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PRICE TWO CENTS.

CATS FROM NO. 7'S BAG.

JURIUS LETS OUT A FINE BATCH OF EIGHT OF 'EM.

How "Kollege" Loevy "Works" the Union—The Members' Apathy—Pacha Weikum as Foreman—"Charlie's" Capers, Naps, etc.—Unhappy Wassmuth—Unhappier Pitzer—Nepomuk Arnold Refuses to Have His Leg Pulled—A Handy Machinist.

"One for all, all for one,"—such is the watchword just now in our "No. 7."—it was given by ONE, and ALL are to stand by it. The watchword proceeds from a genuine greenhorn. Properly speaking, it is a phrase, a very pretty phrase. But that does not matter provided the ONE, our job-comp and phrase monger of the first class, Comrade Levy profits by it.

"KOLLEGE" LEVY.
S. L. P. men surely remember this gentleman. It was he, who, when carrying-headed Schlueter of the "Volkszeitung" was putting on airs towards the newly arrived Dolinsky—already broiled in the frying pan in these columns—whedled out of "prominent" party members in Germany a letter giving this precious Dolinsky a "certificate of character" whereat the said Schlueter, who takes his inspirations from abroad, felt checkmated and not a little riled. Well then, this Mr. Levy who had so good a nose to sniff the "right article" in a Dolinsky, is the ONE for whose benefit 'I show ALL are there.

It is a circumstance by which to take the measure of "No. 7." that a fellow, the soles of whose shoes are still of German make, can become the leading light when the question is to satisfy his own personal interests. To this Mr. Levy (Loevy), \$18 a week is too little. His labor-power is worth more. What have we a Union for? It is there in order to help the ONE. Upon this line of reasoning, a motion was made at the last general meeting, and promptly carried, to the effect that job-comps, who have worked a whole year in one establishment, shall receive \$1, and those who have worked two years, shall receive \$2 more wages. Now it so happens that Sir Levy is employed by a boss whose business is not what you would call brilliant. Nevertheless, to bear hard upon a boss, whose custom partly consists of workmen, is allowable. The Union, the "party" members and the comrades in the camp have their duty to fill. There is the duty to help Sir Levy. It was, accordingly, decided to withdraw the label from boss Speyer, Levy's employer, in case he should fail to comply, and that Levy be backed up with a strike. In short, the whole apparatus was set in motion to aid this dapper "Union man."

The question comes, Why this great show of power in behalf of ONE? Are there not dozens of members of Typographia No. 7, excellent workers, artists in their trade, in printing offices at only \$18 a week with nine hours' work? Is Speyer's perchance wrong when he claims that in many cases special arrangements are made for a lower wage scale between trade mark and the boss?

This Sir Levy skillfully maneuvered to have his wages raised. The identical Levy, who now says "One for all, all for one," is as dumb as a tomb-stone when the question is to uphold the rights of others. The gentleman is a type of the genuine "No. 7 man."

APATHY OF THE MEMBERS.
That a greenhorn can manage to occupy so leading a position in No. 7, in so short a time, is explained by the fact that from the approximate number of 300, that make up the membership of No. 7, barely 50 are ever present at the regular meetings. The other 250 have, as a rule, not the remotest inkling of what goes on in this corrupt organization. This explains why the facts published in these columns produced the sensation that they do among the members of No. 7.

That accounts for the way the Weikum case was received. It stirred not Weikum alone, who, of course, "knew all about it," but it also stirred many others. Nevertheless, that story is not only true, but it is innocent compared to the stories that the chapel of the "Morgen Journal" has to tell.

HOW WEIKUM BECAME FOREMAN.
Something over ten years ago, the "Morgen Journal" was established. Therewith a new epoch was inaugurated for No. 7. The English No. 6 laid at the time claims to the control of the "Morgen Journal" on the ground that it was set up on the premises of the English "Journal." A bitter conflict broke out between No. 7 and "Big Six." The "Morgen Journal" fell under a boycott. The German workmen, organized and unorganized, were considered worthy of standing by No. 7. The Germans won finally. Peace was concluded between the leaders of the two sides. No. 7 preserved the right to control the German paper, that was "set up" on the premises of the English paper.

The next thing in order was the distribution of the spoils. Several "rats"

were amnestied, and received good jobs. By special protection Weikum was made foreman. The then chief of the German department, Editor Frank, together with his technically drilled helper Blick, forthwith recognized that Weikum was not the fit man for that post. Again and again did the chief request Delle, who then shone at the very zenith of his fame, to furnish him with someone else for the post. Delle repeatedly conciliated Frank; and on one occasion when he called for Delle in the composing room of the "Volkszeitung," he declared in great excitement that it was not possible for him any longer to get along with such a fellow. Even then Delle succeeded in pacifying Frank. Accordingly, the point can not be escaped that it was only Delle who kept Weikum in his job. He got his reward therefor. How, will be explained later.

Shortly after Frank had positively declared that he could not get along with Weikum, a declaration denouncing Frank was handed in. But Frank died that same night. Apoplexy was the alleged cause. In fact the man poisoned himself. The sudden death of Frank was the salvation of Weikum, together with a reporter Herring, whom Frank had discharged. Weikum remained foreman, Herring subsequently became the manager of the "Morgen Journal." These two lucky dogs, whose path was smoothed by the death of their enemy, had one thing in common. They both chicaned their subalterns. Fate overtook Herring. He was dismissed. Weikum is still foreman, and, unfortunately, has still ample opportunity to cause many a poor devil to smart under his perverseness.

"CHARLIE" AND HIS FUROR.
When the chapel of the "Morgen Journal" was reconstructed, there was, literally not a single member thereof who did not complain of the intolerable whims of "Charlie," who led a sort of "Pasha regiment"; the dear colleagues lived in bitter feud with one another. There were people who, at the time, used to say that the operators on the "Morgen Journal" were a "bad lot." Since these critics have become permanent employees on the "Morgen Journal," their opinion has changed. Latterly, the struggle of the subalterns against their foreman has been somewhat less intense. The reason is simply this: the one or other of them ever has in mind the placing of a friend there—a thing that is impossible without the good will of this foreman, in that "best organized chapel in the world." That notwithstanding, now and then "Charlie" is attacked with an epileptic fit of Caesarianism. The following is an instance:

THE CASE OF WASSMUTH.
During the hot summer nights, it is often difficult for Mr. Weikum to watch his people from the throne on which his rotating chair is placed. With great regularity he falls asleep. The rustling of the type-setting machines is like the rustling of a gentleephyr to him; he sleeps and dreams. The men keep silent and nudge one another. On a certain night, "Charlie" did not sleep. He was notified that an operator named Wassmuth was darning enough also to take a cat-nap. Wassmuth had at home a wife dangerously ill. Lack of sleep during his off hours brought on sleep when he was at work. This was only for a few minutes. Wassmuth is a very skilled and rapid operator. The time he thus missed, even if it were an hour, was accordingly a trivial matter. But an example had to be recorded in "Charlie's" statute book. "Charlie" kept a sharp look-out upon Wassmuth. No sooner did his head duck in a cat-nap, when Weikum fell upon him like a wild beast and roared: "Go home! I can't use such people!" Wassmuth was full of consternation, and for a moment speechless. The chairman, Kummer, said to Weikum he had to pay Wassmuth the wages for that night if he were in rude tones the order: "Go to your case!" By that time Wassmuth had collected himself; nevertheless, boiling with rage at so infamous a treatment, he hurried at Weikum a word that fitted well. Somewhat cooled down, Weikum moved that the chapel door be closed. Later, when he had cooled off some more, Weikum moved a pardon.

He knew why. What was permissible to one member of the chapel could not be denied to another. If the foreman sleeps, the compositors also may sleep.

POOR PITZER.
The question now comes, if—as the deceased Frank and others assert—Weikum is not fit to act as foreman, how comes it that he has filled that place for ten years? Simply because Weikum managed to secure a very capable second foreman, and in the course of time young and strong men were furnished to him.

The really capable second foreman, Pitzer, was the salvation of Weikum. This able assistant of Weikum suffered, however, of a serious weakness—partiality for whiskey. That was unfortunate for Pitzer, but fortunate for Weikum. Pitzer was discharged after he had placed the office in perfect running order. He died, starved down to a skeleton and overran with vermin. His colleagues said he was a muckworm, because he pulled the leg of every one who came along—\$1 from one, 10 cents from another. The fact is, the fellow did not know the trick, as others do.

SANCTITY OF THE HOME.

HOW IT IS SAFEGUARDED UNDER CAPITALISM.

Women of the Poor Driven to Maternity Ward of County Institution Have Their Children Mixed up—Despair of the Helpless Mothers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 28.—An example of how the prevailing capitalist system destroys the home, and breaks the family ties is furnished by an incident that came to light in the county hospital recently. Despite the great hue and cry of prosperity that the capitalist papers here are continually raising, more and more of the women of the poor are forced to resort to the county institution to give birth to their children.

In the maternity ward of that cold, bleak charity institution away out on Potrero avenue, fourteen babies entered this world of trial and trouble in one week. The nurses hard worked but patient, were at their wits' end to know how to accommodate this influx of howling infants. On several days there were as many as three and four births. They came into this world so quickly, in fact, that the doctors and nurses could not keep tab on them, and when they gave them their morning ablutions often returned them to the wrong bed and mother. They were dressed alike, all about the same size and, except in one or two instances, without any special identifying marks. Then, how were these matrons to know which was which?

One morning when all of the babies were taken from their mothers into the nursery to be washed and clothed for the day several assistants from other wards were called in to aid. All the babies were out of their swaddling clothes at the same time and when the nurses began to dress and return them to their proper parent they found, to their dismay, that they could not distinguish between them. If some nurse hadn't tipped the developments of the nursery off to the anxious mothers all would have been well and good. The mothers would have been none the wiser; certainly the babies themselves wouldn't have objected. But some conscience stricken attendant couldn't retain herself and let the cat out of the bag. Then there was consternation in the maternity ward. Mothers in their feeble, helpless condition, as soon as the hint was dropped as to the mixup in the other room, imagined that she being robbed of her child.

In the meantime the babies are wearing numbers on the soles of their feet, done in blue pencil. But in the days to come how will No. 2 know he is not by rights No. 4? And how will No. 3 persuade herself that she has not been changed from a seven?

Now that the mixup has been recognized, the people of the hospital have made atonement. They have numbered the feet of every infant in a blue that will not rub. But for the original 14 of that busy week this precaution comes too late.

The whole situation is sad and confusing. Already has the problem reached the mothers' cot, and fierce has been the strife where the cots are close, reaching easy, and less than a stage whisper enough. One infant of special beauty and precocious good nature was claimed by two of the patients, after the nurse had tattled. But the doctor adjusted the matter somehow.

But there are twelve other mothers who are not sure of their young since the mingling and the muddle of the bath tub and the prattle of the nurse. The number is on the foot and the name is on the register, but the children of a week are much alike, and who can settle it that the mother's number calls for her own?

Pushing the Strike Bluff Along.
Members of the International Association of Machinists who threaten to strike for a nine hour day on May 20, which they allege will affect between 100,000 and 150,000 men and also railroad cars and manufacturing concerns in all parts of the United States, have formulated their demands. In a printed form of agreement which they have sent to manufacturers they make these stipulations:

SMELLFUL DISINTEGRATION.

That is Going on the Kang-Social Democracy.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The Kangs here in Chicago are doing some brave whistling to keep their followers in line—failures to get those promised and relied on 20,000 votes for their Mayoralty candidate, and getting nearly 2,000 votes less than Debs polled last November, has hit them hard. Herron was their little joker—he's gutted now. They used him admirably well. I dare say his influence as a "holy man" is responsible for 50 per cent of their vote and then, as you know, they had the assistance of quite a number of lusty sky-pilots.

Their city organization is a disrag affair. While numerous, few are dues paying—subscribing to "Workers' Call" makes you a member—a constant burrah is necessary to hold it, and symptoms of hoarseness have been manifesting themselves since election. Their published list of city organizations is three-quarters padding.

As for the State—well, I have visited four of the numerous towns they claim. At Moline, they give as their branch secretary Paul Pressel, who is a member in good standing of the S. L. P.; at Pekin, I saw a letter that was sent repudiating them; at another place, their only adherent showed me an official communication he had just received. I suggested it was good hot stuff for the stove and it went. So it goes, and yet they claim these towns. They find it necessary to create the impression that they have a very big organization. To this end everything is sacrificed, truth, principle, etc.—They are a living lie; and yet they are developing quite a little energy. This however, was to be expected as several are making a living out of it. This will soon run to point, here at least. They had in their pay one Mills. This Mills, I understand, is past master in the gentle art of grafting; shall try to get the facts.

J. I. I. Tommy is again hot for co-operative enterprises; he is poring forth "torrents of eloquence" in favor of a crowd that issues a catch-penny leaflet in favor of a "Co-operative Brotherhood" industrial scheme. I enclose the leaflet. It gives one a good idea of the mixture of imbecility and swindle that finds asylum among these Kangaroo Social Democrats.

Chicago, Ill., April 18.
[Enclosure.]

Dear Friend:—As you are in a position to give a just cause its widest publicity, vote among your friends and the public in your vicinity, we wish to appeal to you for investigation and support of the grandest movement of the times for the amelioration of the many woes of the present wage and competitive systems.

Looking upon the past and present as examples of what we may expect in the future, we certainly may look toward the future with many a foreboding for the man who must toil for his daily bread. Friend, think candidly and you will realize that we are under a task making system fully as remorseless as that of the days of Pharaoh and you must admit we have very little of our rightful liberty. We are treated as just so much machinery and without a bit more consideration. Any and all kinds of injustices are heaped upon us and we cannot resent them under penalty of losing employment. We are told to quit if not satisfied with our wages and treatment. When sick or disabled no matter how deserving, we are turned out like an old horse to die; this, friend, is the results of the system. In the mad rush for the almighty dollar all thought of human ideas and principles are thrown aside.

Now friend, do you know how much of the wealth of your creation you actually receive? Statistics at Washington shows that for each man in the country there is created in wealth each day for each man on an average of more than \$10. Now, this country produces enough for each and every family to live in comfort and plenty, if the toilers could keep what they create. This is the sole reason for the distress and misery of the present regime—capital reaps the harvest of labor's toil. It is upon this point that we hinge our success; we save all we create and with humane business ideas THE CO-OPERATIVE BROTHERHOOD throws aloft its banner and heralds justice and equality to struggling mankind.

We are entering every line of industry and mean to manufacture and produce and absorb all kinds of business under gigantic brotherhood or company of the people. We guarantee our members homes and employment, and care for the families of disabled or deceased members and provide homes for them, educate the children and provide colleges, libraries and all that goes to make an ideal commonwealth. All members are equal owners and have equal rights, and from the present rapid growth of the organization it will not be long until trusts and capital will find their equal in the trust of the people. Fill enclosed card and we will gladly give our plans in detail.

Oil Strike in Wyoming.—EVANSTON, Wyo., April 30.—A gusher of oil has been struck in the Aspen tunnel of the Union Pacific, and much excitement prevails. Pennsylvania, California and Nebraska capitalists have secured large tracts of land and will bore for oil. Persons in the neighborhood have also ordered machinery and will sink oil wells.

IN AMERICA.

HOW THE CLASS STRUGGLE DEVELOPED, AND HOW IT MANIFESTS ITSELF.

The Property Owners in Conflict, During Colonial Times, With the New Arrivals—Growth of the American Working Class.

Last night a large audience gathered at Wurzer's Hall to hear Hugo Vogt lecture on the "Development of the Class Struggle in America." As he made point after point in his speech the crowd showed its appreciation by prolonged applause.

He spoke in part as follows: The subject which has been chosen for me needs the close study of a historian. Nowhere has the class struggle been more clearly outlined than in America. When you go back earlier in the history of this country, it almost seems that there was no class struggle here. When, however, we examine facts more closely, we find that the Socialist conception of history is absolutely correct.

It is a fact that there is a class struggle. In the animal world we use the term "struggle for existence." There was a short time in the history of this country when there really did not exist classes as we see them to-day. That was when the colonies had a common store. But in the very first generation, difference arose. When the colonists first came here, they held to ideas of the "fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man." These opinions passed away with the acquisition of private property. This distinguished them from later arrivals and the two classes soon became differentiated in the matter of politics.

When we speak of classes, we do not mean a caste—something separated by a law. The feudal lord was so separated. The class is not so separated. In the classes formed by the acquisition of property, differences arose. The old settlers began to make laws against the new arrivals. Every one of the colonies, after forty or fifty years, had statutes which restricted the franchise. Connecticut as early as 1658 had a law which required that a man must have at least 50 pounds. Real estate was made the criterion of power. The exercise of political power was restricted to those who held real estate.

This lasted until 1776. A typical case occurred in the consolidation of the Jerseys. At that time a new statute was enacted which said that any one having 50 pounds should be allowed to vote. This caused a protest. The colonists did not wish such a law. They said that any adventurer, any pirate might acquire 50 pounds and therefore some more stable requirement was necessary. This shows that the land holding class was the dominant class. The laborers at that time were treated as serfs or slaves. White men were brought here from Europe and sold. They were not in a position to struggle, but with the rise of the capitalist class commenced the tangible class struggle. There had developed a commercial class and it was this class that pushed forward the War for Independence. They were anxious to manufacture, but they were forbidden by the British. The British tea party was not a matter of sentiment. It was business.

As far as the workmen were concerned, they had nothing to gain, and in fact they were not consulted. The boy that signed the declaration said that "all men are created free and equal," but in that the working class was not included. It was the same as the judges before the Civil War, who did not include the negroes among men.

A convention was held at White Plains and the men who had applauded the Declaration of Independence placed in the State Constitution then adopted, a clause which disfranchised the working class.

Still that declaration gave a tremendous impetus to the class struggle. It made it possible to develop matters so that a collision between the land holders and the capitalists was inevitable. The land holding class furnished the intellectuals and these noted well the growth of the capitalists.

The first demand of the capitalist class was the right to establish banks and corporations. They were men of small means, and they found it necessary to club together. But the attempts of these men to get charters was fought by the land holders. It was the fight, strange to say that gave the working class the right to vote. The growth of bourgeoisism started among the working class an agitation, and as the working class was now large, a great stir was caused, which ended in the granting to the working class the franchise.

ers and one of the first demands of the first labor party was that for a mechanic's lien law—a distinctly employer's bill. This labor party was soon extinguished.

The working class was not yet in a position where it could assert itself. Everything was in a state of change, but the time was approaching when the working class would push itself to the front.

Those conditions brought about the existence of a politician class, a class that exists in no other country in the world. It is well known that Andrew Jackson enunciated the great doctrine: "To the victors belong the spoils," and since that time the doctrine has been well attended to.

The capitalist class of that time were not the ruling class. When the trans-continental railroad was constructed the Huntingtons, etc., were forced to beg, to bribe, to cringe in order that they might receive the grants that made them millionaires.

The working class had to be treated gingerly, because their votes were necessary. The conflict between the working class and the capitalist became apparent during the Civil War. Strikes were not what they are to-day, because the capitalist, though growing rapidly, was still weak, and the private detective force had to be relied on. This caused the institution of the Pinkerton Detective Agency. Yet this agency was in reality an evidence that the working class had still power. The wiping out of that agency was, also, an evidence that the State was absolutely subservient to the capitalist class.

After the Civil War the conflict became stronger. Towards the end of the sixties many attempts were made to form a labor party. The labor unions of that time, when they saw that strikes were failing, took to the discussion of politics. The Labor Party of '68 decided to go into the field. To head them off, the politicians rushed to Washington and passed an eight hour law that has not yet been enforced.

That movement resulted in a number of labor laws, that amount to nothing, and labor parties that did nothing. In the seventies, the growth of capitalism was great, and consequently the fight between the capitalist class and the working class became fiercer.

The capitalist development of this country is being accelerated by an unwelcome factor: that factor is the middle class. This teaches the middle class to patronize the great life insurance companies. This, intended as a protection for the middle class, acts as a club against it. The insurance companies formed trust companies and the trust companies formed trusts, which in turn crushed out the very middle class that had organized them in the first place.

To-day the class struggle manifests itself in the great political organizations which we see all about us. Such an organization has never before been seen. Capitalist politics has thousands of men on its pay roll. In New York we have no less than 40,000, or about 30 to each election district. These keep the working class in line, and by the offer of jobs, by threats, etc., seek to drive the working class into the ranks of the capitalist parties.

BLOODHOUNDS ON THE ERIE.
They Will Be Used Against the "Tramps" on the Road.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., April 28.—Owing to the number of "tramps" who pass over the Erie system, it has been decided that the most stringent methods will be adopted to drive them off the line. Officials say that the majority of the men are persons out of work, and that they go from East to West; or from West to East in search of employment. The number of consolidations which have recently taken place have tended to increase the number of "tramps," and the roads desire to be rid of them.

A MIDDLE CLASS SCHEME.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AND THEIR IDEAS OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

The Rev. McCartney Tries to Do a Good Turn For a Friend—Would Locate a Lighting Plant on His Worthless Property—Forcing the Scheme Through.

Great is municipal ownership as it is accomplished, or to be accomplished, by the Democratic Social party. There is a unique specimen in this vicinity. For the benefit of THE PEOPLE readers who are not so fortunate as to reside in this district, I will describe this great instalment of the PRACTICAL work of the Social Democracy.

The public lighting of the towns of Abington and Rockland, Mass., is done by the Abington and Rockland Electric Light and Power Company. Each town makes a yearly contract for what lights it needs, and its prestime is supplied to its satisfaction, for, with the exception of an occasional growl from some poor taxpayer, or some one who thinks he is a taxpayer, each town annually votes to make a contract for lights.

The lighting plant is located in Abington, so the town of Abington assesses and receives about all the company's taxes. The "tax-paying Socialists" of Rockland think this is a glaring injustice, so under the leadership of the Rev. F. O. McCartney they are trying to establish a municipal lighting plant in Rockland to be owned by the tax-payers.

I have been investigating the Rev. gentleman's scheme, and this is what I find:—The supporters of the scheme want the plant to be located near Reed's Pond to secure cheap power. This idea looks plausible enough to children, but to people endowed with the perception of grown men "a rat is plainly visible in the meat."

The water rights of Reed's Pond are owned by a member of the commercial club of which the Rev. F. O. McCartney is also a member. The owner of the water rights is also owner of some real estate near the Pond. He has a saw-mill there, and the water power is so big that he has a large steam plant to keep his mill running; in fact, the water-power is so valuable that the owner of it would leave it a few months ago when he was erecting a new mill if he could only get a location near a railroad. Now, if some one would only buy the water-power, he could install another steam plant, and thus have a reliable power for his saw-mill. This is the cheap power-power the Rev. gentleman is trying to foist on the town of Rockland. Of course, the land for the lighting plant could be purchased or leased from the gentleman who owns the water-power, and his other real estate would increase in value if a power plant were erected near it.

Another Social Democrat (who besides being a prominent member of the Social Democracy is also a single taxer) told me that the land in that part of Rockland was more valuable than the land in other parts of the town, and he could not see why the people did not settle there.

This will be all remedied when the Rev. F. O. McCartney establishes his municipal lighting plant. The problem of municipal light for Rockland is thus reduced to the following basis: Buy light from the Abington and Rockland Electric Light and Power Company, as the town is now doing, or buy land and water or other power from the Rev. F. O. McCartney's friend and erect a power plant to make light. I asked one of the Rockland wage-slaves to explain what benefit he would get from this scheme. He at once told me he would get cheaper light. I next asked him if he used electric light; he said no. I pointed to an arc lamp and asked him what difference there would be in his tax bill if that light cost fifteen cents or a thousand dollars. Honesty compelled him to answer: "No difference whatever." I then told him that the working class was being used like the monkey used the cat: to pull chestnuts out of the fire for individuals of the middle class, and although I did not object to compelling the big capitalists to pay their share of the taxes, I did object, and every self-respecting wage-worker should object, to being used as a tool by any part of the capitalist class.

Time will tell whether or not he learnt the lesson. J. O'FHEILY.
Abington, Mass.

A \$50,000,000 Rival of the Billion Dollar Trust.

TRENTON, N. J., April 30.—Clerk John Brooke, of the Secretary of State's office, is considerably interested in the future movements of the new Pennsylvania Steel Company, which filed articles of incorporation last evening, securing a charter authorizing a capital of \$50,000,000. A certified check for \$10,000 was handed the clerk by a messenger just before the closing hour. The articles of incorporation are almost identical with those of the United States Steel Corporation. E. B. Morris, Edward C. Phelps and L. S. Best, of Camden, are the incorporators, and the New Jersey Guarantee and Trust Company is the New Jersey agent of the company. The new concern is looked upon as a rival to the big steel trust and a large increase of the capital stock is expected.

(Continued on page 3.)

W. E. WHITE NAILED.

IS CONFRONTED WITH HIS OWN SIGNATURE, AND PINNED FAST.

The New Haven Kangaroos Completely Supplement their Rev. Three-Card-Monte in the Gentle Art of Giving Themselves and their Bogus Report Away.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., Apr. 24.—In one of its last issues, March 31, the now dead "Bogus" contained a letter from the Kangaroo, W. E. White, to which our attention has only recently been called. The letter is as follows:

"IMPARTIAL REPORTER REFUSED. Editor of The People.

"A letter appeared in DeLeon's daily, dated February 9, from a De Leonite member of the committee of arrangements for the Harfiman-De Leon debate, which denounced as a 'deliberate lie' the statement made in the preface to the S. D. P. report of the debate, that 'we wanted an official stenographer, whose report would be accepted by both parties, but they refused.' The denial itself contains an admission of the truth of the statement. The circumstances are these: At an early meeting of the committee of arrangements was brought up by one of the S. D. P. members. A De Leonite present, who was not a member of the committee, hastened to announce 'that is all arranged, Keinaard will report for De Leon.' As it was evident that the De Leonites had determined to have a report of their own, no more was said at that time. Later on, when we had secured an efficient and entirely unprejudiced professional stenographer, the question of an official stenographer to be accepted by both sides was mentioned to a member of the De Leonite committee; but he declared that Keinaard had been engaged by their side. A report by an unprejudiced reporter was therefore twice rejected by the De Leonites.

"W. E. WHITE. New Haven, Conn."

To the Party members who follow closely the reports of our National Executive, and who remember that the N. E. C. has letters from this W. E. White in which the one letter gives the lie to the other, the above statement will be taken at its true value. But even the comrades may not realize the full depth of mendacity that the gentleman is capable of, and that the above letter from him convicts him of. In view of this, and for the benefit of all other people interested in the Movement, and as a fit capstone to the three-card-monte performance of the Kangaroos in that New Haven debate, culminating with the bogus 'stenographic report' that they issued, and their lying introduction on the stenographer, endorsed by W. E. White in the above letter, we, the S. L. P. committee, who, together with an equal number of Kangaroo Social Democratic Committee members were the Committee of Arrangements for that debate, wish here to give documentary proof of the reckless mendacity of this W. E. White who was one of the Kangaroo committee.

The letter that the above refers to as false, and which was signed by Comrade M. J. Bomstead, closes with these words:

"Knowing full well the character and traits of the crowd we were dealing with we took pains to have a copy of the minutes of all the meetings on paper which the joint committee held, knowing that the minutes would be useful for future reference. The minutes were signed by W. E. White, Kang State Secretary, S. D. P., (9) and myself. Any one who wishes to look at the minutes of the meetings held by the joint committee, can do so by applying at S. L. P. Headquarters, 833 Grand avenue, New Haven, Conn."

Now then, the Committee on Arrangements held three meetings: Nov. 13, Nov. 17, and Nov. 24. The matter of a stenographer came up at the second meeting, Nov. 17. The minutes of that meeting contain this entry:

"A suggestion from Sobe, S. L. P., that a stenographer be engaged to take down proceedings of debate verbatim met not with the approval of the S. D. P. Committee, they refusing to recognize it." The minutes of that meeting containing that entry, BEAR THE SIGNATURE "W. E. WHITE," S. D. P. Sec'y. And there is no other entry on the subject in any of the minutes.

To go into details we would add that during the early part of that second meeting (Nov. 17), one of the members of the S. L. P. Committee, Daly was not present, but made his appearance later, Sullivan, S. L. P., acted on committee instead.

It was during this meeting that we de-questioned a stenographer who brought forward Sullivan, S. L. P., occupied the chair. Sobe, S. L. P., offered a suggestion in regard to securing the services of a stenographer, which did not meet the approval of the Kang committee. Sobe, S. L. P., asked Anton Frank, S. D. P., and W. E. White, S. D. P., for their opinions on the matter. Frank, S. D. P., answered that he thought it was not necessary as it would be more expensive. White, S. D. P., remarked that it was of no importance; Van Dyke, the remaining member of their committee, was silent on the subject, but showed his approval to the remarks of White and Frank, by a nod of the head. Bomstead, S. L. P., acted as secretary during the entire time consumed by the three meetings, and after each gave White a fac-simile copy of the minutes and asked of him if everything was correct contained in the minutes, White answering in the affirmative in the presence of the entire committee, and he signed the minutes, which we now have in our possession.

It was during the meeting that we decided to secure Keinaard. When the Kang Committee showed no inclination

to have a stenographer, Serr, S. L. P., who was in the hall came forward and stated that Keinaard had offered his services to us, his offer being accepted. This concluded the matter pertaining to stenographer.

After the readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE have read this version which led up to the debate, we are sure they will perceive without any difficulty the naked position occupied by this loathsome Kang, a cowardly skulker without any regard for veracity, even when he must go against his own signature, lacking manliness, whose only occupation is to distort truth and countenance everything underhanded and dishonorable—such is this E. W. White and his associates.

We repeat, the minutes bearing E. W. White's signature that give the lie to his letter in "The Bogus" are for inspection at S. L. P. headquarters, 833 Grand avenue. Indeed, we knew whom we had to deal with and took our precautions.

The S. L. P. committee men: M. J. BOMSTEAD, CHARLES SOBEY, WILLIAM H. DALY, TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, Chairman at meeting of Nov. 17.

CLOAK MAKERS LOCKED OUT.

To be Starved Into Submission—Are Organized into the S. T. & L. A.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—On Monday, April 15th, as the employees of Bischof, Sterne and Stein reported for work, they were not allowed to enter the building. A special shop meeting was called and a committee was sent to the firm. The answer received showed that the firm wished to revolutionize the trade. The present system is and always has been one of piece work. The firm wishes to force upon its employees a system of team work by the weak. This system is the ruin of the trade. A cloakmaker has only about three months work a year.

Under the new arrangement proposed by the firm a married man will have to support his family for a year on the \$12 or \$15 a week earned during the three or four months in the year, which constitutes their busy season.

The firm also wants only about six male operators. Up to the present thirty-five have been employed. The reason the firm wants only a limited number of male operators is this: By employing a master hand to work the first machine, the firm can put about four or five, or even six or seven machines running under the supervision of the first, or the master hand's machine. The result of this move is that the firm will be a fifty per cent. of profits. The cloakmaker, however, would be reduced to the level of the machine.

One girl would do fancy stitching, another would make sleeves, etc. Under the system in vogue until the introduction of the team system an operator was given a garment and he made it ready for finishing.

The change which the firm is thus endeavoring to affect is attributed to a contract made by them with a certain Mr. Biele, to act as manager or superintendent. It is believed that Mr. Biele, in order to ingratiate himself with the firm, introduced the team work system which has always met with the opposition of the cloakmakers' organizations. It is believed that he has given the firm information upon their weakness. With the information thus at hand the firm undoubtedly determined to lock out their hands until they were starved into submission; that is, until they accepted the system believed to have been inaugurated by Mr. Biele for his own selfish ends.

The cloakmakers have been out since the return of their committee with the firm's answer, being of the opinion that team work should be opposed. They intend to stay out longer, if possible. They are organized, forming Cloakmakers' Union, Local No. 279, S. T. & L. A.

They request that all cloakmakers be warned to stay away from Cincinnati until this lockout is ended.

FAKIRS CHALLENGED.

Los Angeles: S. T. & L. A. Local Alliance Throws Down Gauntlet to Traducers.

LOS ANGELES, April 20.—"Labor" Organizer Ince and the "labor" unions have been challenged to a debate by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The cause and the wording are set forth in the following: "Mr. J. C. Ince, Business Manager of Labor News:

"Dear Sir—In the issue of the Union Labor News of the date of Friday, April 12 there appeared an editorial article headed, 'Socialist Alliance Rascality,' the main purpose of which appears to be to charge the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance with being organized to destroy labor unions and also to furnish scabs to take the places of union labor when said union labor has gone out on strike.

"Your paper being the local official organ of the American Federation of Labor, and being supposed to voice its sentiments, I am authorized by Local Alliance No. 325, S. T. & L. A., to challenge your organized body to publicly maintain and prove the assertions set forth in the above mentioned article. To that end this organization will furnish a speaker to debate with any representative your organization may select on the following subject: 'Resolved, That the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is organized to destroy labor unions and to furnish scabs to take the place of union labor when out on strike.'

"Your representative to take the affirmative and our representative to take the negative, each speaker having one hour in which to make his argument. "I am also authorized to say that our organization will furnish the hall at its own expense for said debate. Hoping that your organization may see its way clear to accept this challenge, I remain yours sincerely, "GEORGE ANDERSON "Secretary Local Alliance 325, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, "April 19, 1901."

AN OPEN CONFESSION.

Missionaries Acknowledge They Are Capitalist Advance Agents.

THE PEOPLE has all along pointed out that the missionary is the advance agent of capitalism.

This contention has received confirmation from the lips of missionaries who have been through the mill.

The missionaries having accomplished their work, the capitalists have no further use for them and have cast them into the ashbarrel. The missionaries are highly indignant at the treatment they are receiving, and are holding indignation meetings to show that they are still worthy of their hire.

A sample meeting was held at the Church Club, on Clinton street, Brooklyn, where there was a large attendance of representative members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Long Island Diocese. The special interest was in the discussion of the Chinese problem. Francis N. Miller presided.

Dr. Miller introduced as the first speaker the Rev. D. L. Huntington, recently of the mission in the Yangtze Kiang Valley, who spoke on the question, "Is the Young Giant of the West, to Lose Her Trade in China?" He said, in substance:

"The Yangtze River is nearly as long as the Missouri River and is navigable for about 1,600 miles. In that valley they raise two crops annually, and it is full of mineral wealth. The government is about worn out, but the people are industrious. The trouble is a failure to agree to modern methods. They recently established a steam ferry across the Yangtze River, and it made the distance of four miles in about fifteen minutes, as against an hour by rowboat. But the boatmen protested that it was taking away their living and the government stopped it. Another old-fashioned method of the government was shown in its permission to allow a steamer to go up the river against the current, but only permitting sail and rowboats to come down with the current to carry goods and passengers. There are now only thirty-seven steamers on the Yangtze River, controlled by English, German and Japanese companies. The Americans have sold out to the English.

"South and Central China is not as good as North China for general trade. The importation of Standard Oil kerosene is known throughout the country, and the cotton thread of a well known American company is in general use. Our railroad material is a product that finds a universal market in the country, although the English are endeavoring to supplant us. The Russian railroad through Siberia and Manchuria will call upon our factories for supplies. MISERIES, CERTAINLY AID COMMERCE. A Unitarian told me that he was constant in supporting missions for that especial reason. At the missions the natives are taught useful work and the missionaries who go there carry with them useful articles that excite the desires of the Chinese. More than anything have the hospitals broken down prejudice, though we are not allowed to take patients to them without their full consent.

"St. John's College, in the Yangtze Valley, is doing good work, furnishing custom house and post office employees. They are taught honesty. The frontier emigrants from other lands are not all we could wish, but they are helpful to the country. Missions and politics are closely related. The Roman Catholics have government grants, of which they take advantage, though the Protestants do not. I think wisely. In India the native Christians stood with the country, while in China they stood with the foreigners. The churches are breaking down anti-foreign prejudice and, through the schools and colleges, will be led the wave of reform. If integrity is maintained by the government, the educator will lead. They are the professionalists, while the supporters of the Empress are the reactionists.

"The Chinese are not partial to Americans above others. Every foreigner is a devil, and I have been driven from several missions without particular hurt, and most of the attacks have been begun by boys." The Rev. A. C. Bunn, rector of the Church Charity Foundation, who had served as a missionary for a time in the Yangtze River valley, complimented Mr. Huntington on his personal modesty in his remarks. He had done great work there. "The trouble with China," he said, "was that it had outlived its usefulness as a government and rested in the past." He said it was like a rone, whose life had been used up. He took issue with Mark Twain, who, he said, had maligned the missionaries through a misunderstanding of telegrams. The special missionary, to whom Mark Twain referred, had gone out with a forlorn hope and secured supplies from a deserted mission station for the succor of Peking. This fact had not before been published. Henry M. Calvert, who is evidently through with the missionary, spoke at length on the same question, saying among other things:

"I regret that the subject before us is a commercial, instead of a churchly one. The discussion of the problem of our trade with China belongs to the administration at Washington, the Senate, Chambers of Commerce and merchants, in their individual and in their corporate capacity."

The secretary, Sutherland R. Saxton, read a letter from Howard Martin, late secretary of the United States legation at Peking, who was unable to be present, but gave his views, agreeing with Mr. Huntington.

"The counsel, therefore, both the northern and the southern friends of the negro are giving him is to keep quiet. He should learn to work, learn to love work, especially to acquire a respect for agriculture, to get as much as he can into his new empty head, and he may confidently expect that in due time he will be rated at exactly what he is worth, and that he will be allowed the exercise of the rights and privileges that he is fit for."

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CUYAHOGA COUNTY CONVENTION

Socialist Labor Party Ticket Nominated and Resolutions Adopted.

At the Socialist Labor Party County Convention, held here on April 21, James Matthews was chairman and M. R. O'Furey secretary. The following ticket was nominated and resolutions adopted: Judge of Court of Common Pleas—Joseph C. Davey, short term; long term, Richard Koepfel.

Judge of Insolvency Court—George Blickendorfer. County Treasurer—John Heidenreich. County Commissioner—Harry Bratburd.

Auditor—P. C. Christiansen. State Senators—John D. Goerke, John Kircher, M. R. O'Furey, W. J. Holwell. State Representatives—Paul Dinger, Frederick Brown, C. E. Gunn, August Mencke, Joseph Gable, Joseph Reiman, Adam Mitchell, Alfred Carlson, Edward Keim, Robert Zillmer.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, In the light of the enormous development of labor saving machinery and concentration of capital into ever fewer hands, the increasing uncertainty of employment, misery and dependence of the working class becomes more evident, as that portion of his product that the worker receives in wages becomes smaller, the consequent liability of the worker to buy back the product of his labor, already foreshadows an industrial crisis that threatens to outstrip all previous industrial upheavals as far as misery, starvation, privation, and degradation for the working class is concerned, and

Whereas, This is due to the private ownership by a few of the means of production and distribution in their highly developed form of machinery and giant industrial enterprises known as trusts, whereby the workers are degraded to a condition of wage slavery, depending upon the sale of their labor power for an existence and are employed only when profits are in sight for their capitalist masters; and

Whereas, This condition is upheld by the dominant political parties and their satellites, the so-called "reform parties," and is even favored by them through the enactment of laws and appropriations of public funds; and

Whereas, We, the working class, are the only ones to suffer physical want amidst the abundance that we alone have created, but on the other hand are also the only class that can put an end to present iniquities by virtue of our overwhelming superiority at the ballot box; and

Whereas, History proves that it has always been the policy of the ruling class that whenever there arose an independent movement of the oppressed to shake off their shackles, to seek to run such a movement into the ground by establishing seemingly revolutionary counter-movements, composed of and fostered by elements who have every reason to be loyal to the established form of exploitation, and such a movement is the discredited armory-building Social Democracy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party of Cuyahoga County, in convention assembled, warn the workers against all political "steps at a time," "municipal" and "government" ownership schemes as an attempt to further deceive us into supporting by our votes this system of legalized robbery; that we declare the only issue to be: The emancipation of the workers from the present system of wage slavery by establishing the Socialist Republic. We call upon the wage workers to unite with us in a mighty effort to capture by all practical means the political power, with the object of turning over all means of production and distribution to the people as a collective body; thus establishing a Socialist Commonwealth of, for and by the workers, in place of our present capitalist commonwealth of, for and by the capitalists. A Commonwealth in which every worker will have the free exercise and the full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

JOHN D. GOERKE, I. KRANMAN, RICHARD KOPPEL, Committee.

FUGLEMAN PARKHURST.

He Preaches No Negro Domination in the New South.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached Sunday at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church upon topics connected with his recent trip south.

"One of the results yielded by this tour of southern visitation," said Dr. Parkhurst, "is that we learned to look upon matters more in the way in which the southern mind regards them. The Southern does not like the negro, and is fearful of what may be the eventual consequences of having so large a negro element in the population. He does not like the negro any better than the average Northern does. The Southern white man dislikes the negro and owns up to it. The white man in the north dislikes the negro and lies about it.

"The closer one comes to the actual situation, the more one must feel that the less the negro talks about his civic rights under the constitution, particularly the right of suffrage, the better it will be for him and the sooner he will attain all the rights that justly belong to him. The underminding act by which the negroes had conferred upon them the right to vote was one of those blunders that it is not easy to escape from after once it is committed, but which it would seem we ought to have had northern statesmanship sufficiently intelligent to prevent.

"The counsel, therefore, both the northern and the southern friends of the negro are giving him is to keep quiet. He should learn to work, learn to love work, especially to acquire a respect for agriculture, to get as much as he can into his new empty head, and he may confidently expect that in due time he will be rated at exactly what he is worth, and that he will be allowed the exercise of the rights and privileges that he is fit for."

SWINE RENDS SWINE.

Volkszeitung Association and Typographical No. 7 "Spilling Each Others Lager Beer."

The Co-operative Publishing Association that runs and also walks the "Volkszeitung," held a meeting Monday that went the Wild west Show one or two better. Mr. Paul Fleschel, a Timbooctoo curiosity, was the side show in the chair, and he was put there to do reverence to a committee from Typographical Union No. 7 that came to tell the "Volkszeitung" how to run things. On the floor was a squirming, howling mass of men, who at intervals of forty seconds set up a howl of "the 'Volkszeitung' is doomed! It must die! It cannot live! What shall we do to get more money?"

The meeting was called to consider the discharge of Mr. Delle, once foreman of the "Volkszeitung" composing room. He had committed the sin of sins, the unpardonable sin of leaving out a bock beer advertisement. The directors of the "Volkszeitung" took the ground that Delle was incompetent, and that a man who can overlook a bock beer advertisement was better off of the way. No. 7 took the ground that competency did not enter into the matter. They, and they only had to do with the placing of men, and if they choose to put Delle in, whether he knew the difference between a slat and a slug or not, made no difference. This fine point led to some hot wrangling, and the fight was finally settled by being continued indefinitely.

The first to speak for the "Volkszeitung" was John Nagle, the Weeping Willow of the body. He did an imitation of a Shaker dance on a Bermuda potato and then he said that Delle was a source of loss to the paper, and that it was impossible to keep him any longer. As far as Mr. Nagle was concerned, though pistols were aimed at his heart, though he stood beneath the suspended sword, he never would do anything to injure the paper. Yea, loaded daggers might be discharged at him, but he would not back one inch from the ground he had taken.

He sat down to the merry tune, "The Volkszeitung is Dying," and Mr. Wallstrom arose to reply. He pointed to an imaginary Delle, and told those present to sit in silent contemplation of the man who had been squeezed, by fifteen years' hard work, drier than a lunon. As Delle weight over two hundred pounds, as juicy as a Hamburger steak, and owns a house or two, on which he pays taxes, the picture brought tears to the eyes of the listeners. Mr. Wallstrom continued and said: "It is Jonas, Alexander Jonas, who has brought all this misery on us. Every trouble that we got into was due to him." Mr. Jonas boldly denied it by dodging behind Schleuter; and Wallstrom, having that carrot-headed mismanager in chief of the "Volkszeitung" thus brought to his attention, turned from Jonas and accused Schleuter of being the cause of all their misery, of all their weeping and wailing.

Mr. Phylly, an anarchist, then defended Jonas, and said that the trouble was that Delle should have been discharged fifteen years ago. He was replied to by Mr. Levy, of No. 7's committee, who has been immortalized by Junius in the pages of THE PEOPLE. His remarks were to the point. "What is a union for, if not for higher wages? We must make no distinction between a labor paper and a capitalist paper. Furthermore, as the 'Volkszeitung' is a capitalist paper and always on the make, that distinction does not hold anyway. There is THE PEOPLE which has been against me because I obtained a dollar more pay. I won't stand it, and I won't see the union rules broken by the 'Volkszeitung.'"

By this time the hall was in an uproar. Nobody was talking, but everybody was yelling. Fleschel hammered his bung-starter on the desk, and called for order, but order was not to be had. No. 7 and the Directors had come together "quietly to discuss the matter," and they were doing it at the top of their lungs.

Above all the noise could be heard the wail, "The Volkszeitung is dead," and as the meeting progressed the cry grew stronger. At about eleven o'clock, those present were exhausted, and one delegate arose to make a motion that the action of the Directors be indorsed. It was carried 35 to 4, and at once one who had voted in favor arose to protest against the "hastiness" of any such action. The men forgot their weariness, and the ball opened again. They fought madly over their own almost unanimous action, and amid cries of "We can do nothing for the 'Volkszeitung,' it is dead," they commenced again to discuss the point of whether or not a paper has a right to discharge an incompetent foreman.

Fuel was heaped on the fire when it was pointed out that THE PEOPLE was marching stately on, and that the Socialist Labor Party found itself equal to the management of its own affairs. Amid the tumult, a delegate arose to announce that all the members of the Co-operative Publishing Association were scabs, and nothing else but scabs. They were trying to exempt their shop from union rules, and they wished to communicate by taking advantage of the "squeezed lemon." "Squeezed lemon," shouted another delegate; "Yes, he gave fifteen years of his life to the cause! He has got house-lets—" He was stepped by the chairman who said in a weary way, "But he must pay taxes on them." Then came the grand finish. Mr. Levy arose again and said that if the directors did not do as they were told, No. 7 would turn the "Volkszeitung" into an opposition paper. Opposition to what he did not state, but the threat silenced the crowd long enough for another man to

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

SPECIAL ISSUE. With the Sunday, June 30, issue, the DAILY PEOPLE will have completed its first year of life. During that time it has recorded a mass of crime committed in the name of "Unionism" against the working class. In order to preserve the record and make it accessible to all, it has been decided to issue an ANNIVERSARY NUMBER ... of the ... DAILY PEOPLE Containing an exhaustive review of all the work done in this line. If you wish the true account of any labor trouble: If you wish to lay your hand on the biography of a fakir: If you wish matter for the arraignment of the pure and simple union: You should have this edition. It is just the thing for constructive propaganda purposes. If you wish to show the Socialist position, if you wish to convince a man worth convincing, if you wish to gain sturdy recruits, or if you wish to make sure of a fact THIS IS THE NUMBER! In commemoration of the FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the DAILY PEOPLE, the only paper fit for an honest workman to read, this should be made a RECORD-BREAKER. It is an opportunity that must not be lost. That edition should be the largest yet printed, and you should endeavor to make it so. If you have ordered liberally in the past, increase your order this time by getting a double quantity, because it will pay you to do so. It is the way to make votes, and it is the way to gain readers. The price will be only Less than 100 copies, - One cent per copy 100 to 500 copies, Three-fourths of a cent per copy Over 500 copies, - One-half cent per copy Send in orders at once. They must be in early to be handled, and must be accompanied with cash. Transportation cost will be charged extra. THE DAILY PEOPLE, 2-6 New Reade St., New York

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ON THE RACK.

A CLEVELAND FAKIR RIDDLED IN PITTSBURG.

Weeping James Carey Has a New Line of Defence—"Socialism in the Army"—Gessner, and His Friendship for Carnegie

The militia is a workingman's organization. And for this reason, Max Hayes, of Cleveland, O., says "Jim Carey of Massachusetts was justified in voting money to repair the armory." On Sunday the 21st, inst., it was rumored that the local Social Democrats were going to hold a meeting at 537 Southfield street, Pittsburg, Pa., which would be addressed by Max Hayes of Cleveland, Ohio. As the militant Socialists of Section Allegheny County, are ever on the alert, and ready at all times to attack the counter movement that has been put in motion to deceive the members of the working class, those who had gathered at headquarters to attend the regular Sunday afternoon lecture, decided that after it they would go to Mr. Hayes' meeting and hear why they should join the armory-building, job, and money-begging Social Democratic Party. We were approached by a workman who explained to us that Bro. Hayes could not be with us because of the "high water." He then asked us in a subdued and emotional voice if we were interested in Socialism. He was told that we were, slightly. He then asked if we had read anything on the question. We told him we had not, and he called to order by the chairman's gavel, and intended to go about our business, we told him we were members of the only workingman's political organization in the world, the Socialist Labor Party. At this moment the burly form of "Butcher Andy Carnegie's comrade and defender" entered the room, bearing on his arm "Comrade" Hayes of Cleveland, Ohio. The gavel fell, the chairman announced the speaker had arrived, Hayes was introduced and in a moment we were being treated to a genuine Kangaroo harangue. I will not weary you with a reproduction of what Mr. Hayes said. He advertised to speak on Socialism and Trade Unionism, yet his whole talk was about the poor workman who had saved a hundred dollars or so, being induced by the trust magnates to invest it in common stock and then by pumping a little water into the trust reservoir, drown the aforesaid poor hundred dollar capitalist, and after the funeral, reorganize the trust, and sweep on and on until to-day we have the billion dollar, gigantic octopus, that is feared by every organization under the shining sun, save the Social Democratic Party. Mr. Hayes then sat down amidst all the noise that a baker's dozen of the Social Democrats can generate. After the collection had been taken up, the chairman announced that the remarks of the speaker were before the audience for criticism or comment. After listening intently to dead silence for a few moments, during which Gessner had time closely to scrutinize the audience, plainly showing by the 4x4 smile that o'erspread his John Barleycorn face, that he had failed to see the faces of the old war horses of the S. L. P.: Root, Remmel, Goff and others. The Chairman somewhat encouraged by the death-like stillness, again called for questions. Here the fun begins. A comrade arose and said "Mr. Chairman: I see by your bulletin board, that Mr. Hayes was going to speak on Socialism and Trade Unionism; he has not touched upon either question." Here Gessner spread himself in his chair, knowing that he was about to enjoy that which attracted him to the Social Democratic Party, the pleasure of seeing the Social Democratic Party, performing its trapeze feats in the air. "Now," he comrade went on, "We of the Socialist Labor Party, claim that the old style pure and simple union is impotent, it is reactionary, and that the only bona fide Labor union in the United States to-day is the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Is this not the truth?" Mr. Hayes got up and said, "no that is not true. The old style pure and simple union is not impotent and reactionary. If it was, then why, why was it that they were able to keep the workmen's wages up where they were to-day? If it was not for the old time unions, how many men would be getting \$2.00, \$2.50 and even \$3.00 per day? Speaking of the S. T. & L. A., he did not know if it had any following in Pittsburg, but he did know that its membership was made up almost exclusively of Dan De Leon and a few others in New York. It was so insignificant in the main, that he would not tire his comrades with even the briefest reference to it. But this much he wanted to add; he did not believe in dual organizations. "Mr. Chairman," said the comrade, "if Mr. Hayes does not believe in dual organizations, will he kindly explain why it was that the Social Democratic Party was launched when we had a workman's political party, the S. L. P., in the field?" Mr. Hayes said he had nothing to do with the launching of the S. D. P. It was never intended for a political party, but was a colonization scheme. After he could no longer tolerate the haughty, insolent, arrogant De Leon, the Pope of the S. L. P., he and other irreproachable champions of the bony handed class, induced the Simon pure Socialists of the rotten S. L. P., to abandon it to its fate, and with horse, foot, and dragons sweep down upon the utopian S. D. P., colonization scheme, capture it, and convert it into a first class workman's political party. Here Gessner roared, and the faithful applauded. It was getting late, and desiring to get Mr. Hayes' opinion of Jim Carey's armory speaking episode, the next question asked was: "Mr. Hayes, is it not

true that the militia is used at all times to shoot down the workers when striking to better their condition?" Here Gessner roared: "Oh chestnuts, same old story, why don't you give us something new, that's old." "Never mind its age, Gessner, your defence of Carnegie, the Homestead butcher, is a little younger, but it can never outshine the brilliant achievement of Weeping James. Mr. Chairman, I want the speaker to answer this question. Carey, being an S. D. P. man, votes money to repair a building that is used to house the murderers of the working class. The Social Democracy does not repudiate him, but defends and justifies his action. Is not Carey, and all who react to him, a black hearted traitor to the working class?" through their yelling howl-sofofofo:245 Mr. Hayes after the Kongs had got through their yelling said: "Why no, Mr. Carey did a very proper thing, and the party could not help but endorse his action. You see, it is just like this: the militia is composed of workingmen, and when Carey voted money to repair that old armory, he was fixing up the house of a workman's organization. Why, do you mean to say that a man can't belong to the militia, or the army or navy and be a good Socialist? That one act of Carey's has done more for the good of the working class than all things put together. Why when those Massachusetts boys came home from the war, and were marching up the street to their repaired workman's home, they saw Jimmy Carey standing on the opposite side of the street, they broke ranks, and dashing across, fell upon his neck and kissed him, crying with a loud voice, 'Jimmie, we're with you.' To-day, nearly the entire regiment belongs to the Social Democratic Party, and I feel safe in saying that right here in Pittsburg (looking at Gessner), you have members of the militia in the glorious Social Democratic party. The French and German armies are honeycombed with 'Socialism,' and it is not until we can do anything." Here, thinking he had settled the whole question he sat down. The Socialist Labor Party man was after him in the twinkling of an eye. Gessner, who saw what was coming, protested against taking up further time with such a time-worn question. But the chairman allowed the chestnut, which was as follows: "Mr. Hayes, you have just stated that the French army is honeycombed with Social Democrats. Why is it, then, that this same army has shot down workmen?" Hayes: "There has not been any French workmen shot down recently." S. L. P. comrade: "You know that since your man Millerand entered the French cabinet, that your French Social Democratic army has been used to murder workmen, who were on strike." Hayes: "That is not true." S. L. P. comrade: "What, will you stand there and deny the charge I have made? What a dumbled ignoramus you must be." Hayes: "Come to think of it, yes, I believe there was some workmen shot down in France since Millerand entered the ministry." S. L. P.: "Why didn't Millerand leave that cabinet?" Hayes: "He should have done so." S. L. P.: "Why did the Social Democracy not repudiate him and brand him a traitor to the working class?" Hayes: "They should have done so." S. L. P.: "Then, why don't you repudiate and brand as a traitor the man who voted money to repair the house of the murders of the American working class? You have branded Millerand and the French S. D.'s, by your admissions as traitors to the working class, for doing just what your organization has done in this country." A great noise followed this, and when quiet was restored, a comrade asked whether or not a workman was to be excused for joining the militia. To this Hayes answered, "yes," and Gessner drawled: "Why, to be sure. We have NO OBJECTION, NOT IN THE LEAST." We then challenged Hayes to meet us in debate, but he refused, saying he had no time. He then seized his hat and coat, and wandered into the flood from which he had come. D. E. Y. Pittsburg, Pa.

WOMEN PEDdle WHISKEY.

A New Phase Reported in the Attempt to Close Portland's Saloons.

BANGOR, Me., April 28.—Commercial travelers who come from the thirsty town of Portland to the hospitable city of Bangor tell of a new scheme used over there to mitigate the drought occasioned by the closing of the saloons by Pearson, the parson Sheriff. The new plan is to send out women with liquor in shopping bags to parade the streets and look up trade. It is asserted that there are now engaged in this traffic not fewer than 250 women and that the number is increasing. The women are sent out by liquor dealers, who receive large consignments of bottled whiskey. They carry, as a rule, about two quarts of liquor at a trip, and in a pocket of their own they carry two thick little glasses—thick, because that kind won't break easily from accidental pressure and also because a thick glass holds a smaller drink than a thin one. Upon each side of the cloth shopping bags is conspicuously marked in red or gold the letter "R," signifying "Rum"—although no rum is sold, all of the liquor being whiskey. It has been found that the women are cautious and temperate. They keep out of the hands of the police and their dull deputies, and they drink none of the liquors themselves as many of the male pocket peddlers have done. Then, again, some of the women have already got tired of selling on commission or for wages and have gone in for themselves, finding the business very profitable. It is said that one rather good-looking young woman cleared \$35 last week by selling whiskey around the railroad stations and hotels on her own account, and that the average wages or commissions of those who are employed by the liquor dealers are about \$15 a week.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

THE MACHINISTS' UNION AND ITS BLUFFS IN THAT MATTER.

Gompers and O'Connell in Boston—Trying to Dupe the Men—O'Connell Threatens to Furnish Seabs if the Boston Machinists Do Not Fall In Line.

Within the last few days we have been preyed upon by a bunch of labor fakirs with specific objects in view: i. e., to get the machinists of Boston to pay initiation fees and dues to Gompers, J. O'Connell & Company. The final meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, that much spoken of "cradle of liberty"—but the cradle was not in a rocking mood. A committee of the tobacco strippers union was prominent on the stage, evidently invited to play the Joan of Arc to the machinists and other pure and simple of Boston. Out of about 25,000 to 30,000, which the pure and simple claim to have organized of the different crafts in Boston, and with the capitalist press booming Brother Labor (fakirs), the attendance only filled the hall about two-thirds full. This means about 700 or 800 people were present. The meeting was opened by Mr. J. J. Connelly, general organizer of the I. A. of M. His opening remarks consisted of making apologies for being there, and on the matter of having been appointed chairman. He said: "It is not customary with me to be appointed, as I generally do the appointing myself," after which he introduced the chief fakir, Sammy Gompers. Mr. Gompers, in using up the time, was careful to say nothing and made a success of the job. He pointed to the Western Miners as an object lesson. They had, he said, accomplished something in their strike. (We are not certain whether he referred to the Goer d'Alene strike in Idaho, of Bull Pen fame, or to the strike of the Colorado Iron & Fuel Co. employes.) Our Sammy continued and said that: "There is a change of sentiment among our churches, statesmen, politicians, colleges, and employes towards organized labor" (fakirs). While Sammy Go said that there was such a change of sentiment, he did not say that this sentiment penetrated as far as to the wage slaves in the factories and the machine shops. It is evidently not going beyond the officers of the "trade unions," who are expected to perform a certain duty to the capitalists controlling the wage slaves, that the capitalist may exploit them in peace and quiet. With his hands and fingers closely creeping over the smooth curves of his protruding stomach, said Sammy Go, further: "Through the efforts of organized labor the hours of labor are being reduced from year to year, and the wages are increasing from year to year, and the purchasing power has become greater and greater." (?) The bulk of the audience looked and acted as confused as a lad trying to assemble the wheels in a clock always finding that there were "a few wheels too many." And it was the way Sammy Go assembled the parts of his old speech that caused the confusion. They did not fit and he always had a part left, which he did not know how to dispose of. Just as he had made the statement: "that on the 20th of next May the I. A. of M. of the land would inaugurate the nine hour day and the ten hour pay for the machinists sh-h-o-o-o-o-r, without fail!" he intended to bow (that is, as deep as his protruding stomach would permit), and let that serve as the finish to his gale—but he paused a few moments; he was thinking arduously (probably for the first time in his life); in his eyes you could read his thoughts: "By gum, that was too strong! it is impossible to dilute the sentence a little, and when he finished "the inauguration of the nine hour day" looked like a piece of amber made of celluloid. The next speaker introduced was fakir James O'Connell, president of the I. A. of M. He at first looked hopeful, but as he went on he grew reckless and contemptuous. If any person desired a correct definition of the word "contradictions" he should listen to J. O'Connell. Any intelligent workman listening to him and not prepared to string him up, ought to be ashamed of ever being a part of his audience. O'Connell must have lost all regard for the intelligence of the working people because he spoke as though his audience was composed of a lot of mules; let us quote him: "In the State of Connecticut every machinist is in the I. A. of M. The applications are coming in so fast that the men cannot be initiated fast enough." "After we get the nine hour day with the ten hours pay, we will buy a music box for the little girl to play. This will all come with the nine hours." "If you want the nine hours you can have it. You have never asked for it. The employers are willing to give it to you, but they are afraid that you will strike against them, should they grant you the nine hour day." "We are not organized to harm the employer." "But you don't want the nine hour day. Why, here in this city in a shop where an employer introduced the nine hour day, the men went out on strike against it." (Here he was hissed from a portion of the audience, presumably by workers from the shop referred to.) "When the employer finds out that you are organized, and have learned to obey laws, he will give you nine hours, for he knows what he wants and what is good for him." In evidence of this he (O'Connell), produced two letters, but did not read their contents. One he said was a message from a Boston employer, signifying his willingness to grant the nine hours just as soon as he was sure the men wanted it, and did not go on strike against it. The other, he said, was a letter just received from a Bridgeport, Conn., recently organized "Employers Machinists' Association," requesting him (O'Connell), to arrange for a conference

in order that they might introduce the nine hour law. Fakir O'Connell's closing remarks were: "This is no time to ask questions or make suggestions. All you have to do now can do is to come along!" "The only city that we feel a little weak about is Boston. (Did L. A. 185, S. T. & L. A. cause him that worry?) "But supposing that Boston does not fall in line, then we will put so many machinists in Boston that you will not find a job at all!" A good portion of the audience had already left the hall, but at this interval the rest of it dumped itself in the street in a hurry that made it look as though it had been driven out by fire. And the fakirs huddled themselves together hiding their weary faces, surrounded and confronted by the committee from the tobacco strippers "union." CATS FROM NO. 7'S BAG. (Continued from page 1.) Arnold's refusal to grant the loan, his days on the "Morgan Journal" were numbered. It immediately developed that he was "incompetent" (N.B.—not "incompetent to loan"). And such things happen inside of Typographia No. 7, whose members in good standing boast that "no corruption can be found in No. 7." If the majority of the members of the chapel of the "Morgan Journal" were made up of good Union men, they would certainly do away with such misdeeds, and would insist upon putting an end to "friendship" between the machine operators and their foreman. For a long time it was rather dangerous to work at the machines in the "Morgan Journal." The operators know that. They dared not open their mouths to tell the truth. On a certain occasion "Kollege" Jueled "burnt his fingers" anent work at the machine. But, seeing that the machinist did, the plumbing in the house of Weickum, it was asking too much that a foreman should take a stand against his private pride, least of all when it is considered that, on special occasions, such as New Year, etc., special "services" are renderable and are rendered. These "good Union men" know all this quite well. But they lack backbone to take a stand against such corruption. Therefore, again, "Down with the Organized Scabbery!" JUNIUS. A reporter for the DAILY PEOPLE called upon Mr. Weickum last night in the composing room of the "Morgan Journal" and showed him the above article, asking him if he had anything to say on the subject. The DAILY PEOPLE reporter explained to Weickum that he came because Mr. Wickum had called at the office of the DAILY PEOPLE recently, when there was another article about him; that he had then said that previous article was "full of lies," that the Editor of the DAILY PEOPLE had told him to enumerate the alleged lies on paper, set his signature thereto, and the denial would be published. In the DAILY PEOPLE; that Mr. Weickum had said he would send that written denial out that none had come. Mr. Weickum read the article through, and grew madder as he went along, until the end, when he broke out saying: "It ish all von tamt lies, them zings." When asked to point out the "lies," Mr. Weickum said: "Frank did not die until four years later; and he did not die from poison, he died like one shtemmand. I never engage anybody; I send to the Union, and they take a man in the order from the list. Spitzer was always no good. All the rest is lies; only lies, except the facts about the fights between No. 6 and No. 7. All else lies; I never asked any money. On the contrary I gave them all my money. It is all lies... lies. Know the tampt fellows who are writing this. They are Winsinger and Sperber. Winsinger is no good. Sperber is no good. Sperber is a good mechanic, but goes around with Most and is a good drinker. It is all lies... lies. Yes, this is all lies." "In what way lies?" asked the reporter. "I don't care to say more; Winsinger and Sperber are no good." As nothing more definite could be got from Mr. Weickum, the DAILY PEOPLE reporter withdrew again assuring Mr. Weickum that the columns of the DAILY PEOPLE were open to him to deny over his own signature any statement concerning him or No. 7 that he was ready to deny over his own signature. "Polonization" in Germany. The gradual elimination of the German element from the population of eastern Prussia continues to be the subject of anxious official consultation in Berlin. Count von Bulow, it is semi-officially announced, has made up his mind that some common and vigorous policy must be adopted by all representatives of the German Government to put an end to the progressive "Polonization" of German territory in town and country districts. In the course of a conversation which he had recently with Dr. von Bitter, the Chief President of the province of Posen, a full discussion was had of the measures already adopted with this object in view, which are chiefly of an economic nature. Further steps were suggested by means of which it is hoped to increase the strength and unity of the German element in Posen. It is proposed to establish German co-operative clubs (Vereinshauser) in the chief towns of the province. In cases of necessity these clubs would be assisted by the state. The advisability of restoring the garrisons of some of the places from which the troops have been withdrawn since 1867 has also been considered. According to the North German Gazette, it has been observed that in many cases the Polish Nationalist propaganda only began to be successful after the soldiers had been withdrawn, and it is hoped that the re-establishment of the garrisons will help to check the progress of the agitation.

STREET RAILROADMEN.

THE AWFUL DEGRADATION IN WHICH THEY ARE SUNK.

Treated Like Slaves, They Must Submit Without a Marmur—The Plack-me Clothing Game—Their Pure and Simple Organization, a Dues Fleecing Finale to Other Outrages.

A DAILY PEOPLE reporter, while riding uptown on a Broadway car the other night noticed on the face of the gripman a scowl that boded ill for someone. When the car reached the barn, the gripman's work for the night was done. As he left the car the reporter accosted him with "Say, Bill, you look sour; what kink have you coming?" The man looked at the reporter a minute before blurted out "I have a mighty big kink coming, friend. What do you think? Here I have worked for this company for years and I have now got to give a couple of hours of my time each night to the 'school room,' or on one of the other lines, breaking in for the change from cable to electric power. "I must do this, mind you, without one cent of pay. I must make myself useful for their wants or git, plenty of others are hungry for my job. "It's an outrage to think that this company, which has one of the fattest franchises in the country, can use us in this way. That is not all by a long chalk, but I have to report now." The reporter questioned another of the men about the matter. "Yes, it is true," he said, "but that kind of thing isn't the worst abuse we have to put up with." Asked to specify some of the abuses, this man told of men going to work at 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, and their runs so arranged that they don't get through until 9 or 10 at night, after which they have to do their turn at "breaking in." "Doesn't the company observe the ten hour law?" asked the reporter. "What the hell do they care about laws?" he asked in return. "How do you account for the non-enforcement of the ten hour law?" "You must be green to ask me that," he replied with a snarl. Another one of the men was pleased to meet a DAILY PEOPLE reporter. "I read the paper every day," he said with a glow of pride. "That was quite a story you had the other day, on the way the company makes a rake off of about \$10,000 on the badge business alone. Every word of it is true, and I guess they are getting ready to make another rake off." "How is that?" "I hear the company is going to adopt a new cap. The price is to be \$1.75, while we now pay \$1." "What does a man have to go through to get a cap?" he was next asked. "Well, in the first place, aside from a little pull of some sort, a man must have money enough to buy a uniform and keep himself, until he commences to draw wages. All this, mind you, after he is broken in. The uniform will cost \$15, the overcoat \$14, the cap \$1, and the badge and buttons \$2. The clothing must be bought at Broening & Kings." "After he can run a car a man is 'turned in,' as we term it. He must report every morning and lie around all day looking for a chance to get a 'trip,' which takes 35 minutes and for it he gets 13 cents." "After some months of this, he may get a car, and then he will be paid by the day. Gripmen get \$2.40, motormen \$2.25, so I suppose the change of power will bring us down to that figure." "We are told to be courteous to the people, and we have to take any abuse given us, a complaint means a lay off. The managers use us as buffers against which the public abuse may break. It is funny how many people 'take it out' on the employees," he remarked philosophically. "What happens in case you have an accident?" "Oh, then we must act as lawyers and spectators for the company, get the names of witnesses and file a report as soon as we get in. If we have to lay off a trip in filing the report we forfeit the pay. Failure to report an accident means a lay off." "Is it true that the company prefers you, in case of accident, to kill a victim rather than main him, the damage costs being lighter?" "I have been asked that question before, but of course we get no such instruction." "May be talk of that kind is circulated so that you will accept it by indirection," suggested the reporter. "May be so, but it don't work; none of us want to kill or injure any one. For from it, the fear of running one down is a constant nightmare." "We have to make time or get out. I tell you, the wear and tear of piloting a car in this city, because of the nervous strain, soon makes a physical wreck of a man." "In reporting for work, if a half a minute late, we lose the car for the day and must go before the super. Two such complaints in a month means a ten days vacation." "What are the men doing to free themselves from this slavery?" asked the reporter. "Practically nothing. Most of the men are in the organization but they have no faith in it. Yet we have to belong." "Do the men ever discuss the advisability of striking?" "If you saw the application list you wouldn't ask the question." Asked if he understood the principles of the new trade unionism, he said that while trade unionism as helpless and hopeless he was beginning to see it in a new

light since reading the DAILY PEOPLE. With a parting word to the reporter he was called to take out his cap. When it is considered that the street railway men have been organized for many years, their present condition is the most damaging accusation that can be brought against the organized scabbery that has hood-winked them. The Connollys, Gibbens, Parsons, Pines and Princes have landed in sinistre jobs as rewards for keeping the blinkers on the men. Thanks to the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. the rank and file of the street railwaymen are being awakened to a realization of their class interests. They are beginning to realize that "labor laws" made by the capitalist politicians are only passed for the purpose of ruining labor's efforts into the ground and that "labor" leaders get fat jobs by doing the same work when they cry "no politics in the union." To the street railwaymen we would say you must have politics in the union but you should have working class politics only—Socialist Labor Party politics. Until you join hands with your brothers of other crafts economically and politically your condition must grow steadily worse. Join the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. THE WAR SONG OF THE FIGHTING S. L. P. 'Midst the tumult and the din of mill and mart; Where the wage slave toils and suffers 'neath his load; You can hear the rebel's song come from his heart, In defiance of the master and his god. With its heartening, stirring lilt of life and hope. With its call to arms and battle to be free, A lash to scourge the shirkers, a bugle call to workers 'Tis the war song of the fighting S. L. P.: Arise, ye curs and cease your fawning! Awake, ye thieves, the Doom is rawning; Behold, ye workers, day is dawning, And our class comes marching on. In the evening 'neath the glare of city lamps; Where the robber and his victim meet and pass; Ringing clear, you hear the song in hostile camps, And see the lusty mustering of our class, With its slashing and its lashing of the Lie; With its turning on the light for men to see; To the axe it throws the fakirs; drives the freaks upon the breakers, 'Tis the war song of the fighting S. L. P. Long we listened to the mouthings of the fakir and the freak, As they preached to us submission and to turn the other cheek. Now we're marching o'er their bodies to the battle that we seek, As our class comes marching on. Where the flags and rags of labor-fleecers float, When they meet to fool their dupes with mimic war, Singing patriotic songs to catch the vote, Comes the clear note of our song their plans to mar; While their lackeys and decoy ducks rant and rave, And the weeping freaks put up a tearful plea; Hark! the doom of crooks foretelling, hear the fighter's voice high swelling, 'Tis the war song of the fighting S. L. P. We are lining up for battle, we are marching to the fray; We've unsheathed the sword for action, might can stop us, naught can stay; Walk ye wide ye freak and fakir, give the workers right of way, As our class comes marching on. Nothing stake we but our shackles; nothing lose we but our chain; Hear our battle cry high swelling o'er the mountain and the plain: 'We're the fighting proletariat with the whole wide world to gain,' As our class comes marching on. —STANISLAUS CULLEN. THE PARIS COMMUNE is a landmark as being the first administration managed by the Working Class. Consequently the workman should be familiar with the history of the Commune—its birth, its growth, its death. The capitalist press has persistently distorted the facts relative to the Commune, and Socialists, more than any one else, should be thoroughly equipped with the truth regarding this famous uprising of the proletariat. For this purpose an excellent book is

EELFORT BAX'S SHORT HISTORY OF THE PARIS COMMUNE.

It is a compact book of 132 pages, and gives in an interesting style a running account of the Commune from its inception to the murderous orgies of the capitalist troops the last week in May. The chapter headings will give a fair idea of the scope of the book: Introduction—Prologue—The 18th of March, 1871—The Central Committee and the Reaction—The Election of the Commune—The War Begins with Disaster for the Commune—Concerning Various Matters—The Internal Administration and Policy of the Commune—The Free Masons, the Committee of Safety, and Rossel—The Last Days of Paris—The Entry of the Versailles—The Barricades—The "Commune or Death"—The Commune Is Dead!—The Civilized World and Its "Thrill of Horror"—The Hostages—The Lessons of the Commune. CLOTH, 135 PAGES. PRIOR, 50 CENTS. Note—This book has hitherto been published in paper. The paper edition is exhausted, and will not be reprinted. Literary Agents are requested to take note of this, and order it in cloth only. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY. 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York City.

Trades & Societies Directory.

- DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every Monday evening 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 245 New Reade street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, assistant organizer, 177 First avenue; A. Siff, financial secretary, 302 Canal street; Julia Hammer, recording secretary, 304 Kingston street, 410
- SECTION BUFFALO, S. L. P. BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism, every Monday, 8 p. m., except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along. 461
- SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Labor Party club, 78 Springfield avenue. Newark, N. J. 485
- SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koylin, 307 Birtages st.
- THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschene ave., Newark, N. J.
- WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY," No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 488
- 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
- SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street, Rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.
- WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.
- SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.
- S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.
- BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, Headquarters, No. 45 Elliot street, rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room. Open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.
- SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 225 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429
- SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453
- SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District, Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.
- SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 2.30 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown avenue, BRANCH NO. 1 meets every Tuesday evening same place.
- LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirtieth street, Newark, N. J.
- SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205 1/2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129 1/2 W. First street, corner Spring. 435
- SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets on every second Sunday of the month at 2.30 p. m., at its headquarters, 1304 Germantown avenue. Branch No. 1 meets on every Tuesday evening at the same place.
- NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 833 Grand avenue, Westville Branch meets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.
- SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.
- TAILORS' PROGRESSIVE UNION No. 11—Meets every Monday evening in Liberty Hall, 259-261 East Houston street. Secretary, L. Kupfer, 56 Columbia street. Headquarters, 114 Cameron street.
- BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES New and Second Hand. BILLIARD SUPPLIES. PRICES LOW. LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT F. Brunner & Son, 671-673 Communipaw Av
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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

Table with 2 columns: Year and Number of votes. 1888: 2,068; 1892: 21,157; 1896: 34,564; 1900: 34,191.



To thine own self be true, And it must follow, as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man SHAKESPEARE.

NON-PARTISAN.

The circle has been swung. First it was in Los Angeles, Cal., then in Cleveland, O., and now in New York that the rays of the approaching May Day leave bare and trembling the swindle of the pseudo Socialism that, inspired by Capitalism, freakdom is in these days extensively indulging in.

In Los Angeles, it will be remembered, the article presented itself in the light of a runaway. May Day, the day given to themselves by class-conscious workingmen as a demonstration of the political and revolutionary aspirations of the wage-slave, was made to appear as a mere prelude to the September "Labor Day," a day graciously granted to Labor by the political lackeys of the Capitalist Class for the express purpose of helping to conceal the class struggle, and helping along the delusion that the interests of the exploiter are the same with the interests of the exploited.

In Cleveland, it will also be remembered, the article presented itself in the light of a back-number—the 8-hour day. May Day, the day intended to exemplify the fact that the Working Class was abreast of the times and equipped with all the experience of the age, was made to appear as having learned nothing from experience by the old-time demand for the 8-hour day!

Finally, now in New York the article presents itself in the light of corruption, pure and simple. A certain body, composed exclusively of members of the Organized Scabbery in this city, has been, like the wolf with the sheep's skin in the fable, meeting as the "May Day Conference," and betrayed its characteristic in the choice of the marshal of its parade. Last year its marshal was a Labor-puller-in for the Republican party, this year, the choice fell upon a gentleman who performs the same services for the Democratic party.—Mr. George Campbell of Typographical Union No. 6!

Thus May Day, intended to be a clean-cut proletarian demonstration, is here made to appear a confused affair run upon the "non-partisan" theory!

PLACING TO THE GALLERIES.

Mr. Terence V. Powderly and his lieutenant Watchhorn occupied considerable space in yesterday's morning papers. Strange to say, or, rather, not strange, but quite naturally, their antics did not appear under the head of "News from the Theaters," as they should. They occupied a separate place and appeared under a separate heading.

Powderly is Commissioner of Immigration. This is equivalent to saying that Powderly draws official salary to play a farce. The labor-fleecers of America cannot (they are too dispeetly nervous) accommodate themselves to the slow decline of American wages. They are in terrific hurry. They are cutting one another's throats so rapidly that the margin of profit must be broadened: reduction of wages is the simplest method to the end.

Foreign workmen are, to this end, more desirable than native; and of all foreign workmen, the Chinese is the most desirable; indeed he is ideal; none fills this bill so well: besides working for next to nothing, he is not likely to arouse any popular sympathy should he be maltreated after being plucked by the capitalist. It thus happens that, from the dowager supreme ruler of Leland Sanford, Jr., University down, secedors like the immigrant, loves to see him scurrying in, feels happy in proportion as

the importation of that article—Labor—rises, and actually dotes on the coolie.

Even a Bismarck could not drive things wholly to his own liking. The capitalist Labor-fleecer realizes that. He would like the immigrants to pour in from all sides; but, in order to profit thereby, he must remain in political power. In order to do that, he must keep the wool down over the eyes of the workmen voters so as to secure their suffrage. Now, then, it so happens that the workmen—however erroneously many of them apply the theory, and however blind these remain to its deductions—understand that their wages depend upon the supply of Labor in the Labor Market, and have taken a notion that the way to keep the supply down is to keep the immigrant out. The error is crass. For every workman that immigration throws into the market, privately owned machinery throws in two.

To call the attention of the workers to this fact is, obviously, not the cue of secedism. That would turn the workers' faces straight to Socialism. Consequently, the capitalist class humors the delusion of the workers among immigration; and thus the Commissionship of Immigration is set up. It serves to keep the working people in false gaze, and it is put in the hands of some Labor actor, whose periodical antics may convey to the unthinking, the idea that the immigrants are being kept out.

This, in a nutshell, is the "plot" in the comedy in which long-drawn reports were yesterday devoted, and in which Powderly and Watchhorn appear as star and sub-star, scurrying through the country to keep out 7 coolies at El Paso, 3 at Vancouver and as many as 5 near Montreal.

It takes the smile of Ah Sin, child-like and bland, to do justice to the light comedians Powderly and Watchhorn while they are playing to the galleries—the Labor Vote.

HALT!

The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis is in the wool of the Rev. George D. Herron. The occasion is a dinner of the Get Together Club to be given at the Pouch Gallery, Brooklyn. The Rev. Herron is to be the principal guest. The Rev. Hillis was invited to grace the ceremony with his presence. He declined vehemently in a lengthy statement, in which he reviews the Rev. Herron's desertion of his wife for another and wealthy woman, the former's recently secured divorce from her transient husband, and the latter's paying the alimony. In the course of his statement the Rev. Hillis says:

"The whole affair is monstrous. Why should I go to the Get Together Club to hear Mr. Herron's views upon any subject? I cannot hear what Mr. Herron says because of the sobs of his deserted babes thundering in my ears. If he will publicly renounce his woman friend and break his pledges to her for their announced marriage, if he will then raise out his mouth with sulphuric acid and clean it of foul pledges, if he will ask the Judge to re-marry him to his deserted wife, if he will return to his little children, and when they are old enough to understand it beg their forgiveness, I will after that confident of his penitence, gladly meet him on any platform, though I will never have an interest in the economic statements of the man whose intellect can be guilty of such vagaries."

Upon reading this tirade, the Socialist—the only being who in modern society joins to a healthy body a healthy mind and spirit—justly turns with scorn upon the Plymouth Church Pharisee, tears the mask from his hypocrite face, and in thundering notes of indignation calls out, "HALT!"

The Socialist has scant cause to love the Rev. Herron, and none at all to shield him. Afflicted with a diseased mind and an equally diseased heart, the Rev. Herron has been unconscionable enough to cast upon the Socialist Movement the miasmas of his own life and sickly thoughts. All his life engaged in the trade of retailing phrases, and full of that vanity that animates the superficial man, he thought himself amply equipped, and the season favorable, to sail the waters of the Socialist Movement, and to exploit it as he had exploited other Movements before. Already with odds enough against it to render its task arduous, the Socialist Movement of America, during the last five months, has had the additional obstacle of Rev. Herronism to contend against. In a clapper-claw in which the Rev. Herron should happen to be engaged, even tho' he be the under dog, the Socialist would, under ordinary circumstances, be the last to think interference necessary. Yet swine read swine. Not so now.

Who is this paladin that enters the lists against the Rev. Herron to do battle for the weak, the wife, children—the family, in short? To hear him, one would think the voice of the avenger speaking, fired by the cries of womanhood, childhood,—the family in short—trampled under foot by the hundreds of thousands, and torn to pieces by the Capitalist Class, most unconcerned behind front pewa. Who is this avenger? 'Tis the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis: the paid blasphemer of Plymouth Church; the paid traducer of the Evangel of Social Science; the paid chancleer of the Capitalist System, that reads the family

as no Attila ever did, and whose march is kept tempo by the groans of children and mothers, to say nothing of their fathers; the paid apologist for the Social system of to-day, that raises "he-towns" and "she-towns," tearing apart the sexes; the paid praise-singer of a social system in which prostitution is a corner-stone!

Condemnation, unqualified and un stinted, the Socialist has for the Rev. Herron. But for the hypocrite Rev. Hillis, the Socialist has a sharper whip. If sulphuric acid is needed to cleanse the mouth of the Rev. Herron, there would not be enough left in the land to-day for the Rev. Herron to use were the Rev. Hillis to first cleanse his own: to the foulness of whooping it up for pay for a social system that is watered with the tears of babes and mothers, the Rev. Hillis adds further foulness, the infamy of Phariseism.

"HALT!" calls out the Socialist to the doubly impious Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis.—HALT! Thou shalt not drown the sobs of the hundreds of thousands of babes, immolated by your pay-masters on the blood-stained altars of Capitalism, at which you officiate in high canonicals,—thou shalt not drown their sobs with the clatter of your affected pity for the imaginary sobs of two or three!

A MANY-SIDED McCOWAN.

Readers of THE PEOPLE will remember the luminous article from our Washington, D. C., correspondent, when the "arid lands grab" was on the tapis in Congress in the shape of an irrigation bill. They will remember that the scheme was fathered by the Nevada Members of Congress Stewart and Newlands, and that it was pushed under color of a humanitarian plan to improve simultaneously the condition of the Indian—"the Nation's ward"—, and the workingman—the Nation's Pet. The scheme fell through then, and there, and under that shape. But when did schemers ever abandon a scheme? Surely not so long as there remained a prospect of fastening on somebody's back, and so long as there remained a back that was thought promising enough to fasten upon. So with the "arid lands grab." Discomfited in Washington, it now reappears in Arizona, identical in all respects, different only in outward garb.

The Arizona re-incarnation of the game preserves the old feature of "love and affection for the workingman" as a cloak under which to do him and others; the outward garb, however, is not this time the simple and majestic folds of a proposed Federal law. It is plainer tailoring. In order to make up for this deficiency, it is multifarious tailoring. The garb is, first, editorial articles; second, a "Home Savings Bank and Trust Company"; and, third, a "land agency."

The editorial makes out of love and affection for the workingman, he it noted, a thrilling plea for convict labor. "Why," the question is editorially asked, "should men who stole, and killed and forged be allowed to live in the idle luxury of the penitentiary, while honest labor on the outside is not housed and kept half so well? Let the convicts be used to build irrigation dams!" In other words, these humanitarian capitalist schemers, first uphold a social system that drives men, through poverty, to crime and into the penitentiary; thereupon, the capitalist schemers seek to profit by their own wrong-doing. They would utilize the convicts as the cheapest of labor, and thereby throw the workers out of work and into still greater poverty. They, accordingly, pretend to assist the workmen, by compelling them to compete in the Labor Market with the cheap Labor of the convicts.—By this process of "protecting the workmen," the arid lands grab furnishes the Labor at the capitalists' own figures.

But Labor is not enough. Money is also needed. The money is to be furnished, not by the capitalists, but by the innocents, including workmen themselves, who have managed to pinch themselves and save up a few pennies. To this end a "Home Savings Bank" is set up and boomed for all it is worth. So then, there you have your Labor (gotten at the expense of the workers), and there you have your money (wheeled out of the workmen).

Furnished in this way, as the schemers expect to be, with both Labor and Money free, to set up their merchandise, all that is wanted is some more innocents to invest therein. To this end a "land agency" is set up, and likewise boomed in a way to make peoples' mouths water.

So complicated a scheme must, one would imagine, be conducted by at least three geniuses in the gentle art of bunco. A great mistake. It is the occasion that makes the man and calls forth the genius. This occasion is equal to itself. It found a genius, who, in his one and own person unites the three departments.

Who is the genius that runs the Savings Bank, needed in this case?—S. M. McCowan, Vice-President!

Who is the talent that administers the "land agency"?—S. M. McCowan, Supt. Indian School!

And who is the journalistic luminary, who, with editorials pithy and pointed, would furnish the Labor almost free, gratis and for nothing, by dumping the

convicts into the Labor Market, and thus, "out of love and affection for the working man," kept them out of jobs?—Why, S. M. McCowan, Editor of the Phoenix, Arizona, "Republican."

The world should stop spinning on its axle-tree for a few hours at least so as to afford it an opportunity to contemplate well so many-sided a prodigy, in the many-sided art of skinning the workers as this many-sided McCowan.

The Spring styles in "Labor" parties are being placed on exhibition, but all of them are built on the old, well-known lines that have been popular during many years. The "Labor" party is bent on reforming something or someone, so it draws a dark picture of conditions, and offers to furnish plans and specifications to prospective bidders. Its broadness is illustrated by the fact that, whereas the usual way is to "retain the right to reject any and all bids," the "Labor" party rejects none. It is built otherwise. It did not come into the cold and cruel political field for the purpose of allowing anything to slip through its fingers, or to give anyone the chance to think that he did not have a chance to use it. This year there have been but few persons around to inspect the samples. Several "openings" have been held, but they were of a wakeish hue, and there was but little hilarity among the persons who attended. In fact, it is feared that it will be impossible to dispose even of the specimens made up as samples. Nobody wants them, though anybody may have them. At the meeting the other day, even the samples were absent, and the proprietor of the concern could do nothing excepting call himself to order and then put a motion to adjourn. It was carried without opposition, and the meeting dispersed to try again.

The historical case of the notorious Monsieur and Madame Jean Spratt, and their compromise on the matter of embezzlement, was duplicated in the New York Assembly in the West street steal. The Republicans, the faithful husbands, had all the lean, and the Democrats, though they could have eaten lean also, were forced to content themselves with fat. Between them both they begot one clean platter. The "World" asserts that each Democrat who voted for the bill received \$1,500. Among those who did so vote, and were, therefore, in the way of making money, was Samuel Prince, L. F. The "Volkzeitung," in its report of the affair, runs to the protection of its pillar, Mr. Prince, and so as to mislead its easily duped followers, it spells his name "Prillie." The name of this labor fakir, a member of the Organized Scabbery, had to be muffled. Perhaps the condition of affairs in the "Volkzeitung" office is at the bottom of it, or perhaps the Kangaroo Social Democracy needs Prince in its May exhibit.

The Cigarmakers' International Union of Pensacola, Florida, have sent out an appeal for aid in which this remarkable sentence appears: "We are out on strike for seven weeks and are facing starvation." Only seven weeks out and already facing starvation, such is the authoritative and truthful—whether so intended or not—summing up, by a Gompers Union itself, of what Gompers' Unionism does for the workers.

A funny thing occurs regularly on the Stock Exchange. Prices there are not governed by the caravans of the stock, or by the amount of business that is done by a company, but they are based directly on the state of J. Pierpont Morgan's liver. Last week when it was reported that he suffered from a severe attack of lumbago, quotations became dizzy and fluttered around like a Kangaroo whose tail has been used as a gang-plank for an able-bodied S. L. P. man to board his neck. Then when it was discovered that J. Pierpont was as well as usual, stocks became aggressive again, and laughed in scorn at their former disquiet. Throughout the whole business world the same condition prevails. Nothing is done until it is certain that the "great financier" arose at his accustomed hour, ate his oat-milk mush, and drank his coffee with relish, took a long walk, and kicked his valet with his ungouted foot. "Great minds" and soaring spirits on the street do not soar until they are sure that nothing will happen to the chief. So independent and necessary are the gamblers in Wall street that they can do nothing and dare do nothing until they know whether or not a diseased and cranky old man is to live through another another day.

Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, has checked the famine and plague to such an extent that no more than double the number of deaths occur now as compared with last year. It is true that the plague is spreading at an alarming rate, and it is also true that ten minutes' delay in the distribution of rattous causes the death of hundreds each day. This so encourages the Viceroy that he is trying to raise the small sum of \$3,000,000 to erect a monument to Victoria. Hurrah! Hurrah! Thus does unostentations merit triumph over people who go and die, and cause a raise in the tax rate. Contrast her two hundred pounds of saintliness, that now needs a monument, with the lean and plague-stricken natives that are to be benefitted by its erection. Even in death she is good to her subjects. The erection of the monument will give work to them, and though they are certain, at a critical point to take time off to die, no one can for a moment doubt that they will receive undue riches from it. A worthy monument, and one that would be the best tribute to her, would be built from the bones of those who starved to death, or who were murdered in war during her glorious reign. Long live the King!

The New England mill hands are reaching into the full dinner pail; but most of them have been drawing blanks of late. The reports from Lonsdale, Lowell, Fall River, etc., are supplemented by a report from Andover, Massachusetts, which says that the Fulton Mills of that town have closed down and 1,500 men and women are idle. These "shiftless idlers" who have not

the necessary American spirit to take advantage of the great natural opportunities open to them, doubtlessly chose the approaching warm weather because they wished to take a rest, and dehauch in luxury on the seven dollars a week they were getting (and which they do not now get.) They may have wished to prove that the American workingman is the most independent of all workmen, and can loaf if he wishes to, though he cannot work if he wishes to. Or it may be that he wishes to tell to the whole world the fact that his wages are so high, and he can save so much money while he works that a little thing like a three months' vacation does not affect him in the least. The only thing that can settle this question is the appearance of the inevitable soup-house. That, at least, is an American institution that does not change.

Mr. Henry Gompers, "brudhers fom Sampul Combers," as he styles himself, spoke at the meeting of the Citizen's Union and he favored "the exclusion of aliens from all city work." Most of the New York papers had the news, but this was either due to the fact that all reporters understand Cockneyized Dutch, or else some good friend of the press rendered Henry's remarks into the vernacular.

Alabama finds that it is not keeping pace with its sister states of the South, so it will, as a first step, disfranchise the negroes. At the recent election it was decided by a vote of five to one that a convention be called for the purpose of drawing up a constitutional amendment to this effect. The disfranchisement is to be more sweeping even than it is in South Carolina, and ability to read will not be sufficient to entitle a person to the right to vote. He must also possess property, and as the average Alabama negro does not possess property, practically all of them will be kept away from the polls. Those white men who are useful will be allowed to vote as long as the authorities see fit, but the time of their disfranchisement is not far off.

Political and Economic.

The New York "Journal" spreads itself to the extent of a page on the "mystery" and "romance" surrounding the Duke of York and his two wives. There is neither mystery nor romance about it. There is nothing in it but one of the usual dirty actions to which royalty is so prone. When Victoria died, THE PEOPLE told the whole story of how the Duke of York had thrown over the woman by whom he had had several children, and took to himself a spouse that was more "worthy" of his station in life. He did it at the command of his saintly grandmother, the Queen. She so commanded because she wished her family to show to all Englishmen that the home circle must be kept pure and sweet. The Duke's first wife was given a title, and her father was made an admiral. What is there new or mysterious about that? The Duke has it in his power to have as many wives as he can get the English people to support.

"The Bogus" has hauled down the false colors of "THE PEOPLE," that, pirate-like, it had been flying since July 10, 1890, and now it retires from the stage with the funniest exit lines ever uttered by buffoon or mugger. It says that the case which the Socialist Labor Party won against it in court, and by reason of which it is now compelled to drop a name which it stole, is the result of the Party's endeavor to "smash the Socialist movement by dragging the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association into court." Wonderful indeed is the achievement of the Party, for, if it dragged the "Volkzeitung" crew in to court, it did what neither man nor angel has done since Adam played leapfrog in the Garden of Eden. It, the DEFENDANT in the case, dragged the "Volkzeitung," the PLAINTIFF, into court! We knew that we had won a great victory, but we did not know until announced by the "Volkzeitung" that we had reversed every known precedent in legal procedure. The defendant in a suit dragging the plaintiff into court! Inimitable Timbooctoo!

In the "World" yesterday appears under the classification "Business Opportunities" an advertisement which reads: "Italian workmen of every kind to be had at once. A. DeLucas—" And yet it is said that we have abolished the slave market! Here, in civilized New York, it is possible to go to an agent, the same as a man would go to a store, and obtain men to do anything. The time is coming when we shall read in Wana-maker's advertisements: "This day only, a special consignment of workmen at greatly reduced prices. A few are defective, but are still serviceable. Call early if you wish to profit by this unexampled opportunity." It was a full week of working class war torn from the ownership of the tool of production and forced to sell its labor power. It is still a deeper death when, in order to sell that labor power, a man must line himself up with his fellows and let his OWNER sell, at a profit to himself, his labor power.

The San Francisco Advance, Kangaroo Social Democrat, some time ago tangled its toes in the Belt of Orion, and in a few words knocked out every modern astronomical theory. Then it wandered into the field of biology, and, so thoroughly plowed that it succeeded in raising a crop such as has never before grown thereon. Now it has entered an entirely new field, on. Now it is Chronos, or Old Time, and it tweaks the beard of the venerable and beseeched gentleman, and reverses the Gregorian, Phenician, and all other calendars. Its science is unique in every way, but it is best not to accept it until it is thoroughly understood. For example, it says in its issue of April 20: "It is not a very glorious future that lies to the rear of the S. T. L. A." And idly retty yet?

PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIALISM.

"The abolition of poverty and the abolition of capitalism will be accomplished at one and the same time. "The S. L. P. in its platform proposes twenty steps in this direction, the S. D. P. about a dozen. The "Brazen Serpent" only one, Vol. One, Number One."

From the platform of the "Brazen Serpent," San Antonio, Texas, Association of Phrenological Socialists, affiliated with the Social Democracy.

The "Brazen Serpent," of San Antonio, Texas, came out of its hole long enough to tell the world that it had the proper way to wriggle into the "Socialistic" state. It says that the Socialist Labor Party has twenty steps. Itself, on the contrary, has but one stride: "Volume One, Number One." This cabalistic phrase is all in all, and "Number One, Volume One," consists of eight small pages devoted to phrenological Socialism—whatever that may mean.

A young man waiting a pair of Park Row pants and a this-day-only-sale coat called at THE PEOPLE office yesterday and endeavored to snatch the paper from the ways to which it had committed itself. He wished to impress on the members of the Socialist Labor Party the fact that they did not pay enough attention to heads, and until they did so there was no hope of success.

"I have just examined the development of several Social Democratic heads," he remarked, "and I find the bump of aggressiveness very full and well defined." He was told that said bumps were picked up on the stairs as the Social Democrats were leaving Socialist Labor Party meetings "in disgust." Gentle persuasion and unlimited opportunity assisted greatly in their growth. Other developments will be furnished upon application.

"Ah," he said, "we must not treat lightly the crucial unfoldings of a higher and sounder physical manifestation. Each inward has an outward and if we would probe to the centre we must go by way of the exterior." It was evident that he had said that before, but he was not interrupted as he thoughtfully looked into the distance where repose the next meal. "The Brazen Serpent" seeks to make this plain. We must understand before we can know, and how can we know unless we know we can feel, and how can we know we can feel unless we can understand? All leads back to the underlying stratum which is beneath. This is the object of our existence, and in seeking this we touch upon those heights yet untrod by the foot of man. Such is our mission, fifty cents a year, twenty-five cents for six months, all subscriptions commence with Number One, Volume One."

"But what does it all mean?" said one who stood aghast, and toyed with the fire escape, so that in case he needed it, he would have a chance for his life. "O, we are the new form of the Social Democracy. Christian 'Socialism,' as exemplified by the Harrimans, Herrons, Bigelows and Vails has not been a success. Osteopathic 'Socialism,' as exemplified by Professor Kharas and E. O. Miller Jr., has not been a success. Colony culture, as exemplified by Lermont, Hinton and Wayland has been a failure. Where are the men who once proudly announced their intention of going from potatoes to the collective ownership of all public nuisances? Where are the men who would have a million votes or nothing, and got it by a larger majority than they expected? Where are the men who attempted to enter the co-operative commonwealth by the subterranean entrance of a beer tunnel? Where, in short, are the men who are, er, well, in short? I pause for a reply."

"But what has all that to do with your plan of developing heads that will be capable of directing things under Socialism? I should like to know whether or not the speaker can tell me what color hair will be under Socialism, and who will do the dirty work if we abolish the labor fakir and the politician, and advance one step at a time as we jump on a man who is coming our way, but who doesn't want Socialism crammed down his throat?"

The young man looked thoughtful. "There is much in what you say," he remarked, "in fact it is the best argument I ever heard against Socialism. It is the only argument. But you should open your eyes to the light. Though your heart be in darkness yet shall I not desert you. The system of phrenology takes cognizance of all of these things. As the twig is inclined, so doth a man trip over it. Heads under Socialism must be of a uniform pattern. We can have no square-heads, no round-heads, no logger-heads, no long-heads, no swelled heads. We must have them all cast in the same mold. To-day, as we walk along the street we can look at a man, and by one glance tell whether or not he is of the elect.

"But what has all this to do with Socialism? Where does it apply to our case?" "In order to settle the vexed questions of the world, all you have to do is to read the 'Brazen Serpent,' Volume One, Number One."

"Yes, we understand that, but what is it?" "It is a complete exposition of the kind of head a man must wear in order to be of the faith. We are ready to remodel and repair all craniums, dyeing and pressing done on all goods turned out by our establishment. The 'Brazen Serpent' ignores entirely all worn-out methods. It is strictly up to date, and for a small sum of money it tells you how it may be done."

"Are you a Socialist?" "Well," he said slowly, "I can't say that I am wholly a Socialist. I don't believe in it, but I stand ready any day to work for it. That is the kind of man I am. Now, gentlemen, let me put you down to try our method. It is the safest, and the surest. It takes but one application, and if it is not successful, your money will be welcome just the same."

But the young man was persuaded to go away swiftly. Few accompanied him as he departed, but as he vanished into the darkness he was heard to say: "I might have known, had I referred to Number One, Volume One, that they were no good."



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathar.

BROTHER JONATHAN is intently reading an article in a magazine.

UNCLE SAM—What have you got there? B. J.—I'm reading an article that appears in the February issue of "Success." The article, it seems to me, has much truth in it. And thereby it knocks out much of what Socialists say.

U. S.—Read the passage. B. J. (reading)—"The Universal Cry: Wanted a Man Never did the world call more loudly for young men with force, energy and purpose, young men trained to do some one thing than to-day. Though hundreds of thousands are out of employment, yet never before was it so hard to get a good employee for almost any position as to-day."

"Everywhere people are asking where to find a good servant, a polite and efficient clerk, an honest cashier, a good stenographer who can spell and punctuate, and is generally well informed. "Managers and superintendents of great institutions everywhere are hunting for good people to fill all sorts of positions. They tell us that it is almost impossible to find efficient help for any department. There are hundreds of applicants for every vacant place, but they either show signs of dissipation, are rude or gruff in manner, are slouchy or slipshod in dress, are afraid of hard work, lack education or training, or have some fatal defects which bar them out. The head of one large commercial establishment says that the blunders and mistakes of its employees cost \$25,000 a year to correct, notwithstanding his utmost vigilance."—Don't you think there is a good deal in that?

U. S.—If by "there being a good deal in it" you mean that, as a simple statement of fact there is not a little truth in that statement, you are right.

B. J.—I thought so. U. S.—No doubt hundreds of thousands of people are out of work; no doubt the employers are anxious to get men of "force," "energy," "skill," "education," "politeness," etc.; and no doubt these are hard to get. But if by "there being a good deal in it" you mean that the charge is just, then you are wrong.

B. J.—In what way? U. S.—The charge is doubly unjust in that it doubly insinuates a falsehood. The first falsehood it insinuates is that the shortcomings of these applicants for work is their own fault. It is the fault of the capitalist class. The breadwinners of the working class are paid such low wages that they can not afford to give their children much polish and education, and their homes are so cramped that the children can acquire no refinement there, and are forced upon the streets.

The second falsehood is that people possessed of all these good qualities would get good wages. The wages that the capitalists have for such desirable people are so poor as to make it impossible for them to raise a family; and if they do raise a family, the fathers' incomes are so small that the children are deprived of all opportunities.

B. J.—That is so! U. S.—But that's not all. Under this capitalist system, which "Success" tries to whitewash by slandering the workmen, it is an established fact that knowledge, skill, etc., does not accrue to the employee. The more knowledge and skill the employee has, the more does his employer get out of him; he does not himself profit by it. It follows from that, that people become shiftless and all that. There is no spur to acquire desirable qualities because they do you no good. The capitalist system breeds all the "ill-success" complaints of and then it kicks. This is one of the many instances in which capitalism gets hoisted by its own petard.

B. J.—I see. U. S.—So that, so far from "Success" having knocked a hole into Socialism, it has given itself a kick, and has convicted itself of holding language intended to deceive people with the notion that if they acquire all the good qualities that "Success" mentions they will secure good jobs. Whereas, if they had all those qualities it is the capitalist class alone that would profit thereby, and the poor workers would have to grind themselves all the more.

The Grand Army veterans are becoming the fact that they did not succeed in obtaining half fares from the railroads. They now look to Congress for a bill which will give an appropriation to allow the "old soldiers" to ride for half price. This, in addition to pensions, civil service preference, soldiers' relief, soldiers' homes, benefits of various kinds, widows' and children's aid, etc., will in some measure show the extent of Grand Army patriotism. Great is the patriotism that asks so little in return. All sorts of incompetents have run for public office, and their excuse was that they were Grand Army men and needed the job. Because of their supposed influence it was considered sacrilegious to say anything against them; it was feared they could hit back, and it was believed that they were a force that was worth using. It seems that the refusal of the railroads is an indication that the G. A. R. no longer figures as the greatest monument to patriotism, and that its members must give a quid pro quo.

OFFICIAL.

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

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA
F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR 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 on Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting of April 26th held at Daily People Building, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York, with Peter Fiebiger in the chair.

Receipts for week ending April 20th, \$71.60; expenditures \$45.64. A special meeting will be held on April 20th to consider the draft of the reply to the invitation of the Social Democratic Party to participate in Joint Convention.

Communications: From Denver, Colo., reporting reasonable conduct of one Martin.

From Pennsylvania and Connecticut State Committees—reports. Section Barre, Vt., lays before the N. E. C. a proposition. National Secretary instructed to notify Section that the proposition cannot be entertained.

From Massachusetts State Committee—Financial report. Duplicate charter granted for Section Lynn. From Section Auburn, N. Y., the report that twelve members have been suspended for non-payment of dues and that the Section has reorganized.

The following are the newly elected officers: Organizer, Hall; Financial Secretary Secretary, Bronick; Recording Secretary, Thos. Gilbin; Treasurer, Bernard Gilbin; Literary Agent, W. C. House; Auditing Committee, Hall and House. From Section Houston, Tex., reporting activity. From Section Dayton, Ohio, inquiring about application of Sec. 20, Art. II. Section instructed that as such, it cannot subscribe for organs of other parties.

From Section Syracuse, N. Y., reporting the expulsion of George B. Stearns and Arthur Harrington. From Chas. C. Kroll, in reference to Agitation Circuit matter. From Chicago, Ill., report of the Middle West Agitation Circuit Committee. From Louis Ballhaus, Cincinnati, Ohio, complaining of improper procedure in the consideration of his case. National Secretary is to look into the matter. From California State Committee, reporting that, on the appeal of A. C. McGinty, who had been expelled by Section San Francisco, the decision of said Section has been reversed, on the ground that the expulsion was effected under a set of by-laws which the State Committee refused to endorse, this action of the Section being thus made null and void. Charter granted to a new Section in Houston, Tex.

JULIUS HAMMER,
Recording Secretary.

Massachusetts State Executive Committee

EVERETT, April 21—Regular meeting of State Executive Committee of Massachusetts was held April 21.

Jacob Lovin the chair. S. Pike of Medford absent.

Credentials of Frank Brombach, delegate from Section Boston to S. E. C., in place of F. Herz, resigned, was presented. Received and delegate seated. Communications from National Executive Committee on suspensions of Section Haverhill and endorsing action of S. E. C.; also granting charter to reorganized Section. From Taunton pledging \$2 per month toward support of Circuit Organizer; from Lynn, asking for endorsement of application for duplicate charter. Endorsement granted. From Scandinavian Socialist Club on matter pertaining to last Labor Day picnic. Secretary was instructed to confer with former secretary of S. E. C., A. E. Jones on the matter. From Jere O'Felly of Abington on rules governing S. E. C., also submitted a new rule for adoption. Referred to committee on reports of S. E. C., said committee to report at next regular meeting.

Financial Secretary H. W. A. Raasch reports that S. E. C. will receive something over \$20 as their share of the Commune Festival held in Boston March 17th, financial secretary having already turned over \$14 on account.

Secretary was instructed to call upon sections in the State to send in the name of all speakers in their respective vicinity with their addresses.

EDWIN S. MAYO,
Secretary of State Executive Committee of Massachusetts, 22 Villa street, Everett, Mass.

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.

May Day in Hartford, Conn.
Section Hartford, Socialist Labor Party, will celebrate May Day, Sunday, May 6, at S. L. P. Hall, 802 Main street, with a grand concert and sociable.

E. Oatley, of New Haven, will be the speaker. Concert to begin at 7 p. m. All comrades and sympathizers are cordially invited. Admission free.

J. ABETA,
Secretary, Committee.

St. Louis, Mo.

Section St. Louis will hold its May Day celebration on Sunday evening, May 5, at 8 o'clock, at Walhalla Hall, Tenth street and Franklin avenue. No admission fee will be charged.

W. M. BILSBARROW.

General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Thursday evening, April 18, with the following members present: Murphy, Brower, Katz, Wallberg and Gillhaus. Ebert and O'Rourke excused. Katz elected chairman.

Communications: One from L. A. 228, Houtzdale, Pa., requesting speakers to debate with the officers of the U. M. W.

Secretary stated that arrangements had been made for Comrades Keep, Thomas and Schulberg to represent this Alliance. Another letter was received from L. A. 228, stating that the officers of the U. M. W. had backed out and, therefore, the debate was off.

One from Comrade Billsbarrow, St. Louis, Mo., with application for charter for a Local of carriage and wagon workers.

One from A. H. Kling, organizer of Section So. Norwalk, Conn., requesting speakers for a mass meeting on April 28th, for the benefit of strikers. Secretary instructed to try and get Comrade Keep to go there.

One from Local Union 33 of the Upholsterers' International Union requesting the Secretary to address their membership on the principles of the Alliance.

Secretary instructed to accept the invitation.

One from the Secretary of the State Committee, S. L. P., Minnesota, inquiring how cigar manufacturer could get the Alliance label.

Referred to the Cigarmakers' Alliance.

Communications were also received from Detroit Mich., Houston, Texas; Braddock, Pa.; Providence, R. I.; Allentown, Pa.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.; South Bethlehem, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Paterson, N. J.; San Francisco, Cal.; Dallas, Texas; Elizabeth, N. J.; Vineyard Haven, Mass.; Seattle, Wash.; Cleveland, O.; New Haven, Conn.; Philadelphia, Pa., and Blytheedale, Pa., requesting information, forwarding dues, etc.

Charter was granted to Carriage and Wagon Workers, St. Louis, Mo.

Secretary then submitted his report on the strikes of the Shoeworkers of Woburn & Gardner's, Soft Ground Miners, employed on the South Brooklyn Sewer and the Machinists of the U. S. Butler Extractor Company of Newark, N. J.

On account of the Encyclopedia and Dictionary was postponed to June 1st. Secretary was instructed to write D. A. 4 that a committee from the G. E. B. would visit them next meeting.

W. J. BROWER, Gen. Sec'y.

Report of D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A.

LYNN, Mass., April 20.—Regular meeting of District Alliance No. 19, S. T. & L. A., was held at S. L. P. headquarters on April 20th. Called to order by Organizer M. T. Berry.

Comrade Enger of L. A. 185 was elected chairman.

Credentials received from L. A.'s 232, 202, 267, 269 and S. L. P. Delegates absent at roll call John W. Johnson, Andrew Blake of L. A. 232, John J. Shea and C. W. Doyle of L. A. 202, and J. F. Stevens of S. L. P. Locals please see to it that your delegates attend. Eighteen delegates were present to represent seven locals and the S. L. P.

The committee on by laws reported. Report approved.

L. A. 202 of Haverhill requested the assistance of the district to help them in their fight against the pure and simple unions in that city.

Action of district was to make an appropriation for that purpose. Organizer also instructed in the event of any member of the S. T. & L. A. being victimized to call a special meeting of district at once.

Communications received from General Secretary Brower, and L. A. 77 were placed on file.

The referendum vote of the district being in favor of the ten cents per month per capita, locals will act accordingly and send to J. F. Box, 16 Elm street, Salem, Mass. for stamps. Monthly stamps ten cents, weekly two and one half cents.

The question of holding agitation meetings in Lowell was laid on the table until next meeting. Secretary was instructed to write State Executive Committee. Secretary as to how sections of the State voted; for or against endorsing resolution of the last State conference, regarding S. T. & L. A.

Question of taking legal proceedings against the pure and simple who victimize S. T. & L. A. members was thoroughly discussed, and it was the sense of the meeting that action should be taken, provided sufficient evidence was at hand. Vote stood 12 for 1 against.

Three locals sent in the last quarterly report, the others are requested to send it in as soon as possible.

MICHAEL CROTTY,
Secretary D. A. 19, 14 Tyler Court.

Special Election in Lynn.

LYNN, April 24.—A special election will be held here on May 14 to fill a vacancy in the Board of Aldermen.

The agitation committee of Section Lynn, S. L. P., have made arrangements for a series of meetings during the campaign as follows:

- May 2: Market Square.
- May 3: Federal Square.
- May 5: Headquarters, Munroe, cor. Market street.

Newark Lectures.
Lectures and discussions will take place at Party Headquarters, 78 Springfield avenue, as follows:

- May 5, 3 p. m. Thomas Jacob. Subject: "Class-conscious Socialism."
- May 19, 3 p. m. William Walker. Subject: "The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance."

These lectures are open for questions and criticism, or time allowance will be arranged for discussion with any opponent.

Pittsburg, Pa., Agitation.

The speakers and subjects for our next series of Sunday lectures, to be delivered at 15 Arlington avenue, Hill Top, S. S. Pittsburg, are as follows:

May 5.—H. A. Goff, Sr. Subject: Incentive.

May 12.—Wm. Adams. Subject: Machinery and the Working Class.

May 19.—Edward Messer. Subject: Decline of the Middle Class.

May 26.—Dr. A. Hunter. Subject: Physical Effect of Child Labor.

Meeting start at 3 p. m. sharp. These instructive lectures should be attended by the comrades and they should bring their friends with them.

CUT DOOR MEETINGS.

Open air meetings will be continued from now up till fall election at the following corners on Saturday night of each week:

April 27.—Thirty-fourth and Butler streets, Pittsburg. Speakers: Tesson, Goff, Sr., Taylor.

Fifth avenue and Pride street, Pittsburg. Speakers: Diamond, Adams, Illingsworth.

Thirteenth and Carson streets, South Side, Pittsburg. Speakers: Tyson, Schulberg, Morgan.

South Diamond and Federal streets, Allegheny. Speakers: Evans, McConnell, Eberly.

Comrades living in other parts of the city that desire open air meetings in their localities, also those living in the small towns of the county that desire open air meetings should drop a line to Socialist Labor Party Headquarters, at 15 Arlington avenue, S. S.

AGITATION COMMITTEE.

Section Lynn, Mass.

Section Lynn will hold its next regular business meeting on Sunday, May 3. An agitation meeting will be held on Sunday evening at 8 p. m. at S. L. P. headquarters, corner of Market and Munro streets.

F. A. WALSH, Organizer.

Dalton's Dates in Pennsylvania.

Quakertown, May 2d.
Reading, May 3d.
Allentown, May 4 & 5.
Berthleem, May 6.
Easton, May 7.

Peppin's Wisconsin Dates.

Wausau "2-3-4
Merrill " 5
Ashland " 6-7
West Superior 8-9-10

May Day Edition of "Il Proletario."

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

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

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.

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

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

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

To Senders of Notices.

In sending in notices make them as brief and concise as possible. Notices should be written on a separate sheet of paper WITHOUT any other matter on it. The paper should be large enough to allow margin at top for heading and to avoid pasting. Do not crowd your writing.

Section Everett, Mass.

Section Everett reports the election of the following officers:
Organizer—Joel Miller.
Secretary—Albert M. Grant, No. 210 Bradford street.
Financial Secretary—P. Ainslee.
Literary Agent—Wm. Edmondston.

District Alliance No. 4.

To the officers and delegates:
You are hereby notified to attend a special meeting of District Alliance No. 4, on Sunday afternoon, May 5, at the headquarters of the Essex County Socialist Club, No. 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

PROSPERITY IN FALL RIVER.

6,000 Mill Operatives Will Be Thrown Out of Work This Week.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 28.—Local brokers report that the sales in the print cloth market during the week amounted to about 100,000 pieces, mostly odds. Some few bales of regulars were disposed of at the new basis of 25c. Even at the new price for goods the business for the week has been small.

There appears to be as much need of curtailment now as there was before the shut-down plan was started. Stocks have not been materially decreased, and although New York exports indicate that there is considerable export business in sight at rock bottom prices buyers appear to be too well aware of the weak condition of the market to purchase freely even on the present lower price basis.

The market is in need of a more general relief of surplus goods, which can only come from a general buying movement and the adoption of the curtailment plan by print cloth mills generally outside of Fall River.

A significant feature of the mill situation here has been the lowering of the dividend rates paid by the local mills. The dividends announced thus far by mills which are recognized as being the best managed show a decided falling off in the earnings of the corporations. In many instances these mills have large surplus accounts, but the management does not favor declaring dividends which are not from the surplus. The lowering of the dividend rate by these mills indicates that the treasurers believe that the end of the long period of almost "unequalled prosperity" has come and that the mills must meet present conditions.

Manufacturers are prepared to adopt any further measures which may relieve the present situation. Further curtailment plans for discontinuing the arbitrary system of prices adopted by the selling committees permitting mills in the agreement to sell independently have been suggested. The stock of goods on hand is no larger than it was some weeks ago, the bulk of prints apparently being stored here, and buyers are believed to be short of cloth. The selling committees will meet all competition now and lower prices, which is necessary.

The mills of fifteen corporations employing about six thousand operatives, will be closed wholly or in part during this week. Ten corporations will be shut down in every department.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news from the Field of Labor for the week ending April 27, gives additional evidence of the class struggle that is continually raging between the capitalist and the working classes.

In this news there are many instances in which the pure and simple labor organizations are denied recognition and an increase of wages. In other instances their members are compelled to withdraw from their ranks. And this occurs in industries in which capitalism is most highly developed, and in which, consequently, the "identity of interest existing between capital and labor" is most active, and most vividly illustrated.

During the week a strike occurred in the mill of the Tyler Tube and Pipe Company at Washington, Pa., for recognition of the union and an increase of wages. The company refuses to accede to the demands, hence the strike. Thousands of steel and iron workers are involved.

At St. Paul, Minn., the painters are on strike for new wage agreement. This strike is opposed by the united building contractors of the city. They are determined to refuse recognition to any building trade organization, unless it withdraws from the building trades council. They will only treat with such organizations separately. In this way they hope to end the sympathetic strikes which the council inaugurates, and by means of which the enforcement of new wage agreements is possible.

At Shamokin, Pa., the loader, fire, and driver boys were compelled to withdraw from the United Mine Workers' Union in accordance with orders issued by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, to all its collieries. The same employees engaged in the collieries of the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company, at Pottsville, Pa., were also compelled to withdraw in accordance with similar orders. Thus has the United Mine Workers been "victorious" and "gained" recognition. Many other strikes for other causes also demonstrating "the identity of interests, etc.," took place.

2,500 miners, belonging to sub-district No. 5, in Ohio and West Virginia, struggling to a disagreement in regard to dead wood work, 8,000 employees of the National Tube Company at McKeesport were ordered on strike. Grievance was over the duration of time for lunch. At the same place more of the employees of the McKeesport Connecting Railroad struck. This strike was adjusted later on. 400 girls employed in the factory of the American Cigar Company are waging a vigorous battle, in which they routed the police twice, for an increase of wages from 28 to 35 cents a thousand. 400 broad silk weavers in the neighboring city of Paterson, employed by the Enterprise Silk Company, struck for the reinstatement of the shop chairman, who had been guilty of the extremely heinous offense of talking to the weavers. The strike was won after half a day of idleness. The cloakmakers employed by Bischof, Sterne & Stein at Cincinnati, and organized as Cloakmakers' Union, Local No. 279, S. T. & L. A., were locked out for refusing to work according to the team work system, instead of the individual piece-work system in vogue heretofore. They request cloakmakers to stay away from Cincinnati, pending lockout. The fifty-three garment workers employed in the Rosewear Company's factory at Morristown, N. J., went out on strike over differences involving the union label and a question of wages. Eighty members of the Hat and Capmakers' Union struck in two New York City shops for an increase of wages. Judging from present indications this strike will be won. The Lithographic Press Feeders' Association of New York City struck against the indiscriminate "breaking in" of boys, evidently for the purpose of supplanting the organized feeders, in the American Bank Note Company. Seventy-five bricklayers, employed on the Stokes Building, Seventy-third street and Broadway, New York City, struck against the use of firelay instead of hollow ware. Abroad, strikes are raging in Spain on the street cars of Madrid, and in the mines of the province of Seville.

During the week much dissatisfaction was also expressed over "the identity of interests, etc." This expressed itself in threats to strike, and in rumors of strike. 3,000 miners employed in the collieries of the Markle Bros., at Hazleton, Pa., threatened to strike. This, however, was averted by the firm agreeing to arbitrate the difficulties with the United Mine Workers' Union. 1,000 journeymen bakers threaten to strike in New York City on May 1, in order to enforce the 10-hour law relating to employment in bakeries, and to compel the signing of a new wage agreement. An extensive strike is feared in the coke regions of Pennsylvania on May 1, when the wage scale comes up for the annual adjustment. The machinists of the Illinois Central Railroad have made a series of demands upon the officials, who are not likely to grant them. A strike is believed to be imminent. Abroad a strike of the dock laborers at Hamburg is threatened. The dock strikes have always been on a most extensive scale whenever inaugurated in Hamburg.

The strike of the longshoremen at Newport News, Va., continues. The shipping companies have added insult to injury by posting up new notices making another cut of five cents per hour. The Calson workers strike on the Lenox Avenue (N. Y. City) Bridge continues. So, also, does the strike of the Lake Marine Engineers for an increase of ten per cent. This strike has been raging all winter. It is opposed by the Steel Trust, the Towing Trust, and the managers of the lake fleet of the railroad.

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