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COMPERS SCORPED.

THE "COMMON-GROUNDER" JEERED OFF COOPER UNION PLATFORM.

Intelligent Workingmen Take a Hand in the "Labor and Capital-Get-Together" Farce—Gompers Flounders So Badly That Chairman Yanks Him Off the Platform—Talks of Napoleon and Like Him Meets His Waterloo.

Wednesday night Cooper Union was less than half-filled, although the National Civic Federation had had the advantage of advertising, and had been puffed steadily for the past week. Added to this was a list of zealous luminaries billed to speak. There was Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, Felix Adler, besides other men who are less notorious characters. At eight o'clock there were a few hundred persons in the hall, and they were exercising, out loud, the most profound impatience. At about that time a rumor was circulated to the effect that the Mayor of Christ Church, New Zealand, was present and wished the fact to be unknown. The audience did not care for a New Zealand mayor, and commenced to howl for the speakers.

Within the hall there was a force of twenty-five policemen, and outside was a force of eighteen. The reason for this unusual protection was not evident until later, and as the largest size of officers in stock had been sent, there seemed to be more police than audience. As it said, to their credit, that they were the only ones in the auditorium that behaved in a quiet and dignified manner.

At 8:15 Mr. Charles Sprague Smith took an attitude beside the reading desk and waved his hand in a commanding way. He said in a forlorn manner that he had been asked to preside, but that as yet there was nothing over which he could preside. Some time earlier in the evening, the speakers had run out to get a "bite," and presumably they were still biting, as they had not turned up. He then turned to the police and said that their presence there was not needed as the meeting was peaceable in all its intentions. He then invited the police to be seated but they stood at attention, as little concerned as though they knew they were to be purified the next instant by the Committee of Fifteen of which Mr. Smith is a member.

When Mr. Smith retired the audience commenced to chatter, and then it commenced to clap. No matter how bad the speakers might be, they were preferable to sitting looking at the empty stage of Cooper Union. Some persons refused either to clap or to look at the stage. They drifted out, and never came back. Some others fell asleep, and still others walked about the hall. Beyond this there were no manifestations of ill-will because of the insult and trial of patience to which they had been subjected by the still biting committee.

At last, some time after 8:30, the speakers wandered onto the stage. The audience did not mind that, even to the extent of a solitary greeting. Ten minutes more elapsed before operations were commenced, and then once more Mr. Smith had the delight, to him, of talking. He said, as is usual under such circumstances and with such chairmen, that he wished to make a few remarks. Then he went on to make them. He talked about the French Revolution, he quoted Goethe in the original, and then translated it; he hopped up to Iceland and told about his visits there, and then he hopped back to some imaginary land which must have existed at least two centuries ago. He looked real nice on the stage, but the audience much preferred him elsewhere, and told him so in that polite but forcible way that audiences sometimes have. However, Smith continued, and would have continued had he been allowed. In closing, he said: "Not he who preaches revolution, not he who seeks to array class against class is the pioneer of the democracy of the future, it is the builder of the nobler state of life, but rather he who seeks to bring the different sections of society together, so that they shall understand each other better, so that they may co-work together—he is the pioneer of that great estate." (tremendous applause from one man, who awoke to find that the meeting had opened.)

John Mitchell had added a pair of new shoes to his Baxter street Prince Albert, and they squeaked as he walked to the front. He was more ill at ease than he was on Tuesday, and instead of being the supplicating fakir, he was the humble "labor" leader up before a working class audience. What he had to say, he had already said the day before. A speech that was good enough for the Chamber of Commerce was good enough for Cooper Union. In the Chamber of Commerce it was received with silence or with slight applause. In Cooper Union it was received with derision. Mitchell in a moment was at sea, and he clutched and struggled, but without avail. He was laughed at, and his measure taken for a much smaller hat.

His attitude before the working class and his attitude before the capitalist class formed an excellent contrast. He could fool neither, but one could use him, and the other would not. He sung the old song of bring capital and labor together, and the crowd caught him up on it. He was terribly frightened, and his neck sank in with the excess of his fright. He said: "It is the duty of every good citizen to give his best, his

nobles effort to bring about better relations between employer and employe. (Voice—How can that be?) I know that there are those who believe that there can be no common interest between employer and employe (applause, and cries of "That's right"); but this I want to say, that I don't want the working people to wait with all its misery until some one works out its problems for them."

The audience by this time was laughing heartily, and Mitchell, instead of trying to fight or bluff it out, cut his speech short, and sat down trembling in every limb.

Then there was a thin slice of Smith. Smith wanted to say more, but he thought better of it, and introduced Adler, who came forward and mildly amused those present by talking without moving his upper lip. His contention was nothing in particular. He believed in arbitration, and conciliation, and physical culture. He also believed that much good might be accomplished in some old way or other, but as he was affected by the depressing air of gloom that had settled on the meeting, he did not bother about saying what the thing to do was. He quoted Sidney Webb to the effect that English workingmen are in the habit of cutting down their own wages. Then he closed by saying: "Surely necessity is upon us to attempt to elevate the condition of the mass of the people of this country, because without social betterment the hope of the permanence of public institutions is illusory."

Then commenced the fun. Gompers did not have a railing to hide behind, and when he stepped forth on the stage, his very appearance excited laughter. His peculiar in-kneeling made him look like a broad shouldered letter X, with a quarter keg of beer resting on top for a head. His "bite" had also affected him. His face looked like a liver that had been bleached to a banana yellow. His mind also was livery, and when he commenced, the reason for the unusual force of police came to light. It was feared by those who had the meeting in charge, that the Socialist Labor Party might ask a few unpleasant questions of the fakirs, and the Socialist Labor Party did. It drove Gompers, first, into a hole, and then drove him off the stage, waving his arms and shouting like a demented demjahn.

(Gompers' speech, which follows here, is from a stenographic report, and is complete and accurate in every word and in every particular.)

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: It should be the object and aim of every intelligent man—and I have endeavored to follow it during my life—to observe events and absorb some of the knowledge that they bring. And from this study I find that there is one vein running all through the human race, which is perceptible plainly to those who look beneath the surface, that those in the world's history who have been the b-r-r-r-ah-gaants!!!—those who have been continually declaring war upon all, have usually been impotent to accomplish anything or have themselves been cowwaaarrdrdd in the struggles of the human family. The man, or the organization of men, that is strong, or possesses strength, doesn't boast of it. Doesn't attempt to brrowwbeet his fellowmen, but who recognizes that with strength comes not only powwrrrr, but the responsibility. He, or they, possessing power, and using that power wantonly, deserve to be shorn of that power."

"There was a time, and I know of it quite well, when the organizations of labor were not tabooed, [so he said], when the organizations of labor were not only regarded as intensely hostile to the interests of the people, but the man who held a card of membership in his union found the doors of his friends and so-called respectable society shut in his face. [Applause.] That day is happily past. It is now somewhat more fashionable to be union men. And the world of labor is fast realizing that, if the workers, or the people of our country, entertain the hope for the maintenance of liberty in our time, or the hope for freedom for the children of the future, we must be organized as wage-earners of our country. [Four and a half claps of applause, twelve men got out.]

"I grant you that there is a very great change in the public judgment and opinion regarding the movement of labor. At one time some held the belief that nothing was satisfactory to the workers except the extinction of all wealth. [Derisive laughter, and contemptuous applause.] We-I, there's no telling for taste. Some people will have so far bidden good-bye to their reason as to applaud the suspicion for the extinction of wealth—[Great laughter and satirical applause. Voice calls out: "Give it to the people it belongs to." Great and long continued applause. Policemen goes to the man and the chairman steps to front of the platform. Gompers in violent agitation stammers:] N-o-o, n-o-o; no, no; no, no. I—I—I want to say to you,—my fur-fur-fur-furrien-nd—[Audience goes on laughing and chairman calls: Order, please.] One lone man in a meek, store-clerk voice says: "Put him out." Gompers continues:] Undoubtedly, we-we-wewill-give it — — — people who — — — people who — — — [His floundering is something fearful] — — — to the people to whom it belongs to [sic] — — — [Voice calls: "Whom does it belong to?"] All right, that is what we want, but—but—but there are some who simply talk it while others who are working and struggling and making the sacrifices — — — [Applause from a few men who were sent there for the purpose. The rest of the

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DELLE AND JANN.

JUNIUS REFRESHES THEIR MEMORY ON PAST BUT NOT OLD HISTORY.

Hunting for the Wicked Witch—No. 7 and the "Volkszeitung" — Delle's Memory Refreshed—No. 7's Prestige Gone—Welckum's Gratitude—Washerwoman Jann's Memory Refreshed—Down With Organized Scabbery.

My last letter evidently worked like a bombshell. What cries of terror, indignation, and also of sympathetic pity for the heavily hit "Charlie"—The bomb exploded just at the moment when deepest depression reigned among the praetorian guard of our chiefstain Otto Delle. To the shock of the so unexpected sacking that he got from the "Volkszeitung," was added the wounds of the fragments of the exploding bomb. Suddenly there was howling and gnashing of teeth in the ranks of the otherwise so happy and well-paid family of the Philistines of No. 7. "Oh," cried these, "that is the handiwork of the De Leonites, who, unfortunately, are still in our midst! Let us annihilate these infamous fellows!"

HUNTING FOR THE "WITCH."

When in a German village a storm has wrought havoc, wicked boors utilize the opportunity to injure their enemies by declaring that the storm was an affliction inflicted upon them because "there is a witch among us." To "find the witch" is never hard for such people. So now, the washerwoman of the "Volkszeitung," Jann, whispered a name in the ear of foreman Weickum, as that of the author of those Junius revelations about No. 7. The washerwoman in question went so far as to say at the meeting: "The scamps [oh, there is of them more than one], these criminals against the Union should be unmasked, and packed off to where they belong." (Probably to the bureau at No. 90 Park Row, among the unemployed.)

NO. 7 AND THE "VOLKSZEITUNG."

The indignation meeting, Wednesday, May 1, turned out a fizzle. Otto Delle declared that he declined to re-enter the "Volkszeitung" as foreman. He contented himself with a declaration on the part of the meeting that he was a "competent man." As he was dismissed from the "Volkszeitung" on the ground of incapacity to get the paper out in time, he needed the declaration of his ring in the Union as balm to his wounded "dignity."

The Committee of No. 7, that waited upon the meeting of the "Volkszeitung" Association on the previous Monday made its report on that Wednesday meeting. It was, in substance, that people who are not compositors have a limited understanding. Particularly our ex-President Solomon Becker was highly indignant at the tone of the "fire-eating Socialists" at the said Association's meetings towards the "honorable representative of so progressive a body as No. 7." (Sic.) Of course, people who sport such talented metaphors as Mr. Becker is in the habit of doing, should not be surprised if they fail to be appreciated. Did Becker really imagine he could impose upon the members of the said Association by wildly rolling his gorilla-eyes, and rolling off his mouth the hair-raising parallel between the rich woman, who bequeathed \$10,000 to her dog, and the "Volkszeitung" that sacks a man after he had served it 23 years?

DELLE'S MEMORY REFRESHED.

Becker put his foot in badly when he said that. His reminder that Delle had been allowed to work 23 years on the "Volkszeitung" reminded everyone that No. 7 should rather be thankful to the "Volkszeitung" for having put up so long with Delle. More than eleven years ago, the then President Bernhard apostrophized this Delle, at a largely attended meeting of the Union, with these words: "Because I did not allow myself to be used as your blind tool; because I refused to obey you, Delle, implicitly, you declare me unfit to continue as President of No. 7. May be that I do not possess the knowledge that you do for this office. Nevertheless, I am an excellent compositor; you, Delle, are a 'farmer.' You are a bungler at your trade. So then, with you 'farmers' I am now through." Delle then quietly swallowed the charge of his being a bungler at his trade. Today, the same Delle affects great indignation thereat.

NO. 7'S PRESTIGE GONE.

A few hot-spurs wished to drive No. 7 to the point of compelling the re-instatement of Delle by means of a strike. These gentlemen were cooled down with the information that No. 7 had forfeited its prestige among the workmen. Delle withdrew his demand for re-instatement. He knows best why. Perhaps his friend "Charlie" will furnish him some job or other on the "Morgen Journal," if only the job of expert spittoon-cleaner, in return for the kindness of Mr. Weickum in making it impossible for Delle's son to earn his living as a Linotype machinist.

WEICKUM'S GRATITUDE.

Delle's son, be it known, worked for a few days on the "Morgen Journal" as a machinist to oversee the Linotypes. Even first-class machinists openly declare that it is hard for them to work in the "Morgen Journal." All the harder must the job have been to Delle's son, seeing that

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A "SCHLAMASSEL" COMMITTEE.

Is Appointed to See What, If Anything, Can Be Done for the Dying "Volkszeitung."

Last Monday evening the Volkszeitung Association held an adjourned meeting. It was the continuation of the meeting last reported in these columns in which the question of the dismissal of Delle took up the whole time. Last Monday's meeting concerned the Association more directly. It was held to receive the report of the Board of Directors. That meeting also had to be adjourned. Those who attended the series of adjourned meetings, held continuously during the months of January, February and March, 1899, when the Association was preparing to try the game of monkeying with the Buzz-Saw of the Fighting S. L. P., are forcibly reminded of those days by the scenes that now are enacted. There is this difference, however: in '99 the conspirators were united in the belief that they could Timboctoo the S. L. P., and despite all warnings, went it high-handedly. Now the conspirators are rent in fragments; their game having failed ignominiously and expensively for them, they are tearing up one another.

The ball started with the report of the Board. Mr. Bernuda Potatoes Nagle read a statement to the effect that the business done by the "Volkszeitung" was brilliant (jeers, hootings); that the only deficit was caused by their so-called English weekly "ah," "ah," from several voices); that nevertheless the "Volkszeitung" was \$5,000 in arrears for paper, and that of the large amount which it owes on moneys loaned to it, \$1,500 were now being demanded of it. It accordingly turned out that the "brilliant business" showed a pressing deficit of \$6,500, demanded because of the growing knowledge that the paper is dying.

A score of members jumped to their feet. Pandemonium started with only lulls of order, in the midst of which a few Socialist Labor Party men, who are members and stockholders and were present were continuously treated to ribald language. They exercised a good deal of self-restraint, did not open their mouths and took careful note of the way the corporation endeavored to prevent stockholders from being posted on the business of the Corporation, and how the Board was suppressing information.

This was conspicuous when a member asked for information upon a statement that he had heard made to the effect that, at the "Volkszeitung Conference," a member of the Board had admitted that the circulation of the "Volkszeitung" was steadily declining and was now barely 5,000. The Board refused to answer, and after much hemming and hawing gave as an excuse that there were "spies present"—stockholders are referred to as spies and information regarding their property is reserved for a favored few!!!

But the rage of the members at the way things were going on in the "Volkszeitung" burst through anyhow. "Retrenchment" was the cry. The dismissal was demanded of one of the Editors, the celebrated "borer from within" and critic of ballet dancers, Grunzig. He was pronounced a superfluous piece of furniture. His fellow intellectual cripples, Schlueter and Jonas, of the alleged "editorial staff," jumped to his support, and got scratched for their pains.

"Miss Ibsen's salary was unnecessarily raised," complained another, "and that was done," yelled the complainant, "because she is the daughter of one of the assistant editors."

Another declared that Typographia No. 7 had abandoned its demands for the reinstatement of Delle simply because it was believed that the Board was running for a fall, that the Board wanted a fig with No. 7 simply to furnish the "Volkszeitung" with a pretext to die. He wanted to know why the members were kept in the dark on that.

"Yes," yelled one of the old guard, "the Board has lied to us. It kept on telling us that we were winning everything in court, and now it turns out that we have lost everything, we are badly beaten, we have not won a thing, and have to pay through the nose!"

One expressed it as his conviction that things could not go on that way. Patching up with loans and taxing unions was played out. The German unions were tired of that, all the more because of "that millstone around our necks of that English weekly. Let at least that dead weight go! But even so the unions can't and won't stand any more bleeding."

Upon that, Alexander Jonas rose. Comical statistics are the gentleman's forte. He, it will be remembered, was the genius who strapped (statistically) a per capita of \$100 additional tax on the back of every workman, woman and child. He jumped up with some fresh statistics. "If the unions talk that way," wailed he, "then are they great ingrates. Why, thanks to the 'Volkszeitung,' the unions have gained \$10,000,000 in wages!" The workmen members rushed with their hands into their pockets in search of their per capita of that ten million dollars. They are searching for it yet.

Also the shysters to whose evil council the Board had given a willing ear came in for their share. They were denounced as greedy, unfit and more to that effect. And long and prolonged was the howl against these wretches for the hole they helped the Corporation into.

But it was not only the shysters who were attacked. The Timboctooers attacked each other. Each threw the blame on the other, and the sorry figure of Egyptian Onions Nagle, who surely bears a large part of the blame on account of his stupidity and conceit, kept bobbing up every little while, weeping,

CHARETTE'S OPEN LETTER

TO THE "TRADES-UNIONISTS" AND WORKINGMEN OF DALLAS, TEXAS.

For Writing It, He Has Been Hounded By the Entire Pack of Labor Skates In the State of Texas; And the "Labor Journal," Which Published the Letter Has Fallen Under the Ban of the Organized Scabbery.

Following is the Open Letter to the trades-unionists and workingmen of Dallas, Texas, as published February 8, 1901, by Mr. A. J. Charette in the Dallas Labor Journal.

This is the letter that has caused Mr. Charette to be hounded down by the labor skates of Texas, and which resulted in the repudiation by the Dallas Trades Assembly of the Labor Journal, because its editor, Mr. James T. Denton, gave it space in the paper's columns. Mr. Charette is now an affiliated member of the S. L. P. Section Houston.

CHARETTE'S OPEN LETTER.

Fellow Craftsmen of the Trades-Unionists:

At the last meeting of the Dallas Trades Assembly, I announced my retirement from official connection with the American Federation of Labor. At that meeting I had not time to give the reasons for my action.

For more than eighteen years I have devoted by energies, time and money to conscientious effort in the cause of organized labor, because I believed that through the organization of the workers into a federated union of crafts was to be achieved not only the amelioration of labor, but its final emancipation from the exploitations of the capitalist class. As through a glass darkly I perceived the class struggle and fondly hoped that the "pure and simple" trades-union movement, occupying the economic field only, was adequate to the purpose in view.

A deeper study of the conditions that obtain has convinced me of the futility of the pure and simple movement to evolve labor radical and permanent relief. But there is in existence an industrial labor organized movement whose purpose and plans, carried to fruition, will give to the workingman justice, the pure and simple trades union denies to him. I refer to the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance and its adjunct organization, the Socialist Labor party. This concrete organization takes cognizance of the political as well as the industrial field of action and thus includes the entire plan of economics.

I believe that economic justice is inherently the right of everyone who lives on the earth, and who if not incapacitated by sickness or deformity, is willing to do his or her share of the social labor of production. I believe that nature intends that every one should have and enjoy all that the labor of his hand and brain produces, and that under modern conditions of the social division of labor, due to improved machinery, each worker should have the full measure of the value his toil produces.

As society is now constituted, the laborer receives only a small fraction of the value of his labor product, while seventy per cent, or more, of it is appropriated by a class who produce nothing and whose only "labor" consists of devising means for getting still more of the laborer's product and trading that product among themselves.

I have come to understand that as long as working people concede that the interests of the capitalist and of the laboring men are the same, as long as they refuse to understand and recognize the existence of the class struggle, so long will they continue to be exploited by the capitalist class and expropriated from what material wealth they create, and just so long must they remain pure and simple wage slaves, with an ever lowering standard of living.

As long as the capitalist system obtains, the pure and simple trades union must be and remain an integral part of the capitalist system.

whining, moaning, bellowing "explaining" and thereby tangling up things more. Finally there were so many demands for reductions of salaries and insults heaped upon the editors and other officers, that they all declared their "readiness to resign." But yet they hung on. Nagle, he of Bernuda potatoes and Egyptian onions celebrity, sniveled out his woes. "I only have trouble; I have to plank out \$1,000 more; I am ready to resign; we had to start the law suits you compelled the Board to proceed; if we had not, you would have kicked us all out," etc., etc.

The hour to adjourn had arrived and the members found themselves in one another's hair, with — in Timboctoo style—two distinct motions before the house: One was to begin retrenching by sacking the illustrious Gunzig, the other was to raise funds by an assessment of \$5 on each member. Finally, a substitute for both was adopted by appointing a "Committee on Schlamassel," that is, a "Committee on Hard Luck." The committee is to go down into the Volkszeitung Slough of Despond, investigate the advertisements that are crowding upon the concern, recommend the medicine that they may think proper to alleviate the dying thing's last hours.

of it, no matter how much effort be made to bring about ameliorating conditions by legislation. Arbitration courts, such as is contemplated by the pending bill in the Texas Legislature, will avail the workers nothing, and must be the most farcical kind of a proposition.

This is true, because all legislation is class legislation, and is enacted to subserve the interests of the ruling class. To-day the capitalist class has possession of the law-making powers, and that class never will be induced to make laws that will injure the capitalist system's interests. And the spectacle of a pure and simple organization of labor, which tolerates no political discussion in its deliberative bodies, going on its knees in supplication to its enemies and begging a bone now and then, would be ludicrous, if it were not pitiable and so grave a matter to the human race.

I renounce official connection with the federated labor union, in order to identify my interests with a labor organization that has the good sense to see that if any actually beneficial legislation is wanted, it must be had through the seizure by the working, class-conscious proletariat of the powers of government, and making laws that will give just rights to all men, because under such laws as socialism contemplates, all men will become socially productive laborers.

There are many more reasons why the pure and simple trades union program can never prove effectual, than I have here opportunity to tell of. The most potent that appeals to me is the fact that the capitalist class, entrenched behind their bulwarks of class legislation, and in the name of vested rights, have arrogated to themselves special privileges and the ownership of the sources and means of production and distribution—the lands and mines, and improved labor-saving machinery and highways of commerce.

Because of these, and because there are two or three or four laborers to every job, these thugs and commercial brigands are able to say what wages we shall work for, and they only give us who are given a chance to exercise our skill, enough to barely exist. The unemployed they use as an economic slave driver who ever stand ready to take our places when we "strike," with the alternative of starvation.

Against this proposition, pure and simple trades-unionism can never open its mouth. The capitalist is the master, for if we all join the union and stand in universal strike, the owners of the machines simply wait until we raise prices on the products of our labor, of what our toil produces, to make up for lost time, and our standard of living is lowered by the very weapon we use in the vain effort to better our own condition.

As the trade union exists to-day, it presents no solidarity, or if it did, it would not be able to use it advantageously, because it refuses to utilize the only weapon available. In its pure and simple ignorance of economics, it not only ignores the political means, but refuses to listen to those who would teach it. It goes by the card three hundred, and sixty-four days in the year, and scabs it on the three hundred and sixty-fifth, when the only weapon it can wield for its emancipation is placed in its hand—the ballot.

The pure and simple trades union as it now exists, is an integral part of the capitalist system, and it has actually become the organized tool of the capitalist class, to keep workingmen in ignorance of economic truth, and to perpetuate in power its most inveterate enemy.

Even more, experience has demonstrated to me that its officers—those who mold its destiny—are as a rule simply the henchmen of the capitalist class, one way or another, in the pay of that class. And these leaders, instead of leading the workers out of error, are clearing the way to still more abject bondage of the workers. This I avow to be true of the American Federation of Labor, from its president down.

In substantiation, I will cite some incidents. In the State of New York, the law forbids railroad men to work more than a ten hours a day. The companies disregarded it, and in 1892 there was a strike at Buffalo to enforce it. Thereupon, Governor Flower, who himself had signed the act, sent the State militia to Buffalo to help the railroad capitalists to break the law, incidentally to commit assault and battery with intent to kill, as they actually did, upon the union workmen. Jacob Cantor was a State Senator at the time, and he hastened to applaud Gov. Flower's brutal violation of his oath of office as a patriotic act in the "defense of law and order."

At a subsequent campaign, this same Cantor, being a candidate for re-election, the New York Daily News, an organ of his political faith, published an autograph letter addressed to him and intended to be an endorsement of him by Labor, and the letter contained this passage: "If any one says you are not a true friend of Labor, he says what is not true." And that letter was signed by Mr. Samuel Gompers, "President of the American Federation of Labor."

Was the consideration for that letter merely the "love and affection" of Senator Cantor?

Again in Washington there is a son of a "great" labor leader with a government job. He is truly "non-partisan." Democrats may go, and Republicans may come, but he goes not. Republicans may go, and Democrats may come, but he goes not. The Democratic and Republican capitalists may fight like cats and dogs, but on one thing they fraternize like cooling doves, to wit, to keep that son of the "great" labor

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THE NINE-HOUR DAY.

THE CLAIMS MADE REGARDING IT, AND THE FACTS IN THE MATTER.

President O'Connell's Statements Analyzed in Light of Actual Occurrences. Their False and Misleading Character Demonstrated—A Movement Built Mainly on Claims—Mass Meeting of New Trades Unionists Machinists.

The time draws near in which the officials of the International Association of Machinists will have to make good their nine hour bluff.

Though they claim to have 100,000 machinists in line, they have sent out twenty organizers, who will be assisted by five organizers of the A. F. of L.

Judging from their their dupes do not number as many as they profess; if they do, why then this activity? They claim in addition that the "shorter workday is conceded in several cities," and then to prove the assertion they print an agreement of one lone firm in Detroit. (See Machinists' Journal for May.)

The fact is that the nine hour movement is built mainly on claims. The officials of the International Association of Machinists are like the old time politicians, who in the face of defeat, claimed they had carried the country.

President O'Connell, in his speech at Arlington Hall, New York City, claimed that "all the manufacturers in Connecticut are coming our way." Again, in his Faneuil Hall, Boston, speech, he said: "If you want the nine hour day you can have it. You have never asked for it. The employers are willing to give it to you, but they are afraid you will strike against them, should they grant you the nine hour day."

These claims were made for the purpose of fostering in the rank and file of the machinists the belief that the nine hour day was easy of attainment. In fostering this belief O'Connell's conduct is not short of criminal; for nowhere, not even in Connecticut, have the employers intimated a willingness to grant the nine hour day. In fact, the reverse has been the case. In Bridgeport, Conn., for instance, the employers have formed a manufacturer's association and are discharging union men working in behalf of the nine hour day. In New Haven, the Winchester Arms Co., a concern employing 2,500 men has by means of a notice, shown unmistakable opposition to the "shorter work day."

Outside of the State of Connecticut, it is much the same. In Buffalo, 1,500 machinists are out on strike for the nine hour day. Minor firms with rush work, have given in; but the large firms and corporations, organized into the Manufacturers' Association refuse to yield. At the Brooks Locomotive Works, at Dunkirk, N. Y., also a strike is on to force the acceptance of the demands. In Amsterdam, N. Y., the In-man shops are closed down for the same reason. In Watertown, N. Y., machinists are being discharged for presenting agreements. In New York City, R. Hoe & Co. have broadly intimated that they will not grant the demand. At Scranton, Pa., and Utica, N. Y., the D. L. & W. Road refuses to comply, as does the Illinois Central at Chicago, while the Lehigh Valley at Wilkesbarre, Pa., has the matter "under consideration," and most likely will keep it there, as it is now over three weeks since the demands were presented.

Nine hour day strikes have failed in Bridgeport, N. J., Omaha, Neb., Butte, Montana, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Milwaukee, Wis., and Honolulu, Hawaii.

In the face of this array of facts covering cases extending from the Atlantic coast into the Pacific, what becomes of the preposterous claims that "the shorter work day is conceded in several cities," and that "if you (machinists), want the nine hour day you can have it?"

The officials of the International Association have made claims before. One year ago they caused the report to be spread that they had secured by agreement with The National Metal Trades Association, alleged to represent thirty per cent of the employers "a nine hour day with ten hours' pay." The agreement in question provided for no such thing. It was an agreement that permitted the employment of non-union men at the discretion of the employer. It granted nine hours a day after May 15th WITHOUT MAKING ANY STIPULATION AS TO PAY. It left the division of the time with the employers. It, finally, left the management and the production of the shop in unrestricted control of the employers, promising in return "a fair day's work for a fair day's pay."

O'Connell is now using this agreement. In places where nine-hours are demanded, with ten hours' pay, he states that "the National Metal Trades Association, representing thirty per cent of the employers have already granted our demands," thus permitting an inference that is decidedly untrue!

How this agreement has worked in a few shops in New York and vicinity is well known. The employers, taking advantage of the clause relating to the division of time, have so divided the nine-hour day, as to cut off all the time allowances for washing and cleaning up.

(Continued on Page 3.)

SEEK "COMMON GROUND."

FLEECERS AND THEIR LABOR LIEUTENANTS DISCUSS METHODS.

Organized Scabbery Gives Testimony of Its Usefulness to Capital—Gompers, Mitchell & Co. Broach Schemes, to Further Shackle Labor—"Deal With the 'Union' and We'll Do the Rest," the Burden of the Fakirs Song.

Forty-one persons, eight of whom were speakers, sixteen reporters, one artist, three messenger boys, two employees, and eleven audience assembled in the Chamber of Commerce Tuesday to talk and listen to the persons whom the National Civic Federation had selected.

"Arbitration, conciliation, mediation" were bandied backwards and forwards, and the audience dismissed itself one by one until only the reporters, who were earning their money, and the men who had not a chance to speak were left.

The purpose of the meeting was to find some "common ground for capital and labor." On this common ground capital and labor were to settle all their differences, be good to each other, and develop that peace and good will that are so necessary, if capital would make big profits, and labor would earn big wages.

"Industrial peace" was supposed to have been the topic whereby the other things could be discussed, but the matter soon left the field of discussion, and became a bid on the part of a few labor fakirs for capitalist consideration.

Samuel Gompers, minus a number of letters in his spoken words, was the chairman. He looked more like a worn-out billy goat than ever, and his hair, or hairs, falls like a fibre door-mat over a wrought iron fence.

He spoke long enough to drive part of the audience away, and his place was taken by Bishop Potter, the man who is "cleaning" the city. Potter has recovered somewhat from the mode of life to which he is naturally prone, but his face still bore the marks of hard "study," and his listless manner told a tale that words cannot tell.

Much interest centered in John Mitchell. In appearance he is worthy of all his cowardly acts. He is slight and swarthy. His manner is guarded, sneaky, insinuating, and uncertain despite his care. His tale, or experience, was that the capitalist would do well to deal directly with the labor leader, as the labor leader usually had complete control of the union.

O'Connell was the slickest fakir of them all, but much water has told on his voice, and though groomed for the occasion he was shaky. Keefe, of Chicago, is a fat man, with a fat voice, and the ignorant bearing of a boor into whom "polite society" has kicked a little lick-splittle deference.

Gompers fell asleep while others were talking, but it was not an inspiring sight to see his throat puffed out as his head fell back. In fact the throat looked like a belly of a dead fish, and produced a most unpleasant impression.

Gompers offered to do his share, and all the other speakers offered to do their share in trying the striking arm of the working class. The whole burden of their song was to take the right to decide any point away from the rank and file, and place that power in the hands of a committee whose decision or agreement with the employer should be final. It was an emancipation of the working

class, a complete betrayal of it, and it was also a manifestation of the fact that the labor fakir thinks so little of the intelligence of his men that he dares enter any such discussion, and advocate any such measures.

The vagary of the whole crew stood out in glaring contrast with the cool, easy and cynical attitude of the representatives of brother capital. The latter were there because they believe that the fakir has something to offer. Some of the fakirs waved figures around and told how many men they represented, but this was only when they wished to enforce the idea of bringing about industrial peace by giving absolute power to themselves.

The economics vented was as unwholesome as the ones who did the venting. Each person outdid each other person in ignorance and in antiquated ideas. Each represented one side of a dying order of things, and each clung to the very craft whose sinking must carry him down with it.

The temporary chairman introduced Gompers as permanent chairman with the remark that "we have reached that plane of civilization where other means than those of brute force can be used should be utilized in settling difficulties between employer and employee."

Gompers, on rising to take the chair, received five claps of applause, which he rolled lovingly around his tongue. Gompers opened his remarks by stating that he did not intend to take up their time with a speech, recognizing that they were busy men and many of them working overtime. However, he went on at such length it seemed it would be interminable. He said in part:

"When I speak of the men engaged in the movement of the organization of the wage-earners of the country, I do not want you to infer for a moment that it is the alpha and omega of our efforts [the twisting of "alpha and omega" through his writhing fishworm lips was painful]; it is simply a means to accomplish an end, and that end is an injustice to no one on earth. We believe that with the growth of our organizations, with the demonstration to the world that we are capable of self-government, that we are capable of restraint, that we are responsible for our utterances and are as good as our word [with a significant look to the gathered capitalists], we hope we are coming to a time when the employers of labor understand that the safest, the wisest peace in industry is obtained by the joint agreement or organized capitalists and organized laborers."

"The movement of the workers is going on with greater rapidity than ever before. It is going along on p-rr-acc-tik lines; it deals less with spekulativ theories (looks solemn) and commends its attention to its p-rr-acc-tik actions and performances."

"There are large vistas of opportunities open to us as a nation. There is no reason in the world why the opportunities in our country cannot indeed be not only the farm, but the workshop for all the world. But, in being the farm and the workshop we are regarded as wealth producers, to the detriment and to the loss of the consideration that we are men with hearts (sweeps) and s-oh-oh-ls (tear strikes floor with loud report), with hopes and aspirations and sompather, and with all the human attr-ubutes."

"Here, seeing the audience getting restless, he reluctantly cut it off and introduced Bishop Potter with much fawning and scraping.

Potter began by "paying a tribute" to the hospitality and philanthropy of the Chamber of Commerce, referring, among other things, to the fact that in its rooms the committee on arbitration on which the bishop served in various disputes between Labor and Capital met (omitting, however, to say how he did the workers every shot).

"The relation of organized labor and of efforts to recognize organized labor and of efforts to harmonize what is called Capital, or accumulated force, with organized labor, is something concerning which undoubtedly the Third Estate, as concerned in the whole question—that is, I mean to say its great mass of the people—has held its mind in suspense, and it is proper—if it is proper at all, that I should speak here, sir (looking at Gompers) because I represent that Third Estate—there is in this question, this issue, the employer on the one hand, and the workman on the other, and there is the vast body of the people, neither employers nor employees—if we persist in employing that detestable word which, I am sorry to see smeared over the cap of the men employed by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company—I think I should much prefer to call it "working-man"—between the employers and the employees, who have no personal or private interest in it, but who have the larger interest which belongs to citizenship and the interest in common with their fellowmen. To these I think I may venture to say the Labor Problem has been a most occult one. The relation of organized labor to the ordinary and peaceful ordering of life has been to many of them a kind of menace, and the way in which organized labor has expressed itself in emergencies has helped to confirm that impression.

"On the other hand, nothing has been more inspiring than the growth of principle which has been represented in the efforts of a small body of men in this city

with which I have been working for some years—I mean mediation and conciliation, for whatever those who are not members of labor organizations may have learned from that experience, we have learned what you have said, sir (looking towards Gompers, who sheds a case-hardened ballet-girl smile), the steady growth in the intelligence of workingmen, and above all—what I think most surprising of all in the situation—their open-mindedness ["ooopen-mindedness" with a swave, delicate catarrhal accent.] It is upon this that we must build the hope of any federation or movement such as that which is projected here to-day. If on either hand there is mental opacity or prejudice, the organization will be of little value."

He then went on to say that things were radically different industrially from seventy-five years ago, stated that what was needed was more light on the questions growing out of the change, and went on to quote Henry Ward Beecher as saying that the next worst thing to not helping a poor man was to help him, meaning that he demoralized him. "And in the same spirit I have been sometimes disposed to say that the next worst thing to a disorganized state of society was a highly organized state of society. I confess I get very much afraid of machinery, get much afraid of organizing industrially the employer and all the rest until I dismiss the individual note. And one great aim, therefore, which I hope will be had in mind in what is done or aimed at this afternoon will be the bringing of the individual capitalist and the individual workman into closer contact with one another. Mere mechanism, gentleman, [with a fine disp.] will not create a divine society upon earth."

He then made a bid for applause by glorifying American statesmanship in dealing with the Chinese problem saying the United States came out of it "hands untainted and unstained, and the homage of the world is due to American statesmanship, whether it gets it or not. Now then, gentlemen, here is a great chance for you to do the best for the civilization of the industrial and capitalistic world. You will be thankful all your lives long for the great privilege of having begun it."

The next speaker Gompers brought forth was John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, who "tipped off" the assembled labor-fleecers as follows:

"Gentlemen—To many it may appear rather to be contradiction that I who have been so much connected with what should now be an advocate of peace. And I presume that it is possibly due to the fact that during my experience in the industrial movement that I both felt and seen the brutal effects of war. To me the question of industrial peace, or proper relationship between Capital and Labor, is purely and simply one of a business proposition. To me there is neither emotion nor sentiment entering into it. I believe that the interests of both Capital and Labor, or capitalists and laborers, are best safeguarded and best protected by maintaining peace, provided we can have an honorable peace."

"In the industry with which I am connected, in the organization of which I have the proud privilege of being president, we have established such relationships with the employers that I believe that strikes will be no more. It has been my experience that there would be no great industrial conflicts if the representatives of Labor and the representatives of Capital would confer together. [One old capitalist deacon faintly murmured "Hear."] The great anthracite strike of last fall, with which, no doubt, you are all familiar, need never have taken place had the representatives of the coal companies agreed to meet and confer upon the question of wages at conditions of employment."

"In the soft, or bituminous, coal fields we have established relationships there through which we enter into annual agreements with the employers, that are entirely satisfactory not only to the workers, but to the employers themselves, and I dare say—and I believe that the representative of the coal mine operators who is here will testify—that they would not, if they could, destroy the labor organizations, nor go back to the old conditions that prevailed some years ago. I readily and freely recognize the fact that there is more than two parties to an industrial contest. I recognize the fact that there are public interests that must be considered. And either side of the industrial question, whether it be Capital or Labor, who would involve the workers or the industries in a great strife, without consideration for the public, do not deserve the sympathy or support of the public. It has been my observation that the public usually are ready to endorse and support with their sympathy a strike they believe to be right, and it is only in rare instances that the public have been wrong. In the bituminous coal producing States of America we have an arrangement whereby the representatives of both the employers and the employees meet in annual joint conventions once each year. When you consider the magnitude of that movement, consider that the scales of wages affects the conditions of labor for over 200,000 miners and more than three hundred million dollars of capital, I think that you will agree that that method is much better than the methods we were forced to adopt in the anthracite coal fields of last year."

"The National Civic Federation or the movement it is now evolving, will, if it receives the support of the employers and employees, possibly do more than any other organization to promote these agreements. And if those who shall direct its destinies are able to harmonize the conflicting interests of the employers and the employees, if they are able to establish the same relationship between them as has been established between the soft coal miners and the soft coal operators, then I feel, gentlemen, that they shall have performed a service that will make every citizen of our country feel indebted to them."

"I thank you." Sammy next introduced Charles R. Flint, head of the R. Trust, as a man who wanted Gompers to get the eight hour day for him. He was working twelve to fourteen hours a day. Gompers also called him the "walking

delegate of the American Rubber Company." Mr. Flint said:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I firmly believe that great assistance will result from the more intimate relation between the representatives of labor and the industrial leaders. I therefore appreciate your invitation to be present on this occasion where Capital and Labor meet. I have been requested to express views of the labor situation in the United States from the standpoint of an export merchant, and in so doing let me call your attention to the great value of our export trade. In its bearing upon the continued employment of labor at good wages, our export trade has an importance far beyond its volume, measured as that volume is. It takes the surplus which would otherwise burden our market. The export trade gives our manufacturers a larger and more diversified field of distribution, with the result that when business contracts at home, foreign orders keep our factories running. To retain and enlarge this most desirable trade, we must submit to that economic law that the lowest price makes the market. All organizations of Capital or Labor are subject to the operations of that law. Some claim that "Trade follows the flag," it is more correct to say that trade follows the price. And that price at which we sell must be governed by the cost at which we produce. We find that the most important item is wages and that the wages paid to our American workmen are 25 to 50 per cent higher per day than the wages paid by the employers in the western Europe. Many claimed that it was impossible for us to secure a larger trade of the world, unless we reduced our wages to the plane of European wages. In my judgment such a reduction would have been most unfortunate. I rejoice that our wage earners have \$2,000,000,000 in their savings banks. Every employer, if he is a man of intelligence, recognizes that his progress depends upon the increasing intelligence of his workmen, and our wages have been and I believe can be sustained by the intelligence and GREATER PRODUCTIVITY OF OUR labor and by the genius of the American inventor and organizer. The work which has been done in the cheap labor countries is being performed in the United States by labor saving machinery, with the result that our productive capacity is equivalent to that of a country with a population five times as great as ours working with that machinery. The American wage earner is raised to the dignity of an overseer, not over degraded humanity, but over a more reliable and more effective slave, machinery. And the American wage earner, recognizing that his steady employment depends upon the lowest cost of production, is assisting in the development of the most advanced methods, which give him more money for his work and more for his comforts and a larger measure of well being than labor has ever enjoyed before in the history of the world. To produce cheaply it is necessary to concentrate manufacturing, making the smallest number of articles in the largest quantity. Of our exports to-day of manufactured goods eighty per cent are produced by centralized manufacture."

"The only danger to American industry is a possible conflict between labor and capital. The result of such a conflict would be disastrous to both. Therefore this meeting is held to devise ways to guard against any possible misunderstandings which might threaten the greatest industrial evolution the world has ever known. With reason and confidence on both sides such a conflict between labor and capital is impossible."

Mr. Keefe, president of the International Longshoremen's Association and member of the Illinois State Board of Arbitration, then let the cat out of the bag as follows:

"The great difficulty that we had to overcome was the attitude of the employers in holding that we were an irresponsible body. However, after years of hard toll on our part we were able to convince them that we were a PRACTICAL BUSINESS organization. That may seem odd for a longshoreman, but it is true, nevertheless. We have been entering into agreements with the different employers annually, for many years, and up to the present time we have had no violation of any of them on our part, with but one exception: that was during July, 1900. One of our local organizations took it upon themselves to violate the agreement. WE PROMPTLY FURNISHED MEN AT OUR OWN EXPENSE TO TAKE THE PLACES OF OUR MEN, AND THOSE MEN THAT WE FURNISHED WERE NOT UNION MEN. We have been very successful during these several years with the employers and our relationship is of the pleasant kind."

The next speaker was introduced as having had large experience in the adjustment of industrial disputes, particularly in the building line, Mr. William H. Hayward, Secretary of the National Association of Builders of Boston, Mass. Hear him:

"As I listened this afternoon it seemed to me as if the word 'arbitration' or the word 'conciliation' is misleading, and if we could find a better one, it would be desirable for us to have it. What we are aiming at is to secure a body of opinion through this committee which will lead to the adjustment of all of the affairs of employers and workmen without the difficulties and dangers incident to strikes or lockouts or any of the disturbances which have so harassed both sides for so many years."

"I was very glad to hear what President Mitchell had to say in regard to the business attitude in this matter, for after twenty years of contact with industrial question I have felt that it is purely a business question, and I repudiate the idea of sympathy for the worker or sympathy for the employer; what we want is a very keen sense of justice for both parties. It has largely been because the employers have not contributed of their knowledge fully and freely in meetings of open conference that so many things have occurred which have irritated and annoyed both sides and made the community feel as if they would like to have the whole labor question wiped out of ex-

istence forever. But that can never be [he quickly added]."

O'Connell, of the machinists, was next trotted out, and delivered parts of the speech he has been giving the machinists recently. Among other things he said, however:

"The getting together of the employer and employe in arbitration and conciliation has had the effect of educating the employer to a realization that the men had a right to combine, and educating the workmen to the idea that the employers had the right, too, to combine."

Samuel then introduced a representative of the Illinois Mine operators, and in an apologetic manner referred to him as the "walking delegate" of those capitalists, Mr. Herman Justi. Mr. Justi remarked on the fact that the audience had been steadily diminishing for some time, and said that if he were sure that he were the last speaker, he would dismiss the audience, and "ask the representatives of the press to go down and take something—uhh—I mean a walk."

"We live under the new dispensation. Under the old dispensation the employer and the toiler sought for differences; under the new dispensation we are endeavoring to find points of agreement, and in the pursuit of that I am confident that we shall find that system for settling differences and disputes between the employer and the toiler for which the world has long watched and waited. In the State of Illinois the conditions existing in the coal mining business were chaotic up to 1897. Illinois was the battle ground and it was continuous and constant conflict. In 1897 one of the most disastrous and costly strikes that ever occurred in this country took place. At the conclusion of that strike the employers of labor and the leaders of labor realized that the time had arrived when something was necessary, if industrial revolution in America was to be averted; and the great idea of the inter-state agreement was conceived. As a result it has almost done away with the strike. Instead of the men quitting work while trying to get a settlement they now keep on working, while their interests are being attended to by their representatives on the arbitration board. And I believe that by the application of common sense and simple justice can effect an organization capable of dealing with every dispute that arises between capital and labor, no matter how serious or how aggravated it may be. I hope, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen that to-day we are witnessing the beginning of a movement that is certain to bring about industrial peace in our land, for the safety of our nation and its prosperity depends upon the steady employment at fair wages of the working class of our country."

MILL STRIKE NOT LIKELY.

Federation Promises Not Materializing Causes Workers to Fight Shy of Agitators.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 25.—Develpments of the last few days are not encouraging for the success in North Carolina of the threatened "general strike of Southern cotton mill operatives," which, it has been announced, would be ordered early in May.

It had been stated by "labor" leaders that the American Federation of Labor was behind the movement; that President Samuel Gompers was personally to manage the strike; that ample funds would be available, and that an assessment of \$100,000 had already been made, of which amount as much as was necessary would be used to assist the 2,000 operatives and families now out at Danville, Va., because of the strike at the "Riverside" mills of that city.

Needless to say the promised assistance has not been forthcoming, and the other mill workers are taking little stock in the Federation agitation.

Agents of the Federation of Labor have been at work in mill towns in North and South Carolina, endeavoring to work up sympathy for the Danville strikers. One of these agents visited Raleigh last week and called a mass-meeting of workmen for Saturday night. Although the meeting was widely announced, only thirty-six men appeared, all told. The sum collected was so small that it was not given out.

The effect will be important in other mill towns of this State and South Carolina. The fact that practically every mill operative of the several thousand here stayed away from the meeting is thought to be ample proof that they will not join in a "general strike," for "recognition" or any other purpose.

Speaking of these facts to-day, a prominent cotton-mill man said: "Non-resident labor agitators will find it an extremely difficult job to create unrest among the great mass of mill operatives in this State. As a rule, they are contented and doing well, and are not disposed to engage in a fight with their employers over a subject in which they personally take little interest."

The fact of the matter is that the mill operatives have found out that the promises of the A. F. of L. were given for buncombe only. Gompers' hope of reaping a harvest of dues here is blasted. The South, which is practically a virgin field, is being rapidly swung into line for capitalist industrial exploitation.

The improved capitalist development which is now at work in the South has no place for the antiquated pure and simple union. The workers are practically disfranchised and the capitalists have no need of the organized scabbery.

On the other hand, the workers who are being transformed from an agricultural to a manufacturing people are practically helpless, and they realize it too fully to hope for any betterment through the pure and simple agency. Not until their class-consciousness is awakened by the Socialist Labor Party will the workers of the South organize against their capitalist oppressors.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

HOW THE INDUSTRIAL RESERVE ARMY IS CREATED.

Effects on the Working Population—Capitalism Carefully Cultivates the Unemployed—How It Brings About the Dissolution of the Family.

The introduction of female and child labor in industry is one of the most powerful means whereby the capitalists reduce the wages of workmen. There is however another means, which periodically, is just as powerful, to wit, the introduction of workmen from neighborhoods that are backward, and whose population has slight wants, but whose labor power has not yet been unnerred by the factory system. The development of production upon a large scale, of machinery, namely, makes possible not only the employment of such untrained workmen in the place of trained ones but also their cheap and prompt transportation to the place where they are wanted. Hand in hand with the development of production goes the system of transportation; colossal production corresponds with colossal transportation not of merchandise only, but of persons also. Steamships and railroads, these much-vaunted pillars of civilization, not only carry guns, liquor and syphilis to barbarians, but they also bring the barbarians to us, and with their barbarism. The flow of agricultural laborers into the cities is becoming ever stronger; and from ever further regions are the swarms of those drawing nearer who have less wants are more patient and offer less resistance. Slovaks, Swedes and Italians emigrate to Germany; Germans, Belgians, Italians emigrate to France; Slovaks, Russians, Armenians, Swedes, Italians, Irish, English and Chinese emigrate to the United States—all of them bearing down upon wages in each place. All these foreign workmen are partly expropriated people, small farmers and producers, whom the capitalist system of production has ruined, driven from the street, and deprived, not only of a home, but also of a country. Socialism is often charged by the Philistines with lack of patriotism; look at these swarms of emigrants; what is it but capitalism that has expropriated these wretches, and inflicted upon them the ban of exile.

EFFECTS OF EXPROPRIATION

Through the expropriation of the small farmers and producers, through the importation from distant lands of large masses of labor, through the development of woman and child labor through the shortening of the time necessary to acquire a trade, through all these means the capitalist system of production is enabled to increase stupendously the quantity of labor forces that are at its disposal. And side by side with this goes a steady increase in the productivity of human labor as the result of the uninterrupted progress in technical arts.

Simultaneously with these tendencies, the machine steadily tends to displace workmen and render them superfluous. Every machine saves labor power; unless it did that it would be useless. In every branch of industry—and be it well remembered, agriculture is to-day an industry and is identically affected—the transition from hand to machine labor is accompanied with the greatest amount of suffering to the workmen, who are affected by it, who, whether they be mechanics or handicraftsmen, or whether they be farm hands, engaged in ploughing, reaping or picking cotton, are made superfluous by the machine and are thrown out upon the streets and roadsides. It was this effect of machinery that the workmen felt first. Numerous riots during the first years of this century, and not infrequent occurrences to-day, attest the quantity of suffering which the transition from hand to machine labor, or the introduction of improved machinery, inflicts upon the workingmen, and the despair to which they are thereby driven. The introduction of machinery, as well as its subsequent improvement, is every time baneful to the workmen in whom it affects; true enough under certain conditions, other workmen may gain thereby, such workmen, for instance, as may be employed in the manufacture of the machine itself; but in the first place, these happy ones are to-day always much fewer than those who suffer; and in the second place, it may well be doubted whether a consciousness of this fact could go far to console the starving ones.

INCREASED PRODUCTION.

Every new machine causes either as much to be produced as before with fewer workmen, or, to produce a larger quantity of articles with no increase in the number of workmen. It follows therefrom that, if in a country the number of workmen employed does not decrease with the development of the system of machinery, then the market must be extended in proportion to the increased productivity of these workmen. Seeing, however, that the economic development increases the productivity of labor at the same time that it increases in a greater degree the quantity of disposable labor, it follows that, in order to prevent enforced idleness among the workmen, the market must be extended at a much more rapid pace than the pace at which the productivity of labor is increased by the machine. Such a rapid extension of the market has, however, rarely occurred under the rule of capitalist production. It follows that enforced idleness is a permanent phenomenon under the capitalist system of production, and is inseparable from it. Even in the best of times, when the market suddenly undergoes a considerable extension and business is briskest, production is not able to furnish work to all the unemployed; during bad times, however, when business is at a standstill, their number rises to fabulous figures. In fact the unemployed constitute quite an army—the industrial reserve army, as Marx called it;

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

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

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

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

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark, N. J. 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. 486

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. 498

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.

SECTION SCANDINAVIAN, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SECTION 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, 853 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.

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GENERAL VOTE.

To the members of the Socialist Labor Party, Greeting: WHEREAS, The National Executive Committee, S. L. P., has received from the National Executive Board, Social Democratic Party (with headquarters at Chicago), an invitation to be represented at a convention to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., on September 10, 1901, for the purpose of effecting what is called a "unity of Socialist forces," and WHEREAS, Aside from the fact that the Constitution of the Socialist Labor Party imperatively forbids any compromise with any other political party, there can be no doubt as to the view taken by the Socialist Labor Party of this alleged unity in the light of its clear and straightforward attitude as compared with the erratic and inconsistent course pursued by the present seekers for "unity," there be it

RESOLVED, That, imbued with a decent regard for public opinion and animated by a desire to make clear, once more, to the masses of the working class of America the position of the S. L. P. towards the proposition submitted to us, the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., instead of making use of its prerogative to directly send to the inviting organization the accompanied answer, step aside for the moment and submit to the rank and file of the S. L. P. for a general vote, not the question: "Shall we, or shall we not go to Indianapolis?" but the question: "Shall the statement of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., in answer to the invitation of the Social Democratic Party stand as the answer of the membership of the Socialist Labor Party?" and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Sections of the S. L. P. are herewith called upon to have their members take a full vote upon this question, each Section to vote by roll call, and said vote to close on the tenth day of July, 1901, on or before which day said vote must be reported to the National Secretary. For the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, HENRY KUHN, National Secretary, 2 to 6 New Reade street, (Box 1576), N. Y. City, New York, May 10, 1901.

relief was to be furnished. The method was a "Co-operative Colony." Within a few months, 500,000 unemployed were to be gathered somewhere; from thence the ball of the Social Revolution was to be set a-rolling. S. L. P. methods were "impractical"; the slogan: "Work for the unemployed!" was immediately to conjure up the "practical" work of the Colony. The organization then launched was named the Social Democracy. Indeed, if even, relatively speaking, so small a body as 500,000 workmen could be redeemed by the plan, it would have been a demonstration of S. L. P. tactical falsity, of its petrified orthodoxy, of its unfitnes. Practical aid to even that number of workmen was something worth achieving. The result?—Within a year, every criticism—in point of fact and in point of theory—that the S. L. P. uttered, and for which it was maligned and its papers and officers threatened with libel suits, came true. Its orthodoxy proved itself the soundness of the multiplication table. Its would-be "swift" outrunner went down, foundered. The Social Democracy Colonization Plan passed behind the veil.

Out of the ashes of the Social Democracy Colonization Plan was forthwith born the Social Democratic party. The Colony Plan was dropped; the Ballot Plan was taken up from the earth, and therewith one tactical principle of the S. L. P.—a tactical principle for which it had been jeered at, and which, in the interest of harmony, it had been asked to abandon,—was now adopted. However radically this method differed from the one just discarded, the key-note to its application remained the same as before, to wit, IMMEDIATE SUCCESS. The outward body was changed, the soul remained; it implied a denial of the broad domain of facts upon which the S. L. P. was planted; it was, accordingly, again a protest against the S. L. P. methods of organization, against its tactics and its system of propaganda. The S. L. P. strove to gather SOCIALIST VOTES, the Social Democracy strove after votes merely; the S. L. P. insisted upon Socialist education, the Social Democracy pursued sentiment; the S. L. P. insisted upon an organization of self-imposed, rigid discipline as essential to resist the insidious inroads of the capitalist foe, the Social Democracy took "Broadness" for its motto, everyone was welcome.

Again, it must be admitted, if, indeed, the masses could be torn away from their old political attachments, and INVEIGLED into electing "revolutionary candidates" without knowing just what they voted into power, and for what purpose, then the election of a large number of Social Democratic candidates to high legislative and executive offices might have with it a color of "success." Then, the petrified orthodoxy and slowness of the S. L. P., together with its unfitnes, might seem demonstrated. Until the crash that is bound to come whenever constituents discover themselves betrayed, the visionaries who would build revolutions upon shifting sands and with hollow bricks, might have appearances on their side. But even the appearance of success is here wanting to Social Democratic political tactics, methods of propaganda and organization. Not only was there no such electoral success, but even the vote polled was insignificant—all the more insignificant when considering the direct stands under which it was attracted. Instead of the 1,000,000 votes, confidently predicted, and of the 2,000,000, confidently expected, less than 100,000 were attracted. The party, that, claiming to be Socialist, yet sets itself up against the Socialist Labor Party as "too slow," exemplifies the falsity of its own tactics, when, despite the abandonment of all principles, requisite to safeguard itself, it polls barely 96,000 votes as against 34,000 polled by the older party that never bartered away one principle essential to its own safety and the safety of its cause. The record of the Social Democratic party at the hustings was as complete a fiasco politically as the colony scheme was a fiasco economically and sociologically: "Votes" materialized to as little purpose as "colonists"; sentimental propaganda proved itself woefully deficient; a "broadness" that took in Armory Builders and applicants for political jobs from capitalist parties proved itself, as foretold by the S. L. P., inherently weak in attractive power, besides being essentially suicidal.

on the Labor Fakir, whose occupation is to turn the Union into an outpost for the capitalist class. The Social Democracy, on the contrary, let it be called a "Union Wrecker" by these Labor Lieutenants of capitalism, to save itself the odium of the unthinking, and to "attract the Unions" is on the best of terms with that Organized Scabbery. The S. L. P. faces that odium, as it faces the odium of being "un-American," hurled at the Socialist by the Capitalist Class. It faces the odium unperturbed, knowing that to yield principle to exigency, to withhold the truth lest enemies be made, to compromise with error so as to make friends is a barren policy, fruitful only of disaster. The issue has proved its wisdom.

The theory of Social Democratic existence was "swift success, the S. L. P. is too slow; unorthodox methods, the S. L. P. is too orthodox; broad organization, the S. L. P. is too narrow." The proof of the pudding finds the Social Democracy with a puny vote, left in the lurch by its Organized Scabbery endorsers; its ranks riddled with appointees of the capitalist parties; as the result of its unorthodox methods; and its own organization torn from within as the result of the broadness that rendered attractive to it and induced it to receive with open arms elements whom S. L. P. narrowness had for years been expelling for treason to the working class.

So far, accordingly, from having justified its existence, the history of the Social Democracy proves its existence unjustifiable, except, perhaps, in so far as it has served to attest, by contrast, to the soundness of the S. L. P. If, indeed, the honorable course for them is to proclaim the fact, and disband the organization, thus might be saved to many an erring and struggling brother the pang of failure and dejection that are otherwise in store for them. The Social Democracy would then, and only then, not have lived in vain. Unity is not the fruit of compromise. Such it may be among capitalist parties where log-rolling establishes the only basis of equilibrium,—political spoils. It surely is not such in a Revolutionary Movement, least of all in that of the Working Class. With such a movement, unity is the fruit of oneness of convictions, unshakably grounded upon soundness of principle; nor are the men, whose unity is needed by the impending Socialist Revolution, the witless beings capable of being "talked" or "roped" into uniting.

express their own sentiments [applause]. This movement of organized labor—laborers—of the country is intended to give hope and encouragement to those who haven't had the opportunity or who are deprived of the means by which they can express their own principles, their own manhood, and this movement of the workers proposes to speak in the name of every man and woman who works, demanding 'ustiss, aab—so—loot 'ustiss and nothing else. [Some applause.] Why, my friend, there are some who might imagine, what is this movement in which this National Civic Federation is engaged? What is the idea? Let me tell you what the idea is, as I understand it. And let me tell you what, in my judgment, has brought about this result. The workmen of our country have organized, and the much despised power of trade union effort [looks squarely at the red buttons in the hall, and snaps at the air] have shown the capitalist class [he boils like a pot of crullers] that the trade union effort is so kawssteele [!!!] to the capitalists that they want peace as we! as we do. [He fags out, and looks the part of wanting peace.] We want peace. [He looked it again. Stentorian voice: "We want Socialism." Great and long-continued applause. Chairman cries: "Order, order; order, I say; order here, now; let us have order here. The Socialists have had their turn, and they will have it again [loud applause], but let us have order here. We are on our good behavior to-night, now that we have dismissed the police force and stated in general to the public, and through the press as well, that we are able to govern ourselves. Now I ask you, this little group of Socialists, stay here as long as you like, but hold yourselves in, for the Lord's sake, hold yourselves in." And nudging Gompers, he said, sotto voce, "For God's sake, cut it short." Gompers continued: "There is no telling for a man's taste. I have heard the old story of the old woman who kissed the cow. There is no telling for one's liking. Supposing some of our Republicans, enthusiastic Republicans of the city of New York would be brought here, ten, twenty, or thirty men, and would have upon every occasion or every opportunity that presented itself said: 'We are for the Republican party,' and yelled: 'Hooray!' Suppose some Tammy heeled were brought here, twenty, thirty, and sixty of them, and would have spread themselves about the hall and said: 'We want Dick Croker. Hooray! Hooray!' My friends, let me say this to you [some hisses]. Oh, this is the idea; this is the idea of freedom of speech. Now, my friends—[Chairman pulls his coat-tails.] My friends, let me say—let me say this, that the organizations of labor and the employing class, through their representatives have met and proposed to secure the very best possible conditions that can be secured for the workers, so long as our present system of society shall last, and to secure it, too, without unnecessary friction or loss to industry—to industry—to progress—and—to civilization. [some of his friends applaud.] We believe that that can be effected by intelligent action—honest, intelligent, straightforward action, where no personal interests are subserved, except as that personal interest is best subserved in the interest of the whole wage-working class of our country. [Three claps.] "My friends, this movement for industrial peace is going on. There are some who want to bring arbitration about by the force of the State—by the power of the State—by armed military force—by the edicts and judgments of the courts and by police clubs. The labor movement says we do not want the State in our day to interfere in the industrial affairs of the country. [Five claps.] It is a question of choice with the working people of America to-day whether we are going to endeavor to bring about industrial peace by conciliation and mediation and, if necessary, arbitration, or to take compulsory arbitration enacted by our own State and federal congresses and legislatures to force arbitration down the throats of the workers, and with it the opportunities for a jail and punishment of the extent of the work of the courts, and such as not to warrant us to place our industrial interests in the hands of these gentlemen. [Little applause.] We prefer to seek the voluntary arbitration or conciliation of our interests, realizing that those who are best prepared to fight are always those who enjoy the greatest amount of peace." [Sits down amid applause from the capitalists and labor fakirs on the platform.] Following Gompers, two capitalists, Secretary Sayward of the National Association of Builders of Boston, Mass., and Herman Justi, a representative of the Illinois Coal Mine Operators' Association, tried their utmost to stem the disastrous tide let loose by Gompers. It was all in vain. Neither the skillful diplomacy of Sayward nor the jokes of Justi availed. The rapidly departing audience forced these gentlemen to make short speeches, shutting out altogether the large number of remaining orators, and brought the meeting to an early, undignified and demoralized close, which not even the usually resourceful and suave Sprague Smith made an effort to save.

be, glorifies him and defends the capitalist system in language more vulgar than cogent, and another labor man heads the procession to the scene of glorification. I might fill pages with descriptions of occurrences which prove how conclusive is the fact that the union in part and in toto is dominated by labor skates and fakirs, acting as the suborned agents of the capitalist class. These labor "leaders" make strikes the means by which their salaries are paid them, and while the strikers and their families starve the well dressed and round-bellied official "skate" in charge of the strike, fills his pocket with coin and coquets with the mistress of the swellest bagnio in town, which is true of Secretary William Warner, of the United Mine Workers, of the Pittsburgh district, and is a shining example. If any man wants more facts showing forth the fakirism that controls the destinies of the thousands of toiling men and women who ignorantly believe the trades-union is the instrument of their economic salvation, I can furnish the facts in startling abundance. How did it happen that in the National convention, recently, the striking union electrical workers of Texas were sold out to the capitalists? How did it happen that the only resolutions presented to that august deliberative body that could possibly assist in bettering the condition of organized labor of this country were ineffectually turned down in the committee rooms and reported upon adversely to the convention and shameless substitutes forced through in the interest of the capitalist class? But I am warned that I am transgressing upon space. In closing, I wish to say that I am still enthusiastically a union man, but I shall be that sort of a union man who will at all times expose the hand of the labor fakir, and who will labor as conscientiously in the future as I have in the past not only to organize laboringmen but to educate them to a class consciousness of their economic condition.

CHARETTE'S OPEN LETTER. (Continued from Page 1) leader in office. Who is the father of that son? Mr. Samuel Gompers, "President of the American Federation of Labor." In all the tragic pages from the history of union labor strikes, written in the blood of the workmen by the light of the rifle's flash, we see lessons that organized labor refuses to learn. The power that makes the proletariat yields its life blood and makes sorrowing widows and weeping orphans, may commit crime one day, and the next it is lauded and glorified. A Carnegie murders his workmen, and because he gives up a few paltry dollars, wrung from the toil of his slaves, to establish a library in some fair city, forsooth the president of a labor assembly, hand in glove with the capitalist powers that

THE UNEMPLOYED. (Continued from Page 2) LACK OF WORK. Although the size of the industrial reserve army rises and falls with the ups and downs of business, nevertheless, on the whole, it shows a steady tendency to increase. This is inevitable. The technical development moves on at an ever increasing pace, and steadily increases its fields of operations, while on the other hand the extension of the markets is hemmed in by natural bounds. What, then, is the full significance of lack of work? It signifies not only want and misery to the unemployed, not only intensified vassalage and exploitation to the employed; it signifies, furthermore, uncertainty of livelihood to the whole working class. Whatever hardships former modes of exploitation inflicted upon the exploited, one boon they left them: the certainty of a livelihood. The sustenance of the serf and the slave was assured at least so long as the life of the master himself was assured. Only when the master perished was the existence of his dependents in peril. Whatever amount of misery and death broke out over the people under former systems of production, such visitations were never the result of production itself, they were the result of a disturbance of production, brought on by failures of crop, droughts, floods, irruptions of hostile armies, etc., etc. To-day, the existence of the exploiter and the exploited are not bound up in each other. At any moment the workman can be thrown upon the street with wife and children, and be given over to starvation, without the exploiter, whom he has made rich, being the worse for it. To-day, the misery of enforced idleness is only in very exceptional instances the result of a disturbance in production through influences from without; enforced idleness among the workmen is but a necessary result of the development of the present system of production. To-day, such disturbances in production rather improve the opportunities for work than otherwise; war, with all its devastating influences, has for its result an immediate increase in the demand for labor. Under our former system of production on a small scale, the income of the worker was in proportion to his industry. Laziness ruined him, and finally threw him out of work. To-day, on the contrary, lack of work is greater the more and the longer the workman toils; he brings enforced idleness upon himself by his own toil. Among the many home-lazy adages, which originated during the system of small production, and which capitalist large production has reversed, the following is one: "The industry of the laborer builds up his house;" likewise has the maxim, so often upon the lips of the Philistines, that "whoever will work will find bread" been turned into a lie. To-day the possession of strength to labor is, to the workman, as unrelaxable a shield against want and misery as the spectre of bankruptcy casts its shadow across the path of the small farmer and small industrialist, so does the spectre of "out of work" darken that of the wage-worker. Of all the ills that attend the present system of production, the most trying, the most aggravating, that which harrows men's souls deepest, and which pulls by the roots every instinct of conservatism, is the permanent uncertainty of a livelihood. This eternal uncertainty of one's own condition undermines one's hope in the certainty of life, and all his interest in its preservation. Excessive work, lack of work, the dissolution of the family—these are the gifts which the capitalist system of production carries to the proletariat at the same time that it causes that class to swell from day to day, and its condition to spread perceptibly, more and more, over that whole population. It is an army of labor forces that stands ever ready, at the disposal of the capitalist; an army out of which he can draw his reserves whenever the industrial campaign grows hot. To the capitalist, this reserve army is invaluable. It places in his hands a powerful weapon with which to curb and subject the army of the employed. After excessive work on the part of some, then the idleness of these is used as a means to keep up and even increase the excessive work of the former. And yet there are people who will deny that matters are to-day arranged at their best!

DELLE AND JANN. (Continued from Page 1) the regular machinist, "a man of many-sided talent," knew how to ingratiate himself with the foreman. When Delle's son applied for admission in the Linotype Machinists' Union (this happened twice), he was both times refused, simply for the reason that "Charlie" Weickum, in his capacity as an "expert foreman," stated IN WRITING that Delle's son was incompetent to act as a Linotype machinist. This written document is entered in the minutes of the said Union as an evidence of Weickum's gratitude towards Delle, to whose protection Weickum owes his well-paid foreman's job. When Nepomuk Arnold sang his song of woe to Delle that he had been dismissed because he refused to "give" a loan of \$300 to Weickum, Delle said: "You fool! Why did you not let him have the money! You would now have work!" For all this protection, extended to Weickum, Delle got his reward. Will he now be indemnified? And yet we hear the "good members of No. 7" cry: "Treason! Shame that so exemplary an organization is slandered in THE PEOPLE!" WASHWOMAN JANN'S MEMORY REFRESHED. Our old washwoman Jann, whose mouth literally foams with rage when, striking the attitude of a hero, he utters anathema at the "scamps" who show up his clique in THE PEOPLE, should have his memory refreshed on the following fact: When Jann was still in captivity to the Union Boss Delle, he wrote a Philippic in the "Volkszeitung" against No. 7. Great indignation. A resolution was adopted that henceforth no member of No. 7 was allowed to make any kind of attack against the Union in any paper other than the "Buchdruckerzeitung." Furthermore, Jann, who at the time was Financial Secretary, was called upon to resign. The dapper fellow meekly obeyed the order of his masters. He resigned. But such was his grief, that again and again he cried out aloud at the meetings: "You have treated me like a dog; I can't serve you any longer!" And now this worm has the impudence to denounce the writer (or writers) of the Junius letters as a "scamp"—without, however, attempting to refute a single allegation made. And he is listened to by folks who know him inside out. What hypocrisy reigns in No. 7! Therefore, Down with the Organized Scabbery! JUNIUS. New York.

NINE-HOUR DAY. (Continued from Page 1) Taking advantage of the clause leaving them in unrestrained control of the management and production of the shop, they have intensified labor, so that no loss is entailed to them by the reduction of hours from fifty-seven and a half to fifty-four a week. The value of O'Connell's claims is thus exposed. To the uninformed the question must arise, "What, then, is the motive of the nine-hour agitation?" The answer is simple. It is to boom the dues-paying membership of the International Association of Machinists, so that its officials may draw big salaries, and expenses for junketing tours, which enables them to hob-nob with capitalists and politicians, to the misleading and undoing of the entire working class. If such were not the case, why then the statements that the nine-hour day is easy of attainment? Why then the hiding of the actual conflict between the interests of the employer and employee, that as we see, has been and is taking place? Why this trotting out of agreements that embody non-unionism, and that make no stipulation regarding "ten hours" pay for a nine-hour day? Why this claim of large numbers, and the inconsistently intense activity of more than a score of

BOOK REVIEWS. VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT. By Karl Marx, Edited by his daughter, Eleanor Marx Aveling, Preface and annotations by Lucien Sannal. Published by the New York Labor News Company, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Price, 50 cents. This is the first cloth bound book gotten out by the Labor News Company, is creditable in every way. It is worthy of Marx, and is, from a mechanical standpoint, the first one of his works, published in America, that can be looked upon as a careful piece of publishing. Hitherto we have been forced to be content with volumes that were defective typographically, that were clumsy in their makeup, or that were given to the world in a form utterly unworthy of the great writer. It is to be hoped that this excellent little volume is the forerunner of other volumes of Marx, and that America will have the honor of publishing an edition that is accurate as to the text, thorough in annotations, convenient in size, and presentable in every way. The present book will delight the lover of Marx, and every Socialist will desire a copy of it. In towns where there is a public library, it should be the object of Socialists to see that a copy of this new edition of "Value, Price, and Profit" is placed therein. The first edition of this book was gotten out in England, and contained a few notes that explained nothing, and a preface, that should have been omitted, by Dr. Aveling. The price in paper covers was only a few cents less than this present edition in cloth. Despite its price and its defects, it at once struck the favor of the reading world, and the stock soon became exhausted. It has been inaccessible for some time, and yet there has been a repeated and growing demand for it. It is to supply this demand that the Labor News Company issued the present large edition. Sannal, in his preface, remarks that "Value, Price, and Profit" may, to a certain extent, be looked upon as an epitome of the first volume of "Capital." This is correct, in a measure, but an epitome of the first volume of "Capital" would, if written by the ordinary scholar, be considerably larger than the volume of "Capital" itself. In the present work we have what is more really a marginal note to "Capital." It is, for all that, independent in itself, and stands on its own feet. Reference to "Capital" is unjust to any book on economics, but in the case of this tiny volume there is no necessity for it to walk in the shadow of its giant brother. Like everything that Marx wrote, this book is especially timely. The thirty-six years which have elapsed since the paper here published was read, have not sapped the strength of the arguments, or found one of the principles laid down disproved. To-day it is especially necessary that all workmen should grasp the reasoning of "Value, Price, and Profit." The meetings which were held last week in this city, and at which representatives of the pure and simple unions laid their necessity there is on the part of the wage workers for a comprehensive understanding of the matter of wages, the relation of the wage worker to the employer, the source of profits, and the relation between profits and wages. These and other subjects are here presented, and so clearly does Marx present them that all he has to say can be understood by any person willing to pay close attention to his words. Special interest attaches to what Marx has to say relative to strikes. His arguments can be applied to our own times, and to our own conditions. Were the working class thoroughly acquainted with the subject matter of this little work, we should hear no more of a "common ground" on which capital and labor might meet to settle their differences. The closing words of the book, the conclusions reached after a flawless argument, are as follows: "First: A general rise in the rate of wages would result in a fall of the general rate of profit, but, broadly speaking, would not affect the prices of commodities. "Secondly: The general tendency of capitalist production is not to raise, but to sink the average standard of wages. "Thirdly: Trade unions work as centers of resistance against the encroachments of capital. They fall partially from the injudicious use of their power. They fail generally from limiting themselves to a guerilla war against the effects of the existing system, instead of using their organized forces as a lever for the final emancipation of the working class, that is to say, the ultimate abolition of the wages system." The book should receive a wide circulation. The price places it within the reach of all. No one is so well trained in economics that he can ignore it. Every member of the Socialist Labor Party should be armed with a copy, and should see that all his fellow workers are similarly armed. The Labor News Company have also several interesting announcements to make. On June 1st will appear the Proceedings of the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party held in 1900. It is a stout volume of over 300 pages, closely printed, and bursting with important and essential information. It is the completest history of any party convention ever published. Because of the size of the book, the price will, after the first of June, be fifty cents a copy. Those who are wise will place their orders at once, because before publication the price is only twenty-five cents. Sections should place extra orders, as each new man who comes into the party will naturally be interested in the historic convention of 1900. Arm and Hammer Emblem Buttons. A Socialist is known by the button he wears. The arm and hammer buttons are a brilliant red, with the arm and hammer of the Socialist Labor Party in black and white. Beneath the arm and hammer appear the initials S. L. P. 25 cents a dozen. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 2-6 New Reade Street, New York, N. Y.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

Table with 2 columns: Year and Vote. 1888: 2,068; 1892: 21,157; 1896: 36,564; 1900: 34,191



Nothing useless is, or low; Each thing in its place is best, And what seems but idle show Strengthens and supports the rest. LONGFELLOW.

BRAVO, CIVIC FEDERATION!

A double demonstration of prime significance has been the immediate and practical result of the labors of the Committee of Conciliation of the Civic Federation in this city.

The demonstration inside of Cooper Union consisted in an emphatic proof by the intelligent workmen, who made up the majority of the meeting, that no amount of chicanery, schemed by the Organized Scabbery in common with its paymasters, the Capitalist Class, can any longer deceive a sufficient number of workers.

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Biography is the handmaid of Socialist economics and sociology. A thorough knowledge of men is essential to help the masses pick their way through the clouds of dust that the capitalist class raises for the purpose of creating confusion in the ranks of the proletariat.

CONFISCATION.

Wall street witnessed last Wednesday with the sudden panic that fell upon it, a scene that will surely not go lost on many of the victims; the "Times" of the next day helped to accentuate the point.

The much vaunted social system of to-day is cornered-stoned upon Confiscation. The process of Confiscation veiled in the shops and mills where it starts by the Confiscation practised by the capitalist class on the product of the working class, long passes unperceived. It takes close observation to detect it; it takes closer attention for the hurrying, scurrying masses to understand it.

For months stocks had been jumping up by leaps and bounds. The phenomenal volume of sales, so enormous as to cripple the capacity of the Exchange, was commented on by every owl in the land as a positive evidence of "unprecedented prosperity;" the Hannas and others even went so far as to point to the sight as an evidence that "the future can not be gauged by the past," prosperity had come to deluge the land and to stay. Like a bolt from a clear sky the flunk came last Wednesday. Ruination and mourning now prevail where certainty of affluence had reigned but shortly before. And the area of devastation is increasing. What is it that happened?

When stocks are sold, they are sold by those who have them. The holders of stocks are the Plutocracy, what the French call the "haute finance." The Plutocracy starts the fever; it throws stock into the market and pushes up prices; the fever of speculation is thus

carefully nursed; innocents hasten to buy expecting a rise, so as to sell again and "make" gains; the Plutocracy keeps on raising the prices; that incites the gambling spirit among the innocents, who are attracted and are to be "operated" upon; seeing prices going up, these do not sell; they hold on for higher gains; so far from their selling, new innocents are attracted. After this game has gone on for a sufficient length of time, the Plutocracy calls a halt. From bulls they turn bears. The innocents bought short. A slump in prices has the immediate effect of wiping out the innocents. All that they put in is lost to themselves, but is snugly laid away in the coffers of Plutocracy. From the start, the whole performance had but this finale in view:—the CONFISCATION of the funds of a lot of people, whose property could not otherwise be gotten at. From that moment on, the Plutocracy, having gathered by the process the money plunder it was after, proceeds with increased power, being in possession of increased sums, to establish new or bigger Trusts, that find the now weakened smaller concerns all the easier prey to a confiscation of their plants.

Striking as the fact is in all its nakedness that CAPITALISM spells CONFISCATION, the "Times" helps to make the fact more striking still in a stupid attempt to conceal it. In the account of the Wall street catastrophe the "Times" says:

"Many fortunes that had been made in the last six months by men who NEVER BEFORE HAD A DOLLAR, were were in some cases wholly wiped out."

Men without a dollar speculate! Men without a dollar pay the "antes" in Wall street!

The desire of so perverse a capitalist sheet as the "Times,"—a sheet that deliberately calumniate the class whom its owners fleece,—to conceal the ugly, the tell-tale fact that CONFISCATION is the cornerstone of capitalism, is certainly an emphasizing of the fact. But when the desire carries the "Times" so far as to utter so absurd a statement as that penniless men were the principal speculators, so as to make it appear that the victims lost nothing, then, assuredly, not the fact only, but the significance of Confiscation, as a cardinal capitalist principle, becomes glaring.

WATCH 'EM!

The news from the headquarters of the United Mine Workers in Pennsylvania is hair-raising. No less than 20,000 miners, "each a voter" runs the tale, are to be called upon to march to Harrisburg, and Pat Dolan, President of District No. 1, is among those to issue the call. Mr. Dolan, together with his fellow "callers," is a bright particular star in the dark firmament that is made up of the theory: "No politics in Unions; the economic organization is all-sufficient for the workmen." In view thereof the question comes, What can the march be for? Do the Dolans propose to treat the rank and file to an excursion to Harrisburg? What is up? The answer is enough to set one's hair on end. The march to Harrisburg is to exercise pressure upon the politicians in favor of certain bills in which the miners are interested. It is said that when some people are about to die, they get a sudden liking for things they never liked before. The Dolans, the preachers of "no politics in unions," suddenly proposing a 20,000 tramp to the State Legislature?! Can it be that these gentlemen are about to die? No; just the reverse.

The Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class are there for the express purpose of running into the ground every revolutionary and class-conscious throb of the working class. A first thing to do is to steer the workers from striking at the ballot box, where they are all-powerful and where they could knock out their fleecers from the public power needed to fleece the workers, and to steer them into striking at the mines and shops where the fleecers are all-powerful, and where the fleeced can be knocked down. But this thing is not quite enough. Times come when the most brutal of the Labor Lieutenants of capital, when not even the Dolans can withstand the force of the class-conscious instinct of the workers that these fakirs seek to repress. At such times the instinct that the wages question is essentially a political question asserts itself powerfully among the rank and file: they demand a certain legislation: they insist upon it. What to do then?

The second thing to do turns up. It is to run that instinct into the ground. If left to itself, like water finding its level, the instinct would direct the rank and file to strike at the ballot box; once on that path, it would be certain that the miners would join the Socialist Labor Party and forthwith mop the floor with the combined Democratic and Republican parties of their fleecers. At this second stage that consummation is devoutly to be prevented by the fakirs. And how do they go about it? Watch the Dolans.

A march of 20,000 men to Harrisburg would mean, in the first place, an expenditure of \$70,000. One-half, one-quarter that amount of money applied to proper agitation and education in Pennsylvania would, within two years, wrench the public powers of the state from the political lackeys of the capitalist class and place courts, militias, police, executive and legislative branches,—all in the hands of the working class of the Keystone State. That, of course, must not be,—if the Dolans can prevent it.

Secondly, a march of the 20,000 would mean the exposure of the men to be shot down in a lump. Half that many miners, meeting all over in their various localities for the manly and intelligent purpose of training their fellow wage workers in independent and class-conscious political action, would not only secure the safety of the men, but would inspire them with that moral courage and dignity that renders people unconquerable. That, of course, must not be. Accordingly, the Dolans are seeking to bring about such an action as will certainly expose the miners to be scattered like sheep by the militia, the survivors returning home humiliated, disheartened, demoralized, unfit to continue the struggle.

Look at 'em! The Labor Lieutenant Dolans are receiving and carrying out orders from their Captains, the mine Barons.

The old-time clergyman preached religion, but in these days of improved methods, the clergyman must be "interesting," he must be witty, he must furnish a Sunday morning's entertainment, and he must serve it in good style before it passes muster. Even the Rev. Parkhurst can be funny at God's expense. Some of his clerical jokes, while older than the art of jology itself, are regularly put through their paces for the edification of those who worship at his shrine. Recently he said: "To be one half dirt and one half divinity is awkward." Right, but where is the divinity? Is it divine to advocate the disfranchisement of negroes? Is it divine to employ degenerate lunatics, as Parkhurst did in the case of "Angel" Dennett, to "purify" the city? Is it divine to defend the slayers of your fellow men? Perhaps Parkhurst did not wish to be taken literally. It may be that his half-and-half was given to wash down the rest of the sermon. But as there was enough water in the other portions to make that superfluous, some other reason must be found. Can it be that Parkhurst had read Jeremy Taylor and was so struck with Taylor's use of the expression above quoted that he could not but use it as his own?

Matthew Barr, L.F., says in commenting on the warfare now going on in the pure and simple unions:—"If the present warfare between rival unions continues, the time is not far distant when employers will avail themselves of it, and break up the unions." Sweet pure-simplicity! Why should employers break up such unions as Matthew officers? The employers have turned those "unions" into a defense for themselves. It is under cover of a "union" that Everard is able to continue the brewing of "union" beer. It was under cover of a "union" that the "Sun" was able to have the ineffective boycott removed. It was under cover of a "union" that Ottenberg was able to get drummers for nothing for his cigars. It is under cover of a "union" that No. 90 men are now scabbing in Davis' cigar factory. It is under cover of a "union" that P. J. Maguire is able to juggle the finances, and send men to take the places of striking carpenters and cabinet makers. It was under cover of a "union" that John Tobin threatened to furnish scab cutters to the Brockton manufacturers; unless the men did what they were told to do. Mr. Barr should look into the question of "unionism." He would find that there is no danger of the bosses doing what he fears, as they have advanced beyond that, a much safer and more reliable state of affairs.

The approach of the warm weather brings forth the people who get overheated trying to keep cool. On Sunday 200,000 persons became a clam-bake at the various beaches. Over 20,000 basked in the choking dust of Fort George. Various other thousands headed for the other places where they could be crowded, vexed and jostled. At all these places the service was the worst possible that could be obtained at the highest price. The cars were overcrowded getting there, and when you did get there, the ice cream man and the peanut vendor, the tintype personage, the sausage dispenser, the merry-go-round get, and the best show on the place barker kept you busy dodging him. When you were thoroughly exhausted trying to escape the snares of these people, you were confronted with a struggle to get something to eat. The struggle cost about all you had, and if you did not like that you could have another struggle for your money. Then came the trying time of parting. It took as much effort to get away as it did to come. Even the hard city streets were a pleasure after the suffocating cars, and the sensible man stuck to them. Those who were foolish enough to labor in an outing, if they profited by the lesson, resolved that the next time they would either walk, or wait until individual flying machines were invented.

Mr. Samvel Gompers is having considerable said about him of late, and he is certain, because of this, that the "labor movement" is on the high road to success. He measures things by his own stately height. When he gets his picture in three papers, "labor" is in a bad way, when he gets it in four, "labor" is in a better way, but when he is pictured in various attitudes of various dignity in a dozen different papers, then nothing can keep the "labor movement" back, and nothing can injure the "cause of labor," he, of course, be-

ing both the cause and effect. Of late he has been especially active in having things published about him. His dear little stove-legs are worn down a full inch from trotting around to the newspaper offices. He is on industrial, arbitration, conciliation, organization and other committees, and with each of them goes the publication of a portrait. His trip around the country in the interest of the eight-hour day fell flatter than a Coney Island beer, so he ended that and came to New York with a satchel full of photographs to do things to the enemies of labor. How much he did to them will not be known until a list of his new portraits is compiled.

A member of the Salvation Army who was with Kitchener's column for the usual purpose of collecting money, says that the reports that Kitchener is an atheist are false. He believes in a God, and is, furthermore, a firm advocate of the Anglican church. All that goes without saying. The "Natal Mercury," commenting on this, says that it should put an end forever to the reports that Kitchener did not believe in a God. It should also, though why it is not evident, put an end to the reports that he is a butcher. As he has the most cruel record, both in the present and in the River campaign, that is possessed by any soldier, we may allow the God, but it is hard to allow the goodness, the kindness and the humanity. He slaughtered the Arab religious enthusiasts by the thousands; he made war upon women and children in South Africa; he has consistently destroyed farms and homes so that the Boers might be starved into submission. All this may have been done in the name of God, and because he believed in a God, but that it disproves his being a butcher and a thug nobody but a sharer in the results of his depredations could or would assert.

A party member in Los Angeles, Cal., calls attention to the fact that "organized labor" in that city has entered a protest against President McKinley being entertained by Gen. H. G. Otis, because Otis is "unfriendly to labor." Otis is proprietor of the Los Angeles "Times," a rat paper, which pays higher wages than any other paper in the city. The Typographical "Union," most of the members of which, according to our correspondent, "have not the necessary cash to pay the first installment on a clay pipe," has been mixing up most merrily in capitalist politics. It deserts its class on election day, and now, because it "helped elect our beloved chief executive," is angry because he goes to Otis to be bunked over night. The "Union" met, and as in all similar cases considered: "Whereas, H. G. Otis is not considered by this union to be worthy of the honor of entertaining such a distinguished guest and who besides, an honorary member of a labor union in the city of Chicago, it is therefore resolved that President McKinley be invited to visit this city as the guest of the people and not of private individuals." Organized Scabbery is becoming more and more a spectacle for gods and men.

The "Mail and Express," organ of the Vanderbillion, wisely suppresses all report of the Cooper Union meeting, at which the fraudulent attempt of capitalists and their Labor Lieutenants to hide the fact of the Class Struggle received so black a couple of black eyes. Instead of the report, the "Mail and Express" announces that the meeting, together with the presence of the "disturbing Socialist element," gave "fresh impulse" to the plan of "harmonizing Capital and Labor."

Not Mr. Sprague Smith, surely not Labor Fakir Mitchell, and least of all that top-notch of the Organized Scabbery, Mr. Samuel Gompers, shares that opinion. At least they have not yet had time to "express opinions," all their time being taken up with thoughts of sprinkling witch-hazel on their lacerated feelings.

The New York papers which objected to the action of a gang of ruffians in Ravenswood are inconsistent. These young men, the "flower of the nation," "the brawn and sinew of American manhood," very fittingly wore "Rough-rider hats, and called themselves the "Rough Rider Social Club." They had a grudge in for the members of another club—a "social" club also, be it noted—and finding one of its members alone proceeded to beat him, to beat other individuals who interfered, and to demolish a saloon. Here two great American principles were enforced. First, the spirit of Carrie Nation, and her saloon-wrecking mania; second, rough-riding, and all its accompanying violence. The young men who kicked a woman so that doubts are entertained concerning her recovery acted in the selfsame way "our troops abroad" act relative to native women. When they took the property of the enemy and destroyed what they could not take away, they acted as "our missionaries in China" act when they get an opportunity to lay their Christian and proselytizing fingers on the salable idols of the heathen Chinese. Those young men lived up to the spirit of the hats they wore. They did not disgrace them, but, on the contrary, they added further feathers to them, and adorned them with new laurels.

The "Social Democratic Herald" chorles in most unseemly style over the demise of some of the publications of the much united Social Democracy. It says: "Public Ownership, a medium for slander while it lived, and mis-called a Socialist paper, is dead. It had succeeded during its reptilian career only in infecting the air with poison, and no regrets are heard among decent people. The Nebraska Socialist is also gone." This mortality comes with regularity every week. It makes a person feel that something is wanting if the inspiring news that two or three more "Socialistic" papers have gone under does not come. The number that starts is becoming smaller, and the number that continues is becoming smaller still.

LAST YEAR AND THIS.

It is now one year ago that this city witnessed a certain unwonted scene. Last Saturday and Sunday, a year later, the companion-piece, or supplement, or whatever you may want to call it, came off on schedule time. Either performance told a tale well calculated to spur the enthusiasm of the Fighting S. L. P., and to confirm its convictions on the soundness of its tactics. The two performances, put together and looked at jointly, must stimulate the Party immensely with conscious ascendancy.

The performances in question are the bogus May Day celebration of last year and of this year, conducted by the Organized Scabbery of this city and vicinity.

When the May Day of 1900 drew near, a heavy cloud of dust was hanging over the field of Labor. The Socialist camp, had, some months previous, been the subject of a regular "encamisada," a nocturnal assault in which the assailants had their preconceived rallying signs, while the assailed, taken by surprise, were inevitably staggered. The conspiracy back of the assault had its extended ramifications, and drew its nourishment from the slums, on the one side, and from the counterpart of the slums, the headquarters of the capitalist parties, together with their press, in this city, on the other. But the S. L. P., triumphantly resisted the assault. It took but a short time for it to recover its breath: its veterans pulled together; the foes, together with their allies, the traitors in the camp, were hurled off roughly and routed; the camp of Socialism in the land was soon cleared and cleansed of the attempted pollution; the flag of the S. L. P. remained untouched and unsoiled, waving as proudly and defiant as ever.

This notwithstanding, and partly out of ignorance, partly out of fraud, partly also due to the wish being father to the thought, the capitalist interests in the city believed, or pretended to believe, that the S. L. P. was killed off. To properly profit thereby, the space formerly filled in the eyes of the Working Class by the S. L. P. had henceforth and forthwith to be filled by the Organized Scabbery, the Labor Lieutenants of the Capitalist Class. Accordingly, the word of command went forth, and forthwith the Organized Scabbery appeared on the public stage in the trappings and the show of Socialism. Expressions thither to derided by them fell approvingly from their lips in torrents: the terms "class struggle," "social revolution," "working class," etc., etc., filled the air in the Fakirs' camps. The ass in the lion's skin cut a figure no more ridiculous in hobbling and braying than did these gentry; but their pay-masters so willed it, and the lieutenants obeyed. Thus it happened that May Day—of all days the day that flies in the face of each and every the principles of the Organized Scabbery; a veritable red rag in the face of a bull—was seized upon by fakirdom, and its celebration decided on last year, for the first time since Hudson's ship plowed the waters of New York Bay.

The antics of the Fakirs was meant but to furnish the occasion for the plutocratic press to do its work. Accordingly, for weeks in advance that press teemed with fantastic articles, whooping up the Fakirs' affair as "the grand May Day demonstration of the Socialists." The "demonstration" came and passed; it was a scrawny affair; neither in tone, character nor appearance was it comparable with the dignified and virile May Day demonstration, the genuine demonstration, held by the Socialist Labor Party. But that matters not. The capitalist press had a purpose to fill. It had in chorus jubilated, some months before, at the midnight assault that the S. L. P. had sustained; it had falsely represented the assault as successful; it had raised and thrown dust into the public eye; so now it went to the logical extreme. A parade, that even the least expert in the matter of crowds did not place above 6,000, was puffed into 75,000 strong; and Union Square, incapable of holding even 10,000 men, packed close as sardines, was reported the next day as having contained "60,000 enthusiastic Socialists under the banner of the Social Democracy," etc., etc.

That was in 1900. How different in 1901! A vital political campaign was approaching in 1901. It was justly considered important by the Labor-fleece class to annihilate the S. L. P. before the campaign was on, and for all future time. Hence the preposterous blowing by the capitalist press of the Fakirs' silly "May Day demonstration." This year the campaign of 1900 lies behind. The S. L. P., so far from being annihilated in this, the pivotal State, came out on top of the heap of the stool-pigeons. Accordingly, the Fakirs' "May Day" parade of this year aroused no enthusiasm in the breasts of the capitalist editors. Neither was the thing whooped up in advance, nor was the wretched fiasco cracked up as "a monster demonstration of Labor" the following day. The reports were tame. The capitalist had found out that his Labor Lieutenants could not kill the S. L. P., he had no printer's ink, nor other good things to spare for him this year.

As the chaff is scattered and the dust swept off by the gale, the Fighting S. L. P. clears the field of false pretences by the simple force of its firm, unperturbed tread.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—I am sorry to see you so enthusiastic about the Socialist Labor Party.

UNCLE SAM—Why sorry? B. J.—Because you will be disappointed.

U. S.—Disappointed! B. J.—I know you are no rainbow chaser, so in a way you won't be disappointed; but in another way you will. This Socialist movement is of very slow growth. Poverty has always been—always will be. You will never live to see it changed.

U. S.—O, ho! That's it? Now, you see here, Brother Jonathan. Somewhere about the end of the summer of 1861 you and I were walking one afternoon on Pennsylvania avenue in Washington. A negro woman walked just ahead of us. She carried a negro baby on her arm, and two negro lads, one about 4 and the other about 6, dragging beside her, holding on to her cheap calico skirt. Do you remember the circumstances?

B. J.—It is so long ago, I don't quite recall it.

U. S.—She was mumbling quite audibly. We could hear her. This is what she was saying in a semi-whine: "Nigger has always been slave, and always will be slave; its no use."

B. J.—Yes, I recollect!

U. S.—And do you recollect how I pulled you by the sleeve, and when—

B. J.—Yes, yes; at the other end of the avenue just then resounded the fire and drum corps that headed the first regiment that came to the front.

U. S.—Exactly. The hopeless words of that wretched woman had hardly escaped her lips when her ear were struck by the martial music that heralded her deliverance.

B. J.—Just so!

U. S.—And so it is to-day. As mistaken as that negro woman was that "negro had always been slave," are you now that poverty always has been. The negro ancestors of that woman had been free men and women in their wilds of Africa; the poverty smitten wage-slave of to-day was not a wage-slave a hundred years ago. He has been reduced to that condition, and the poverty he now experiences—starvation, not through death, but in sight of plenty produced by himself; nakedness, not through conflagration, but in sight of abundance of clothing woven and sewed by himself; shelterlessness, not because of earthquakes, but in sight of innumerable houses built by himself;—such poverty, such shocking wrong, is a sick and span new brand of poverty, which the capitalist system has produced and introduced.

B. J.—My statement was rash, I admit.

U. S.—And rash like that negro woman's whine that slavery would always be, is yours that poverty will last. Upon my ear sounds now, like in 1861, the notes of the drum and life corps of the advancing columns that are to emancipate the wage slave. Stir yourself; be up and doing. Tears are liars! Perhaps in you smoke concealed. Our comrades chase 'em now the flyers, And, but for you, possess the field.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Written for the THE PEOPLE by Wm. Brown, a Weary Wandering Workman, no Address.) At the Congress of lions and bellwether rams. Herded by a few shepherds of wolfish flocks. 'Twas decided that lions had a right to eat lamb. Or sell them to butchers to replenish their stocks.

The shepherds were as modest as a female clam. And only laid claim to the hide and the fleece; But instructed the rams to work the old film flum, And tell the fool lambs they'd decided for peace.

The Central Fakirated Union, which has been responsible, in a large measure for the loss of every pure and simple strike in New York during the last two years, at its last meeting made large threats concerning the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Some men were discharged from the road, and it was suspected that this was caused by their membership in the newly formed "union." Mr. Robinson, a general, and we suppose particular organizer of the A. F. of L. arose and made dire threats. Such action as the discharge of the men would no longer be tolerated, and he asked for a committee with power to talk in the matter. Did Mr. Robinson talk strike? O, no; Mr. Robinson did not talk strike; he went beyond that. Mr. Robinson, general organizer of the A. F. of L., and financial secretary of the Central Fakirated Union threatened, that if any more men were discharged for belonging to the "union," a committee from the august C. F. U. would WAIT ON PRESIDENT GREATSINGER, OF THE B. R. T., AND DEMAND HIS REASONS FOR THE DISCHARGE. And yet it is sometimes said that the pure and simple lack courage.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

A Birthday Present. To THE PEOPLE.—On July 1, of the current year will be the birthday of the DAILY PEOPLE, the dearest child the Socialist Labor Party has.

When children have their birthday, it is a time-honored custom to give them a present, and I hold that every Socialist in America should give one to the DAILY PEOPLE.

Accordingly, I send you enclosed \$1. PETER DAMM. Chicago, Ills., May 6.

Locking Up the Commissary. To THE PEOPLE.—At the general meeting of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch 14, Brooklyn, held on April 23, things took a bad turn for the invalid "Volkszeitung."

Weiss had been speaking English, and one Kangaroo made a point of order, and demanded that he be compelled to speak German. This was decided adversely, as the constitution permits the use of English.

The fine pleadings of the "Volkszeitung" followers were all in vain. They said, in a wheedling and soothing way, that it was a shame that the "radical" Brooklyn branch should refuse to assist the dying, or play the Good Samaritan to the sorely stricken.

They were caught up sharp, and were told that the W. S. & D. B. were not shareholders in the "Volkszeitung," and that the money of the organization was not to be used to bolster up any such sheet.

The motions made, and lost, are of interest. First motion:—To support the "Volkszeitung" financially—lost by a majority vote against it.

Second motion:—To donate \$200.—lost by a still larger majority. Third motion:—To lend a sum of money—lost by the largest majority of all.

Thus does the Buzz-saw rip, unceasingly, more extensive chunks of bark off the enemy. FRED. A. LOEHR. Brooklyn, May 7.

Imperious "Circumstances." To THE PEOPLE.—I see that the new paper, started in the place of "The Bogus," says: "Circumstances rendered a change of name advisable." Just so.

If a man is kicked off the top of a ten-story building, "circumstances" would render descent advisable. Rather. And one of these days, when the dough gives out, circumstances will render it advisable for Al Lee to hunt another job. Don't it? O. O. Minneapolis, Minn., May 2.

In London, Ont. To THE PEOPLE.—Section London, Ont., numbered its Long Tom on Market square last evening, and for the first meeting of the season had a good crowd, numbering between two and three hundred people.

Comrades Lowten, F. Haselgrove and Appleton were the speakers of the evening. Lowten opened the meeting with a short address setting forth the aims and objects of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, giving all workers an invitation to attend the Alliance meetings and join a bona fide trade union, one wherein the Labor Problem was at all times open for discussion, erect endeavoring to teach the workers the solving of the Labor Problem by the intelligent and class-conscious use of that all powerful weapon—the ballot.

Haselgrove followed by giving the audience to understand that the Socialist Labor Party was very much alive in this city of London, for the reason that, being a class-conscious movement, it made weaklings strong men who could not be cowed by oppression or opposition, for the principles of their organization was the only bright light of hope for the world to-day, and the S. L. P., taking science by the hand, will follow wherever she leads. The speaker then gave a history of the movement in London, starting with the first provincial election in which Comrade Ashplant ran, showing that in the same four wards in which Comrade R. Roadhouse ran last November the increase in our vote was 323 per cent, and that inside of a little over two years, and that meant life to the S. L. P. and death to capitalism. He then scored the present Grit member of Parliament for the province (Col. Peys), who had resigned or was supposed to resign his

seat in the House because his colleagues granted fishing licenses to parties at Bothwell, thereby depleting the fish in the river Thames (so that the working class was prevented from enjoying themselves sitting on the river bank with their "foot dinner pail" and a bottle of club whiskey and a box of Havana cigars catching whales or suckers), thereby posing as a friend of the workers, as he was boomed as such by the official organ of the Organized Scabbery (the "Industrial Banner") at the time of the street car strike here. The speaker pointed out that this was the "friend of labor" who had the amendment to the constitution of the Province put through to compel all candidates for mayor or aldermen to qualify inside of twenty-four hours after nomination or otherwise their names would not appear on the ballot, thereby hoping to effectually shut out S. L. P. candidates, as those were the only ones the class he represented feared because the unions in their Trade and Labor Council, assembled to get candidates for the workingmen, always were wire-pulled by those who had worked their way to the top, to keep within the law and get men who could qualify, and made their best to that effect. Of course the working class as a class being short of the necessary thousand-dollar qualification, they called on their enemies, the men of the capitalist class, to represent them, and then created confusion in the ranks of the working class when their supposed representatives failed to legislate in their interest. He then asked the audience to awake and understand this great class struggle which was going on in their midst every day, and when they did understand that they would then turn their eyes and hopes to the only party which stood uncompromisingly for the capitulation by the capitalist class of all machinery of production and distribution, and the land, thereby ushering in the Socialist Republic, wherein every man would have an opportunity to labor and obtain all its produced. The speaker then announced that his subject for the next Saturday evening would be the "Tax Question," and invited all present to come and tell all their friends.

Comrade Appleton followed with a short address on municipal ownership as the Socialist Labor Party would run it and not a la Glaxo style. After selling some literature, the meeting adjourned. REDPATH. London, Ont., May 5.

The Receptive Kangaroo. To THE PEOPLE.—The Kangaroos of Peekskill find an excuse for accepting political jobs from the Democratic party here because Mr. Seth Tabor is the one who appoints, and Mr. Seth Tabor is a Social Democrat. I have already informed the readers of THE PEOPLE as to whom this Seth Tabor is. He is a man used by both the Republicans and Democrats to wipe out, if possible, the line of demarcation between the working class and the capitalist class.

Although he is a workingman, he was nominated and elected on the Republican ticket to a position on the Board of Trustees. He fell out with the Republicans, then, to help in his new friends out, at the last village election he had himself nominated as a candidate of the Board of Trustees, on the Social Democratic platform, which demanded "the public ownership of all public utilities."

After the election, the Democrats having been successful in electing every candidate, another Republican "worker," whom the Republicans "had not treated right," so he claims, became a Social Democrat. He worked day and night for the Social Democratic party, and finally got a job FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY for his pains. To show what kind of a fakir Tabor is, we have only to refer to the proceedings of the Board of Trustees. On April 3, 1901, Mr. Kear, representative of the Yorktown Telephone Company, appeared before the Peekskill Board of Trustees, and presented an application for a franchise permitting his company to enter the village, erect lines, etc. Mr. Tabor then moved that the application be referred to the village counsel for him to draw up a franchise and present it to the Board for approval. The motion was carried, and at the next meeting the franchise was granted.

This is a picture of Mr. Tabor, who is in "favor of the municipal ownership of public utilities," a member of the Kangaroo Social Democracy, and a vainglorious labor fakir. CHARLES ZOLOT. Peekskill, N. Y., May 6.

S. T. & L. A. Smashing Fakirs Among Miners. To THE PEOPLE.—The miners of Houtzdale and vicinity more than anywhere else are beginning to recognize their own class interests. Ever since the strike of 1894 they felt, and feel today, that they have been misled and sold out by the fakirs of the U. M. W. of A. As a result they are indifferent and do not care to belong to a pure and simple organization, the leaders of which have repeatedly sold and betrayed them.

Since '94 the fakirs have been here time after time trying to organize the miners but they failed till '97 when they succeeded to form a local with the aid of local fakir-politicians and a few would-be checkweighmen. But the honest rank and file would not be fooled, and the second meeting night the fakirs could not get enough of members together to fill the offices of the local. The local died and about a year passed.

Again the fakirs came and cried organize, organize, and again did the few would-be checkweighmen and the labor-fakir politicians form a local, but the result was the same. After the first meeting a little nothing was heard or seen of it. A little over two years ago, Comrade Schulberg was through here and organized a Miners Local of the S. T. & L. A. Although we did not increase rapidly in membership (owing to the region being nearly worked out of the coal, a good many of our members had to leave for other parts of the country), yet we held our own ever since we organized, and we opened the eyes of a good many miners, while the fakirs during the same time have

organized three times and went down. Lately they were very anxious to get the "check-off" and they organized again, but we know they will not live a month. During all this time the S. L. P. men were educating the miners and opposing the fakirs "life preserver," the "check-off" system. The result is that the majority of the miners in this district are against and the operators and their lieutenants the fakirs dare not introduce it here. We exposed their crookedness. We bored from without, and challenged them publicly several times, but they ran and dodged till April 1st, when eveng some of their followers demanded that a debate be had between their Union and the S. T. & L. A.

Accordingly at their mass meeting on the first of April where two local leaders spoke, their chairman announced that he was authorized by the district officers to accept our challenge and invite us to debate the question of "Trade Unionism" with them on April 20. One of our members being present accepted at once. They went to work and advertised the debate in local papers, and the "Grit," otherwise known as the Miners' Police Gazette.

We at once appointed a committee to meet a like committee of theirs to make arrangements for the debate. But the local fakirs refused, saying they had no power for it. We then wrote to the district secretary asking him to attend to the matter a once. Here is his reply: CLEARFIELD, Pa., April 15, 1901. L. K. CHRISTOFF, Esq., Brishin, Pa.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your communication of the 12th inst. would say that your letter was the first intimation I had that there was to be a debate at Houtzdale on April 20. The meeting will be a general mass-meeting and will be conducted under the auspices of the U. M. W. of A. There will be several speakers present, and it is not within my province to assume charge of the meeting, take up the time, and give you the time that has been allotted some other speaker.

You stated that the statement appearing in the public press that the talks would be on Trades Unionism being rather incorrect. The statement, if such appeared, is correct. It is the principles of Trades Unionism that we shall endeavor to promulgate, believing it to be the best adapted to the wants and requirements of the factors, that must be brought into use for the overcoming of existing contingencies.

Again, you have had plenty of opportunity in the past living right in that locality to present your ideas, and to demonstrate their superiority, if it was possible. If you have failed I do not see what you expect to achieve, only to take up the time of some of our speakers. You will be given the same privilege as any other miner, if you are a miner, to ask any question you want, and will be shown the same courtesy and respect, but no more favors and no less.

If I could see that we had anything to gain by debating the question in open debate, we would give you the chance at the meeting, you should have part of the time allotted to me; of course I could say anything in regard to the others. But you have had ample time to propagate your ideas and their failing to take root demonstrates beyond a doubt that the people are not prepared to accept them. And I have been given to understand that you are not open to conviction, under such conditions we have nothing to gain, and it would simply be a useless expenditure of energy on our part. We shall present our ideas and you can call a meeting and present yours at any time you want. I shall be pleased to see you at the meeting, will endeavor to answer any question you or any other miner should see fit to ask. Believing that it is only by intelligent consideration that we can ever hope to arrive at intelligent conclusions.

If you are sincere in your convictions, present them and let your actions be a manifestation of your conviction, if such had been the case I am positive there would be less friction between you and us. Thanking you for your invitation, I am sincerely yours, RICHARD GILBERT. Secretary-Treasurer, District No. 2, U. M. W. of A.

This shows plainly that as soon as they saw that we were not bluffing, they backed out. In spite of that, the local fakirs advertised in "Grit" again and on posters the debate, knowing fully they would not dare to face our speakers. Six of their men were bound to speak—McKay, Goazion, and Watsky, organizers, and Rice, Gilbert and Gilday, district officers. After receiving Gilbert's letter, we decided not to have any speakers, but on going among the miners we could hear nothing else but the coming debate discussed on all sides. So we sent for Comrades Thomas and Stamper to be on hand. We were confident that even if the fakirs refused to debate the miners at the meeting would have fought to hear our side. Comrades Thomas and Stamper were delayed by three landslides arriving after the meeting was over.

When the fakirs opened the meeting our members asked them to debate as per their advertisement, but they all crowded out of it like whipped cubs, Rice saying he knew nothing of the debate, and that he had to catch a train. Gilday, who was called upon next to speak, refused to even speak, saying he too must catch a train, and forthwith the two worthies gathered themselves up out of the hall. Then came Goazion, the anarchist, and Gilbert, both claiming to be "Socialists." The latter said he was "a genuine socialist," and that we were "vociferous," because we were "union wreckers." He said "The root of all evil was the principle of selfishness, genuine socialism is the brotherhood of man. The U. M. W. of A. members believe in that principle, the brotherhood of man, which they show to others by willingly paying three per cent of their earnings where as one per cent would be sufficient to pay all expenses of their union." These are the words of the secretary-treasurer of this district. Is it not barefaced robbery to fleece the starving miners of two per cent of their meagre earnings, when they say one per cent is enough to pay all expenses? We have issued the following challenge

to the fakirs through the "Grit" and local papers:

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The wood and shinglebolt-cutter, as a rule, a bachelor (a dirty bachelor, as the saying goes in good society); the latter, of course, can afford to wear fine clothes, consequently represent an entirely purer and nobler strain of beings. The bolt-cutter is in general a bachelor, I said, and for many reasons. In the first place, he has to move from one place to another every now and then, wherever this grand system of society gives him a chance to "enjoy his liberty." He certainly cannot afford to set up house every other place in the woods. So he is glad to build himself or move into a cabin made out of logs or split cedar boards. Furniture? A bench; very often only a grocery box for a table; and a few boards nailed together for a bunk. Oftentimes he gets beat out of his pay or part of it which is so little anyhow, as to just allow him to feed himself, and if he is still able to work like a bull he may be able every two or three months to go to town (terrible thought) and blow in—a few dollars.

The mill company has generally all kinds of contractors and sub-contractors who supply them with wood or bolt. Not seldom they fail or skip, leaving nothing behind but mortgages. Who gets left out? Of course the bolt-cutter. He is always a long way ahead of his pay. He gets his time whenever they haul his bolt out of the woods. So very often he has to wait for months. Yes, I know many workmen who had to wait all winter and had to be awfully glad to get their pay then. I experienced this myself several times.

The cutter rarely gets his right measure. He has to give a GOOD CORD; that means about 4 inches higher than it should be for his piling. If they let him alone, he gets usually 10 cents per cord, a job hard and mean enough in these wild woods, to kill anybody.

But one should not growle about everything. Don't the bolt-cutter get all kinds of provisions from the company, even when his bolt don't come out? So he does. As long as he has enough wood ahead to be good for it, he gets all kinds of food—love-groats for high prices—don't that give a beautiful picture of life in the golden West? So has the laborman of the present generation to spend his life; and there is no hope for him to even get the least bit of comfort in this world of plenty. He is degraded worse than human beings ever have been, according to the height of culture the world has reached. It is time for the Socialist Labor Party to step in and save humanity from going down to barbarism. Many of these poor fellow workmen are getting disgusted with themselves and the world. They lose all self-respect as well as all confidence in humanity, and this is just what the capitalist class like to see to keep their foot on our neck or all time. ADOLPH TWESTER. Granite Falls, Wash., April 30.

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OFFICIAL.

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

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—P. J. Durb, Secretary, 110 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Road street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can be made in that are not in this office Tuesday, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee. Meeting of May 10th, held at headquarters, 2-6 New Road street, John T. Keveney in the chair.

Letters were on hand from S. B. France, the organizer of Section San Francisco, and N. L. Griest of the same city. The former reported that N. L. Griest had attempted to capture the section meeting.

Section St. Louis reported the expulsion of Fred Schacht for affiliation with another party. The Texas State Committee reported good work and bright outlook for the S. L. P. in that State.

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full membership at the convention, it will be necessary for me to have enclosed report returned at once. Also find enclosed blank credentials.

We again urge upon all Sections to do all they can towards the circuit agitation fund. The amount received for this purpose up to date has been rather meagre.

Dalton has now been on the road for five months and during this time the Pennsylvania State Committee has contributed only \$120.

Reports of officers: D. W. P. reported that he had visited L. A. 141, Cigar-makers; meeting well attended, and the members active in agitation work.

Committee on Organization: No report. Grievance Committee: Secretary stated there was a vacancy in this committee because of Delegate Hogan of L. A. 2394 leaving the city.

Section New York reported that T. A. Hickey had been expelled, but that he would appeal. The General Committee had decided to recommend to grant an appeal as Hickey had refused to appear before the Grievance Committee.

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Paterson—Delegate: John J. Knapp. Local No. 257—Arm and Hammer Alliance, Elizabeth—Delegates: Francis J. Green, Frank Campbell, Arthur Mende.

The purpose of the meeting, Secretary Brower stated, was to find out whether the District was still active or had given up the ghost. If the latter, the charter was to be revoked and the District as such to be affiliated with the New York District.

After a lengthy discussion it was held that the District as such was fully able to fulfill the mission and that from now on a telling propaganda work would be inaugurated, and that the Alliance would soon see the comrades of District No. 4 in the first line of attack.

Organizer—Francis J. Green, of Local No. 257, Jersey City. Secretary—Theodore Herz, of Local No. 264, Bloomfield.

Meeting of Pittsburg District Alliance No. 15 was called to order on Sunday, May 12, at No. 15 Arlington avenue, by the organizer, S. Schulberg.

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FORKER TO SPEAK IN BROOKLYN. At Mass Meeting of German Speaking Workingmen. Max Forker will speak in German at Ohlenschlaeger's Hall, 1142 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, May 22, 8 o'clock.

Important for Buffalo, N. Y. All readers of this paper in Buffalo and their friends are cordially invited to attend the agitation meetings of Section Buffalo, S. L. P.

S. L. P. Lectures in Dayton, Ohio. Lectures will be delivered under the auspices of Section Dayton, S. L. P., at its hall, No. 34 Davies Building, as follows:

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:

AGITATION COMMITTEE. Lecture in Troy, N. Y. A lecture will be delivered at Tibbit's Hall, 303 River street, Sunday, May 19, at 3 p. m.

Peppin's Dates in Minnesota. Brainerd, May 15, 16, 17 and 18. Staples, May 19, 20, 21. St. Cloud, May 22, 23, 24.

CANADIAN COTTON MILLS ON HALF TIME. MONTREAL, May 14.—Both of the cotton mills of the Canadian Cotton Company at Cornwall, Ont., have decided to go on half time for the present.

SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY, S. L. P. GRAND RALLY... SUNDAY JUNE 16th, 1901, up the MONONGAHELA RIVER.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR. The news from the Field of Labor for the week ending Saturday, May 11, conclusively refuted the statements of the labor misleaders, that arbitration is taking the place of strikes, as a means of settling the conflicts between capital and labor.

The news showed that despite the continuous attempts to stifle the class struggle by methods like arbitration, that struggle waxed as strongly as ever. This was notably the case in the domain presided over by John Mitchell.

At Albany, N. Y., a strike was inaugurated by the employees of the United Traction Co., who tied up the street car lines of that and the adjacent cities of Troy, Watervliet, Rensselaer and Cohoes.

At Buffalo the machinists—members of another organization, whose President, O'Connell, is loud in praise of the substitution of arbitration for strikes—extended their strike for the nine hour day to Dunkirk and Tonawana.

At Dayton, Ohio the National Cash Register Co., originator of the "workers' betterment," "more than wages," "arbitration, conciliation, mediation" system of capitalism got into a difficulty with the molders and metal polishers union and to end the matter after an attempt to "arbitrate" it, locked out all its employees, 2,300 in number.

At Danbury, Conn., where 65 young women weavers employed in Alling's mills, struck against a 25 per cent reduction; at Elizabeth, N. J., where 250 girls employed by the Hilson Cigar Co., struck for the re-instatement of discharged foreman; at Edgewater, N. J., where the employees of Havemeyer's Glucose Works struck against a wage reduction; at Iola, Kansas, where the cement workers are on strike for an increase of wages; at St. Louis, where 800 brick and tile workers struck for a ten per cent advance, and a strike of all the planing mill employees is threatened if an advance demanded by them is not granted.

At Springfield, Mass., where 40 more freight handlers have joined the strike of the preceding week for increased wages; at Erie, Pa., where 600 freight handlers have struck against the contract system and for recognition of the union; at the Pan-American Fair where carpenters struck against "unfair" lumber; and, finally, at Jamestown, N. Y., where 150 shoeworkers struck for discharge of non-union men and non-union superintendent.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF CAPITAL. The news from the Field of Capital for the week ending Saturday, May 11, was full of matter illustrating the concentration going on in capitalist society.

The panic in Wall street, attending the struggle for the control of the Northern Pacific railroad, between the Harriman-Rockefeller and Hill-Morgan interests, showed the need of mystery over all capital that the capitalist system imposes on capitalists, in order that they may preserve their possessions.

Next to the railroads the concentration, or centralization, of all the plants of the United States Steel Trust, at Pittsburgh, is of supreme importance. This move will not only result in placing the works of the company in the most advantageous and strategic city position desirable, from a competitive standpoint, but it will also result in making Pittsburgh the city of capitalist industry par excellence; and will, accordingly, prove interesting from a political and sociological standpoint as well.

There will then be that technical organization of the steel and iron proletariat that must eventually lead them to the perception of their common interests and the organization of that industrial democracy that finds its realization in Socialism.

Concentration also was shown in the formation of new Trusts. They were as follows: A Harness Leather Trust, a consolidation of 15 principal manufacturers of Pittsburgh, Pa.; capital, \$10,000,000. An Oil Cloth and Linoleum Trust, composed of the leading manufacturers of the country; capital, not given. A Music Publishing Trust, formed by consolidating eight of the largest music publishing houses of the country, with establishments in Chicago; capital, three to five millions of dollars. A Title and Abstract Trust, formed of title and abstract companies in Louisville, Ky., with a capital of \$5,000,000. A Title and Guarantee Trust was formed by four of the leading title and guarantee companies of New York city, under the provisions of the Fish Bill, which permits the same; capital, not given. Two banks in New Orleans also merged. The Cincinnati Gas Light and Coke Co. increased its capital to \$9,500,000, in order to perfect consolidation with the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Co. The Citizens' General Lighting Co. was organized with a capital of \$6,000,000 to take over all the gas and electric light companies in Louisville, Ky. A Locomotive Trust, to embrace all the locomotive plants in the country, with the exception of the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia, was formed, with a capital of \$6,000,000. Lastly, a consolidation of all the silver-lead mines in the Coeur d'Alene district, Idaho, was perfected. This consolidation will have a capitalization of \$30,000,000. It was formed to control the output of the silver-lead mines in the Coeur d'Alene district, in the interests of the American Refining and Smelting Co., the Smelting Trust, with which it will be finally merged.

Let Labor look out for "investments," "co-partnerships," "co-operations," etc., etc., with capital; for as the lumps in Wall street are fleeced, so will they be.

To Senders of Notices. In sending in notices "take 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.

Our cremo and vulcan mantles are superior to any other mantle on the market. Their dazzling brilliancy and astounding durability are admired by all who have tried them. Ask your dealer to handle them. A handsome display box, containing a sample dozen of above mantles or branded with the Arm and Hammer sent to any address on receipt of our dollar. Agents wanted all over the United States and Canada. Liberal terms.

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Advertisement for Cremo Incandescent Light Co. featuring a glowing light bulb and the text: "LET THERE BE LIGHT! CREMO Incandescent Light Co. HIGH GRADE MANTLE. WE CLAIM: Unexcelled Brilliancy Unequaled Durability Absolute Uniformity."