bosom friend in New Haven justifies the father's desertion of the four children by saying, the lady friend gave the wife \$100,000 to give the husband up to the other woman.

"Mrs. Herron's friends assert that the amount paid was \$60,000. Now some money was paid or else it was not. 'Suppose no money was paid. Why had he not denied the statement to save the honor of the mother of the children? 'If any sum of money was paid his wife by this woman friend, then this man sold his body, and whether for Judas' thirty pieces of silver or \$60,000 makes no difference.

"The first supposition leaves him a coward in not defending his babes' mother; the second leaves him a monster and his friends may take their choice.

"If there is a community in this land that represents New England Congregationalism, scholarship, plain living and high, Christian thinking, it is the old town of Grafton, Va., founded by the heroic Iowa band of fourteen, graduates of Yale College. With one accord, the professors, editors, lawyers and business men and women assert that Mrs. Herron is a retiring woman, self-sacrificing, devoted to her babes during her husband's long and repeated absences—a woman who represents all the home virtues of wife and mother.

"Driven to desperation if she accepted money, she accepted it for her helpless children, and not for herself.

"One day this man announces to the mother of the children that he has ceased to love her and that he loves another woman and that money enough at 5 per cent. will be provided for her to rear these children for him, and she reluctantly asks for the divorce for desertion, which he does not contest.

"The whole affair is monstrous! Why should I go to the Get Together Club to hear Mr. Herron's view upon any subject? I cannot hear what Mr. Herron says because of the sobs of his deserted babies thundering in my ears.

"If I am asked to go to the Get Together Club to speak for Mr. Herron's four little children I will be delighted to accept the invitation, but it must be upon the basis of an old-fashioned Puritan belief in the integrity of the home and the supremacy of righteousness."

Shearer and Shearer as Partners.

A proposition is said to be under consideration by United States Steel interests to buy \$5,000,000 of the common stock and place it among the employees of the concern on "easy terms of payment. In this way it is hoped to make closer relations between the company and its men."

British Recruiting.

LONDON, April 23.—The annual return of recruiting for 1900 shows a total enlistment of 90,361, against 42,700 in 1899. The recruiting for the infantry is regarded as unsatisfactory. In spite of the impetus of the war and the reduction in the standard of height, the number of enlisted infantrymen is below that of 1899, the recruits generally having preferred the showier branches of the service.

Anti-Imperialist's Imperial Speculation.

SIoux FALLS, S. D., April 23.—Senator Pettigrew has cleared up over \$1,000,000 in thirty days in speculating in stocks. Mr. Pettigrew confided the fact to some close friends. He is believed to have operated on advice by James J. Hill.

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DEPEW'S WARNING.

HE TELLS HIS CLASS OF THE STORM THAT IS COMING.

Advises Them to Prostitute the Talented to Their Service—Commends the Example of Those Who Throw "Protection" Around Their Accumulations.

The following is an extract from the speech of Chauncey M. Depew, delivered before the Montauk Club of Brooklyn on Saturday night.

"Marvellous as has been the development of corporate combinations and capitalizations, it is not nearly as wonderful as the advance in public opinion in the twelve months. The possibility of the formation, in any State or under any conditions, of a company dealing with one of the great necessities of a commercial and industrial people, with \$500,000,000 of capital, would have placed a Populist in the Presidential chair and a Populist majority in both Houses of Congress in 1896. The animal most frequently seen upon the pages of a large portion of the press of the United States during the canvass of 1900 and brought out upon the platform at every meeting of one party was the octopus.

"It frightened millions of voters as to the dangers to themselves, with its tentacles spreading over and enveloping the country, but the octopus of the imagination of the Populist writer and speaker of October, 1900, was a lamb compared with a lion beside the real octopus of March, 1901. A billion dollar corporation formed in October might have reversed the November verdicts.

"In the highly organized conditions of modern society competition has grown to be the destruction of all but one of the contestants. The pioneer in this movement of the ruin of rivals was the late A. T. Stewart, whose pathway was strewn with the wrecks of business houses demolished, first singly and then in blocks, as he became stronger in capital and power. The business and industrial world began recently to recognize, as a railway world had discovered years ago, that there is a point in competition which is destructive to society. It works by closing the factories and stores, and causing widespread distress among the worthy people whose means of living had been suddenly taken away. The new method, or, rather, the new experiment, is community of interests. So far it has received the approval of labor because of better wages and more regular employment. So far it has not raised prices to consumer or proved destructive to producer. Its danger is the misuse of power. The same danger existed when merciless competition left only the survivor in the field, and it had the added terror of destruction as great as would follow an availing army and a battle.

"Fifty years ago there was not a man in the world worth fifty millions of dollars; there was only one man in the United States worth a million; there were not five worth a million. A hundred thousand dollars was counted a fortune on which to retire, and a few hundred thousand was thought to be the mark of a supremely rich man. To-day, in Pittsburgh, which is one of our minor cities, are seventy men worth over a million dollars apiece. When Commodore Vanderbilt died in 1870 his fortune of a hundred millions had passed the mark ever before reached, while now there are in our country several who are worth between two and four hundred millions, and a large number who have reached the hundred million limit.

"A large number of these fortunate citizens of wealth are throwing protection around the accumulation of themselves and their class by liberality of gifts and contributions for education and benevolence unknown in any other age or country. But there is a section of the very rich who are doing more to promote socialism and anarchy by their actions than all other agencies combined. They aim to hedge themselves about with a social exclusiveness unknown in Europe. London has been long the social centre of the world. Genius, which has won distinction in arts, in arms, in literature, in public life, in education, in invention, upon the lyric or dramatic stage or in journalism, finds a cordial welcome and appreciative recognition in the homes, both city and country, of the proudest of the aristocracy and the descendants of the oldest and most distinguished titles among the nobility. Their parks and picture galleries are free and open to the people, and it is this acknowledgment and welcome of the leadership of those who have won success in every department of human interest and the brotherhood of man which have kept the nineteenth century car of progress from running over and leveling the ancestral orders of Europe. But our millionaire exclusives bar the doors and refuse to let in upon a social equality these representatives of intelligent achievement.

"They seek to make all except the possessors of exaggerated incomes socially second class. The result is seen in the resentment which well informed people are discovering to exist and to be growing among those who educate, who form and who guide public opinion and whose teachings ultimately crystallize into laws against the holding or devising of great wealth."

DO NOT FORGET THE GRAND MAY DAY CELEBRATION AT COOPER UNION ON WEDNESDAY, MAY FIRST. COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS. THE BEST SPEAKERS IN THE PARTY WILL BE PRESENT. AND THE OCCASION WILL BE A MEMORABLE ONE. ADMISSION FREE.

A LONG DRAWN GAME.

FAKIRS SWIFT PLAYS AGAINST THE S. T. & L. A. FOR MONTHS.

His Sheep-Like Union and the Ridiculous Figure It Cut—High Hopes For the Dawning of the Eight Hour Day—Fluctuating the Boss.

Our organization was the result of an unsuccessful attempt of a fakir trying to organize a local of the International Association of Machinists here. This fakir—John Swift by name—felt a slack in his business, and thought he saw a chance to make an honest (?) dollar by organizing a union. He published a call for all machinists to meet at the Boston Block one Sunday. A few showed up, but they manifested little interest, and nothing was done, so the meeting was postponed for a week.

In the meantime, the Socialist Labor Party comrades of our craft kept their eyes on the lieutenants and were preparing to take a hand in the game. The time for the second meeting arrived, and with it John Swift and his staff, which was composed, in part, of St. Paul crooks, that John had brought over to carry the meeting. John called the meeting to order, and we succeeded in electing a chairman and secretary of socialist Labor Party comrades. After some discussion, it was decided to organize and then began the fun. The fakirs began by telling us the advantage (to them) of affiliating ourselves with the various fakir bodies, but we did not bite worth a cent. Instead of that, we jumped into the whole gang.

We were shivering with cold when the meeting opened, but when we got through with these "friends of labor," they no longer suffered from their foreheads with the sheen of South African diamonds. The fees which John so longed for did not come, as we carried the meeting in favor of affiliating with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

The St. Paul delegation, who had hitherto been pleading for harmony and appealing to us not to cause discord by starting a new style union when an I. A. M. was in existence within the close proximity of nine miles, brought forth an I. A. M. charter and asking for signatures to start a rival union within the very room, and in the midst of our organization.

Their appeals were in vain, for the "No politics" element there felt no interest in, or were openly opposed to the unions just then, but a year later we find them manifesting very much interest, as you will see later.

John did not give up, however. He felt that with his experience as a fakir, and his acquaintance with the field, he could by setting about it right, succeed. So he set to work formulating plans and laying his lines for action. For one long year did he labor patiently and persistently with the co-operation of others of his ilk.

Going back to the S. T. & L. A., with its eleven charter members, all S. L. P. comrades, we continued to increase until we had a delegate in that ignorant and corrupt body, known as the Trades Council. This Trades Council had an organizing committee that were trying to organize the lumber workers here at this time. Among the lumber workers were some Socialists who invited a comrade to come and address them. The comrade did so, and when the crooks found out they charged the S. T. & L. A. with interfering with and interrupting the committee's work. They raised a howl, and proceeded to try and oust our delegate in the Trades Council.

Meanwhile there was a labor bazaar here, AND IT WAS USED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE ADVERTISEMENT OF SCAB MADEGOODS. The N. S. Shoe Co., a strictly scab concern's goods, occupied the most prominent place. Of course, we know how this came about—honest dollars in the pocket of John Swift & Co.

Our delegate to the Council (an S. L. P. comrade, Theo. Zollner by name), exposed the whole rotten proceeding; and that with the previous charge against us was more than that gang could stand, so he was expelled from the Trades Council. Now that that obstacle had been removed, there was great glee in the camp. The fakirs were jubilant, and were spurred on to greater activity.

We were denounced as union wreckers, a political club, a gang of Atheists, and several other things. By working on the religious prejudices of the shepherd's sheep, and upon the political prejudices of others, they won a following, and you may well imagine what a following that was.

A lot that had no interest in organization the year before were opposed to it, because, as some of them had expressed themselves, it being against their religion.

While they would not unite to fight the bosses, or even harmonize with them and help the lieutenants a year before, they were now very much interested in organizing to fight a union of their craft.

They got together secretly (no call appeared in the papers this time), and took in would-be machinists, "helpers," anti-unionists, etc. They grew in numbers, and waxed powerful and strong (?) while the dues went rolling into the fakir's treasury. On the contrary, our union had only a few more than the charter members, who could be counted on, and the membership fell off until we had only a small handful of staunch men. The whole thing affected us as a blast from a Dutchman's bellows affects a foaming mug of beer, the froth went flying, but the body remained, and we hope to remain until the idiotic assortment of monkeys has passed into history.

We issued them a challenge demanding that they show in public debate their reasons for organizing a rival union of

our craft, or stand convicted of treachery and cowardice. Still, they stand convicted, for our challenge was not accepted.

Though few in numbers, we are a very much known quantity, especially to the pure and simple element. They found us much in evidence at the T. C. J. strikes, said concern being a member of the Iron & Metal Workers' Association.

This shop is blessed in great numbers with the cattle kind, so much so that they saw fit to appoint a committee, consisting of three shining marks, to wait on the president of said firm, for the purpose of requesting him to have the agreement between the I. & M. W. Association and the L. A. M. enforced. They got it. They got the 9 1/2 hours day with 9 1/2 hours pay, and their overtime cut from 1 1/4 time to 1 1/2 time, till 10 o'clock p. m., which is about the only overtime, with the exception of an occasional breakdown job, which does not average 10 minutes a day to each man a year.

We of the S. T. & L. A. would not stand to have our overtime cut in two, or being bound by agreement that we were not party to, and we made that fact known in no uncertain terms. By our firm stand we forced them to go back to the old schedule for overtime, the 9 1/2 hour day remaining.

When they received this slap in the face, there was weeping and wailing in the jungles called union, where the innocent apes of monkeydom are mustered, managed, and mulcted by the masters. Some of the innocents acknowledged their own inability to act intelligently, or to see through the games of the fakirs. They lamented the fact that they were not with them, and of them, intimating that we had such ability, and that all that was lacking to make their union a grand success, was our presence.

But they were informed that their craft was as rotten as their crew, that we considered our time better spent battering the rotten thing to pieces from without, than trying any patchwork from within, on a decaying log thing, that was sure to go to the bottom, or stifle the crew if they remained long enough.

In the S. T. & L. A. we are aboard of a sound modern ship that is unsharpened, and to which decay and rottenness are unknown, fit and capable of plowing through the high seas of capitalism, and of carrying dismay to the capitalist heart.

We are willing to leave the fakirs stranded in their own polluted puddles. The men were invited to come with us, or take their medicine where they were. They try to deceive themselves into believing that next May a change of heart or something will come over the employer, or that honesty is going to become epidemic among their leaders.

Something, somehow, somewhat inapplicable by themselves, is going to happen. Ten hours pay and a 9 hour day are awaiting them, so they think. The wreck of those hopes, and the effect it had on the poor dupes, may form the basis of a future chapter.

MINNEAPOLIS MACHINISTS.

WINNIPAUK STRIKE OFF.

Strikers Accept Compromise Offered by the Company.

NORWALK, Conn., April 20.—The weavers' strike in the Norwalk woolen mills Winnipauk was declared off last Thursday. The settlement was in the nature of a compromise.

After a battle of four weeks the management offered better terms than they had previously named.

The weavers do not claim to have won a great victory, they are not getting what they should for the kind of work done in this mill; but they have taught the management a lesson and they go back to work prepared to assert their manhood against any future imposition.

The list as readjusted, with increase, will be about one and a half mills per pick and ten per cent added, while on bad work, a minimum of a dollar and a half a day will be paid.

Mr. West tried in vain all the tricks he could think of to break the strike. He had his bosses in the mill circulate all kinds of stories among the strikers. Among others he told them that I was sent here by the Socialist Labor Party to cause the strike and spread discontent among them for the sole purpose of furthering the interest of the party. The weavers knew this to be a lie. They knew I was out of work and happened to land here at the outset of the trouble while looking for employment. The bosses sent letters to the men, telling them that they had inside information that there was going to be a break in the ranks of the strikers and advising them to get in before it was too late, as work could not be found for all. All of these tricks failed and being pushed by the board of directors because no dividends were forthcoming they were forced to compromise.

Mr. West promised the committee that there would be no discrimination made against anyone because of the part he took in the strike, but your correspondent got it in the neck, because he taught the strikers the proper tactics to pursue. In a little over two weeks we raised over \$400 in the two small cities of Norwalk and South Norwalk.

The pure and simpliers did their best to organize the strikers but the men had had previous experience in that line. A local alliance of the weavers may be organized here in the future. Anyway the men have learned something of the labor question that they did not know before and if they remain in their present mind, they will hereafter cast their ballots for the Socialist Labor Party.

The women too, deserve praise for the manner in which they stood by the men.

L. LEE, 4 Cross street.

Arm and Hammer Emblem Buttons.

A Socialist is known by the button he wears. The arm and hammer buttons are a brilliant red, with the arm and hammer of the Socialist Labor Party in black and white. Beneath the arm and hammer appear the initials S. L. P. 25 cents a dozen.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 2-8 New Reade Street, New York, N. Y.

ON PUGET SOUND.

CLOSER AND CLOSER SHAVING OF THE WAGE WORKERS.

Terrible Conditions Under Which the Lumbermen Live—Dogs Not So Badly Housed and Fed—Schemes of Railroad "Kings" to Bunco Men Into Going West.

Those who had the good fortune to read Comrade Keimard's article in the DAILY PEOPLE of March 17, entitled "Office Building Help," certainly got some information regarding the state of affairs in the great city of New York. If there are those who disbelieve the story, they have but to investigate the universal condition of the working class as compared with that useless, blood-sucking, parasitical class that lives by the sweat of the toilers, not only in the great office buildings in New York City, or any other city, for that matter, but in the mines, mills, and workshop.

Working class conditions are practically the same all over the capitalist world. And why? Because the mode of capitalist production, i. e., the way commodities are produced, is international. The same may be said of the intent and purpose of the manufacturer. He produces, or rather he has wage-slaves to produce commodities for sale at a profit, hence there occurs the day-light robbery of the workers as soon as the commodity is turned out. If there is any difference at all in the field of labor, it certainly is from bad to worse.

Our "Golden West" has her labor troubles, just the same as any other part of these United States. Capitalist chicanery, on every hand, is apparent to a class conscious workman, and if it gets much plainer, an ordinary numbskull will be capable of comprehending it. It is true the various methods employed by our parasites, go far to stupefy the minds of those who would see, but these methods do not go all the way, however, for I frequently meet a revolutionist who understands the principle of Socialism and the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party. Class consciousness is on the increase, and it is the growing aggression of capitalism that causes it.

Speaking of the labor question here on Puget Sound, one might sum it up in these words: The class struggle is fiercer, fiercer, fiercer. Nor is it any wonder when thousands of workers, both male and female, throughout the East are allured to this coast by the capitalist fleecers that are at the heads of railway corporations, etc., such as Jim Hill, whose Great Northern terminates at Seattle. Transcontinental railways are bringing thousands of poor people to the Pacific Slope only to suffer, probably worse than they did ere leaving the Atlantic and Middle States. I clip the following from an ordinary edition of the "Seattle Post-Intelligencer" of the 3d, inst., to show how this capitalist scheme works in that direction and will, later on, show how it works in another direction. Here it is:

"The first contingent of the Eastern homeseekers who left St. Paul last Tuesday over the Great Northern and Northern Pacific will arrive in Seattle this evening, providing the recent snowstorms of the Middle States have not retarded the train. These left St. Paul in several sections, carrying in all over both lines an aggregate of 650 people bound for points in Montana, Oregon and Washington.

"Advices received from St. Paul yesterday at the local offices of the two lines were to the effect that the Northern Pacific train left there in two sections with 700 homeseekers in twenty-three cars; while the Great Northern train left the same place in three sections, having over 600 people bound for this Coast. Those passing through St. Paul yesterday were from Chicago, St. Louis and contiguous points."

It is no uncommon incident to find one of these victims walking the streets in search of work immediately after landing here. And upon being interrogated a little our "tenderfoot" friend tells the story as to how and why it all came about. "Why," said one the other day, "I'm from Wisconsin, and I just had enough money to get out here. I understood before leaving home that a man, willing to work, could get all the work he could do at from two to four dollars a day and his board." I asked the new-comer who told him such stuff, and he continued to talk freely, saying: "In the East, where I came from, railroad companies are advertising for men to work on their roads, in the lumber woods, saw mills, mines, etc., etc.—only go to Puget Sound, and you're all right. Plenty of work at big wages." As the young man spoke thus, indignation lighted his countenance. Although not fully aware of capitalist machination, he instinctively felt that he had been robbed and sent out on a "wild goose chase." Such is the fate of thousands coming to this part of the country at the invitation of "railway kings" and other kings of the capitalist class. This, of course, is one way of robbing the workers, but the most effective way follows their arrival here. Listen!

Instead of white men and women competing for the few odd jobs in Puget Sound cities, the Eastern "hobo" finds "little brown men" from Japan doing the work. Japanese are doing all kinds of drudgery here in the northwest; from office work to domestic or household duties, including, no doubt, the scrubbing of the wives of some of the elite "gentlemen," as do the Chinese in Southern California. And the pure and simple unionist will come along with a remonstrance recommending the removal of "all undesirable citizens" that American labor might be "free." Why don't they strike at the root of the evil? Can they not see the futility of dealing with the effect? Remove the cause—the capitalist system—and things will take on a different shape. Let the workers as a class, take over the reins of government in an intelligent manner; throw off the chains of wage slavery and produce necessities and luxuries of life for use

and not for profit. But, somehow these poor and deluded simpliers are determined to act foolish all their lives and the "undesirable citizens" will continue to eke out a miserable substance a la the American, high-toned wageslave. These are facts pointed together with common sense.

The logging camps hereabout are beyond description when it comes to working class degradation. Still thousands of wage-slaves are compelled to exist in that kind of torment. The wages paid range from a dollar and seventy-five to two dollars and a quarter per day and as the lumber companies want the work done for nothing they charge from four dollars and a half to five dollars and a quarter per week for the rottenest victuals that are possible, in many cases to set on the table. And there is the commissary. When you want a pair of Chinese-made overalls or a blanket (already lousy) or a pair of brogans, or anything else, the company will sell it to you at an exorbitant price. This is "peeviness."

Here, a robust slave is required to withstand the inclemency of the weather, during the wet season, not saying a word about the food these men have to put up with; and for sleeping facilities—well, there is none, unless you want to call a small "shack" full of cracks and poles, or a bunkhouse, with bunks arranged one above the other, that will hold from fifty to eighty men, "sleeping facilities." Indeed, it is a pleasant sensation to visit one of these stables some night during the winter months after the slaves have done about eleven hours work, and are preparing to retire. The stench is often worse, by far, than an average horse or cow stable. Old, half rotten coats, greasy overalls, and socks that would almost stand alone are hung up around the stove while the fire burns briskly, and the rain comes trickling through the roof. Many of these poor unfortunates, driven there by capitalism, have not a change of clothing to their name. Hark! methinks I hear them cursing the days they were born, for logging camps in the lumber woods of Washington and British Columbia are veritable hells. Many are the wage slaves that "put in" the entire rainy season (which lasts from six to seven months) and come out in the spring dirtier than when they started, oftentimes in debt, and perhaps broken down in health. Working-men can be seen tramping from one camp to another in quest of work and better accommodations but seldom find what they are looking for—except it be work. There is more work than accommodations. These are also facts despite the railway advertising in the East.

In addition to the larger concerns the trickster, will stoop to the very lowest notch in order to rob the working class. Contractors, all over the sound country, are generally known to beat all records for hiring men at a definite wage, and then paying them off with from five to twenty-five per cent less. Also hiring men to work, say ten hours per day, and get ten hours and a half out of them. These culprits "stand in" with another gang of thieves styled "employment agents," and between the two they keep the fellows in overalls busy going, and coming. Jobs are short mainly because the contractor gets half the proceeds taken in at the employment office where "his men" paid a dollar or five dollars for a chance to work for him. These, too, are facts, and cannot be gainsaid, notwithstanding all the advertising to the contrary done by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce throughout the Eastern States in conjunction with the railway corporations whose lines come West. No wonder there are so many "hobos." It is about time for Carnegie or someone of that ilk to make another church donation. These tramps must be kept in ignorance somehow. Such are the conditions that confront the new-comer on Puget Sound in the great (!) Northwest, and the half has not been told. It would necessitate voluminous writing to do the Puget Sound story of labor—the class struggle—justice. These conditions are brought about, not because there are too many people in this part of the country, but because the working class is in the power of the labor skinning class.

Toilers, of both sexes, and all nationalities, colors and creeds, lend me your ears for a moment longer!

The working class is a wage-slave class. It is the only function of the capitalist class to rob those who produce wealth in order that the parasites may loil in luxury. At present the working class exists by working for the capitalist class, and is robbed of about four-fifths of all the wealth it produces; yet despite all these facts, the working class is, by far, the strongest in every way. The workers outnumber the robbery class to the tune of fifty per cent, but in their stupidity are as powerless as the beasts of burden. Wake up! If you are a worker, you should study your welfare from your own point of view, and where ever you think you are robbed, don't stop investigation until the mystery is cleared up. Study the bread and butter side of life. And politics? Certainly! In the realm of politics the capitalist class conquers the wage-working class. Right here is where the whining middle class (small traders) throws dust in the eyes of the workers by coming to us with a story of taxation, anti this or anti that. Regular calamity howlers. However, they always prove themselves to be anti-labor, if nothing else. What does it matter to a fellow who is powerless, and according to all accounts, millions are penniless. Is such a theme as this too abuse for the low down bourgeoisie? If there is anything that equals the contemptibility of a small peanut capitalist—it is several of them. Let them die of their own accord! When a bell-wether of capitalism, in any capacity, comes to us in the shape of a "statesman," "philanthropist," "labor fakir," "pedagogue" or "reverend" just mark it down something like this: He is representing his own interests, and his interests are not the interests of the working class. I want none of him in mine.

The class conscious proletariat has seen enough of these "benevolent" fellows.

Come! Awaken to the new era! Learn to work for the revolution by reading Socialist literature, studying how the working class is robbed and thinking for yourself. To do this effectively it

COLORADO CANAL STEAL.

CONVICTS TAKE THE PLACE OF WORKINGMEN IN ITS CONSTRUCTION.

The "Little Farmer" and the Corporation Make a Good Thing Out of It Irrigation That Pays the Capitalist Class—Text of the Bill.

MONTROSE, Col., April 19.—The "poor oppressed little farmers" of Montrose and Delta counties are in high tides in itself is the result of a piece of most vicious class legislation, and even in its construction the viciousness of that class legislation comes out in a hundred ways.

The following section, taken from the bill, will show the truth of this:

Sec. 4.—The said canal, tunnel, reservoirs and feeders shall during the construction of the same, and when constructed, be the property of the State of Colorado, and all revenues therefrom shall be turned into the State treasury to be used for the purposes hereinafter set forth.

Sec. 5. When said canal shall have been surveyed, or a portion thereof, so that work can be commenced thereon, it shall be the duty of the said board of control to commence the construction of said canal under and by virtue of the provisions of this act. Said board shall have full power and authority to direct the work on said canal, to purchase machinery to further the construction and all supplies, tools and do all other things necessary and essential to expedite the work of construction. They shall have the further authority to call upon the board of penitentiary commissioners for the use of as many able-bodied convicts, confined in the State penitentiary or State reformatory, as can be worked on said canal to advantage; and it shall be the duty of the said penitentiary commissioners to promptly select from the able-bodied convicts the number required, none of whom shall be under life sentence, and transport said convicts to a general headquarters which said board of control shall establish for the safekeeping of said convicts; and said convicts, under proper guard shall be used in the rock and tunnel work on said canal.

Sec. 7. The said board of control shall have power to contract with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad company for rates and terms of transportation of convicts from and to the said penitentiary and reformatory, and proper guards and for rates on goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, tools, and other things necessary and essential to properly prosecute the work of construction, receive bids, let contracts, and secure supplies.

Sec. 10. Upon the recommendation of a suitable person by the board of control, the warden of the penitentiary shall appoint such person a deputy warden, and he shall have the same power and authority as said warden now possesses, and shall be placed in charge of the safekeeping of said convicts employed in the construction of said canal. He shall receive a salary of one hundred (\$100) dollars per month and board and expenses.

Sec. 11. The said board of control shall receive five (\$5) dollars each per day and necessary traveling expenses when transacting the business pertaining to said canal.

Sec. 14. For the purpose of aiding the construction of said canal, reservoirs or feeders, the board of control is hereby authorized to receive subscriptions and advancements of either money, labor, tools, supplies or things necessary or useful, from persons owning land along the line of said canal or any of its laterals, or persons desiring the construction of the same, and issue receipts to such person or persons, which receipts shall be receivable in payment of water rights as hereinafter provided, or may be converted into certificates of indebtedness upon the order of the said board of control.

Sec. 17.—When said canal, or any of its reservoirs, laterals or feeders, shall have been constructed under this act, the said board of control may contract for the carriage and delivery of water rights by the sale of perpetual water rights to such individuals or corporations as shall desire to purchase the same upon such terms and under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by said board and approved by the governor of the State.

Section 4 gives to the State all the work of construction, and it apparently also gives to the State all the revenues which will come from the canal, but in Section 14 it is apparent that perpetual rights are to be given to farmers and to corporations. This is obviously unjust. A corporation can, with little trouble, acquire rights in the canal which will prevent all other person sfrom using it. Corporations and farmers can direct the canal from its rightful use. They simply saddle upon the State the expense

requires a compact organization—Solidarity, if you please. The great class of proletarians must free themselves and I opine, will in the near future. The Socialist Labor Party is looking for men—men who are class conscious, and all others within the ranks of the wage-slave class who have the stamina necessary for the fight. None others need apply. The now much despised toiling class must and will, beyond the peradventure of a doubt, settle the great problem of production and distribution and institute a government—a Workers' Republic—in which every worker will receive equivalent to the full product of his (or her) toil. This, to my mind is the grandest revolution that could possibly be conceived of by the proverbial Almighty himself. And this is not a dream. Look at life as it really is through the spectacles of a wage-slave who is continually hounded by an absolutely useless class of parasites and ignoramuses that do nothing save fleecing these who toil.

All hail the Workers' Republic. On to emancipation! MARK MORRIS.

of construction, and then they take to themselves all the benefits which come from it.

The most glaring iniquity is shown in Section 5. The penitentiaries and reformatories are to disgorge their prisoners, and these men are to do the constructing work, so that the "burden of taxation" will be less to the poor little farmer. There are hundreds of thousands of men out of work in the nation, and instead of giving the man opportunity to labor, their place is taken by convicts. In a great state undertaking an opportunity should be given to men to work. But instead of this, for the sake of the farmers and the corporations, in order to save to them a few dollars, these men are deprived of that opportunity, and their places are taken by a chain gang.

In Section 7, the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad steps in for its rake-off. It has the contracts for the transportation of the convicts, and as it was never known known to make money out of a deal, in this instance it is certain to give the little farmers at least some cause for thinking.

The whole bill is a downright steal. It makes the state construct and maintain the canal, then it gives it away to corporations and to farmers. It gives the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad an opportunity to make a good haul. Above all, it shuts the Colorado workmen out of an opportunity to work, and it dumps the whole convict population out for the purpose of taking their places. Colorado workmen should arouse to the situation, and should wipe the whole boodling crew off the earth.

WORKERS APRIL-FOOLED.

The "Equalization of Wages" Scheme Introduced in Lonsdale, R. I.

LONSDALE, R. I., April 20.—On April 1 the weavers of this village began to experience what the Lonsdale Company (Goddard, Gammell & Co.), calls an "equalization" of wages.

In one of the mills here, of which there are three, the Northrop loom has been operated for something over a year, and weavers running ten and twelve of them were able to earn from fifty cents to two and three dollars per week more than weavers in the other mills who operated from four to six looms. This "philanthropic" move on the part of the company, who hearing the grumbling of those running the old looms and having so many applications for work on the Draper, or Northrop looms, they decided to satisfy the one by "razing" the others to their level. A "raze" of twelve and one half per cent went into effect on April fools day, which had the effect of "erazing" all hard feelings between operators of different mills and the bringing about of a true knowledge of the strength and weakness of the "twin brothers," Capital and Labor.

Over a year ago I reported a strike in this particular mill. It was during the "prosperity boom" when the New England manufacturers out of a feeling of generous love for their "brother" Labor, decided to give him an "equal share" of this prosperity. At that time weavers were running eight and ten looms and were paid \$7.75 and \$9.25 per week. They were asked by the company to run two extra looms for which they would receive an "advance" of 25 and 35 cents per week respectively. The weavers went on a strike because of this truly "generous advance." The strike lasted three or four months. The workers were hopelessly beaten, chiefly through the lack of the "moral and financial" support which was promised by the "National Federation of Textile Operatives of America," when it endorsed the strike, but which support the strikers never received.

The loss of that strike completely demoralized the workers of this village. The local weavers union went to "smithereens."

No sooner had the company got a full complement of help than they began to introduce the "cat of many tails." All kinds of schemes for "increasing the wages" of the employees were introduced such as starting the machinery ten minutes morning and noon before legal time (notwithstanding we have mill inspectors in this State), posting up a list at the end of each month of the amount of cloth turned off by each weaver, cutting warps out of the looms near end of month before being finished, in fact driving the workers "at" each other until there is not a solitary tail left to act as chief mourner to the old cat at the ushering in of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

And all this time the company is supposed to be unaware of all this "lashing." But lo and behold! the week before this cut down goes into effect the company's organs (Providence "Journal and Bulletin"), inform the public that the weavers of No. 4 Mill, Lonsdale have killed the goose that laid the golden egg—that they wove faster than the engine ran, etc., etc., hence the equalizing of wages. DOMINIC E. BROGAN.

The First of May.

May Day celebrations will be held in many places in the United States by the Socialist Labor Party. How did it come to be the day we celebrate? This question signifies, as well as many others, in "The First of May: the International Labor Day."

This is a pamphlet just imported from England, and contains a good deal of information that will help the Socialist. Here is a brief summary of its contents:

Antiquity of May Day—May Day in the Olden Times—The May Pole—The Economic Condition of the People in the Middle Ages—May Day Killed by Capitalism—Industrial Slavery of the Nineteenth Century—Revival of May Day Progress of the First of May Celebrations—The Class Solidarity of the Workers—Workers of the World, Unite! Price, five cents.

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A Select List of

Socialist Books

For the Workingman and the Student.

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Widdup, J. R.: The Meaning of Socialism..... 10 NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 2-8 New Reade St., New York.

APPEAL TO SYMPATHIZERS

A CONSIDERATION OF THE REASONS WHY THEY SHOULD JOIN THE S. L. P.

The Work of Furthering the Cause of Socialism—The Necessity of Organization—How Capitalists Utilize Organization to Further Class Interests—The Educational, Political and Economic Value to the Working Class of the Socialist Labor Party.

A question that many a Socialist has asked himself is: "How can it be that out of the many voting the S. L. P. ticket so comparatively few take part in the Socialist movement as enrolled members?" The fact that this question is so often asked ought to be proof sufficient of its great significance.

The reason is not, nor can it be, that the organization has reached its necessary magnitude. Too much territory, both geographical and social remains as yet uncanvassed, so to speak, to justify such a supposition. On the contrary, I for one believe that every Socialist voter might, to the good advantage of the cause, of Socialism, join the movement as an enrolled member of the Socialist Labor Party; for the work of the S. L. P.—the political engine of the Socialist movement in America,—will not be at an end until the day when, having rolled up the necessary majority of votes to take away from the capitalist class forever the political power, the class-conscious proletariat, through the instrumentality of the Socialist Labor Party, and its economic ally, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, shall have reorganized society on the Socialist basis—that is, put the Socialist Republic in working order.

But until that day will the S. L. P. need all the strength it can get. And it can never get more of it, than when genuine class-conscious Socialists enroll themselves as wide-awake and loyal members.

Sympathizers may be all right as far as they go; but membership knocks sympathizers into a cocked-hat. A sympathizer is a hen on a fence. She may give your side any amount of sympathetic cackle, but her eggs, that is, her vote and financial and other support, is very apt to fall on the other side.

Notwithstanding the fact that owing to the great multitude of organizations of every kind, which we see in all directions our time might, in addition to its many other names, also be termed the age of organizations, and that the necessity of organization in order to accomplish anything of a social character seems to be universally recognized, there is still an abundance of people who have not grasped the main object and importance of organization.

Although a great number of them are members of some organization—a church congregation, for instance, or some lodge—they may be likened more to camp-followers than to real conscious members. They just happened to get into the crowd, and some lower instinct, some egoistic consideration, prompts them to remain there. The fundamental principle of organization is never given a thought.

Therefore it is, that those very same people, most of them workmen and working women, when you try to interest them in the labor movement, and especially the political side of it—when you try to get them to join the Socialist Labor Party, or even only to vote its ticket, despairingly exclaim that it "cannot be done," "the workers can never agree and unite that far," and so forth.

If they only understood, that it is through its powerful organization—the Republican party and its several sham opposition or "reform" party buffers, all backed up mainly by working class votes—that the capitalist class is able to keep in its possession and control the political power, then they would also see into the necessity of supporting in every possible way an organization having for its aim the dethronement of the capitalist class as a political and economical master; and they would take a stand consistent therewith, providing they have the backbone.

Many, yea, altogether too many, Socialist voters are inclined to believe that they are doing THEIR share towards promoting the cause by merely voting the "Socialist ticket," as they vaguely term it, never considering that it is only through an ORGANIZED effort of the Socialists that a Socialist ticket can be placed in the field; nor that there are financial and other burdens involved in such an organization, and that somebody has to shoulder them and give something more than a mere vote to the cause.

What is worth voting for is certainly worth supporting in every possible manner. However much though, Socialists rejoice at the steadily increasing Socialist vote, a mere vote where much more is needed, is a rather meager offering to a noble cause.

Of course, we all know that the new convert to Socialism is not at first in such a frame of mind that he forthwith can jump into the movement and take a firm hold of the rope. In the party he came from he has only been doing the voting ticket act. So far from having had to contribute to any campaign fund, he has, on the contrary, often received a cigar, a glass of beer, or even the promise of a "full dinner pail" for voting this or that capitalist ticket and the limited income of the average worker impels him moreover to be very averse to expenses, especially where they do not promise any immediate returns. So we can afford to excuse the new convert, hoping that an increased understanding of the movement in general will bring a clearer understanding of its various obligations. But it is the habitual voter, who occasionally is brave enough to tell you that he too is a Socialist and that he always votes the S. L. P. ticket; it is he that ought to be given a lecture, showing

him that he is not doing his duty by remaining so dangerously inactive, and that he owes to his active comrades in the struggle to pitch in and help them all he is able to.

Limit of ability is the only limit to duty.

I shall now try to enumerate the most important reasons why organization is necessary and why every Socialist voter ought also to be an enrolled member of the Socialist organization—the S. L. P. Reason No. 1.—Wherever someone in the "pursuit of happiness" thinks he has discovered some problem which is of vital importance to his own welfare, but is of such a nature that its solution can not be accomplished by him alone, then it is but natural that he should seek to interest others in it also, in order to get them to help him solve it.

If he does not know already that organization is necessary in order to accomplish the desired results, he will naturally soon come to acknowledge it.

After having at leisure interested a few of his neighbors in the cause in question, he, or some such neighbor will suggest that they form an agitational organization in order that they may more effectively work for the cause by holding public meetings, publishing literature, sending out speakers to other localities, etc.

Reason No. 2.—The cause in question may be of such a nature that its object cannot be accomplished except through independent political activity.

Such cannot very well be carried on to any advantage without organization, even where state of local election laws do not provide for measures necessitating organization, if such is still the case anywhere; organization to some extent is necessary if said activity is not to be wholly a one-man's affair. Most states, if not all, DO provide for certain measures which necessitate organization, as for instance, that no candidate for a political office shall have his name placed on the official ballot, unless he has been nominated in some certain manner prescribed by law; or unless his party at the previous election shall have polled a certain percentage of all the votes cast, or, in default thereof, said candidate shall have his nomination certificate accompanied by a petition signed by a certain number of legal voters. Organization, at least to a certain extent, is made necessary by those provisions; but there are also other circumstances necessitating organization for an independent participation in politics on the part of those trying to further some new cause, of which a couple may be pointed out.

One is, that every movement for the betterment of the material conditions of some certain group of people—and it is generally such movements that become political—always meets with opposition from those who are directly the beneficiaries of the existing order of things, and who will suffer a material loss from the change or changes aimed at by such movements. They will oppose them, in every way possible that suggests itself, starting by trying to ignore or ridicule a cause; then resorting to persecution and calumination, and, lastly, by trying to run it into the ground by setting afoot fake rival movements or assigning to some of their best qualified creatures the task of feigning great interest in the movement in question, in order that they may become the leaders and then in some way or another frustrate the whole affair. The only means whereby to counteract this last mentioned effort is a good strong organization, composed of wide-awake members and being subjected to a rigorous discipline.

The other one is, that there are at times plenty of self-conceited individuals who would be only too willing to accept the political leadership, yea, to even, on their own accord, assume such leadership.

As such people, as a rule, are more or less disqualified for such positions, it is to the interest of a good movement that its ablest champions be selected as its standard-bearers. Those sufficiently posted on the object of a movement are by that much unfit for standard-bearers, but that much unfit for standard-bearers, that is important as it certainly is well qualified for the office for which he is a candidate, his qualifications in that respect become nevertheless of value whatever to the movement if he is not sufficiently posted on everything pertaining to it, that is, if he is not an able champion of the cause which he is to represent.

Therefore, in order to prevent the efforts of a movement being foiled by either rascals or ignoramuses assuming political leadership of the same, organization becomes necessary. Only where a movement has assumed the form of a sound organization will it be possible to avoid both of those obstructions.

Reason No. 3.—But, as even the simplest form of agitation cannot be carried on without incurring the expenses—such as hall rent for meetings, printing of advertisements, hand-bills, leaflets, papers, books, etc., railroad fares and hotel bills for speakers, and reimbursement for their time, and other similar items—it stands to reason that in order to do the most work it becomes necessary that as many as possible of those interested in the cause, contribute their share, or as much as they are able to to the expense fund. And in no manner can the great mass of them, as a rule, be made to do that than by their becoming members of an organization.

There are also expense items of another sort, that is, where a movement takes the form of a POLITICAL organization, and they are not of the small kind. As, for instance, the amounts to be paid into State, County or city treasuries in order to get the names of candidates for political offices printed on the official ballots. In Minnesota, for instance, it costs \$50 for each candidate nominated for a State office.

Money, as will be seen, cuts quite a figure even where it is not used for corrupt purposes. Where is it to come from? Not every movement is started by millionaires, neither is it of such a nature that it can appeal to the money bags for financial support. Most movements are started by the less well-to-do, and especially is that the case with the Socialist Labor Party, which is, in the strictest sense, a poor man's movement, the organization consisting wholly of people with very limited means. But, as is the case with the S. L. P., so comparative-

ly few of its voting supporters having enrolled themselves as actual members, it is needless to say, that those who are members—thereby making it possible for the others TO vote for the S. L. P.—are having their hands full both of work and financial burdens.

Of course, under such a state of affairs, soliciting financial aid from the sympathizers has to be resorted to; but judging from my own experience in that line, I am inclined to believe that most comrades would much prefer paying out of their own purses what they, through much begging and explaining, succeed in obtaining from sympathizers—if they only were so situated that they could.

A person who only sympathizes with and votes for the S. L. P., without in any manner keeping track of the party's doings and of what its real financial situation is, is very apt to come to regard the frequent appeals to his pocketbook with suspicion. He may come to think that the money is not used right, as so often happens in other parties and organizations.

The enemies may, through their calumination of the movement, strengthen him in his suspicion, and he, and they with whom he comes in contact, may withdraw their financial and moral support from the movement altogether. Whose is the fault in such a case?

Why, theirs only, who, although professedly sympathizing with the Socialist movement, are either too indifferent or too lazy to identify themselves with it as closely as possible. Only by joining the party and taking an active part in its work, thereby keeping posted on what is going on and what is needed, are supporters of a movement enabled to tell whether things are going straight or not.

For one or more of several reasons it may not be possible for all S. L. P. sympathizers to join as enrolled members; but the fact, that the necessary organization work must be performed by some, should make it plain, that the burdens connected with such work will be lighter the more there are to share the work, the more of it can be done, and that therefore as many as possible ought to join.

The regular monthly dues, varying between 12 and 25 cents, which every member pays into the national, state, and section treasuries will make quite a sum when the membership is large. At times it may become necessary for some purpose or another to appeal for extra contributions; and such are gladly given by each MEMBER, according to his financial situation, because as a member he is in a better position to know whether such contributions are really needed, and will be used right, than the sympathizing non-member, who, although he does not pay any monthly dues, yet is very apt to think it rather much when asked to contribute a quarter or fifty cents once or twice a year to the campaign fund or for some other purpose.

It is evident that the larger the membership is, the stronger becomes the financial condition of the party because of its certain revenues in the form of monthly dues, and the less will become the necessity for extra contributions. Should they at times be necessary, the prospects of raising them are so much the brighter when our organizations are numerically strong than when the reverse is the case. As for the unpleasant job of soliciting contributions from sympathizers, the fewer the sympathizers and the more numerous the members to do the soliciting, the more pleasant will it be for all concerned.

These are three reasons why organization is necessary. The first might be called the agitational or propagandistic reason; the second, the political reason, and that of safe-guarding against crooks or ignoramuses running the movement into the ditch, and the third, the financial reason. A fourth reason, although closely related to the first one, but need to be discussed separately, is what we may term the educational reason.

In order to be able to take a correct stand for some certain cause it is necessary that a person has a correct understanding of it. If he has not, his stand will not be firm. To-day he may be a supporter of the cause, and to-morrow he may be somewhere else.

We know that when a person keeps on jumping from one movement to another, from one political party to another, he is moved, not by a correct understanding of his class interests, but by a shortsighted view of his own immediate interests.

How will he get a correct understanding? The average person is not much given to studying on his own hook; and even if he was, his opportunities to learn would but increase with his exchanging views with other students, or listening to lectures, debates, etc. Will such opportunities present themselves in a better way than where an organization exists for the purpose?

The Socialist Labor Party, besides being the agitational and political instrument of the Socialist Movement, is also an educational organization, seeking in every possible way to spread a right knowledge of the movement by publishing books and pamphlets and pushing their sale or distribution free of charge, and by holding public meetings at which lectures, speeches, debates and discussions are the main features. By attending those meetings as much as possible and by reading and re-reading Socialist leaflets, papers and books—only made accessible through organized efforts—will a person acquire a thorough understanding of Socialism, and be able to take a firm stand for it. Therefore should everyone sympathizing with the Socialist Movement enroll as a member of the S. L. P. as soon as possible.

Organization for the sake of educating is necessary also from another point of view. There is a highly commendable feature about popular movements, in that those having become truly interested in them will as a rule, be doing missionary work on their own hook, whenever opportunity offers. They will strive to enlighten those with whom they come in contact in their daily pursuits. And it is not all sunshine they are encountering either. They meet with plenty of opposition. Their knowledge and understanding of the cause which they are anxious to champion are put to severe tests. If knowledge and understanding are very limited, they will most likely be making a mess of it, and probably

themselves be shaken in their faith.

Those wanting to help spreading the gospel of Socialism among those with whom they come in contact—and that is what every Socialist should do—should do all in their power to get well posted; by attending the meetings of the Socialist Labor Party—which meetings are best made possible by their being enrolled members, and will, coupled with reading and study of the Party's literature, better equip them for their missionary work than anything else.

A fifth reason which we may term the moral reason has also been dwelt upon in the foregoing. There is an old Swedish adage to the effect that "there are many who like to see the ax moving, but very few wish to hold the handle," and in no other movement is that so much the case as in the Socialist Movement. Many like to see the work going on; they delight in the increasing number of Socialist votes; but they are very careful about their own hides lest they might have them scratched. Many declare themselves willing to join the organization when it gets more strong, not for a moment reflecting on when help is most needed and when it is most manifold to give it, either when a movement is young and has but few supporters, or when it has grown strong in numbers as well as in other respects; or that if all should think and act as they do, there would not be anything done.

"A slave is he who dare not be in the right with two or three."

Then there is another class of people, who through the enthusiasm created by some good speech or book are easily made to join the movement, but who are just as easily lost again, if their expectations do not materialize fast enough. Such people generally figure on the belief that everybody should see into the question as readily as themselves and be just as ready to join. When that does not happen, then they lose courage and drop out one by one. "It is of no use," they say, "you can't make the great mass of the workers join the Socialist Movement; they are too selfish, too cowardly, too short-sighted," and so forth.

True enough, the workers ARE selfish, cowardly and short-sighted; but is that a valid reason why a person who has found the light of Socialism should place it under a bushel instead of where it can be seen by others? No. And if he does, then he slides himself into the same category as those he is denouncing as selfish, cowardly and short-sighted.

If we know anything whatever about Socialism, it is that it is the only possible solution of the labor question which will be satisfactory to the working class, the most numerous and most important class in the world. Therefore, from its economical bondage, it MUST come to Socialism.

Whether it will be to-day, to-morrow, next year or a hundred years from now does not alter the case. It will have to come, and the sooner the better. And the better we, who HAVE found the light, hold it up as a beacon for those yet groping about in the darkness of short-sighted selfishness and economic ignorance, the sooner they will come.

If every Socialist voter would support the cause in every possible way, it would hasten considerably the day of final victory. We must consider that the Socialist vote, and the much more widespread knowledge of Socialism—defective though the latter may be—that we are boasting of to-day, are mainly the results of the organized efforts, of the activity of the Socialist Labor Party.

Those who first started that Party were fewer than we are to-day. Their efforts were the seeds which are every season manifesting themselves until we some day shall have the full-sized crop which is to feed humanity as no other bread ever did before. Now, when THEY, who were SO few, had the manhood of standing up for a noble cause, why should we at this time lose courage so quickly? No, let us rally round the flag of Socialism and there let MEN join in the battle of true freedom. OUR manly stand shall surely inspire others also to join our movement more readily than if we should remain inactive, waiting for others to do what is OUR duty to do first.

The Socialist Movement is the only movement worthy of a workingman's and workingwoman's support. Let therefore every worker join the Socialist Labor Party, and in every possible way help to further the cause. Those who are afraid of losing their jobs and dare not join as enrolled members, should anyway support the S. L. P. financially and with their votes. The stronger we become in numbers, the less dangerous will it also be to be a Socialist.

Who are to do the work if all Socialists are to be discharged and every worker is a Socialist?

Longwinded and unsystematical as the foregoing may be, it should at least serve to point out the necessity of every Socialist acquiring a thorough understanding of the movement, and especially as regards the best manner in which he can help it along. B. EIDE.

"ARBETAREN"

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HIS FRIENDS ENDEAVOR TO WHITENASH HIS DISHONEST RECORD.

Ignore Facts That Are Based on Documentary Evidence—How He Misappropriated Funds and Gave a Mortgage to Cover Them.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 20.—The notice which appears below is from the "Daily Gazette" of this city. It is the action which was taken by the machinists' union of this city in answer to the articles which appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE, showing up Mr. Jackson, the president of the Trades Assembly here and a leading light in the Social Democratic Party.

NOTICE.

To whom it may concern:
At a joint meeting of Van Curler lodge No. 90, and Dorpian lodge No. 204, International Association of Machinists, the resolution was adopted that all the movements of Past President H. V. Jackson in regard to his actions taken for the local lodges of the International Association of Machinists, be fully endorsed; also be it

Resolved, That the contemptible articles which have already appeared in public print are nothing but the ravings of expelled and dropped members of the association.

Signed and sealed the 25th day of March, 1901, by the above named lodges.

E. C. WARNER,
Chairman of Committee.

The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of Schenectady, at a regular meeting, reiterated every statement that was made in the DAILY PEOPLE and has positive proof for every charge that was made against Mr. Jackson, and the members of the machinists' union can prove the same by looking up the records. It was all that Mr. Jackson's friends could do to keep him and some others out of jail for appropriating the funds of the union, and the union thereby being suspended from the International Association of Machinists. It was only done by his giving a mortgage on some machinery (or old junk), but after the S. T. & L. A. has exposed this fakir (as it will all others that are in the labor movement when it gets the evidence that cannot be denied successfully) we find that the rank and file allow the fakir's friends to pull the wool over their eyes, and instead of investigating the charges that are made, they pass such resolutions as the above.

The arguments which were used by those that surrounded the arch fakir were, 1st, that it would advertise the S. T. & L. A. if they took any notice of the charges; 2d, that they could not sue anyone for criminal libel as they did not know who was the writer of the articles; and, 3d, that they were the ravings of expelled and dropped members of the association. Thus by blinding and bulldozing they ward off any inclination on the part of the members to investigate the charges. By being bluffed the members become partners in the crime of this fakir who has now worked up an agitation for the 9-hour work-day in this city, so that he can feather his own nest at the expense of his fellow workers by delivering them over to their masters (the capitalist class) either in case of a strike or on election day.

As to the first argument which was used we will say that the S. T. & L. A. in this city (which they refused to mention in the above notice) is composed of a body of honest and intelligent men who will not tolerate a fakir or crook in their midst, and if there is any charges made against one of its members they will find out whether they will try to defend him and an organization that is built with that kind of men and has the sound principle which is the basis of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance does not need any advertising from a "union" that will cover up the crimes of a member and make him the leader of the "labor" movement in a city like Schenectady. The S. T. & L. A. is capable of doing its advertising among the honest working class that are brave enough to expel any crook that may happen to get in. We do not want to condemn all of the members of the machinists' union of Schenectady, as many of them were not in Schenectady when the things charged in the previous articles in the DAILY PEOPLE happened, and some of these wanted the charges investigated, others wanted the "union" to have the writer of the previous articles tried for criminal libel and others wanted Mr. Jackson to start a suit for criminal libel, and the union would pay the bills, but these were all talked down in the joint meeting which was held by the machinists especially the last one, as Mr. Jackson, knowing his guilt, refused the kind (2) offer, he sitting through the discussion with the pallor of guilt stamped on his countenance, and giving a sign of relief when the resolution passed.

The second argument which was used we will help them out on, if they will come up to the meetings of the S. T. & L. A., which are held in Carpenter's Hall corner of State street and the Canal every Thursday night at 8 o'clock, we will let them know who the writer or writers of the articles are and will give them all the help we can to investigate the charges, which they had better do before they start any suits or they may run themselves onto the buzz-saw, and if they get away from it, will be minus some of their parts.

As to the third argument which was used we will say that the writers of the previous articles do not know any expelled members of that, or any other union, but of dropped, or he should have said suspended, members we do know a good many as that "union" is like all other pure and simple unions, when they get a dues-paying dupe in, they will not allow him to resign unless he becomes a boss and when a man joins their union and becomes disgusted with the dishon-

esty and corruption of the fakirs who are in the lead he allows his dues to run behind and is suspended for non-payment of dues, this being the only course left for a man who will not wink at the fakirs selling out the working class at every opportunity, and of these men many of them are in the S. T. & L. A.

The S. T. & L. A., having the interest of the working class at heart, have therefore issued a challenge to Dorpian Lodge of the International Association of Machinists to debate the principles and tactics of the pure and simple trade union versus the principles and tactics of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and will pay all the expenses of hall rent and advertising, and will extend this challenge to all other pure and simple unions in the city.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

CATCHING ON IN TROY.

Organized Scabbery in That City Being Shown Up.

TROY, N. Y., April 11.—The Organized Scabbery is at their job again. This afternoon one of the members of the I. A. of M. gave me as well as every wage slave in the arsenal a printed circular from the Washington Lodge, and said here is something that everyone should take a hand in. The circular contains this passage:

"The Washington Lodge, International Association of Machinists, has spent nearly \$2,500.00, and in connection with the other trade unions of the Washington Navy Yard have secured the passage of the above bill. They spent this money that you might have somewhere between \$22.50 and \$100.00 'free' each year. If you have not already contributed, will you contribute fifty cents or more of your April pay, in proportion to the benefit you are to receive, to reimburse that Lodge for the work it did for 'you'? If so, write below, the amount you will give, with your name, and return to any member of the committee and after that pay day the money may be handed to W. J. Tucker."

After reading it over I said to one of the helpers who was standing by, Bob Fitzgerald:

"Do you remember when Collins handed me a list to sign for a ten per cent raise and I called you over to sign it and he went up in the air and began to holler:

"This list was for machinists and not helpers; we don't recognize helpers.' He said, 'Yes and they know when to recognize helpers, when they want to bleed some money out of us. They can go to h—l.'"

Well, this is what nearly all the helpers in the shop said, and as far as I know I haven't heard of any of them signing their list so far.

Then comes the fakir again. One Wm. Seigel, the team man, a member of the I. A. M. He tells the helpers he is authorized by the union to inform the helpers that if they do not recognize this list and subscribe on any list for a helper that no member of the I. A. M. will ever subscribe on any list for a helper that is sick or any other favor. What can we call this but when members of their own organization are saying to those who passed around the circular: "What am I paying dues for if I have got to subscribe money after they have collected enough to pay all expenses?"

Sometime ago a delegate from Washington lodge visited all the arsenals for the purpose of collecting funds to have a bill put through Congress for a 15 days' vacation. This arsenal as well as all others subscribed at that time. During that time a play was given in Washington for the benefit of this vacation bill and it was well patronized and big money made out of it. Enough with the other subscriptions was collected to cover all the expenses which would be needed to further this bill which the International Association of Mach. wants all the credit for, but which is due to Congressman Glynn who procured the vacation for the Arsenals.

The yellow journal of the I. A. M. claims all the credit for having Congressman Glynn's amending the vacation so as to the arsenals would receive the vacation as well as the navy yards. But Glynn does not stop here. He does this as well as all others for his own personal interest. He sees the opportunity to come before the people so that he would be popular enough in his district that he would still be a favorite in the political field for further nominations.

L. F. ALRUTZ.

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WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. 483

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

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Table with 2 columns: Year and Socialist Vote in the United States. Rows for 1888, 1892, 1896, and 1900.



Tyranny Absolves all faith; and who invade our rights Now'er his own commence, can never be, But an usurper. BROOKE.

BOILING FROM WITHOUT.

Amplify has the "Boiling from Within" theory been exemplified in these columns. Backed with facts innumerable, the theory has been demonstrated to be futile, where honestly held, and otherwise a mere cloak for dodging the struggle that every earnest and true Socialist should at all times be ready to engage in.

The Brooklyn Labor Lyceum—the gift of the intrepid Socialist, Dr. Francis Gerau, as a Temple in which the revolutionary spirit of class-conscious endeavor was to be cultivated—burnt down last winter. It was to be rebuilt. Funds were needed. The Association in charge proceeded to make collections. Consisting mainly of "Volkszeitung," or Kangaroo Social Democrats, the conduct of the collectors fitted the turpitude of that element.

The path to the emancipation of the Working Class lies along the road of the uncompromising Class Struggle, and over the prostrate body of the Capitalist System together with its upholder, the Capitalist Class.

ed to cow the malefactors and produce an effect within. Intrepid assailants never smite from within until they have stormed the enemy's works,—from without. From without is the battle. Every honorable man knows that, and he acts accordingly; politicians reverse the order, and, crawling behind a pretended theory of struggle, revel in corruption.

"REFORMERS" DONE DIRT.

Recent events in California are not calculated to make any less rough the path of the Nationalization or Municipalization freaks, who, innocently or otherwise, insist on denying the Socialist contention that the Legislature is, no less than the mill or factory, a capitalist shop, with the aid of both of which the Capitalist Class oppresses the Working Class.

Without its own trusted pets being clothed with State powers, the Southern Pacific is unable to run things, especially with regard to Labor, in the way that it desires, and with the promptness that may suit its needs. Just as soon, however, as this, or any other corporation, can, by issuing its orders to hired men of its own, thereby command simultaneously police and other functions, its love relations with Labor are greatly simplified.

The "reformers" and freaks generally have been looking for a solution of the vexed Social Question via the nationalization (meaning thereby also State and Municipal ownership) of the railroads, etc. They were told that such act was folly, seeing that the present Government was capitalist Government, and that, consequently, the placing of capitalists concerns into the hands of capitalist Government could have no effect other than to concentrate, more completely than they are now, the economic and the political powers, with which the Capitalist Class plunders the Working Class, and then browbeats it into submission.

It is not to be expected that the "reformer" and municipalization fiend generally will realize how they are done dirt by this move. A certain minimum of intelligence and honesty is ever needed to perceive and admit disaster to one's illusions. But the broad masses of the people, the Working Class, so long operated on by the quack "reformers," will not, their attention being called to it, fall to perceive the point, and perceiving, draw by so much nearer to the day when, stripped of all illusions, they realize that no sleight-of-hand can solve the Social Question.

The path to the emancipation of the Working Class lies along the road of the uncompromising Class Struggle, and over the prostrate body of the Capitalist System together with its upholder, the Capitalist Class.

EXHIBIT Z. Z. Z.

When the Capitalist Class wishes to enact into Law some bit of regulation that is particularly vicious and bears particularly hard on the Working Class, the thing is done under cover of a "Labor Law" that is to protect the workingman. So it was with the Federal Anti-Trust law, which was enforced just once, and not against the capitalists, whom, to curb, the law was ostensibly enacted, but against workmen on strike; so it was in cases so numerous that the list of "Exhibits" has exhausted the alphabet over and over again.

forded, in such manner as to shackle the workingman a little more, and proportionally to afford greater freedom to the exploiter. The bill passed is entitled "Employers' Liability bill." Its name should be changed into: "A bill to still further free employers from liability for the injuries that their negligence may cause to their employees in particular or to the public in general."

The bill in question contains a provision requiring that notice of a contemplated action for damages must be served upon the defendant within sixty days after the alleged occurrence. In other words, the Statute of Limitations, which provides that actions to recover damages for personal injury resulting from negligence have three years within which they must be begun, is surreptitiously amended. If within sixty days the formality of serving notice is not complied with, the three years limit expires with the sixty days!

Mutilated by the capitalist's negligence; racked with the pain of broken legs, or arms or ribs, or skull badly fractured, or with internal injuries, the ill-starred workman must, within a period when all his thoughts are absorbed by his personal suffering, hasten to "give notice" lest his claim be out-lawed! If it is further considered that most workers are not familiar with even the crumbs of rights that capitalist law does out to them, it must be clear to all that the present "Employers' Liability" bill is one more insult added to the long list of legislative insults heaped upon the Working Class by the capitalist politician; one more place of safety gained for the Idler under cover of protecting the Toiler!

The Exhibit in this instance is only cumulative. Nevertheless it is glaring enough to greatly enhance to the capitalists the price of their Labor Lieutenants, hired to keep the wool over the eyes of the Working People.

Political and Economic.

The Paris, France, "La Socialiste," organ of the French Socialist Labor Party (Parti Ouvrier Francais), publishes several extracts from a letter written by Comrade Lucian Sanial to a friend in France on the "Situation in America." One of these passages, referring more particularly to the political aspect presented by the Movement in America, presents the situation in such graphic manner that it must contribute not a little to clear up the fog about America that a score of idler scribblers have long tried to raise to keep up.

After describing in a few strong strokes the firmness, enthusiasm and compactness of the S. L. P., the comrade then analyzes the vote of the Social Democracy. He shows the incongruity and heterogeneity of the elements that went into its make-up, and he completes the picture of "Socialist Unity," that that party of false pretences claims for itself, with the following sketch of internal conditions among the "United" crew, saying: "So here you have 'Socialist Unity'! As you see, it is a reproduction of the 'unity of the universe,' according to the mythology of the Persians. The good God Ormuzd has taken the name of 'Debs,' while the devil Ahriman (Harriman), without changing his name, has taken the name of 'Kangaroo.' Ahriman jets out all the sauces of Ormuzd. Altho' there is in the world but one 'Social Democracy,' undivided and indivisible, there were during the last electoral campaign, and there continues to be, now even more so than before, two National Committees: the Committee of Ormuzd in Chicago, and the Committee of Ahriman in Springfield. And these two Committees mutually pelt each other with anathema and counter-anathema. And long live 'Unity'!"

"Le Siecle," Yves Guyot's paper, which suspended publication the other day in Paris, was the staunchest upholder of Dreyfus. It found, however, that its policy was unprofitable, and that those persons who had formerly been using it, had no further need for its support. The Jewish capitalists, who used Dreyfus for the purpose of making their peace with the Christian capitalists, succeeded in their object, and then threw aside the tools with which they had worked. In this Dreyfus fight, the Kangaroos of France figured largely, and through the columns of "Le Siecle" Jaures and others were accustomed to fulminate against the oppressors of Dreyfus. Its columns were also used by the French Kangaroos for the purpose of blinding the workingmen to the true significance of the "Liberal Democratic party." The failure of "Le Siecle" is, in a large measure, due to the failure to accomplish this object. The French Socialist Labor Party was not to be downed. Incidentally it may be noted that the unity and harmony between the Kangaroos of this and other countries, are illustrated perfectly by the united and harmonious way in which they go down to sure and swift defeat.

"The Star of Truth" is a new paper published in that home of the freak, Los Angeles, California. The editor is either the prime joker of the age, or else the local authorities will have the pleasure of taking him in hand before long, and adding one stiff canvas jacket to his wardrobe. It seems evident that the "Star of Truth" was "born" into this world by H. Gaylord Wilshire for the purpose of abusing him in such a way that he might not fall from the pinnacle of fame which he has carefully erected and mounted. All the items are devoted to that much underrated gentleman, but in such a manner that in a seeming attack there is a large and juicy compliment for him. As an advertising scheme it is good. It is moreover cheap, and Mr. Wilshire can sit in silent admiration of his own great skill in writing long articles in praise of himself, and then sitting down and writing short articles attacking himself.

THE CHARYBDIS AND SCYLLA OF SOCIALISM.

Let liars fear, let cowards shrink Let traitors turn away to right Whatever we have dared to think That dare we also say. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

DUBLIN, IRELAND, April 7.—Fifty years ago when Socialism proper had only evolved from the embryonic stage of development to that of a socio-political abstraction fighting for a concrete position in the realms of Art, Literature, Philosophy and Politics, the Bourgeoisie either ignored its existence or only noticed it to misrepresent its import, and level sneers at its, for the most part, rough-hewn exponents. But when as the years rolled on, and labor-saving machines succeeded one another in rapid succession, resulting, on the one hand, in the creation of an ever-increasing and desperate class of unemployed (to be utilized as a lever or a reactive force to cut down to the "irreducible minimum" the wages of the operatives still employed) and on the other hand, in the bringing into being of a co-operative labor-owning class whose wealth increased in a geometric ratio to the steady decrease in its numbers and Socialism was found to assert itself more and more as a potent factor on the social and political life of the community—the astute political Bourgeoisie executed a volte face, and instead of pretending to ignore its existence, or depreciate it, they essayed to insinuate themselves into its ranks in order that by "riding in the whirlwind and directing the storm" they could make the movement gravitate to its own destruction. Being defeated, however, in the attempt to achieve the desired end by this means, they tried to obtain it in another way, to wit, by styling themselves "Socialists" on all important political occasions, even although at the time they might be the official mouthpieces of the Centre Party or the Imperialist Party in Germany, the Liberal Party or the Tory Party in England, or the Republican Party or the Democratic Party in America. This move, however, (concocted in Sir William Harcourt's phase noted in Sir William Harcourt's phase "We are all Socialists now," though slightly successful, failed also to secure for the capitalist politicians the required grip and control of the Socialist thinking toiler, and they were obliged to cast about for another method. The Richard II device of "Follow me and I will be your leader" could not succeed here; the Socialist working man had cut his wisdom teeth, and would not allow himself or his ideas to be Wat Tylered. What then? The Socialist tide was flowing on, sweeping away working class ignorance and slowly but surely undermining the very foundation of the capitalist structure. How could it be stopped? There was only one way. They would dam it up through the medium of its leaders by playing upon the cupidity, vanity or ambition of the latter. Excellent idea!

In pursuing this line of policy they knew that in order that it should be successful it would be necessary to secure that the "Socialist" leaders prepared to sell the pass should utter no recantation of the faith, but whilst subscribing in FORM to the Socialist rubric should take advantage of every favorable opportunity to violate it in FACT. Now they also knew that COMPROMISE was a sine qua non of success; but what of that? They as capitalists had EVERYTHING TO LOSE by the triumphal progress of Socialism; we reas the workers had EVERYTHING TO GAIN by it. Compromise, therefore, if it served to direct Socialism of its aggressive character must redound to the advantage of THE CLASS TO THE ANTAGONISM OF WHOSE INTEREST THAT AGGRESSIVENESS OWED ITS ORIGIN. Compromise then with its recalcitrant leaders was the grand means adopted by the capitalists to effectuate the emasculation of the Socialist movement, to lure it from the logical line of the Class Struggle! And what measure of success has this adroit maneuver of Capitalism met with, and how many Socialist (sic) leaders have been found ready and willing to act as its rewarded midwives? Let Bernstein and Co. in Germany, Vandervelde and Co. in Belgium, Millerand and Co. in France, Debs, Harriman and Co. in America, and Burns, Hardie, Tillet, Blatchford and Co. in England answer!!!

Now, in order to understand the fighting attitude best calculated to crown our efforts with some degree of success whilst arming us at the same time against similar attempts on the integrity of our forces to that just shadowed forth, let us briefly glance at the manner by which that attack was sought to be rendered victorious. In doing this it will be necessary to define at the outset in as clear a fashion as possible what we mean by the "Class Struggle," a phrase so glibly used in "Socialist" circles yet so little understood as we have good reason to know. Says Marx in the Communist Manifesto: "Our epoch, the epoch of the Bourgeoisie, possesses this distinctive feature—it has simplified the class antagonisms. Society as a whole is more and more splitting up into TWO GREAT HOSTILE CAMPS, into TWO CLASSES, directly facing each other Bourgeoisie and Proletariat. . . The bourgeoisie wherever it has got the upper hand has put an end to all feudal patriarchal, idyllic relations. It has pitilessly torn asunder the motley feudalities that bound man to his 'natural superiors,' and has left remaining no other nexus between man and man than naked self interest, that callous 'cash payment.' It has drowned the most heavenly ecstasies of religious fervor of chivalrous enthusiasm, of Philistine sentimentalism in the icy waters of egoistical calculation. It has resolved personal worth into exchange value. . . In one word for exploitation veiled by religious and political illusions it has substituted NAKED, SHAMELESS, DIRECT BRUTAL EXPLOITATION! It has stripped of its halo every occupation hitherto honored and looked up to with awe. It has converted the physician, the lawyer, the priest, the poet, the man of science, into its PAID WAGE LABORERS."

The Socialist movement then, as the constructive product of the social antagonisms resulting from the operation of the laws of Capitalist development hereinafter portrayed by Marx, and based upon the fundamental interests of the nether class in the social organism, i. e., the working class, would at once lose its logical reason of existence, and the great vitality and imperviousness to disaster, with which this basis of antagonism supplies it, if, with a view to acquire a petty political advantage, it for one moment swerved from the line of aggressive action. This great principle of antagonism therefore, ought to be as closely and as determinedly guarded and preserved by every vertebrate Socialist as the precious stones which adorned and flashed from their sacred idols, are said to have been guarded by the Brahmins! It will be seen now that a policy of compromise, of "toleration," call it by what name you list, spells disaster and treason to the life principle of the Socialist movement, and that any man who thinks that the interests of Socialism can best be served by such a policy and refuses to apply to every political juncture, the test of the "Class Struggle," will sooner or later be found in the camp of the of the enemy, in arms against his own class. A few actual proofs of the truth of this fact may be given here as they will also serve to show us the manner in which the Bourgeoisie have sought and are still seeking to capture the Socialist Movement by working upon the vanity, ambition, or cupidity of its 'leaders.' Mr. Eugene Debs is one of the "Socialist" leaders of America at the present time, and his movement is shaped after the ideal model—it is "tolerant" and wots not of the "class struggle." Mr. Debs, therefore, is hailed by the capitalist press as a "level-headed man," whose head is not in the clouds. He knows a thing or two and is PRACTICAL. Hear the "New Age," a capitalist organ, July 24, '98, on the newly discovered prodigy: "The Social Democracy of America, the organization of which Mr. Eugene Debs was the head, started only twelve months ago to preach Socialism in a way which would be congenial to the American (read capitalist) temperament. Before it was started the only Socialist movement in America was in the hands of (prepare for a shock!) cantankerous, dogmatic foreigners whose shibboleth was 'MARX AND THE CLASS WAR.' Here, then, we have the fully evolved fakir who whilst purporting to his ambition and lining his purse through the mouthing of Socialist phraseology, is ignorant of or refuses to recognize the fact of the class struggle, and complacently acts the part of a deoxy duck for capitalism.

Mr. Blatchford is one of the many "Socialist" leaders of England. Like his American prototype Debs, he sweeps the fact of the class struggle completely away by one wave of the fakirological wand. He admitted in the "Clarion" of January 6, 1900, that he was converted to Socialism by READING SELDEN'S TABLE TALK! When we take into consideration the fact that Selden was a pedant who flourished between 1584 and 1654 we can duly appreciate the character of his (Mr. Blatchford's) Socialism, and the amount of help he renders to the cause of Capitalism. When the capitalist war of aggression on the Boer Republics broke out this disciple of Selden out-jingoed the Jingoes in vilification of the Boers, and declared his readiness to polish the boots of the English officers whose "fine breeding" and "self-sacrifice" were a lesson to those "vulgar chadbrands of Socialists" who (because they opposed the war) were "drunk on cant." Mr. Blatchford is regarded as "Comrade" by "Justice."

Mr. Hardie, the "famous contemporary" of the Modern Selden, is affected with a chronic complaint, to wit, "the Scriptural Basis of Socialism," which prevents him from recognizing the principle of the class struggle, and in fact keeps him from knowing what Socialism itself means. But ignorance is a bliss here, for he makes a good thing out of it. Mr. Hardie's latest act in the cause of Socialism has been a letter of fulsome congratulation to the chairman of the Home Rule Party, because the latter gave a lukewarm measure of support to the 8-hour agitation. The Home Rule Party stands in the same relation to the Irish workers as the Democratic party to the American workers: It is a capitalist party fighting for political power and a share in the government spoils of working class exploitation. Indeed, it doesn't go very much out of its way to disguise that fact. Its press takes advantage of every opportunity to bitterly assail Socialism and it is not long ago since Mr. T. Harrington, M. P., who is one of Mr. Redmond's chief lieutenants and is at present Home Rule Lord Mayor of Dublin (and who in company with Mr. Redmond will be soon platforming in America on behalf of the Home Rule Fund, to charm the dollars out of the pockets of the Irish-American workers) declared that 4 dollars (16 shillings) a week was sufficient wage for any workman! This is the man and the Party whom the Scriptural "Socialist" hails as his brother in arms.

Mr. John Burns is another product of the revolutionary (sic) atmosphere of England. It is not on record how HE came by his Socialism. It may have been through the medium of the "Arabian Nights." Who knows? But it is a fact that he is not troubled with any ideas on the class struggle, with the result that Mr. Burns thinks himself Creation, acts accordingly, and shows how the dice can be cogged. He belonged at one time to the serio-comic joke called the "Socialist movement of England." But because he was not allowed to "rule the roost," and rake in the political spoils all by himself, he deserted, declaring that its leaders had not sufficient intelligence to run an apple-stall, and that he (Burns) possessed all the grey matter. Modest, eh? Naturally the E. D. F. through "Justice" retaliated. Here is one of its "appreciations" of the Colossus appearing May the 20th, 1899: "Mr. Burns is and has been for several years nothing more than a caucous liberal of the most subservient type. We regard him as merely an unscrupulous office seeker playing up for place to Lord Rosebery, or Sir H. Bannerman, or Mr. Asquith; or to anybody whom he thinks can help him in the next Liberal Ministry. One thing must not be forgotten when his friends ask us to forget his treachery of the past. After the murdering of the strikers at

Featherstone Mr. John Burns took upon himself to defend that infamous business supporting his patron Mr. Asquith through thick and thin in the matter. A pretty champion of the people, indeed! Imagine a tribune of the proletariat on the Continent defending the shooting down of miners on strike in the National Assembly and then being accepted by the workers as their representative! Only "free" Englishmen forget or forgive blackguardism of that sort in their leaders." But because Mr. Burns, in conjunction with a small coterie of sentimental bourgeois like Mr. John Morley declared against the South African war, "Justice" forgot that he was a blackguard, a caucous liberal, and a traitor, and hysterically clasped him to its bosom and he is now a "persona grata" with the redoubtable organ of rose-water Socialism. Mr. Burns for his part, however, has never found any reason, it seems, to retract his allegation that the head piece of the "movement" in England is possessed by that which nature is said to abhor.

Now, these few cases culled out of hundreds, throw into vivid relief the disastrous results to his political probity, and consistency, which inevitably attend the working class politician who refuses to guide his actions by the principle of the class struggle—stern and uncompromising action admitting of no "deals," and based upon a recognition of the life and death struggle which is going on in Society to-day between the capitalist class and the working class, between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, which is participated in consciously by the educated bourgeois, and unconsciously by the ignorant bourgeois, consciously by the Socialist proletariat, and unconsciously by the non-Socialist proletariat—and allows them to be shaped instead according to the specially prepared brand of capitalist "toleration," "broadmindedness," "level-headedness," and "practicalness." Conversely, they demonstrate that an attitude of rigid intolerance is the only attribute logically warranted by the principles upon which the Socialist movement is based and the only one calculated to keep it pure, and to pilot it free of the dangers of the underhand opposition of the Fakirs, and the open opposition of the capitalists—the Charybdis and Scylla of Socialism—and bring it in triumph to the harbor of the Socialist Republic! W. J. BRADSHAW.

The Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' Union has declared war on the Biscuit rust, and it is to form an organization for the purpose of "driving it out of business." The thing is to be done with "Resolutions." It has sent out resolutions to all labor unions, and asks them to buy stock in the new organization, so that the octopus will no longer be able to stuff its crackers down the throats of the workingman. This is a counter move to the one made by the Biscuit Trust when it introduced the "profit sharing" system in its factories, and allowed its employees to purchase stock in the concern. Between the two organizations the workingman has nothing to choose. Both will fleece him, and whether one calls itself a Trust and the other one calls itself a Union makes no difference. The Biscuit Trust has been a harsh teacher to those in its employ, but evidently most of them could not learn the lessons. The J. B. & C. U. has also its lesson to teach, and it will be no more pleasant than the one ought by its rival.

Australia suffers from the British pure and simple union. As in the mother country, the article does not "allow politics in the union," but, through the labor fakir, it lines up the whole union in favor of this or that capitalist office seeker. This is especially true of the pseudo-socialist organizations. At the present time the rallying cry is "A white Australia!" That sounds almost as good as "the pauper labor of Europe," and it is like it, because the labor fakirs have been throwing the unions into the fight against the importation of Kanakas to cultivate sugar cane. It is true that the Kanaka is a slave, that Kanakas are brought in jobs to the country, and are held in bondage by the planters. It is also true that the effect of this is to depress the price of labor, and make it almost impossible for a white man to obtain work. But it is not true that the cry which has gone up against Kanaka labor will, even though the importation of Kanakas is forbidden, improve the condition of white labor. The Australian capitalist has but to reach out his hand to the English or American industrial cities and he can obtain white men that are as cheap, or even cheaper, than the black men. The fight is the fight of the fakir. It shows the general corruption of the pure and simple labor union, and it shows that from a wrong basis, nothing but false tactics can come.

Miss Rand, "the woman in the case" of Rev. Herron, D. D., ex-professor of Applied Christianity, lecturer, author, clergyman, anarchist, Kangaroo "Socialist," and divorcee—, has rushed to his rescue, and is to pay the alimony that the once Mrs. Herron had awarded to her by the Iowa courts. She is rushing farther than his rescue, if the reports are to be believed, and is to marry him. Balzac has a story of a woman who robbed her husband to support her lover, but the great mind of Balzac did not conceive such a case as a woman furnishing her ghostly husband with money to pay the alimony that the courts had adjudged his once wife.

The "genealogy of the Cleveland family" has just been published. It contains 1,000 large pages of Clevelands, great, medium, and small. Grover is among them, but in this family tree it is improbable that the gallows, which was a stepping stone for Grover, will figure among the branches. It is also improbable that Grover will be represented by innumerable ducks slaughtered upon one board issue profitable, with burning words about the common people for a motto, and a bag containing a few million dollars thrown in to show his remarkable development from penury to president.

The prehistoric mines at Hartville, Wyoming, have been examined by Prof. George Dorsey, Curator of the Columbian Museum, Chicago, who finds that the Indians, in addition to working the mines, were also extensively engaged in manufacturing various instruments. Around the village the ground was strewn with fragments of flint and partly constructed arrows, lances, hammers, etc. showing that the people who worked these quarries carried on the manufacture of household and warlike instruments near at hand, the finishing being done by the women and children, in their lodges, while the men were at work quarrying. Dr. Dorsey will spend the summer in making further investigations.

REFORMER ROOSEVELT RETURNS. [Written for THE PEOPLE by Jack Blunt, New York.] "I have captured lions in Asia and tigers in Africa, but you never hear he blowin' about it." —Circus Clown. Roosevelt's back from slayin' game, (The wildest in the land), Some he shot a standin' off, And some he stabbed off-hand. * * * He wore a Injin buckskin suit, All fringed long flap and seam, And boxed his eyes with glasses odd To queer the lion's gleam. * * * His teeth were set for hawk or hash, Did gun or blade fall shy, He strode a slashin' hunter bold, To vanquish or to die. * * * He struck out keen for lions' lair, And to them wildly cleft, Coyote and lynx lay heaped in gore— Not a living one was left. * * * The bloody sport need never end— The rangers, undismayed, Had pounded five thousand for his score Before he stopped the raid. * * * With mallet now our V. P. comes To Senate's hall sedate, Where, should a wild man heave in sight, He'd slug him with it straight. * * * We, the people may look on, And hear our statesmen squeak, The strenuous life will ever shout, "Just let the treasury leak—"



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—It is painful to see how the working people refuse to adopt the methods of warfare which the bosses put so successfully into operation.

UNCLE SAM—Which, for instance? B. J.—For instance, you won't find any partisanship among the bosses. You find the Democratic and Republican capitalists move smoothly along in business. Now, I think—

U. S.—I am afraid you again "think you think." B. J.—No; I am thinking, indeed. I think the workers, too, should drop partisanship.

U. S.—I don't know what you mean by that but your premises, as usual, are wrong. B. J.—My premises!

U. S.—Yes; your premises. You conclude from the circumstance that Democratic and Republican bosses do business together that therefore they are not partisans. Now that is an error. B. J.—How?

U. S.—The reason why they are not "partisans" among themselves is that their class has got the public powers in its own hands and, consequently, they don't need to strive for that. Partisanship, springs up either to acquire or to keep public powers. He who has the public powers needs no partisanship to acquire them; but he will be a partisan in his desire to keep public power. Do you imagine a Republican or Democratic boss could move smoothly outside of politics with a Socialist?

B. J.—Hem—er—haw—er. U. S.—Such a capitalist boss would display a bitter partisanship against the Socialist—

B. J.—Very well; but among themselves they don't— U. S.—That only goes to show that their political differences are more assumed than true. It goes to show that they are of the same political faith essentially. Do you imagine a Republican would display partisanship toward another Republican or a Democrat toward another? Not much!

B. J. looks pensive. U. S.—Workers who are attracted to the Republican-Democratic combine are bound to feel partisanship toward those who are Socialists, and vice versa. This anti-partisan talk is one of those "pure and simple" unmeaning phrases, intended to confuse; you had better drop it.

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OFFICIAL.

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

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—J. J. Darch, Secretary, 10 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LAB. & NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

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

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held on April 19th. at DAILY PEOPLE Building, 2 to New Reade street, New York, with Adolph Klein in the chair.

Receipts for week ending April 13th, \$38.80; expenditures, \$30.31.

Organizer of Section San Francisco, Cal., asks if a Section has a right to refuse admission on transfer to a member of the Party if said member has been in the city for some time and is alleged, prior to presenting his card, to have committed acts hostile to the Section.—Card must be accepted as no member can be deprived of his membership on mere allegations, without charges preferred and duly inquired into.

Upon recommendation of Massachusetts State Committee, the suspension and reorganization of Section Haverhill was reconferred in, and new charter granted to reorganized Section.

From National Organizer Depin, report of agitation work. From Illinois State Committee, report on agitation circuit matter. From Section Denver, Colo., a draft of By-Laws; the same was approved with slight changes. Sections Detroit, Mich.; New Haven, Conn., and Springfield, Ill., report the vote in the recent elections. Section Schenectady, N. Y., asks a duplicate charter. From Illinois State Committee, annual report. Communications also received from San Antonio, Tex.; Dayton, Ohio.; Chicago, Ill.; Barre, Vt.; Sheboygan, Wis.; Houston, Tex.; Lawrence, Mass.; and Vancouver, B. C.; relative to prospects of organization, local conditions and activity, etc.

Section New York reports the expulsion of George Wytko for misappropriation of Party funds; M. Meyers, H. Schoenfeld, and George Pandorf, for scabbing in Davis' Cigar shop; Thomas A. Hickey, for defrauding the Party, inasmuch as he had withheld moneys due to the Labor News Company, for literature sold by him, while acting as organizer for the Pennsylvania State Committee, and he having ignored two summonses to appear before the Grievance Committee. It further reports that at a meeting of its General Committee held on April 13th, it was decided to request the National Executive Committee to instruct all Party organizations owing moneys to T. A. Hickey, if any, to pay the same to the National Executive Committee, which in turn is to reimburse the Labor News Company.

From the New York State Committee the following communication was received:

"New York, April 19, 1901. To the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

Comrades—The State Committee of New York requests you for an interpretation of Sect. 10, Art. II., and Sect. 2, Art. IV., Party constitution. The majority of the State Committee took the view that the right of direct appeal to the State Committee applies also to decisions of a General Committee of a subdivided Section and that the aggrieved party is given the right of appeal to a general vote of the Section merely as an additional remedy which he may avail himself of, if he sees fit, or waive by a direct appeal to the State Committee. The minority of the State Committee took the position that the Party Constitution was doubtful. It was resolved to ask your Committee for an interpretation applicable to the whole Party, so that there might not be contradictory decisions by the State Committees.

"An early decision is requested, as the right of appeal to the general vote of the Section is limited to one month from the date of the decision of the General Committee, and in the case that brought up the above question, six days have already expired.

Yours Fraternally,

HUGO VOGT, Sec'y."

After a thorough discussion of all the points presented it was decided that the N. E. C. rule upon this point as follows: "That in all appeals from the decision of the General Committee of a subdivided section such appeal lies, in the first instance, to the general vote of the membership of such Section. The view, that this appeal is an additional remedy and that it is, therefore, optional with the aggrieved party either to avail himself of the same, or to waive it and carry his appeal direct to the State Committee, is not sustained."

JULIUS HAMMER, Recording Secretary.

Socialist Labor Party of Canada.

Meeting of National Executive Committee was held at London, Ont., April 21st. Comrade Towton in the chair. Appleton absent without excuse. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Communications from Nelson and Vancouver, B. C., Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Halifax, N. S.

It was decided to duplicate stamps and constitutions sent Vancouver, lost since August, 1900, and that all Sections sending for less than \$2.50 worth at one time send five cents extra to pay registration of letter, or receive same at their own risk; National Executive Committee to pay registration of said and all larger amounts; also all communications must be from organizers of Sections if possible, and bear the Section stamp.

Communication from Vancouver received, and in view of constitution as it stands we rescind past action re pure and simple union label, and reconstruct same to conform with constitution. National Secretary to notify all Sections of Vancouver's protest.

National Secretary was ordered to inquire of the National Executive Committee of S. L. P. of United States of

America re past history of one Lackey, of Nelson, B. C.

It was decided to meet alternate Mondays, commencing May 6.

Comrade Ashplant was instructed to draft a leaflet re attitude of S. L. P. to pure and simple trade unions, and submit same to N. E. C. for approval at next meeting.

Comrade Ashplant ordered to act in conjunction with committee from Section London to procure a letter to hold properties of both, he not to expend more than \$5.

National Secretary reported no communication from London re nominations of seat of N. E. C., Board of Appeals, etc.

Secretary was ordered to write Sections asking for co-operation in raising subscriptions for DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE during May.

Receipts since last meeting \$6.70; expenses, \$8.75.

J. P. COURTENAY, Rec. Sec.

Ohio State Committee.

The final vote taken recently for candidates of the Socialist Labor Party of Ohio for the next fall election resulted as follows:

For Governor: John H. T. Juergens, of Canton.

For Lieutenant-Governor: Francis Dixon, of East Liverpool.

For Treasurer of State: Theodore Adams, of Columbus.

For Attorney-General: Francis Henry, of Sherodsville.

For Judge of Supreme Court: Samuel Borton, of Valley.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court: J. R. Fraser, of Dayton.

For Member of Board of Public Works: Brower Margeson, of Cleveland.

Cleveland was elected as the seat of the State Committee.

The Ohio State Committee, S. L. P. P. C. CHRISTIANSEN, Sec'y.

Carnegie Not in It!

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 20. — Comrades have rented headquarters for a branch in the famous Fourteenth Ward, the stronghold of the late Chris Magee. The new headquarters are on Fifth avenue—just a few doors from the High School. Everyone in Pittsburg knows the location, without having to remember the house number.

The place will be open every evening all the year 'round. The reading room is open to the public, and absolutely free of charge of any kind. Books may be taken out by anyone and kept two weeks. NO FINES OF ANY KIND IF YOU HAPPEN TO BE LATE RETURNING THE BOOK.

Comfortable chairs, tables for reading or writing, stationery, pen and ink at four cent disposal.

You can make an engagement to meet a friend here, read our papers and magazines while waiting, and feel under no obligation to anyone.

Ladies have the same privileges as the men.

Once a month a pleasant evening will be spent with music, refreshments and an opportunity of making new acquaintances, binding the workers more firmly together, inspiring them with the consciousness of solidarity.

Duluth, Minn.

Section Duluth will celebrate that grand day that the class-conscious workmen of the world have set aside as THEIR Labor Day—a day which will be celebrated the world over—May Day, International Labor Day (May 1) at Columbia Hall, 20th avenue West and Superior street, at 8 p. m. Owing to inability to secure hall on the 1st, we will celebrate on April 30. An elaborate program has been arranged, consisting of a lecture by comrade Edward Kriz, the Party's candidate for governor last November, concert, lunch, cake, coffee and a ball. Tickets, 25 cents. Readers of the WEEKLY and DAILY PEOPLE particularly invited. Push the cause of freedom! L. DWORSCHAK, Secretary.

May Day in Syracuse.

Syracuse will celebrate May Day with a grand concert and ball on Wednesday, May 1, in Freeman Hall. This is an annual affair in Syracuse, and comrades should shake themselves together and get a hustle on to make it a success. The proceeds will go to the perpetual campaign fund, and also place us in a position to add the cause in other towns. Every comrade and reader of the DAILY PEOPLE should report to the committee at headquarters, and take a bunch of tickets. YOU can sell some tickets if YOU try, and the work belongs, not to some one else, but to YOU. Don't put this off until to-morrow—report at once for duty. If you do not report, you are not worthy of being a member of the fighting, working S. L. P. COMMITTEE.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dance.

On Monday evening, April 23th, a dance will be given for the benefit of the young folks on the Hill top.

This will be a strictly private affair, and admission will be by invitation.

Any comrade in good standing may secure as many invitations as desired, for his friends.

Dancing from eight until half-past eleven. Refreshments will be served during the evening.

Music by Comrade Price Mustin. THERE WILL BE NO CHARGE FOR ADMISSION.

If this effort proves successful, the Entertainment Committee promises more to follow. Call or write to headquarters for invitations.

10th and 14th A. D., Manhattan.

On Tuesday, April 30, a Socialist lecture will be delivered at Party headquarters—southwest corner of Eleventh street and First avenue. Workmen cordially invited to attend.

D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.

Proceedings of Regular Meeting Held on Sunday Last.

The regular meeting of D. A. 49 was held on Sunday afternoon, April 21, in the Daily People Building, with the District Master Workman, August Gilcherson, in the chair. Roll call of officers showed all present.

From L. A. 1, Daily People Alliance, Jerrold and Hunt.

From L. A. 10, Waiters' Alliance, Louis Lustig and Adolph Frankel.

REPORT OF OFFICERS.

District secretary reported that since the last meeting he visited Local Alliances 1, 19, 33, 98, 141, 170, 215, 274, 298, 1028 and 2394.

Locals 170, 274 and 298 did not hold any session, and would recommend that the officers of these Locals be spoken to very plainly, as it was greatly their fault for this condition of affairs, as they failed to attend to their duties.

The sessions of the other Locals were well attended, and the membership was very active. The secretary also called attention to the Standing Committee of the district who are very neglectful of their duties, as they had failed to meet and transact the business referred to them.

The employees of John Cramer & Son's shoe factory had met on April 8 and refused to accept the reduction the firm proposed. The firm was notified of their decision, and while it did not like the answer took no further steps to enforce the new scale.

Secretary also reported that he had examined the books of L. A. 1028 and found 59 members in good standing.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Organization Committee, no report.

Secretary of Grievance Committee stated that there was a case for the committee to act on, but he could not get them together, and as one member had withdrawn as a delegate it would be well to elect a new member to fill the vacancy.

On motion Comrade Frankel was elected to the Grievance Committee.

Auditing Committee submitted a full report.

On motion the report was received, adopted and recommendation concurred in.

Committee to visit Lenox Lyceum in the interest of Waiters' L. A. 19 reported progress. As there was a vacancy on the committee Comrade Frankel was elected to fill the vacancy.

Committee in charge of tickets of November 25 and March 17 made a progressive report, and requested Locals to settle for the outstanding tickets.

REPORTS OF LOCALS.

L. A. 1 reported the Local in good working order; they had dropped two members who had left the service of the DAILY PEOPLE.

L. A. 19, Waiters, reported that they had made several changes in their constitution. They had a little trouble, but thought the matter would be settled. They had received an invitation to take part in a parade of Waiters and bartenders on May 4. During the discussion on this report it was shown that this was a scheme on the part of the German Waiters (Kangaroo crowd) to swell the parade of the C. F. U. and the Kangs.

On motion L. A. 19 was requested not to take part in any parade except it be under the auspices of the S. T. & L. A.

L. A. 140, Bronx Labor Union, reported they favored a paid Organizer, and that they would have a parade on Monday, April 29, and wind the same up with a mass meeting. Wanted speakers. Action: Referred to the Secretary to furnish the speakers.

L. A. 1028, reported that all the Musical Union attached to the C. F. U. and the U. H. T. had formed a local of the American Federation of Musicians, as a number of the M. M. P. U. had also joined this organization. The M. M. P. U. placed a fine of \$100 on all its members that played with any one outside of their organization.

L. A. 42, 252, 170, 215, 313, 1563, 2394, and S. N. Y. reported progress.

Delegates of L. A. 68, 83, 84, 98, 324, 341, and 298 were absent.

The members of the Locals are requested to note the absence of the delegates and have them attend or elect others in their places.

NEW BUSINESS.

On motion the S. T. & L. A. Printers' label was ordered taken away from the shop of Ambach, 126 Essex street, as his men were all suspended from Local 83.

Organization Committee was instructed to call a meeting of L. A. 252 for Friday evening, April 26. The old organization committee having failed to meet were discharged and the following elected:

John Martin, L. A. 252.

Max Stark, L. A. 141.

Max Somers, L. A. 215.

Geo. Luck, L. A. 274.

Louis Rasmussen, L. A. 274.

On motion it was decided that all officers of any Local Alliance that joined an organization of their trade that opposed the Alliance be instructed to at once resign their position in the Alliance.

A special Committee was appointed to investigate a statement made by Delegate Lustig on the floor of his Local, the early part of February, and submit their report at the next meeting.

On motion it was decided that on and after May 1 the District shall meet on the first and third Friday evenings of each month at 8 o'clock.

On motion all Locals were requested to have their banners at Cooper Union on May 1 for the International Labor Day Demonstration. W. L. BROWER, Secretary.

Markley Speaks in Buffalo.

Comrade E. R. Markley, of Schenectady, will speak in Buffalo under the auspices of the Labor Lyceum this Sunday, the 28th inst., at 3 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. His subject will be: "True Socialism vs. Bogus socialism." This is the closing lecture of the Labor Lyceum for this season. Every reader of this paper knows of Comrade Markley's work for our Party. They should not fail to hear him and to bring friends along.

The Ladies' Auxiliary.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Socialist Labor Party wishes to thank those who so kindly contributed towards making the DAILY PEOPLE Festival a success. The results exceeded all expectations, and were far above those of other years. Something over \$500 was realized on the grand bazaar, and most of the presents sent in were disposed of at a profit. Some few articles yet remain in hand, but they can be used to good advantage next time. Several articles arrived too late to be used, some of them coming in the week following March 17th. Among them was the set of bamboo furniture from Philadelphia. So efficient was the work of the Ladies' Auxiliary that there is no doubt, from the experience gained in this and past festivals, that it is destined to be a valuable adjunct to the Party in the work of building up the Party press. Too much cannot be said for the excellent and energetic work done, or for the zeal with which the members entered into their undertaking. They have in the past contributed greatly towards building up the Party, and from this last festival it is manifest that they are becoming more efficient and more ready to perform the tasks allotted to them.

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 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.

Erie, Pa.

Section Erie, Erie County, Pennsylvania, Socialist Labor Party, will hold a sociable and dance Friday, May 3rd in Nichel Plate Hall, corner of Twentieth and Peach streets. All comrades and readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE are requested to try and make this affair a success. The proceeds will go to the Campaign Fund. Any one wishing tickets to sell may call at 656 West Nineteenth street and 345 East Twelfth street. Don't depend on some one else, but take a hold yourself, it is for your cause, as well as every other wage slave.

THE COMMITTEE.

Pepin's Wisconsin Dates.

Green Bay " 26-27
Stevens Point " 28-29
Grand Rapids " 30
Centralia May 1
Wausau " 2-3
Merrill " 4
Ashland " 5-6
West Superior " 8-9-10

Fall River, Mass.

"Trusts vs. the Working Class" is the subject of a lecture by Charles Kroll of Providence, illustrated with fine stereoscopic views, to be delivered in Columbia Hall, Columbia Building, 318 South Main street, Sunday evening, April 28, at 7.30 p. m., under the auspices of Local Alliance 262, United Textile Workers of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Tickets, ten cents.

Dalton's Itinerary in New Jersey.

Gloucester, April 26.
Elizabethport, April 20.

May Day Edition of "Il Proletario."

"Il Proletario," the Party's official organ in the Italian language, will issue an eight-page edition on the first of May. It will be excellent material for agitation among the Italian workers. Ten copies or under, 1 cent per copy. One hundred copies, 75 cents. Address orders to "Il Proletario, 208 Bleeker street, New York.

Philadelphia Convention.

Section Philadelphia will hold its county convention on Sunday April 28 at 7.30 in Headquarters, 1304 Germantown avenue. Members of the Socialist Labor Party are hereby called upon to attend. It is of special importance as much Party work will be brought up, in addition to the regular work of the convention.

Gloversville, N. Y., Attention.

Regular monthly meeting of Section Gloversville will be held on the Third of May at the rooms in Concordia. After the Section meeting the business of the newly organized Local Alliance, S. T. & L. A. will be transacted. Don't fail to attend. THE ORGANIZER.

Chicago—Attention!

All members of Section Chicago, readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE and friends are invited to attend a smoker arranged by Section Chicago, Saturday Evening, April 27, at 3128 Wentworth ave.

Wilmerding, Pa.

On Sunday, April 28, J. R. Root will deliver a lecture under the auspices of Section Wilmerding in Bank Hall. Everybody invited.

DO NOT FORGET THE GRAND MAY DAY CELEBRATION AT COOPER UNION ON WEDNESDAY, MAY FIRST. COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS. THE BEST SPEAKERS IN THE PARTY WILL BE PRESENT, AND THE OCCASION WILL BE A MEMORABLE ONE. ADMISSION FREE.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news from the Field of Labor for the week ending Saturday, April 20, was full of matter bearing on strikes and threats to strike, and on lockouts and displacements of labor. Thousands upon thousands of workers in many occupations, principally iron and steel workers, miners, railroaders, potters, weavers, etc., were involved. In all of them the deep misery and dissatisfaction of the proletariat under the present regime of capitalist prosperity was revealed.

The most significant occurrence of the week was the strike of 400 iron and steel workers for the recognition of Amalgamated Association, at the De Wees Steel Mills, McKeesport, Pa. This strike was regarded as the first test of strength between "organized" labor and the Billion Dollar Steel Trust.

Threats were made by the officials of the Amalgamated Association, to extend the strike to the other sheet mills of the trust, and in the event of that move proving unsuccessful, to all its iron and steel mills. This threat was, however, never carried out. The De Wees mills have resumed operations. The men with the one exception of George Holloway, the prime cause of the trouble, were reinstated, while the establishment continues to be a non-union one as before.

The Billion Dollar Trust's plants are mostly non-union. Its policy is non-union, as its treatment of the Great Lakes Marine Engineers' Association demonstrates. It has taken the lesson taught by the plight of the English iron and steel industries to heart, and, in consequence, it will not tolerate "trades-unionism." True to its mission of developing capitalist interests it will fight the antagonistic interests of labor whenever occasion demands. In this respect it but follows in the foot-steps of the oil, sugar and other trusts. It would be well for the rank and file of the pure and simple to observe this fact and organize accordingly.

The next matter of importance was the miners' strikes in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. Ten thousand of them were on strike for various causes, the most important of which was the recognition of the "union." The late victory, in which this "recognition" was alleged to have been granted, is in strange contradiction to the fact that recognition is now being fought for.

Miners' strikes also occurred in Cumberland, Md.; and in Butte, Montana, where 600 miners at the Anaconda Copper Mines have been on strike for six weeks. The molders have gone out in sympathy with them.

Three hundred switchmen at Scranton, Pa., struck for the reinstatement of two committeemen who sought redress for grievances. Forty-seven locomotive boiler-makers struck over amount of pay for shortened hours of labor on the New York and New Haven Railroad. All the employees of the McKeesport railroad also struck, for what cause is not given.

Five hundred employees of the Onondaga Pottery, at Syracuse, N. Y., struck for a restoration of a reduction, promised in the event of McKinley's election. Three hundred boiler-makers struck in five concerns at Buffalo, to assist heaters and helpers to gain an advance in hourly wages, as follows: Heaters, increase from seven to fifteen cents; helpers, increase from thirteen and one half cents to twenty cents. Eight hundred longshoremen at Newport, Va., struck for increase of wages. One thousand shingle weavers and sawyers struck for higher wages at Tacoma, Wash. The State Shingle Association (employers) threaten to close down 236 mills under their control in order to break the strike. Tacoma also had a building trades strike, in which work was stopped on 150 to 200 buildings. The strike will be settled by arbitration. At East Watertown, Mass., the employees of the Hood Rubber Co., numbering 1,200, struck against the payment of from \$5 to \$25 to foremen for situations; to reinstate discharged men active in recruiting union membership and to abolish the fines system for imperfections in work.

From Montreal, Canada, two large strikes are reported. One thousand pulp workers employed by the Laurentin Pulp Co., at Grand Mere, struck against reduction of wages. Eight hundred cigar makers struck for uniformity of prices in factories where goods of the one kind are made.

The threatened strikes were diversified in occupation and included large industries and numbers. In the bituminous regions about Altoona, Penn., a strike of 10,000 miners was threatened if "union" wage scale was not adopted. A general strike of the asphalt paving workers at Buffalo, to enforce the eight hour day granted by the Eight Hour Law to municipal employers, was also threatened. It was averted by a reduction of the hours from 11 to 8. This was due to pressure from the Pan-American Exposition. The dock workers of Erie, Pa., demanded an increase of wages. In the event of a failure to receive same they threatened to strike. Switchmen employed on the D. L. & W., the Lehigh, N. Y. & Penn., and the New York Central Railroad at Buffalo, want an increase of pay. A strike is talked of if increase is not granted. The motormen of Cincinnati, Ohio, are talking of striking May 1st, while on the same day a general strike throughout the southern cotton mills, so the news from Charlotte, N. C. states, is scheduled to take place if a reduction of the hours of labor of the mill operatives is not granted.

The lockouts included 1,100 watch case makers and engravers employed in three of the largest concerns in the country—the Crescent Watch Co., and the Conroy-Wilcox Co., both of Newark; and the Fahys Watch Case Co., of Sag Harbor, L. I. These lockouts are due to a determination on the part of the firms to employ non-union men and to compel employees to relinquish membership in the Watch Case Engravers' Union.

The American Woolen Co. (Woolen Trust), has locked out from 1,300 to 1,500 men and women employed in the Fulton Mills, at Oswego, N. Y., because the weavers refuse, so it is alleged, to instruct apprentices. Finally the managers of the Great Lake fleets, owned by the railroad companies, have decided to ship their freight by rail until the Marine Engineers' Association accept the terms of the employers; this is practically a lockout, as no strike has, as yet, taken place on these fleets.

The displacements of labor were as follows: between 4,500 to 5,000 men are permanently rendered unemployed by the decision of the Central Illinois Railroad to discontinue its Amboy Division, made useless by consolidation. 17,000 mill operatives at Fall River, and 6,000 at Lowell, Mass., were temporarily displaced in order to curtail production. This does the proletariat "prosper." While fighting for the recognition of the means by which he can improve his condition, if rightly used and extended, he struggles for better conditions, amid lockouts and displacement. And yet, despite his struggles, for the recognition of his organization and for better conditions, amid these lockouts and displacements, there are many who willfully and ignorantly state that there is no class struggle and that labor is prosperous beyond comparison.

The news from the Field of Capital for week ending April 20, shows a slight diminution in the number of new concentrations when compared with any preceding week. This, however, is partly offset by the additions made by old concentrations. Among the new concentrations is the so-called Umbrella Rib-Trust, composed of umbrella rib manufacturers, and formed in Philadelphia, with a capital of a million dollars. This was followed by a Nickel Steel Consolidation, formed by nickel steel manufacturers and nickel mine owners. The details of this consolidation are to be made public May 1st. Next came a consolidation of the independent silver plating concerns in Hartford, Conn.

In Brooklyn, two banks,—the Nassau National and the Kings County—were merged. At Waltham, Mass., the plant of the United States Watch Company was purchased by the Philadelphia Watch Case Company, of Riverside, N. J. The latter company is owned by a syndicate which also owns the New York Standard Watch Case Company, of Jersey City, and the Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia. The Alabama and the Georgia and South Carolina Cotton Compress Companies consolidated. They control the square bale in the three states. The Union Lead and Oil Company was organized with a capital of \$15,000,000. It will absorb the American Linsed Oil Company, and then proceed to demolish the Lead Trust. In addition to these new concentrations there have been others in the soft and hard coal fields and in phosphate mines.

Among the old concentrations "that made new additions were the Tin Trust, which added the Morrel and Morley factory at Benton, Mich., to its already long list of absorptions. The Tobacco Trust bought from the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, all of the brands of smoking tobacco formerly manufactured by the Brown Brothers Company, P. H. Hanes, and T. L. Vaughn and Company. In addition its subsidiary company, the American Cigar Company opened a new factory at Louisville, Ky. The Gas Trust of New York City—the Consolidated Gas Company, largely controlled by Standard Oil interests, is building a large plant at Constable Hook, New Jersey, where it will extend its operations to the surrounding territory and to Brooklyn. The Great Western Cereal Company absorbed the ten largest mills of the country that were independent of the American Cereal Company (The Cereal Trust), with which it will consolidate.

The foregoing additions to old concentrations pale, however, before those that the Standard Oil Company is preparing to make in the oil fields at Beaumont, Texas. It is preparing to invest \$30,000,000 there. This will be \$25,000,000, in excess of the capitalization possessed by its greatest competitor in the Beaumont District. During the week it was rumored that this international monopoly (the Standard Oil Company) would increase its capital from \$100,000,000 to \$500,000,000. Reliable authorities state though the rumors are now denied, it will be but a matter of time when the immense interests of the company will necessitate such an increase.

In view of the foregoing facts and considerations, what becomes of the oft expressed belief that the discovery of oil at Beaumont, Texas, will lead to the competitive destruction of this worldwide monopoly?

As if not to be outdone by the Standard Oil Company, the Billion Dollar Steel Trust has continued on its way of absorption during the week. It has made a "deal" with the Sharon Steel Company, of Sharon, Pa., by which it takes the entire output of that company for ten years. The Sharon Steel Company, is one capitalized at \$10,000,000, and is one of the largest "independent" companies outside