

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

VOL. XI, NO. 11.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY JUNE 15, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

WITH THE MINERS.

A TRIP THROUGH THE COAL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Socialist Saloons (?) a la Glasgow—German Coming Over Disgusted With "Volkszeitung" Lies—Hontzdale in Prosperity's Grasp—Scranton's Hypocritical Looks—Patton Socialists Keeping Fakir and Capitalist on the Jump—A Scheme to Break up Meeting Frustrated.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 7.—Sunday night I finished the work in the hard coal region with an indoor meeting on the west side in Scranton—a working class district. In the audience were two prohibitionists, who, curiously enough, were young men and wage workers. When questions were invited they buckled into the task of converting all present to the Wooley doctrine that drunkenness is the cause of poverty in spite of the fact that the audience was composed of men who were temperate and poor and that the prohibs admitted that they themselves were as rich as the rest of us and had never been drunk in their lives, and that they live in Scranton. The questions and the ensuing discussion brought out a fierce attack from the prohibs on Socialism (?) a la Glasgow. They denounced the Glasgow bamboozlers for introducing "Socialist saloons," whatever in Hades they may be; they said that crime had increased in Glasgow since Socialism (?) was introduced there and wound up by declaring that they "believed in Socialism," but "prohibition must come first." What a pleasure it would be to dump all these dry fanatics into a big cage with the glass-conscious, "beer and Socialism," "twenty-five years a Socialist" mob of counterfeits and let them fight it out. A big bunch of WEEKLY PEOPLES was distributed and some subscriptions taken to same.

At the short business meeting which followed four young men made application to join the Section and an old time German comrade, who had wandered away from the fold and fallen among kangas, came back to his first love. He had read comrade Max Forke's vigorous indictment of the crooks who are pulling the legs of the German comrades and had detected the "Volkszeitung" in plain lying. Being honest he left bad company.

Tuesday night I spoke in Hontzdale. We had a good crowd but no questions were asked. Sold quite a few copies of "What Means This Strike?" and distributed a lot of leaflets. Prosperity has Hontzdale. You can easily see that if you are forced to look at the town. It is one of those god-forsaken collections of hovels which the coal barons house their slaves in and call a town. It is a coarse blotch on the surface of the earth; the butward sign of the inward hell in which the mine slaves spend their lives. In one respect it is not so offensive to the sight of a decent man as Scranton. Hontzdale is not hypocritical; it is a murderous, vulgar slave pen and looks it. But in Scranton the unuttered yaps, who are proud of "our" fine buildings points out to you the fine high school, which workmen's children cannot attend—a splendid library and the magnificent pile occupied by that colossal humbug, the Scranton Correspondence School of Mines, a leg-pulling "short cut to knowledge and good jobs" which has netted its promoters millions and proved how capitalism exploits even the despair of the middle class victims. But while you look at these monuments to stupidity and cupidity you see, slinking along the other side of the street, a few more monuments: a ragged, grimy-faced crowd of little boys returning from work. Not for such as these is the beautiful library building fixed up like a cathedral, stained glass windows, high arched ceiling and soft voiced attendants; not for such as these are high schools built. At the age when this world should be to them a playground made especially for children to romp in and the merry laugh of innocence and youth bring out from them as natural as the song of the birds, they are dwarfed and stunted in body, blotted in mind and darkened in soul by the vicious and hypocritical capitalist class. What a debt of gratitude we owe these rulers of ours! How these—our children should give thanks and prayer and praise to the God, Capital! Maybe we will pay the debt for these little ones before they grow up for the task:

"For its round of ceaseless travail;
"Its gnawing fear and cares
"Its darkened mind and stunted frame
"Its childhood lost and its blotted name
"We owe you, O, millionaires!"

Wednesday night I spoke in Patton. This is one of the coal towns which has lately passed under the shadow of the Trust. For years the Socialist Labor Party banner has been flaunted in the face of "brother capital" and the cowardly fakirs who claim there is kinship between the robber and his victim. A handful of Socialists have kept fakir and robber on the jump here. When these try to clap the blinders on the deluded miner's eyes, every time the militant Socialist pulled them off. After every Socialist agitator spoke here the fakirs, who dared not debate in public, circulated among the miners and told them how much they, the fakirs, "believed in socialism," but "the S. L. P. did not have the right tactics towards

trades unions" that the S. L. P. speakers "attack our leaders and call them bunco-steerers without giving any proof." I was warned of this by the comrades and that there was a scheme to disrupt the meeting by the old game of having drunks raise trouble if I was not forced by a loaded question about the conduct of the S. L. P. men whom the fakirs claim are no better than the crooks we denounce.

The meeting was held in front of the principal hotel and a splendid big crowd of workmen listened for an hour and a half to a talk on Socialism and trades unions and then they gathered under the roof of the verandah which runs around the hotel and stood for another half hour to hear a one time cockroach mine owner and his drunken pal get what was coming to them. They had evidently come for the purpose of making trouble but soon discovered that the crowd was a bad one to monkey with. Most of the men present were U. M. W. men who are forced to pay dues by the outrage known as the check-off system, which simply means that the employer deducts 3 cents from every dollar due the miner and turns it over to that fraction of Organized Scabbery called the United Mine Workers Youngun officers. Without this robbery the U. M. W. would go to pieces like a house of cards. Well, these miners had heard the ugly facts stated about their organization and the true principles of trade unionism as exemplified by the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance contrasted with the silly and criminal theory of the U. M. W. They had been asked what the correct name was for a leader who deliberately played the game for the bosses and led the workers into the trap they find themselves in every time they go on strike. Why the S. L. P. brands their misleaders as fakirs was plainly stated and they were invited to defend themselves if present and offered plenty of time to explain. Not a whimper came from a fakir; they played the same game here as they do everywhere; they sneaked away as soon as the crowd began looking for the local gods, and to-morrow they will back-up and insinuate and put words in my mouth no Socialist ever uttered. But the two freaks who tried to remember their little lesson asked questions and then began to talk to each other while the questions were being answered. The questions were answered just as though they were put with good intentions, and the freaks were called to order for their noise. The crowd silenced them once, and then the chairman administered a rebuke that should last these two wretches the rest of their lives. They slunk away like whipped and scared curs.

The same stories of working class misery are told here in the soft coal regions as I heard in the hard coal regions and one need only look to see how true the stories are. The little boy slave starts a procession which ends where the boy commenced financially in a broken down wreck of an old man, empty of pocket, physically a bankrupt, sad of heart, and the only prospect for the time left him on the earth where the capitalist has finally turned him out to die like an old pit mule in the poor house as a way station on his road to a pauper's grave. And such are the gifts and fruits of Christian capitalism and Organized Scabbery.

W. M. S. DALTON.

INT'L MACHINISTS' CONVENTION.

Invites Enemies of the Wage Workers to a Banquet.

TORONTO, June 10.—The delegates of the machinists unions holidaying in Toronto among other jollifications held a banquet Thursday night. It added one more damning fact to the indictment of O'Connell and his accomplices. Beside a host of freaks, fakirs and government officials who were invited, there were two pronounced enemies of the wage workers: Hon. G. W. Ross, Attorney-General of Ontario, and O. A. Howland, Mayor of Toronto.

Hon. G. W. Ross, in the Provincial Legislature of 1900 rigorously opposed a proposition to permit propertyless men to hold aldermanic offices. He said that a measure to abolish the property qualification should never be introduced with his consent. The only change he favored was an increase in the amount required to qualify. The honorable gentleman had to decline the invitation, but it was with regret. He was sorry he was unable to meet such congenial conspirers against the wage workers.

O. A. Howland, however, accepted the invitation. He is known as "the gentleman mayor," and made himself prominent during his candidature for the mayoralty of Toronto by scoring all reference to the workers. During the banquet he made a speech that sounded like mixed drinks. He said "he was a believer in men, and especially in the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon, no matter under what flag." Erase "Anglo-Saxon" and substitute "capitalists," and his meaning is clear; for the very next day, at a meeting of the City Council, he objected to civic employes receiving 18cents an hour. He said the city was paying more than other employers. If the city continued to pay 18 cents the men ought to be worked proportionately harder.

Thus do the pure and simple labor fakirs traffic with capitalists; thus did the delegates of the striking machinists caress the men who spit in the faces of other workers. Such tactics will never solidify the workers; will never build up a vigorous, militant organization, will never achieve anything but defeat.

WELL DONE, AUSTRALIA!

GOOD RESULTS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY'S MAIDEN EFFORT AT THE POLLS.

The Vote Polled—Wholesale Disfranchisement Tactics of the Capitalists—Capitalistic "Socialism"—The Right to Use the "People's" Railways.

SYDNEY, April 6.—The first political battle of the Socialist Labor Party in Australia is over, and the first Socialist vote in the country has been recorded. The result is gratifying to all concerned. The party had six candidates in the Federal campaign. The vote credited to these candidates at the time of writing is:

Neill	5,895
Thompson	5,715
Holland	4,801
Moroney	4,214
Melling	3,529
Morrish	3,066

The figures for Morrish represent, approximately, of course, the solid Socialist vote. The figures show that 3,000 voters in New South Wales have clear ideas concerning the revolutionary Socialist movement, and are prepared to uphold it.

Had it not been for the wholesale disfranchising tactics of the party in power, the lowest S. L. P. vote would certainly not have been less than 5,000. Thirty-seven thousand votes were declared "defective" and there is evidence that a good percentage of these belonged to the S. L. P. candidates.

As is generally known, Australia is pointed to as the present day Utopia, where the "differences" between capital and labor have been "amicably" settled. The capitalist here, instead of setting up a dummy "socialist" party, to run the working class political action lightning into the ground (as was done in America, in the case of the Social Democracy), themselves engineer the so-called "socialist" movement.

The Socialist Labor Party had to meet and overthrow the bamboozling pretences of such proposals as the Federal Old Age Pension, financial and other schemes advocated by powerful political organizations.

Right through the campaign the S. L. P. fought uncompromisingly on the lines of the class struggle, pointing out the to-day society is divided into two HOSTILE classes—the working class which produces everything and owns nothing, and the capitalist class which owns everything, produces nothing, and yet is enabled to appropriate two-thirds of the product of the workers' toil. It was shown that "harmony of interest" could not be, so long as these two classes—the robbed and the robber exist.

The speakers and the literature of the Party made a good impression everywhere. The capitalist press, of course, suppressed all news of the S. L. P. propaganda. This, however, was naturally to be expected, as the organs of capitalism only fight for the class that owns them. The alleged "labor" press followed suit, and the S. L. P. made open warfare on the dastardly devotees of Australian fakirdom.

Americans will no doubt have been regaled with the accounts of the "benefits" of labor that accrue from the Australian State railways. Here is one of the "benefits": Capitalist politicians, sitting as members of the State parliaments, voted to give themselves the free use of the State railways for furthering their own candidates. The Socialist Labor Party demanded that the same privilege to the use of the "people's railways" be accorded to them. Sir William Lyne, who traveled free over the railways, in connection with his own campaign, did not even deign to reply to the communication. Hence while the candidates of capitalism used the State railways free for every mile of line over which they traveled.

Thousands of manifestos, leaflets, and extra copies of the S. L. P. organ here, "The People," were scattered throughout New South Wales, while speakers were sent along the North Coast and South Coast and 200 miles along the southern line as well.

The Party is perfecting its organization and raising funds. Everything is being got in readiness to contest the coming State elections.

Child-Labor Law in Effect.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 10.—The Child-Labor Act, passed by the recent Legislature, prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age in shops, mines, and factories, has gone into effect. The factory superintendents say that it "does not interfere with them," but will "seriously embarrass poor families" who are partly dependent on the work of the children. A half-dozen factory managers in Nashville condemn the law as unwise. The President of the Nashville Woolen Mills, Leonard Parkes, Sr., thinks the law a hardship on the mothers, and does not understand why it does not apply to stores, telegraph offices, newspapers, and other places where children are employed. The public generally, on the other hand, is much pleased over the effect of the law.

FAKIRS BLACK-EYED.

The Cigarmakers' Rank and File Knock Out the Modest Scheme.

The warning in the DAILY PEOPLE, of Saturday, May 25, to the International Cigarmakers, cautioning the members against another robbing scheme, so soon after the late infamous strike swindle, of sending their promeneading agents out, ostensibly on a boycott tour against the firm of Kerb, Wertheimer & Schiffer, but in fact in favor of Pfeiffer's label shop, had encouraging results.

Union 90 voted this Modest-Matzdorp down by nearly two-thirds majority. Some of the local Unions voted in favor of the measure, but it can safely be said that this new cunning scheme of bleeding the members still more is lost for good.

Modest and another old worthy, named Matzdorf, are the schemers in Pfeiffer's label shop. The scheme was to boycott one firm in favor of another, as was done in the Carl Upman boycott. Now that the members voted down Modest's pet scheme he is wild with rage against the DAILY PEOPLE, and is making gory threats against the paper's staff, at all of which everybody laughs, knowing the cowardice of these gentlemen.

It is even whispered about that should their rage deprive them of all discretion it would be well if these gentlemen provide themselves with an ambulance wagon when they try the assault. They will need it before the DAILY PEOPLE'S staff, or any member thereof, is through with them.

CONTRACT FOR FLORIDA CONVICTS

State Lets Them For \$150 a Head for Work in Turpentine Camps.

TALLHASSEE, Fla., June 5.—The Board of State Institutions has awarded all State convicts to the Florida Naval Stores & Commission Company, of this city, at \$151.50 per head a year. They are to work in the turpentine camps and to be taken out of the phosphate mines. There was a big fight in the last legislature to take the convicts out of the phosphate mines, as it was asserted they were the cause of low prices for phosphate. This is the largest price ever paid here, \$24 having been the previous price. The State has now 810 convicts on hand.

THE JOURNAL'S TRIPLET.

Hard Fight on its Hands Out in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 4.—The fight of the Irish against the "Examiner"—owned by Hearst, also owner of the New York "Journal"—because of the innumerable ludicrous caricatures of Irishmen and women, is growing bitter. As is usually the case, Mr. Hearst's "Examiner" crawled, but it has been hard hit, and the fight has only just commenced.

The "Examiner," like the New York "Journal," applies absent treatment to its news columns, and it has been in the habit of filling up space with disgusting distortions of workingmen and women. Those who were born in Ireland, or who were of Irish descent, took exception to the especially villainous caricatures of Irish hod carriers, Irish servant girls, and Irish laborers of all kinds. While they were the only ones to protest, it is a notorious fact that the "Examiner," the Chicago "American," and the New York "Journal" do not make a specialty of Irish workingmen only. All workingmen are made hideous, and Hearst shows his "friendliness" to labor by making workers the butt of his cheap daubers.

The Irish societies have declared war on the "Examiner," and have crippled it not a little. The result probably will be that Hearst will withdraw the offending pictures and devote his exclusive attention to nationalities which do not read English.

EMIGRATION FROM ITALY EASY.

Capitalists Hope to Quiet Clamor Due to Famine and Lack of Work.

From the new regulations it is evident that the Italian government wishes to make emigration as easy as possible, on account of famine and lack of work. The Italian papers are now publishing the new regulations.

A recent decree has established that passports will henceforth be given, free of charge to those who are going to foreign countries in search of work.

"A passport is good for three years, and can be renewed by a simple statement written on it."

"It is to be obtained personally or by writing, from the mayor of the town in which the applicant resides; it is free of charge, and can be had in a few days."

"When a person in a foreign country has urgent need of a passport he can obtain from the consul a permit, also gratuitous, which is good until the day he receives his new passport."

"The prohibition forbidding the emigration of young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one is annulled; but the prefect can refuse a passport to those that he believes wish to leave Italy expressly to avoid military service."

"Soldiers who are in foreign countries, with regular passports, are excused from returning for instruction (except for service), but they must have permission to emigrate from the commander of the military district as well as from the mayor. But the mayor will see to that; it is only necessary to remind him of it when requesting a passport."

THE LATEST JUNKET.

FEATHER-BED GENERALS' TRIP TO PHILIPPINES.

Assured That Danger is Over, They Go to "Inspect"—Will Make Money by It. What "Inspection" Amounts to—Past Junket Trips.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—Precedent stands ahead of everything, even the acts of Congress, in the practice of the War Department, particularly of the inauguration of the emergency system by former Secretary Alger. Under the alleged pressure of emergency caused by the Spanish war a series of precedents was established which are proving to be costly to the country and very demoralizing to the public service.

The fighting is said to be all over in the Philippines, yet there is an "emergency" which apparently compels or impels a half dozen of the department's bureau chiefs to do 25,000 miles of travel to the islands and back on so-called "inspection" service.

It is alleged that precedent warrants these journeys. Secretary Root announces that they go out to collect information necessary to the placing of the army upon a peace footing.

When the Philippine "war" began it apparently did not then occur to any of the bureaucrats that they could be of service on the ground. Although hundreds of millions of dollars were to be expended, and perhaps thousands of lives lost, not one of them deemed the "emergency" sufficiently critical to require the exercise of his administrative genius upon the theatre of operations. It was good enough to let subordinates go to the front there. The collecting of the necessary "information" to carry on a costly, if not bloody war, 12,000 miles away was mainly given over to junior officers of the bureaus, according to "precedent, in some cases mere lads just out of the Military Academy."

The highest grade of engineer officer employed was captain. The old colonels of the Engineer Corps sat it out in the War Department offices or in the Army Building in New York city. When the war was over several of them were immediately promoted on various pleas to the rank of brigadier general.

First and last, more than 100,000 troops of all kinds have gone out to the Philippines. Some 40,000 of these have returned and are still returning. They have been armed and equipped, transported to and fro, killed in action and died from disease, alternately fed and starved in the exigencies of the service—all without the presence of either Adjutant General Corbin, Inspector General Breckenridge, Surgeon General Sternberg, Commissary General Weston, Chief Signal Officer Greely or any other bureau chief. These officers carefully remained in Washington, while the minor officers and the other fighters proceeded to first beat the Spaniards and then suppress the Filipinos.

In doing this, as Secretary Root now explains, they ran up a pretty heavy bill of "expenses," and the bureaucrats are going to Manila to cut down expenses.

In fact, the War Department ought now to have nothing of importance to learn about the Philippines. Mr. Root has recently had the advantage of conferences with officers who served throughout the war, besides several others some months back. Still, others are to arrive immediately.

These have brought or will bring all and more and better information to the Secretary upon every conceivable subject, administrative or otherwise, than can now be possibly collected by the staff Generals in the course of a flying visit to the islands.

It is the anti-climax to a great drama, and brings Secretary Root and his bureaucrats into absolute ridicule.

These proposed inspection journeys for "information" are not complimentary to MacArthur and his generals, nor to the officers of the staff in the Philippines. That is the verdict of every line officer in Washington. Still, everybody laughs because everybody knows that they are junketing journeys almost pure and simple.

All this, undertaken on the pretense of economy, rather marks the new era of extravagance which has fallen upon the country. Although Dewey and Otis were refused \$10,000 as members of the Philippine Commission on the plea that the statute forbade such extra compensations, here in Washington General Jolu M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, was allowed upward of \$5,000 in addition to his pay, besides \$10 per day expenses for five months' service on Alger's celebrated Beef Commission.

Captain Crozier's report of two years ago upon the unsatisfactory state of the fort-building, gunmaking and gun-mounting branches of the new coast defense system, previously much inspected by the Secretary, Assistant Secretary and several chiefs of bureau, and duly reported by all to be perfectly satisfactory is proof that such of this "inspection" by the higher officials is worse than worthless.

There is a still more flagrant case of its inability. Captain O. M. Carter, now serving a term in the Leavenworth Military Prison, was in charge of the Government harbor work at Savannah for upward of nine years, during which time it was proved that he swindled the Treasury out of more than \$2,000,000. Now, Carter's work was "inspected" constantly by the great men of the War De-

partment, though probably not quite so often as the new fortifications about New York, because for a large part of the year Savannah is not so seductive a neighborhood to visit. Carter's thieving became so flagrant that even the War Department inspectors at last found it out.

Upon this fake system of "inspection"—otherwise junkets—is grafted the "special car" and train abuse. The official report of the Beef Commission's expenses has heretofore been exploited. In that account, furnished to Congress, was one item of \$4,430 for a special train and \$3,283.22 more for Pullman cars, probably the same cars which made up the special train. Besides, the Commissioners are down for \$10 per day for personal expenses. Among them were two army generals. The country is perfectly familiar with the antics of General Franklin's Soldiers' Home Board, and their "special car" journeys across the continent with "parties" of friends and members of their families. One of these "specials" cost Uncle Sam \$5,000, and another \$2,805.77, which included subsistence for a number of outsiders, which was refunded eventually, when the scandal became public.

Under the present mileage law a Pacific coast journey will net an army officer \$250—that is, above all expenses. One to the Philippines must yield not less than \$1,500, if the officer charges mileage and travels on a public transport. How the auditing officers treat vouchers for journeys on Government transports is still a secret, but perhaps Congress will also inquire into that matter next winter.

There is in the army a class of officers known as professional "mileage fiends," a name bestowed upon them by their brother officers. They are generally officers with a pull who secure orders for "journeys" on one pretense or another with no other object than to make money out of them.

Besides the "inspection" journeys of the Bureau Generals to the Philippines, a commission of experts is about to go, or has already gone, to Alaska to investigate the fisheries; the River and Harbor Committee of the House is working westward; Chairman Hull is also "inspecting" in the Philippines; the Soldiers' Home Board is again out or but recently come in, "with their wives and a few guests," and doubtless other expensive "inspections" are in progress.

FAKIRS AND MILITIA.

They Have no Condemnation For Those of Their ilk Who Hauled Soldiers to Albany.

Regarding the action of the Albany "labor unions" ordering the members who are in the State militia to resign from the latter body, John J. Pallas, President of the Central Fakedition Union, said yesterday that so far as he knew no move in that direction had been made.

"If I had my way," he continued, "I would take every labor man out of the militia. No workingman ought to belong to it."

"I say this because of the purpose for which the militia has been used in the last few years. The troops have been called out at the behest of capitalists to overawe and intimidate working people who have been peacefully trying to secure their rights."

"Workingmen have been called out to shoot down and bayonet their fellow-troopers. Such a condition of things is inconsistent."

"In the recent strike at Albany I know that one man called on to take up arms had a brother among the strikers, and he was practically ordered out to bayonet his own kin."

"Many of the soldiers sent from New York and Brooklyn had been strikers themselves."

"The militia is mainly made up of working men. Who else will join the National Guard? Vanderbilt will not. Neither will George Gould. And few of the leading capitalists are soldiers."

"Mind you, I would not do anything to injure the militia in any way if it confined its activity to the protection of the country and turned its attention to legitimate purposes."

"When workingmen with bayonets are arrayed against other workingmen on strike, the capitalist can sit back in his chair and laugh."

"There is no need to call out the militia to suppress strikers. There was no need for troops in Albany."

"Peace is always broken by some corporation hireling, who either encourages or through his own peculiar zeal commits an act of violence, and thus the trouble begins."

"The railroads are practically 'willing to sacrifice a car or so, to get the militia out, and overthrow the men.'"

George Harris, Secretary of the Cigar Makers' Union, echoed the sentiments of President Pallas.

Assistant Secretary Robinson, of Typographical Union No. 6, said that he had not heard of action being taken by any "labor union" in New York looking to the withdrawal of workingmen from the militia.

In 1895, during the railroad strike in Brooklyn Big Six, he added, had advised all workingmen who were members of the militia to resign when their terms of service expired, and many had done so. He did not believe that any member of Big Six was in the militia to-day.

"LABOR BUREAU" SCANDAL.

EVIDENCE LIKELY TO RESULT IN REST OF FACTORY INSPECTORS.

Charges Will Likely Be Blackmail and Taking of Bribes—Wholesale Violations of Factory Laws Winked at—No Warrants Issued Yet.

First Deputy Commissioner John Williams, of the State Department of Labor, and Assistant Deputy Commissioner T. F. Branniff, of this district, yesterday placed in the hands of Deputy Attorney General Job E. Hedges, a lot of evidence which, it is said, will result in the conviction of at least five inspectors of factories, who have been doing duty in Brooklyn, of extortion. The evidence shows that these five men, and probably four others, have been practicing a regular system of extortion of the most inhuman character for some time. For several weeks past Deputy Commissioner Williams has had his men investigating the charges, and the result of that labor was embodied in the affidavits and other documents that were handed to Mr. Hedges. As yet no warrants have been issued for the men, because the evidence has not been got in shape for use yet. It must be determined first whether the offenses make felonies or misdemeanors. Then warrants will be procured and the five men referred to will be arrested. The arrests will probably be made early next week.

The crimes were committed in Brooklyn, but it is expected that an investigation will disclose the fact that a similar system of extortion has been practiced in this borough as well. The authorities first became cognizant of the practice through complaints that were sent to the Deputy Commissioners of several factory owners in Brooklyn. In one of these letters was the statement that some of the inspectors in this borough were in the scheme. A thorough inspection of the sweat shops here and in Brooklyn was inaugurated. There are twenty-five inspectors employed regularly in this city, and to help them out Labor Commissioner McMackin assigned twenty-five up-State inspectors to duty here. It has been ascertained that at least nine inspectors have been charging from \$3 to \$10 for issuing certificates to residents of tenements that they might use their rooms as work shops and that such rooms complied with the regulations of the anti-sweat shop law of 1897.

The law requires that the State Labor Commissioner shall issue absolutely free of charge a certificate that work may be carried on in a room or rooms in a tenement which meets the sanitary requirements and other sweat shop regulations contained in the Costello Anti-Sweatshop law. When an application for such a certificate is made an inspector is sent to report on the rooms and upon his report the issuing of a certificate depends. In the Brooklyn case the inspector would refuse a certificate whether or not the rooms met the requirements of the law. Then he would send around a middle man who would tell the applicant he or she could get the certificate upon the payment of sums of from \$3 to \$10, according to what the middle man thought the applicant could pay.

It has also been learned that some of the inspectors have accepted bribes from manufacturers to report that their establishments are complying with the law when they are violating the law regarding fire-escapes, ventilation, water closets and machinery protection.

Detectives Williams and Branniff were closeted with Deputy Attorney-General Hedges for two hours yesterday. In that time every phase of the complaints was gone over. After the conference Mr. Hedges said:

"It is incorrect, as it has been said, that I shall conduct the prosecution of these cases. This is not like it was in the election cases that I prosecuted last year, where the Attorney-General succeeded the District Attorney. These cases will be prosecuted by the District Attorney of Kings County. As the five cases we have in hand to prepare now are all in Brooklyn, Mr. Philbin will have nothing to do with them. Commissioner McMackin has referred his duties to me for advice as to how to compare against the men. I shall investigate all this evidence and then I shall be ready to go on with the matter. No warrants have been issued yet and none will be issued until I have completed my work in the matter."

"We have direct evidence against five men. I can not say who they are or from what source the information came, but it was got at more than one factory. A number of the offenses charged were committed within a reasonably recent time, say a month."

Section 48 of the Penal Code makes the taking of any money whatever unlawfully, a felony and the maximum penalty prescribed by law is ten years imprisonment or \$4,000, or both. Yet \$1 and one day may be the only punishment.

At a meeting held yesterday of the American Linsed Company five directors of the Standard Oil Company were elected to the board, thus giving it control of the policy of the company. The DAILY PEOPLE predicted some weeks ago that the Standard Oil Company had taken over the property and the action taken yesterday bears out the prediction.

Linsed Company Absorbed by Standard Oil.

At a meeting held yesterday of the American Linsed Company five directors of the Standard Oil Company were elected to the board, thus giving it control of the policy of the company. The DAILY PEOPLE predicted some weeks ago that the Standard Oil Company had taken over the property and the action taken yesterday bears out the prediction.

KNUT WICKSELL.

A SWEDISH PROFESSOR LIKE MANY WE HAVE HERE.

Still True to Himself, He is a "Political Economist," Who Discovers Errors in Karl Marx, and Believes That the Doctrines of Mathus are Based Upon Knowledge.

It is about two years ago that we, through the Social Democratic papers, were reminded that Knut Wicksell still existed and told of his coming nearer to Socialism.

Someone who happened to be in Stockholm about fifteen years ago will remember the widespread sensation created by Wicksell, partly through his Malhusianism (the doctrine that the growth of population ought to be restricted by legislation in the interest of the Commonwealth), partly through his appearance at public meetings with "proofs" of the "errors" that were to be found in the system of political economy that through Karl Marx and his followers has gained such a foothold among followers of real science.

We certainly do not deny that a rapprochement has taken place between the leaders of the Swedish Social Democracy and Knut Wicksell and his fellows, but we wish to state that this rapprochement has come to pass because of the degeneration of the Socialism of said leaders, and not through any advance that Wicksell may have made.

The very fact that about a year ago Wicksell was given the chair of political economy at the state university of Lund ought to aid us very much in understanding that Knut Wicksell has not advanced very far. For in highly conservative Sweden they would not allow a revolutionary Socialist, or even a sympathizer, to take in hand the education of youth. That would be dangerous to capitalism.

Indeed, a trained, class-conscious thinker, whether a class-conscious capitalist or a class-conscious Socialist (i. e. representing the working class), would exclaim at the news of Wicksell's promotion: "yet another devoted lackey of capitalism rewarded!" To-day the capitalist class cannot find more devoted servants, nor more servile tools than "professors" who wittingly or unwittingly prostitute themselves by appearing publicly to share the "errors" of Karl Marx.

No political economist, either before or after Karl Marx has ever dealt with capitalism such telling blows as did Knut Wicksell. And the savant that could disprove what he has said would be the greatest philanthropist and benefactor to international capitalism. Knut Wicksell has many competitors for that honor, but they are all, as himself, pygmies compared to Marx.

One of these competitors is no less a personality than the leader of the French Social Democrats, Jean Jaures, who, as known to our readers, about a year ago "proved" that "Marx was mistaken when he asserted that the concentration of capital is going on quickly and surely" on every field of industry. Jaures had concluded that farming constituted an exception—and every one of the newspapers of the Swedish Social Democracy gave prominent space to that epoch-making "discovery." "Arbetaren" at the time cursorily examined the "formidable arguments," and showed them to be chaff that did not even endure the fanning of an unlearned workman.

But to return to Knut Wicksell and his position toward Socialism: a fresh proof is now presenting itself that it is really the representatives of Social Democracy, and not Wicksell, that have changed. It was fifteen years ago, in a debate with the Social Democrats that Wicksell prepared with his fatal proofs, which were then not only refuted by the latter, but in all ways exposed to criticism and ridicule. Now, a lecture delivered by Wicksell on the 20th of March in the city of Malmo, and in every detail affirming the unchanged position of the professor in political economy, is reprinted WITHOUT COMMENTS whatsoever in the Social Democratic press, although being a direct attack upon fundamental principles of Socialism.

The lecture was on "Illness of Labor: Its Causes and Remedies," and does honor to the capitalist professor. In the following we will give a few points which we gather from the report and hold them up in the X-rays of Socialism.

In the report, which we found in "Landskrona-Kuriren," it is said: "The lecturer enumerated the different kinds of idleness of labor—voluntary idleness, socially necessary idleness, seasonal idleness, and lastly dwelt upon the idleness that comes through crises and bad times, and which is the one most felt by the working class."

In this enumeration alone we see the superficially learned man, who is trying to conceal his ignorance in the matter, his want of thoroughness, and who exposes his desire of shining—if it is not entirely a desire to bring himself to the notice of the capitalist who called forth all this wisdom.

What is meant, without sophistry, by "voluntary idleness" under a social system where idleness of labor, under all circumstances for the proletariat means the same as starvation? As well one may talk of voluntary starvation.

But still more absurd is the "socially necessary" idleness of labor. With statistics that annually more and more distinctly show that in spite of the increasing idleness of labor, and in spite of the artificial exports of the products that the employed labor is allowed to create, the national wealth of all civilized countries is constantly growing—with all that, such a professor dares talk about "the socially necessary idleness of labor?" What is it that makes idleness of labor "socially necessary?" What NATURAL LAW prohibits society under such favorable circumstances of production, from allowing ALL to apply their labor power in such a way as to be able to sustain themselves? Now, a fractional

part of the workers have to sustain ALL; why cannot all be allowed the still easier task of sustaining themselves? It is only the capitalist "order" that prevents society from abolishing the idleness of labor, which with the possibility of our times of taking the powers of nature in the service of industry, never more need be necessary. In order to prove that idleness of labor is socially necessary, our professor needs first to prove that the capitalist order of society is "socially necessary." But it is just here that the pygmy Wicksell dashes himself against the giant on the field of economics, Marx. What a pity that Wicksell is not a David with a slung-shot and still more piteous that Marx is not an awkward Goliath! Wicksell's projectiles may be very ornamental and neat in appearance, but they have the very inappropriate quality of not being able to hit, and instead of hurting what they are aimed at, they benefit.

When Marx talks about about "socially necessary hours of labor," then that is a scientific expression for the time socially needed for the production of a commodity and it is this time that decides the value of the commodity. But when Wicksell in defense of capitalism talks of socially necessary idleness of labor, then that is the veriest parody on a scientific term.

The expressions "season idleness of labor," and "the idleness of labor that comes through crises," etc., are probably the ones that offered the professor the least chance to shine with distinction, but it was fortunate that he let the audience know that the latter was the one most felt by the working class.

But let us turn again to this report that shows how the little professional-meteor during his time of circuit approaches too near to the planet that occupied the coveted position.

"The lecturer opposed the cause given by Marx and Rodbertus to over-production and crises, and the idleness of labor called forth thereby. According to them, the crises depended on the workers not having the ability to buy back with their small wages, more than a small part of their product.

"By raising the wages and thereby the purchasing power of the workers the crises were to disappear. Looked at carefully, the speaker said, Marx had here entered into false reasoning. The idleness of labor is namely not a rule, but rather an exception to the rule. If the cause of the crises were to be found in the low wages of the workers, the idleness would follow upon periods of low wages. But now it is a fact that the crises always follow upon periods of high wages. The raising of the wages did consequently not act effectively."

The fallaciousness of Wicksell's reasoning here certainly will escape no thinking Socialist. As long as the workers must produce more value than what they receive in pay, i. e., as long as part of their products goes to the capitalist in the form of profits, it is clear that over-production must come. No matter HOW high wages are if there is produced more than what those wages are capable of buying back, part of the products are accumulating with the capitalist—and the time must come when he restrains production in order to get rid of his stock of commodities. When production in that way is restricted, then comes the crises, idleness of labor, which is only an aggravation of the perpetual idleness of labor. With it follows a more intensified competition for the chance of making a living; this again gives the capitalist a new means of exploitation—and so we get the cutting down of wages. This shows clearly that it is little Knut himself, not Marx, that has "entered into false reasoning," who has irreparably gone astray in the labyrinths of political economy. And sure enough, according to the report, the professor admits:

"From the present standpoint of the science of political economy this matter is one of the very hardest to explain." It would have been more accurate had Knut said: "From MY present standpoint," etc.

The discouraging instances from Russia that the professor is quoted as having mentioned, cannot be a plea in the interest of Mathusianism if it cannot be proved that Russia has an over-population and is incapable of producing its own necessities of life. But surely Mr. Wicksell will abstain from delivering such proofs, for Russia to-day exports grain in great quantities and is striving, as are all capitalist countries, to acquire new markets.

"The interesting lecture was rewarded with loud applause," says "Lands-K." in finishing its report. But it does not say whether the audience consisted exclusively of capitalists and the hangers on of such.

To the clear-sighted it is plain that the European Social Democrats have of late commenced to feel uneasy on account of the unavoidable consequences of Marxism, and therefore have been trying to hide the reactionary attitude that they have taken and have entered upon the discovery of "mistakes" in Marx. It is also plain that the movement is more and more going over in the control of other hands than those of the class-conscious workmen. Social Democracy has become a reform party in certain instances the reverse of a revolutionary party.

V. F.

"ARBETAREN"

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

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

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

A CONVERSATION ON A TRAIN.

"Harmony" Carries Knives Up Its Sleeves and Smiles on Its Lips.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Monday, June 2d, at about 7 o'clock, I boarded a Third Avenue elevated train at City Hall. Opposite me were seated three individuals. I knew one of them by sight, as I had seen him receive an unmerciful trouncing in a debate. At that time he claimed the name of Hilquit and it may be that he still claims it. The other two men were unknown to me. One of them, a comparatively young man with pale hair, pale eyes behind heavy glasses, a pale face, and a pale voice was frequently addressed as "Lee," and as he looked the part, I concluded that he was none other than Algernon Lee. For this he may forgive me, as the thing has now gone too far for him to get out of it with any degree of grace, and he lacks Mr. Hilquit's ability of shuffling off names.

When I entered the train the grating voice of Mr. Hilquit was giving birth to some new ideas on the machinists' strike. He saw little hope of its being won, and seemed to believe that the men had gone out on a sort of pleasure trip. From that the conversation drifted onto the Social Democracy and the coming convention.

"Lee," said Mr. Hilquit, turning to the pale gentleman who was doubled up like a frozen winter pansy, "how much does it cost to go to your town?"

Mr. Lee did not know, but he opined that the fare to Minneapolis was about \$25. Then Mr. Hilquit observed that it was a pity to hold the convention in Indianapolis, as he had already been there and he would like a change of scene. As he has not yet been elected as a delegate, his assurance that he was going to the convention was a trifle surprising.

"Do you know," he said, "the first work that we have cut out for us is to lead Debs to make some break that will work him out of the party easy. There is no use being violent about it. Just let him make a fool of himself as he did before, and we have him. We have measured his strength pretty well, and I think we are strong enough to handle him. He came drunk to New York last year and bled us, and he has been drunk in a dozen other places. He is utterly untrustworthy, and the longer he stays the more dangerous he becomes."

Mr. Lee sat with a full grown grin on his face, and at this point he managed to interject something.

"Vindictive?" said Hilquit, distorting his face into a smile that had nothing of joy in it. "He is an absolute serpent, a snake that crawls on you and stings you when you least expect it. It is his nature. I'd sooner trust a cat. He is of little use now, and he's in the way. The first work of the convention must be to get rid of him. Get rid of him, that is the only thing we can do."

Mr. Lee here coughed apologetically and said it might be hard to throw him out just now, though he realized that it would have to be done sooner or later.

"Before the next campaign he must go," said Mr. Hilquit. "He's untrustworthy. He is a drunkard. You never know what he is going to do or say, or what side he will come up on. Just leave him alone and he will become rooted deeper. Keep at him and he will be led into doing something and the others will get rid of him. We do not have to make the move. We can keep out of sight without any trouble and see the thing go right."

The conversation then switched off, but it came back to house-cleaning when Hilquit said:

"And Berger goes next." It almost seemed that he would like Berger to go first. He smiled, but there was a look in his eyes like that of a cornered rat, and the facial salvage that does duty as a forehead was puckered into one tight fold. "Berger is a meddlesome crank, and that is due to the fact that he is a confirmed opium eater. He has been a source of discord ever since he came into the party. If it wasn't for him there would never have been the amount of trouble there has been. Now I'll tell you what the trouble is with Berger. He is one of those men who must run things to suit themselves, or who will interfere with anybody else that runs them. He has been jealous since we beat him at the convention, and the only way to put an end to it is to put him out. He has some standing, but it would be easier to root him out than it would to do it to Debs. We'll fix Berger at Indianapolis."

Mr. Lee was encouraged by all this, so he bethought himself of a hard name to call Berger. At last he hit on a cruelly abusive one, so he looked wisely through his glasses and said: "He is an involved biologic specimen." Then he smiled.

Mr. Hilquit then said in a voice that the rumbling and rattling of the train could not drown that there was no doubt of it. Berger was everything that was bad. He was unscrupulous, he was unforgiving, he was prone to call vile names, and he was a disturbing element that must continue to give trouble as long as he stayed. Whatever else might be overlooked at Indianapolis, this must not be. Berger, if he stayed another year, would have to die in the party fighting. It was due to him that the West was so unsettled. He was a good fighter, but he was a cowardly fighter as he would stab his best friend in the back.

Mr. Hilquit held a copy of the "Workers' Call" in his hand, and he subsided long enough to glance at it. Then he turned to Lee and said: "It has cut our subscription list in two."

Lee nodded sorrowfully, and Hilquit folded up his paper and returned it to his pocket. Then he returned to Berger. He called him every name in his vocabulary, and pictured him as all sorts of demons who were disturbing the divine harmony that he, Mr. Hilquit, was placed on earth to distribute. He repeated over and over again that Debs and Berger must go. We were at Thirty-fourth street when he commenced to give reasons why Berger should go, and he was still giving them when I reached Eighty-fourth street, the station at which I alighted.

Thus these Kangaroos who have chattered inanely on "harmony" and broad-

LITERATURE.

"Proceedings of the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party. Held in New York City June 2 to 8, 1900. Stenographically reported by B. F. Keinard. With an Appendix containing the Platform and Constitution of the Party, and numerous historic and official documents relative to the late conspiracy to wreck the party. 12mo. 336 pages. Cloth, \$1; paper, 50 cents. Published by the New York Labor News Company.

This book is a remarkably interesting and instructive contribution to current literature on the Labor Movement. The late Populist uprising, the more recent "Debs Movement," the many utopian measures that are faring up, the hopeless grasping after "something new" that characterizes these efforts—all these features make the present period of the Labor Movement in America a critical one.

The Socialist Labor Party does not waste its energy in the vain struggle after "something new." Its mission is, rather, to educate the Working Class in the principles of Socialism to the point where they will march to the ballot-box as a class, annihilate the capitalist system of production, with its useless and drudging working class on the one hand and its drudging working class on the other, and proclaim the Socialist Republic.

Realizing that the Social Revolution can be brought about only through the use of political power wielded by the Class that seeks its own emancipation, the Socialists are organized in a political party—the Socialist Labor Party—in order that they may achieve the conquest of that political power. The national conventions of the Party are held every four years. The one held in 1900 was remarkable for the revolutionary steps it took. Those steps are summarized in the "Introductory note" to the Proceedings as follows:

One of the most interesting debates of the convention occurred over the Platform. In order that the careful reader may compare the two Platforms—the old and the new—while reading the debate, they have been included in the Appendix.

Important constitutional changes were made by the convention, and later endorsed by a referendum vote. Among them may be mentioned the following:

According to the 1896 constitution, the National Executive Committee was elected by the Sections at the seat of the Committee. According to the new constitution the Committee is elected by a referendum vote.

According to the 1896 constitution, the National Secretary was elected by the Sections at the seat of the National Executive Committee. According to the new constitution the Secretary is elected by the convention, subject to approval by a referendum vote.

According to the 1896 constitution the Editor of THE PEOPLE was chosen by the National Executive Committee. According to the new constitution he is elected by the national convention, subject to approval by a referendum vote.

According to the 1896 constitution, the congressional district was the basis of representation in the national convention. According to the new constitution the basis of representation is the State.

According to the 1896 constitution, no specific restrictions were imposed as to membership in the Party, provided the platform and constitution were acknowledged. According to the new constitution officers in pure and simple trade unions are debarred from membership in the Party.

In order that the old constitution and the new may be compared as the debates on the various amendments are read, both of them are included in the Appendix.

The Proceedings were taken down stenographically, and form a compact volume that will give the student a good idea of how the Socialist workingmen of America organize a convention, change their platform, amend their constitution, nominate their candidates for President and Vice-President, and transact the other business of a revolutionary organization.

To the student of this conflict, the Appendix will be invaluable. It contains four addresses by the National Executive Committee to the membership of the Party on the conspiracy, and four articles on the same subject that originally appeared in THE PEOPLE, the official organ of the Party. These documents are thus referred to in the "Introductory Note."

In the report of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party to the Tenth National Convention allusion is frequently made, in detailing the Kangaroo conspiracy, to certain articles relative to that conspiracy that originally appeared in THE PEOPLE, as well as to official statements and calls for a general vote, which were the direct result of that conspiracy. So far as the delegates to the convention were concerned, they were familiar with the documents, having been for the most part active participants in the skirmish. Inasmuch, however, as this report will be read by many persons who are not familiar with those documents, they are included as an Appendix to the Proceedings. To those who desire accurate information relative to the now historic struggle for the triumph of clear-cut revolutionary Socialism in America, the documents are recommended.

The appellation "Kangaroo" to the conspirators was first made in THE PEOPLE in the article "Three Cheers for the S. L. P.,"—just after the episode of July 10th. To those unfamiliar with the evolution of the term, the following note taken from the "Letter Box" of

ness of tactics, who have been holding Debs up as the incarnation of all that is good, now find his overthrow so much a matter of fact that they make it the subject of conversation in a train. Evidently something is going to drop at Indianapolis on July, and armed with the above facts we can watch the comedy.

FRANK MACDONALD, 505 East 83d street.

THE PEOPLE of July 30, 1899, will render the Proceedings and appended documents more intelligible:

"P. C. CANTON, O.—The designation of 'Kangaroos,' given to the collection of frauds, who presumed to call themselves the 'General Committee of Section Greater New York' is not wholly an original victim of this office. It is the application of a Southwestern term. In the early fifties it was a common thing, in many parts of the territory taken or bought from Mexico, for four or five scamps, from among the refuse of the American adventurers that flocked together at a village and set themselves up as the Federal District Court; one would act as Judge, another as District Attorney, the third as Court Clerk, a fourth as Crier, a fifth as U. S. Marshal, and they would proceed to 'do business.' The population, mainly 'Greasers,' were often taken in; they were 'summoned' to appear, were 'tried' and 'convicted' and 'fined,' and a levy was made. As soon as the cash and other valuables were in hand, the 'Court' would dissolve and disappear, to suddenly turn up again at some other place. The Kangaroo-like conduct of these 'Courts' of making a leap forward, suddenly standing up on their haunches, filling up their mouths with a blarney, and then giving these fraudulent concerns the name of 'Kangaroos.' The similarity that the conduct of the 'Volkszeitung' crew bears to that of the Southwestern 'Kangaroo Courts' is striking; hence the application of the name to them."

Not only does the book give an insight into the spirit that animates the Socialist workingmen of America, but it also gives an insight into the spirit that animates the leading Socialist organization in France—the Parti Ouvrier Francais. The Parti Ouvrier Francais wields political power in nearly all the industrial centers of France, and uses that political power in the interests of the Working Class. The two parties are one in spirit to such an extent that at this convention a beautiful flag was presented to the Socialist Labor Party from the Parti Sections of the Parti Ouvrier Francais.

P. M. ARTHUR'S SON DEAD.

He Was a Major and Assistant Paymaster in the U. S. Army.

CLEVELAND, O., June 6.—Major George Arthur, Assistant Paymaster of the United States army, son of P. M. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, died suddenly at the Weddell House, this morning. Arthur walked into the office of the hotel about 2 o'clock, and spoke to Night Clerk George S. Ross, and Night Watchman James Brown. He sat down in a seat on the south side of the office and went to sleep, he was not disturbed.

At 4 o'clock Ross told Watchman Brown to awaken the man and show him upstairs to a room. Brown tried to awaken him, but could only get an indistinct reply. A few minutes later he went to arouse him. At that time Arthur's hands were cold, and as Brown shook him, a sharp convulsive shudder passed over him and blood began to flow from his mouth. Ross telephoned for Dr. A. J. McNamara, and Brown and the porter carried Arthur upstairs. Brown stayed with Arthur, and at 5:45, when Dr. McNamara reached the room, the man was dying.

McNamara said it looked like poison, but he was not certain. Coroner Simon was summoned and began an investigation. There was no apparent indication of foul play, as Arthur had his watch, money and diamonds on him when he died. He was not conscious at any time after it was noticed he was ill. Arthur recently returned home from the Philippines, where he spent nearly two years as paymaster.

BOUND COPIES OF THE CONVENTION REPORT.

It has been suggested to us that each Section of the Socialist Labor Party should have on file, as part of its organizing and agitating material, a bound copy of the "Proceedings of the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party." Many Sections have libraries now; and in the future those Sections that are at present too small to have a library will reach the point where a library will be a necessity. The paper-bound copies of the Proceedings answer well for one or two readings, but will not stand continuous reference.

We are having FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY COPIES bound in cloth. We offer the cloth-bound copies to the Sections first. It will be wise to send in orders at once. On June 20, whatever copies are left will be offered for sale to the public libraries.

The retail price of the cloth-bound copies is \$1; discount to Sections. At this writing, June 11, but one hundred paper-bound copies are left. The price while they last is 50 cents retail; discount to Sections.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 2 New Reade street, New York City.

AV "INTELLECTUAL" SPLIT AT LYONS.

Those French Socialists who met at Lyons a few days ago, under the domination of Jaures and the rest of the "Intellectuals," split on the defeat of a resolution which declared that Millerand had placed himself outside of the "Socialist Party" by accepting a portfolio in a bourgeois cabinet. The bona fide Socialists who, under misguided sentiment, attended, left the congress. The dominant, proletarian, revolutionary organization of France, the Parti Ouvrier Francais, did not take part, having previously spurned the invitation requesting them to participate.

The Socialist Movement in France is quite comprehensively explained by Lucien Sautai in the Proceedings of the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, on pages 129 and 132. Tells about the Guesdists, the Blanquists, the Allmanists, the Broussists, and the Intellectuals.

Cloth, \$1; paper, 50 cents. The Proceedings contains 336 pages, and gives stenographically all the discussions of the convention.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2 New Reade street, New York.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



SPECIAL ISSUE.

With the Sunday, June 30, issue, the DAILY PEOPLE will have completed its first year of life. During that time it has recorded a mass of crime committed in the name of "Unionism" against the working class. In order to preserve the record and make it accessible to all, it has been decided to issue an...

ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

... of the ...

DAILY PEOPLE

Containing an exhaustive review of all the work done in this line.

If you wish the true account of any labor trouble:

If you wish to lay your hand on the biography of a fakir:

If you wish matter for the arraignment of the pure and simple union:

You should have this edition. It is just the thing for constructive propaganda purposes. If you wish to show the Socialist position, if you wish to convince a man worth convincing, if you wish to gain sturdy recruits, or if you wish to make sure of a fact...

THIS IS THE NUMBER!

In commemoration of the FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the DAILY PEOPLE, the only paper fit for an honest workman to read, this should be made a RECORD-BREAKER. It is an opportunity that must not be lost. That edition should be the largest yet printed, and you should endeavor to make it so. If you have ordered liberally in the past, increase your order this time by getting a double quantity, because it will pay you to do so. It is the way to make votes, and it is the way to gain readers. The price will be only

Less than 100 copies, - One cent per copy
100 to 500 copies, Three-fourths of a cent per copy
Over 500 copies, - One-half cent per copy

Send in orders at once. They must be in early to be handled, and must be accompanied with cash. Transportation cost will be charged extra.

THE DAILY PEOPLE, 2-6 New Reade St., New York

SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY, S. L. P

... GRAND RALLY ...

SUNDAY, JUNE 16th, 1901, up the MONONGAHELA RIVER

on the Beautiful Steamer "DACOTA," Boat stops at Pittsburg, South Side, Homestead, Brad-dock, Port Perry and McKeesport. GOOD MUSIC. Tick-ets, 25 Cents.

For full information and tickets send to WM. J. EBERLE, 12 Hoff St., Allegheny, Pa.



IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HOLDS ITS ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Resolutions Which Point to a Steady Militant Organization - Nominations Made for the Coming Autumn Elections.

The S. L. P. State Convention of Pennsylvania was called to order by the State Secretary, Comrade Val Remmel on May 30, at the new and spacious headquarters, of Sec'm Allegheny County, No. 111 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa.

James A. McConnell was elected temporary chairman, and William J. Eberle and Val Remmel temporary secretaries.

While the Credential Committee was at work the delegates were addressed by Comrades Clark, of Philadelphia, Munro, of Altoona, Adams, of Wilmerding, Goff, of Pittsburg, Stamper, of Moon Run, and Thomas, of Buena Vista.

Thirty-three delegates, representing various Sections of the S. L. P. and Locals of the S. T. & L. A., were seated.

Donald L. Munro was elected permanent chairman, Wm. Adams, permanent vice-chairman, and Wm. J. Eberle and Val Remmel, permanent secretaries.

The State Secretary, Comrade Val Remmel, then reported at length on the work accomplished during the year, the state of organization at present, and the work that W. S. Dalton, the National Organizer, is doing.

The receipts during the year were \$1,345.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Whereas, There has not been sufficient Socialist agitation among the extensive Italian population of Pennsylvania, and

Whereas, It is the opinion of most of the Italian Sections of this State that the progress of the movement among the Italians in the State is not what it should be, and

Whereas, The agitation tour of Comrade D. Koudani was of great benefit to the Socialist Labor Party, therefore be it Resolved, That we call upon all the Italian Socialists in the U. S. to request the Italian Socialist Labor Party to furnish us with a propagandist to agitate among the Italians.

Referred to the Pennsylvania State Convention by Sections Yohogany and Blythedale, and adopted by the said Convention.

It is with extreme pleasure that this convention endorses the manly and courageous stand taken by our English Party organ, "THE PEOPLE" (Daily and Weekly), on all questions pertaining to the well-being of the working class.

We realize the worth and value of a daily newspaper published in the interest of the working class; a paper that will not let the name of labor be dragged in the mire of pure and simple ignorance, or capitalist corruption; a paper that makes fake Socialism with capitalist trimmings an impossibility in this country; a paper that teaches the members of the Socialist Labor Party, drills and trains them, equips them with a thorough knowledge of scientific Socialism, which means the death of capitalism, and the victory of the proletariat; a paper that does not encourage the so-called "intellectuals" that gained control of the movement of the working class in Europe and compromised it to the detriment of that class; a paper that stands unflinchingly by the working class, first, last and all the time.

Such a paper is THE PEOPLE the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party, the pride and joy of the proletariat, such also are the language papers, the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," "Il Proletario," and "Arbetaren."

With hearty cheers we therefore call upon the members in the State of Pennsylvania to do all in their power to increase their circulation among the working class and to extend to them, their moral and financial aid and especially to the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Whereas, The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is the organization in which present and future militants that go to make up the army of emancipation are trained and drilled for the struggle at the ballot box, and

Whereas, It is the duty of every Socialist to assist in every way possible the growth and strength of the Socialist Labor Party as a teacher of class-conscious Socialism, it being the duty of every Socialist to be connected with both the economic and political movement in the interest of the working class, and

Whereas, There is no better field for Socialist propaganda than in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, therefore be it Resolved, That this convention call upon all class-conscious Socialists to affiliate themselves with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and aid the building up of an economic organization that shall supplant the fakelated pure and simple trade union, instituting in its stead a true economic organization, which, assisted by the political class party of labor, shall sweep away the supports of capitalism and usher in the Socialist Republic.

Whereas, It is well known to us that the entire capitalist press, without exception, use every opportunity and every device to throttle the class-conscious labor movement, and

Whereas, The capitalist news agencies used every dishonorable means to prevent the successful launching of the DAILY PEOPLE, and tried to bankrupt our paper by ordering in large quantities, then holding these papers until wages were not being supplied, even though applying for papers as often as two, three

or even four times a day, the news agencies then throwing these papers back upon us, hoping and expecting to crush us hopelessly; and

Whereas, These same capitalist newspapers and their annex, the news agencies, are dependent upon the working class for the sale of their dastardly sheets; and

Whereas, These same capitalist newspapers have ABSOLUTELY NO VALUE AS ADVERTISING MEDIUMS UNLESS THE WORKING CLASS READS THEM; and

Whereas, If the working class REFUSE TO EITHER BUY OR READ ANY BUT SOCIALIST NEWSPAPERS then advertising MUST be done in SOCIALIST NEWSPAPERS OR NOT AT ALL;

Therefore, Be it resolved, that this convention condemn said capitalist news papers and news agencies, and recommends to the working class of the nation that they read instead of the capitalist papers, the papers of our own party, to wit—DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," "Il Proletario," and "Arbetaren," knowing that such a policy pursued for one year would bury many a vile capitalist sheet and supplant them by well-read class-conscious working class to educate the proletariat.

Whereas, Conditions have so shaped themselves that it is absolutely necessary for the class-conscious workers in the State of Pennsylvania to balk and defeat the contemptible "check off" system that the capitalists at the behest of their labor lieutenants have introduced in many mining towns in Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, So-called labor leaders keep the workers in ignorance of the true meaning and object of unionism; ignore the class struggle, and preach harmony between capital and labor; prove their class ignorance, when they say "labor disputes can be settled by arbitration, mediation, or conciliation"; and

Whereas, The working class must be made to understand the true significance of the class struggle, and that it will continue to be waged as long as labor is robbed of any part of that it produces; Therefore, Be it resolved that we, the representatives of the class-conscious Socialists of Pennsylvania, denounce the leaders of pure and simple trade unionism as traitors to the working class.

That we denounce the check-off system, which, by robbing the miner of his scant earnings, keeps the said traitors in power as lieutenants of the capitalist class by being leaders of the U. M. W. of A.

And, further, that we call upon our organizations, the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, to do all in their power to spread the principles of Socialism and the organization of the S. T. & L. A.

WORKINGMEN:

The Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania in State Convention assembled has again come before you with the oft-repeated appeal—"workingmen organize, but organize along political lines." We again reassert that all legislation is class legislation, that the political power of government is always controlled by those who control the wealth of the nation, that the Capitalist Class, having exclusive control of all the means of production and distribution, having entire control of both the political and economic power of the nation, the Working Class has become powerless and dispossessed and powerless to combat capitalism on the economic field alone. That the Working Class, being the bulk of the nation, being largely in the majority, the political power of the nation by majority of right belongs to the Working Class; it is not only their right, but it is a duty they owe to themselves and their families, that they organize politically with a view to capture the political powers of the nation, and enact legislation in the interest of their class—the working class.

That all legislation being class legislation, there is not a legislative body, from the lowest borough council up to the highest legislative body in the nation, but what is directly or indirectly controlled by the Capitalist Class. Every corporation, trust or syndicate has its representatives, its attorneys and paid lobbyists to protect the interests of the Capitalist Class against the Working Class.

That every political question that has been fought out in every political campaign in this country has been fought out along class lines. That every economic demand of the Working Class is necessarily a political issue—the question of shorter hours, the question of wages, as well as the better conditions for the Working Class—must be made political issues. That all petitions to the capitalist legislators, as well as a march to Harrisburg demanding labor laws are of no more avail than Coxe's march to Washington. That not until the workingmen organize and elect out of their own ranks, men from the mills, mines and factories, select men out of their own class, who can consistently represent their class interests, backed up by a class-conscious political organization of the Working Class themselves, will there be any labor laws passed that will stand, will be effective, or of any benefit to the Working Class.

That the emancipation of the Working Class from wage slavery can only be accomplished by the Working Class being organized politically and marching to the polls on election day, voting for the principles of Socialism as enunciated by the militant Socialist Labor Party, the candidates of that Party, upon the platform of that Party, the political party of the proletariat.

Nominations for State Treasurer were then called for and Comrade James A. McConnell, of Wilmerding, was nominated by Comrade Eberle, and John F. Taylor, of Pittsburg, by Comrade Thomas Lawry.

McConnell was elected by a vote of 14 to 10.

Comrade S. Schulberg then nominated Thomas Lawry, of Homestead, as candidate for judge of supreme court, and he was elected by acclamation.

After transacting all the other business and after a number of stirring speeches, the most interesting convention of the S. L. P. ever held in this State closed with a closing cheer for the S. L. P., the S. T. & L. A. and the DAILY PEOPLE,

WAGE REDUCTIONS

In This Year of "Phenomenal Prosperity" and "Unprecedentedly High Wages," 1901.

It is continually being proclaimed that this is the year of "phenomenal prosperity" and "unprecedentedly high wages" for the working class, 1901.

This proclamation is continually being made despite the numerous wage reductions, strikes for the restoration of old and increased wages, shut-downs, or "cutbackments of production," and the frequent displacements of labor, through the introduction of new machinery and the consolidation of industry, railroads, etc., etc.

An examination of the wage reductions for the year alone would at once show that the "phenomenal prosperity" is a myth, and that the "unprecedentedly high wages" are paid only to a President who toured the country in behalf of that myth.

Wage-reductions have occurred and are occurring in those industries in which it is loudest asserted that "commercial expansion" and "prosperity" reigns most.

In the iron industry, for instance, columns of figures are produced to show the increased exportations in that industry.

As those figures rise higher, wages, on the other hand, become relatively and absolutely lower.

That this is so is demonstrated by the fact that the wages paid in the mills of the United States Steel Corporation, especially at the mills of the Carnegie Co., are of a lower average to-day than they were prior to 1892.

And this is a fact despite the increased intensification and efficiency of the labor of iron and steel workers employed at those mills which, be it remembered, are of the very highest order, from a technical and capitalistic standpoint.

The same is true of the textile and other leading industries.

The press of the country is loud in its descriptions of the progress made in the textile and silk industries; their increased capitalization, production and exportation—but nothing is said of the frequent wage reductions or strikes for the restoration of old wage scales in them.

In order that the truth of these contentions may be made plain, some facts gathered from the news columns of THE PEOPLE are herewith given.

On the first of January in the year of "phenomenal prosperity," and "unprecedentedly high wages," the National Steel Co. reduced the wages of all its workmen ten per cent.

It was followed in this action by the American Steel and Wire Co., which reduced its 3,000 employees seven and one half per cent.

On January 3, 4,000 furnace blast men of the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys had their wages cut twenty per cent; while on the same day, the employees of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, 6,000 in number, also were compelled to suffer a reduction of ten per cent.

It is estimated that during the first week of the new century 19,000 iron and steel workers had their wages thus reduced.

The reductions did not end there, however.

On March 4 the American Steel and Wire Co. made a further cut of two cents an hour in the wages of 2,000 men employed in the galvanizing department.

On February 19 fifty puddlers at the Bethlehem Steel Company's works, Bethlehem, Pa., went on strike against a twenty-five per cent reduction.

On May 10 a strike was threatened at the Homestead mills of the Carnegie Co., owing to reductions ranging from 10 to 23 cents a ton.

The company justified these reductions on the ground that four new furnaces recently built would enable the men to make an increased tonnage, thus equalizing the cut.

The men, on the other hand, assert that the change will result in a positive loss while at the same time imposing more labor on them.

It was just such a matter as this that precipitated the Battle of Homestead in 1892.

Lastly, the Schoen Pressed Steel Car Co. made a cut of six per cent an axle, in the wages of the axle turners at its McKees Rocks plant.

To grasp fully the extent of the reductions, however, it is necessary to review the reductions that preceded them.

Prior to and closely following the Presidential election of 1900, there were many general reductions in the wages of iron and steel workers, ranging from five to twenty-five per cent.

The puddlers, for example, had their wages reduced from \$4.00 to \$3.00 a ton.

During December, 1900, the employees in the large mills at Cleveland, Minn. Junction, and Pittsburgh had their wages cut ten per cent.

From the foregoing, it will readily be seen that instead of enjoying a year of "phenomenal prosperity," and "unprecedentedly high wages," the iron and steel workers are "enjoying" their customary and continuous cut-downs.

Many will contend that there have also been wage increases in the iron industry.

This is admitted, but these wage increases have not been proportioned to the reductions.

The Mahoning and Shenango Valley blast furnace men had their wages restored ten per cent on February 1st and ten per cent more on April 1st, after vigorous threats to strike.

That is, they got back the old rates, after having worked three months at the decreased wages for the benefit of their employers.

One half per cent, twenty-five and fifty cents a ton, but, as the veriest tyro in arithmetic will see, that does not equal the \$1.00 reduction.

Many wire workers have been increased two and one half per cent, which does not cover the ten per cent reduction noted above.

There are many strikes on for restoration of old rates. The strike inaugurated at the mills of the Reading Iron Company, Reading, Pa., on May 8, is a strike for the restoration of a 10 per cent reduction, put into effect last fall.

The true condition of the iron and steel workers is reflected in the condition of the men of the Carnegie mills. These mills employ 25 per cent of the employees of the Steel Trust.

The leaders of the Amalgamated Association are afraid to unionize these mills, if they could, as the wage average there is so low, that in the readjustment of the wage scale that would follow in the other mills, the tendency would be to lower the entire scale. The average is the lowest since 1892.

So much for the iron industry—the leading capitalist industry in this country.

In the various branches of the textile industry there have been some notable reductions in all departments.

On January 25, 500 spinners employed in the Slater cotton mills struck against a proposed reduction of 12 per cent.

On February 21, notices were posted in the mill of the United States Cotton Company, at Central Falls, R. I., stating that beginning Monday, February 25, a reduction of 10 per cent would go into effect; 650 hands were affected.

On March 26, Mill No. 4 of the Lonsdale Company, Pawtucket, R. I., posted a notice that a cut of 12 per cent would take effect April 1; 600 weavers accepted the cut, believing the "dulness of the market" responsible.

On April 22 the bleachers in the United States Finishing Company, at Pawtucket, R. I., struck against an attempt to reduce their wages from \$7 to \$5 a week.

On May 8, 570 employees of the A. H. and C. B. Alling mills, at Derby, Conn., struck against a 25 per cent reduction.

At the present time there is much discussion going on among manufacturers regarding the advisability of making a general reduction in wages of 10 per cent at all of the cotton mills of Fall River, Massachusetts.

A 5 per cent reduction in wages was announced in the Broadbain Knitting Company's mills, at Broadbain, N. Y., during January.

At the beginning of April, a reduction of wages and hours of 3,000 knit goods workers was announced at Little Falls, New York, "owing to stagnation."

During the last weeks in January, a 20 per cent reduction in wages went into effect in the McClarey, Waller and Crouse Rag Mill, Amsterdam, N. Y.

At the same time, reductions of 5 and 12 per cent were made in the wage of weavers in the mills of the Smith Carpet Company, the largest in the world, at Yonkers, N. Y.

These reductions were followed by still another in the same mills, amounting to 5 per cent, and affecting all of the 4,000 employees, during the week beginning March 4.

Despite the fight that was being pursued by the silk workers to have their wages restored to the scale paid prior to 1894, a strike that was waged at Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa., at Paterson, N. J., and New York City, N. Y.—there were wage reductions in the silk industry.

On January 22, 350 men and women, and boys and girls, struck in the Ramsey & Gore Silk Mills at Paterson, N. J., against a reduction of wages, as did also, at various other times, the employees of Levy Brothers & Company, and other mills, in the same city.

In the shoe industry, 400 employees of Bales' shoe factory at Webster, Mass., struck against an attempt to reduce the workers' wages from 45 to 30 cents a case during January.

The second week in April witnessed an unsuccessful strike of "Haverhill" heel makers against a 10 per cent reduction at the factory of W. S. O'Brien, Abington, Mass.

On March 15, the 1,100 employees of the E. & A. H. Batchelor Shoe Factory, at North Brookfield, Mass., successfully resisted an attempted wage reduction of 10 per cent.

The coal industry is not free from wage reductions. On February 5, notices were posted of a reduction of 2½ per cent a ton in all the coal mines of Alabama, according to a despatch received from Adger of that state.

In the limestone quarries of Sharon, Pa., and Youngstown, O., 3,000 quarrymen successfully struck against wage reductions ranging from 17½ to 20 per cent during the first two weeks of February.

In the tobacco industry, 300 girls employed in the plug department of the Lorillard Tobacco Company, Jersey City, went on strike March 24 against a 30 per cent reduction; while Egyptian cigarette makers in New York City struck against a reduction of 40 cents a thousand on March 4.

Two hundred and fifty shirtmakers inaugurated the new century on its first day by striking in New York City against a wage reduction.

On March 15, 500 women and girls employed in the factory of the J. S. Britton Dry Goods Company of St. Louis, went on strike against a wage reduction. An agreement was reached a month later. What it was "deponent saith not."

In the glove-making industry, there have been continued reductions.

On January 6, the pique makers in all the factories at Gloversville, N. Y., the greatest glove centre in the country, were reduced from 85 to 75 cents a dozen. In two years of "McKinley prosperity" the wages of pique makers have been cut from \$1.25 to 75 cents a dozen.

On April 5, another cut was made, this time into the wages of the waxthreaders. What they were is not known. The despatches of that date state that the Wax-Threaders Union of Gloversville decided to accept "certain cuts" posted in the glove cities of the city.

In the sugar industry, especially in the refineries of the trust, there are reductions constantly being made. The last one, known to the public, occurred in the Hayemeyer Glucose factory at Edge-

water, N. J. It was resisted by a strike that was defeated.

On June 15, the conductors and motormen on the Elizabeth, Plainfield and Central Jersey Traction Company's lines were reduced 35 cents a day; while a week later, wholesale reductions were announced to take place on the Great Northern railroad lines.

In these days, when the machinists want a 12½ per cent increase in wages, which they claim, will simply restore their wages to the scale in existence before the panic reductions of 1894, it is interesting to know that they, too, had further wage reductions.

On February 7, the Pratt-Whitney Company, machinery manufacturers, newly reorganized, of Hartford, Conn., discharged many of its oldest and most competent machinists because, it is said, they did not care to remain, after their many years of service, at reduced pay.

On February 19, three hundred machinists at the Pirth-Sterling Steel Company, Demerol, Pa., were reduced from \$4 to \$3.25 a day.

March 15 ushered in a strike of fifty enamellers in the Mott Iron Works, New York City, against a proposed wage reduction.

April 10, the moulders employed in the works of the Ramapo Foundry Company, at Suffern, N. J., struck to resist reduction of piece work price.

Finally, there are the reductions in the wages of freight handlers and longshoremen.

"Prosperity," we are told, is so overwhelmingly abundant that transportation is clogged, and those engaged in transportation are simply rolling in the superfluities that "high" wages make possible.

Here are a few samples of those "high" wages, taken from different parts of the country:

On February 14, the longshoremen's wages on the Cunard Line Dock, Pier 51, North River, N. Y., was reduced 15 cents an hour for holiday and night work.

Longshoremen's wages have been cut in New York harbor from 55 cents to 25 cents an hour, within recent years.

On April 23, 700 longshoremen struck at Newport News, Va., against a cut of 5 cents an hour on night and 10 cents an hour on holiday work.

About the same time, 600 freight handlers struck against the contract system of handling freight, in place of the direct system, at the docks of the Anchor Company. The objection to this system is that, like subletting in carpenter work, or the sweating system in clothing manufacture, it leads to very low wages.

Such, then, are the positive reductions in wages for the year. In them no attempt has been made to show what they really mean, when compared with the intensified labor of the present day, and the larger output resulting therefrom.

Were this done, "the phenomenal prosperity" and "the unprecedentedly high wages" myth would be shown to be a still greater fraud than it really appears.

To have done this would have required much more space than at command in this article.

"Sufficient unto the day are the evils thereof."

STRIKE IN RUSSIAN ARSENAL.

Troops and Police Vainly Endeavor to Drive Men Back to Work.

The official report of the recent strike riots in the Russian Imperial Arsenal at Obukhoff, not far from St. Petersburg, shows that the seriousness of the affair has not been much exaggerated. When the workmen, practically in a body, threw down their tools and stopped the machinery, the director of the arsenal, Col. Ivanoff, who had only forty soldiers at his disposal, appealed to the police for help to drive the men back to work. Two squadrons of gendarmes, a section of mounted police, and about 200 men of the police reserve were dispatched to his assistance. In the meantime the workmen, 3,000 in number, had rushed into the street. The porter at the gate who tried to lock the men in was stabbed and a local police inspector was wounded in the face by a stone. The strikers gathered together in the road and in the yards of neighboring houses and compelled the trains to cease running. Col. Palabine, who commanded the police force, endeavored to clear the streets, but the crowd resisted and finally the military guard was called out, just as a regiment of infantry was coming up, and fired three volleys into the crowd, which fled. The official report, which says that only one man was killed, is not generally believed. If it be true, it points to suspiciously bad shooting on the part of the soldiers. Until after the publication of the official report, the newspapers were not permitted to print a word about the trouble. Private reports from various parts of the country are to the effect that there is discontent among the working classes in general, and that everywhere the demand is rising for shorter hours of work and higher pay.

A SIDE TRIP BY FORKER.

Albany Brewers' Union Ask Him to Speak Before Their Meeting.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Max Forker, who is on a German agitation tour for the S. L. P., while in this city Saturday night was invited by several members of the Brewers' Union to speak before the meeting of that body. Forker did so. The meeting was well attended.

Forker explained the attitude of the S. L. P. toward the pure and simple unions.

He laid bare the dastardly conduct of the labor fakirs, citing instances for every assertion that he made.

Forker then outlined the principles and history of the S. T. L. A. As he proceeded he was continually interrupted by bursts of applause.

After the speaker finished the suggestion was made by one of the members, that a collection be taken up for the agitation fund of the local S.L.P. Section. A neat sum was collected. The Chairman closed the meeting with thanks to the speaker.

HUMAN CATTLE.

PORTO RICANS SHIPPED WHOLESALE TO HAWAII.

We Draw Slaves From One of "Our Possessions" to Supply Another—Immigrant Conditions En Route—A Capitalist Draws a Bright Picture.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The movement of Porto Ricans to Hawaii is assuming considerable proportions and is arousing great interest among those who have been devoting their attention to conditions in the new possessions. Owing to the application of the immigration laws to Hawaii, the sugar planters have been deprived of their former supply of labor from the Orient. The proposition to take by force if necessary, American negroes from the south to the islands is not looked upon with favor and the few that have gone there have not been of a class to change this attitude on the part of the Hawaiian people.

Owing to the uncertain status of the new possessions, the Treasury Department has been very chary in its handling of this Porto Rican movement. Whether this attitude will be changed by the Supreme Court decisions, is yet to be determined. As it is now, and has been since the sugar planters commenced to move these people, the Porto Ricans are not allowed to land in the United States, and scatter throughout the mainland. They go from Porto Rico to Hawaii via New Orleans. They are shipped from New Orleans to San Francisco practically in bond, the same as Chinamen. They are put in special cars under the care of a responsible keeper and are delivered in bulk to the steamship company at the San Francisco wharves.

There have been some complaints as to the manner in which this immigration was handled. As a result the Hawaiian government has made an investigation of the matter and the Porto Ricans have sent several well-known men to accompany these shipments and find out what the prospects were for their people after landing in Hawaii. One of these men has recently made a report, and he seems well satisfied that the Porto Ricans have been unusually well treated, that they are going to a favorable climate, and to people who will take a kindly interest in their welfare. As he saw none but the planters for whom the negroes are shipped, he is, of course, an interested witness, and his palpable untruths are interesting, as they conflict absolutely with what has been brought out. They also show to what extent the defenders of capitalism will go in their defence. In speaking of his trip with a recent consignment of slaves, he said:

"The Hawaiian planters looked after the emigrants well from the moment of their recruiting until they were placed on the plantations where they are to work. Horses were provided for those who had to come any distance to Guanica, to the point of embarkation in Porto Rico. Some of the people had to wait at Guanica as long as eight weeks for the vessel that was to carry them to New Orleans. During their wait they were supplied with some necessities and even tobacco and cigars. At San Francisco the women were given calico for the making of garments for themselves. They had nothing else. These things will be deducted from the pay of the laborers later on. The officers of the steamship were very kind and attentive, and the doctor gave close attention to the passengers.

"At home these people were paid twenty cents a day. In Hawaii they are to receive \$15 a month for the first year and for the second year \$17 a month, with free house and water. The house is no small part of this bargain in view of the size of some of the families; for instance, one planter to secure the head of a family provides shelter for sixteen relatives, including a grandmother. Of the 522 people in a recent shipment, 260 were women and children, the latter below the age of fifteen. There has been some complaint made in Hawaii about the women and children, especially the latter, as they become a charge upon the public educational fund, but as they seem to be a desirable class of immigrants there is little real protest against their coming."

The Porto Rican planters are opposing this emigration to Hawaii. They have spread all kinds of stories about the island, especially as to the wild beasts and snakes which they allege make life unendurable. There is no danger of a marked shortage of labor in Porto Rico, although it is possible there will necessarily be an increase in wages, which will be a "serious calamity" in a country where wages are now at a minimum, a condition which is, of necessity, an ideal one for labor skinners. Nearly 4,000 Porto Ricans have already reached Hawaii. Ten thousand have been contracted for by the Hawaiian planters. This number, it is estimated, will supply the temporary needs of Hawaii for labor on the sugar plantations, and the opportunity to secure these people from Porto Rico is looked upon as the solution of what threatened to become a most serious problem.

AGAIN!

Western Labor Union Trying Its Old Dodge.

DENVER, May 20.—A resolution has been introduced at the convention of the Western Labor Union providing that the Union shall enter actively into politics. The resolution cites the success of the labor party movement in Montana and proposes the organization of a labor party in each of the Western States. There is also talk among the delegates of extending the Union throughout the country. It would be an interesting bit of news to hear when the Western Labor Union has been out of politics, and politics of the dirtiest capitalist character at that.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

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. Koplun, 307 Bartzes st.

WEEKLY PEOPLE. Published by the Socialist Labor Party, at 24 and 6 New Road St., New York.

Single Copy..... 02 Six months..... 25 One year..... \$0.50

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES In 1888..... 2,068 In 1892..... 21,157 In 1896..... 36,564 In 1900..... 34,191



Tolerance corrodes the noblest hearts; it eats away their pride, destroys the active principle of great exploits and makes of mental cowardice a sacred thing.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 10TH NATL CONVENTION OF THE S. L. P.

Before us lies a neat 325-paged book—'Proceedings of the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, held in New York City, June 2 to June 6, 1900. Stenographically reported by B. F. Keenan'—just issued by the Party's literary agency, the Labor News Company.

THE CUBAN 'MAJORITY OF ONE.'

The majority of one in the Cuban Constitutional Convention that passed the 'Platt Amendment' must just now be tortured with mortification. Their sad plight should not pass unnoticed.

BOB ACRES ON THE STAGE.

The situation created in South Carolina by Governor McSweeney has about it permanent features, infinitely more interesting than the temporary feature of the pickle into which it has thrust two pretentiously self-righteous politicians—Senators Tillman and McLaurin.

'Democracy' in his own way, and each—mark the point—maintains that he is the real representative of 'the masses of the State.'

The resignations were null and void. If valid the Governor, also an exclusive 'representative of the masses,' had the right to fill the vacancies.

Such is the humble role that the real actor in the world's history—THE MASSES—is ever assigned to, so long as it allows the stage to be filled with Bob Acres. Periodically, however, the real actor takes the bill by the horns and mounts the stage itself.

WHAT SAVES THE VAILLANTS.

Edouard Vaillant is one of the oldest, most trusted and beloved Socialists of France. The cable despatches, announcing his withdrawal, together with the rest of the bona fide delegates, from the bogus 'Socialist Unity' Congress held at Lyons, while provoking applause, suggests the question: 'How came Vaillant at all to go to such a conclave?'

Vaillant did not go out with the Parti Ouvrier. He and his party admitted the justice of the Parti Ouvrier's premises, and the wrongfulness of the Millerandists, now furiously captained by Jaures.

able to satisfy all sides: the United States Government imperialists, by pointing to the 'Platt Amendment' adopted in full; the Cuban patriots, by pointing to the resolutions and explanations tacked to it.

And now? Now the shufflers and diplomats find themselves in a hole with the wind blowing upon them from both sides. The Tweed lawyer, who officiates in Washington as Secretary of War, now repudiates his own explanations, that appear tacked to the amendment adopted by the Convention, and the President angrily turns his back upon the whole thing.

The ground-work of Right is Manly Fortitude. The consolidation into one body of the several Socialist parties of France, that had so far reached perfection two years ago as to effect a joint national convention, was suddenly threatened last year with being turned into a scheme for scuttling the Socialist movement in France.

A BRACE OF QUESTIONS.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS Are Made By Organized Labor. The National Company are the pioneers in making cash registers, and they guarantee to furnish from among their 130 different styles a better Cash Register and for less money than any other concern in the world.

Fact No. 1.—For over two months the above firm locked out its employees, as a response to demands made by their for better conditions, and the recognition of 'Organized Labor.'

Fact No. 2.—During this whole period, the locked-out employees and those on strike have been prosecuting a boycott against the Company, which they have termed 'scab' and 'unfair'; they applied to store-keepers for support; but these refused to obey the boycott and to turn the registers towards the wall.

Fact No. 3.—The locked-out and striking employees turned to their own, the only 'A. F. of L.' and 'sole representative' of Organized Labor in the country.

Fact No. 4.—Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L., along with Mr. Thomas J. Kidd, a Vice-President, went to Dayton in the latter part of the month of May to confer with the firm and adjust the differences.

Fact No. 5.—The conference resulted in a complete frustration of all the expectations entertained from it by the striking and locked-out employees; so complete that the firm published shortly after a two-column statement in the Dayton papers declaring its determination, in arrogant language, 'to continue to do business at the old stand, in the old style; and finally,

Fact No. 6.—The above advertisement, booming the firm and representing it as an 'Organized Labor' concern is taken from the June 'American Federationist,' which announces itself on the title page as 'Devoted to the interests and voicing the demands of the Trade Union Movement,' which is the official organ of the A. F. of L., and on whose editorial page is emblazoned the legend: 'Samuel Gompers, Editor.'

The questions hereby suggested are: Is the appearance of the above advertisement, under the above circumstances, one of the manifestations of the 'harmonious relations' existing between Capital and Labor, as understood by pure and simpledom? or Is it a fresh instance of the theory of 'expropriating the expropriators,' as practised by the Organized Scabbery?

Political and Economic.

The 'Social Democratic Herald' has started to print the English translation of the Guesde-Jaures Lille debate that appeared in THE PEOPLE and promises to produce the rest. As this English translation has never been published in any other form or any other place than THE PEOPLE, common courtesy would demand that the source from which the 'Social Democratic Herald' took it be indicated. This, however, it fails to do.

perative; he also recognized that the expulsion was the condition precedent to the perfection of unity. His intellect was clear enough for that, but it was not strong enough to remove the illusion that such a thing could be accomplished at Lyons. When, by actual experience, he failed in this, credulity was at the end of its tether.

What saves the Vaillants is the shortness, with them, of the dangerous tether of sentiment: Less harm is wrought. By lack of heart Than lack of thought.

THE 'PARTY' IN KANSAS.

'State Headquarters, Social Democratic Party.' 'A CALL FOR A STATE MEETING.' 'Topeka, Kansas, May 15, 1901.

'My comrades:—For several months I have had little correspondence with our membership. The end of the campaign last year left me a debt to liquidate, and my business, postponed for the work of the campaign, demanded vigorous attention. In January, though suffering from gripe, I attended the national convention at Chicago, and made a fight for Socialist unity, paying my own expenses; but the gripe insisted on coming home with me, and I have since suffered from its after effects—the nervous let-down. Nevertheless, when I returned from Chicago I immediately took up the work of the legislative committee of the State Society of Labor, and prepared bills and helped to push them through; and I am glad to report that, we succeeded in getting into the statute book a drastic mine-ventilation law, a free employment agency law, a law changing the basis of representation of the State Association of Miners, and an act enabling railroad men to vote wherever they may be in the State on any general election day; and we killed a bill attempting to again put the penitentiary coal mine in competition with mines operated by free labor.

'All this required persistent hard work before legislative committees and with individual legislators; and I scarce saw the inside of my office, or looked at my mail, between January 15th and the adjournment of the Legislature in March. My business was then clamorous for attention, and I have been almost constantly in court until last Saturday, May 11. All this time I have been suffering from disordered nerves, and a friendly physician has almost commanded me to go away for two or three weeks and rest up under penalty that otherwise I may adjourn sine die.

'I have been thus elaborate in stating the conditions surrounding me for six months or more, in order to make the comrades understand why I have not written them. I had either to neglect laws for the relief of struggling labor, or neglect my correspondents. Which should I have neglected? I have no doubt of the answer every true Socialist will give. On my part let me say, it has been a sorry deprivation to me to be thus cut off from intimate friends. But I have done my duty. I have paid every dollar due from headquarters, and we owe not a cent in the world except that at Chicago. I pledged the Kansas comrades to pay \$20 towards the national propaganda fund. This must be paid very soon. Do comrades wish to help pay it, or shall I pay it out of my own pocket?'

'At Chicago I was elected one of the six general members of the national board, which, considering that but six were chosen for the entire union, and that I was nominated by another State, was a recognition of the importance of Kansas in the Socialist movement. At that convention we called a union convention, to be held at Indianapolis in September.

'And now comrades, some work is to be done. Much to the regret of all of us who have been privileged to know him, our State chairman, Major F. E. Miller, has removed from the State, and we must choose his successor at an early date. My health, and the necessity that I shall carry a living, make it desirable that a new Secretary be elected, who can give abundant time to the duties of his office. I wish to return to the ranks.

'The new election law—the anti-fusion law—passed last winter and now in effect, gives us the right to a place on the official ballot without petition. We can nominate in convention and certify our nominations like other parties. But we can have but one word for our party name. We cannot call our party the 'Social Democratic party.' We are legally compelled to be simply the 'Socialist party,' and I am glad of it. Each party having a State organization is to adopt a party emblem, which must be certified to the Secretary of State and will be printed at the head of the party ticket. We should choose our emblem.

'In view of all we have to do, a meeting of the entire State Committee is being called, to meet at the National Hotel in the city of Topeka, June 6, 1901, at 4 o'clock p. m., to do whatever business the committee may see proper to do.

'Now, comrades, it's up to you.' Take a day off and spend a few dollars for the greatest cause of the age. Let every comrade attend who can, whether a committeeman or not, and assist in the work of reorganizing and rechristening the party in the State. Recent letters to me show that the prodigals who left us for Bryan are coming home. 'Not as single spies but in battalions.' There is work to be done. The harvest is ripe. Let us prepare to reap it. Loosen your purse strings and come to a genuine Socialist feast. Write me that you will be here. Yours fraternally,

'G. C. CLEMENS.'

Thus sayeth the office hunting G. C. Clemens,—'Party' in Kansas. Mr. Clemens is a little bit promiscuous in his frequency. He is also prone to call persons and things. He is furthermore apt to go to places, run things, be active, and then find that most of his motions were due to a 'nervous let-down,'—all of which comes from one man being a 'Party.' A nervous let-up however, never seems to pay a friendly visit to his mind, and if it did, would doubtless find it taking absent treatment at his fellow Socialist Democrat, Professor Kharas' magnificent institution in the post offices of every city in the land.

When we last saw Mr. Clemens there was a strange, yearning Populist movement about his lips that told of the great strain to which he was subjecting people. He had just returned from another visit which he undertook on his own responsibility, and had given money away, also on his own responsibility. He was trying to collect it from some passerby, because he looked upon them as ripe to be part of the feast he was spreading, and he needed them to cut the knot into which the public purse strings have a habit of tying themselves when a man is particularly hard up.

THE 'PARTY' IN KANSAS.

'State Headquarters, Social Democratic Party.'

'A CALL FOR A STATE MEETING.'

'Topeka, Kansas, May 15, 1901.

'My comrades:—For several months I have had little correspondence with our membership. The end of the campaign last year left me a debt to liquidate, and my business, postponed for the work of the campaign, demanded vigorous attention. In January, though suffering from gripe, I attended the national convention at Chicago, and made a fight for Socialist unity, paying my own expenses; but the gripe insisted on coming home with me, and I have since suffered from its after effects—the nervous let-down. Nevertheless, when I returned from Chicago I immediately took up the work of the legislative committee of the State Society of Labor, and prepared bills and helped to push them through; and I am glad to report that, we succeeded in getting into the statute book a drastic mine-ventilation law, a free employment agency law, a law changing the basis of representation of the State Association of Miners, and an act enabling railroad men to vote wherever they may be in the State on any general election day; and we killed a bill attempting to again put the penitentiary coal mine in competition with mines operated by free labor.

'All this required persistent hard work before legislative committees and with individual legislators; and I scarce saw the inside of my office, or looked at my mail, between January 15th and the adjournment of the Legislature in March. My business was then clamorous for attention, and I have been almost constantly in court until last Saturday, May 11. All this time I have been suffering from disordered nerves, and a friendly physician has almost commanded me to go away for two or three weeks and rest up under penalty that otherwise I may adjourn sine die.

'I have been thus elaborate in stating the conditions surrounding me for six months or more, in order to make the comrades understand why I have not written them. I had either to neglect laws for the relief of struggling labor, or neglect my correspondents. Which should I have neglected? I have no doubt of the answer every true Socialist will give. On my part let me say, it has been a sorry deprivation to me to be thus cut off from intimate friends. But I have done my duty. I have paid every dollar due from headquarters, and we owe not a cent in the world except that at Chicago. I pledged the Kansas comrades to pay \$20 towards the national propaganda fund. This must be paid very soon. Do comrades wish to help pay it, or shall I pay it out of my own pocket?'

'At Chicago I was elected one of the six general members of the national board, which, considering that but six were chosen for the entire union, and that I was nominated by another State, was a recognition of the importance of Kansas in the Socialist movement. At that convention we called a union convention, to be held at Indianapolis in September.

'And now comrades, some work is to be done. Much to the regret of all of us who have been privileged to know him, our State chairman, Major F. E. Miller, has removed from the State, and we must choose his successor at an early date. My health, and the necessity that I shall carry a living, make it desirable that a new Secretary be elected, who can give abundant time to the duties of his office. I wish to return to the ranks.

'The new election law—the anti-fusion law—passed last winter and now in effect, gives us the right to a place on the official ballot without petition. We can nominate in convention and certify our nominations like other parties. But we can have but one word for our party name. We cannot call our party the 'Social Democratic party.' We are legally compelled to be simply the 'Socialist party,' and I am glad of it. Each party having a State organization is to adopt a party emblem, which must be certified to the Secretary of State and will be printed at the head of the party ticket. We should choose our emblem.

'In view of all we have to do, a meeting of the entire State Committee is being called, to meet at the National Hotel in the city of Topeka, June 6, 1901, at 4 o'clock p. m., to do whatever business the committee may see proper to do.

'Now, comrades, it's up to you.' Take a day off and spend a few dollars for the greatest cause of the age. Let every comrade attend who can, whether a committeeman or not, and assist in the work of reorganizing and rechristening the party in the State. Recent letters to me show that the prodigals who left us for Bryan are coming home. 'Not as single spies but in battalions.' There is work to be done. The harvest is ripe. Let us prepare to reap it. Loosen your purse strings and come to a genuine Socialist feast. Write me that you will be here. Yours fraternally,

'G. C. CLEMENS.'

Thus sayeth the office hunting G. C. Clemens,—'Party' in Kansas. Mr. Clemens is a little bit promiscuous in his frequency. He is also prone to call persons and things. He is furthermore apt to go to places, run things, be active, and then find that most of his motions were due to a 'nervous let-down,'—all of which comes from one man being a 'Party.' A nervous let-up however, never seems to pay a friendly visit to his mind, and if it did, would doubtless find it taking absent treatment at his fellow Socialist Democrat, Professor Kharas' magnificent institution in the post offices of every city in the land.

When we last saw Mr. Clemens there was a strange, yearning Populist movement about his lips that told of the great strain to which he was subjecting people. He had just returned from another visit which he undertook on his own responsibility, and had given money away, also on his own responsibility. He was trying to collect it from some passerby, because he looked upon them as ripe to be part of the feast he was spreading, and he needed them to cut the knot into which the public purse strings have a habit of tying themselves when a man is particularly hard up.

strain to which he was subjecting people. He had just returned from another visit which he undertook on his own responsibility, and had given money away, also on his own responsibility. He was trying to collect it from some passerby, because he looked upon them as ripe to be part of the feast he was spreading, and he needed them to cut the knot into which the public purse strings have a habit of tying themselves when a man is particularly hard up.

'The habit that some people in Kansas have of growing finger nails on the tips of their ears, makes them particularly good subjects for an impressionistic political party, but Mr. Clemens will have to send himself to a good many more conventions, pledge a few more dollars, and be ordered to stop by innumerable more physicians before he can persuade the rustic Kansan to pay the debts incurred by others. Each farmer is too busy incurring debts of his own. Years ago when the storm of Populism was but a gentle zephyr gambling across the yellow wheat field, the Kansas farmer was accustomed to tie his money high up in an apple tree so that the hens would not peck at it. But when Populism had blown itself out, the farmers of Kansas placed what they had left in a cyclone cellar, and it resides there still. All the persuasive nervousness that Mr. Clemens has at his command will not lure it forth. Hence he now turns to 'struggling Labor.'

One who does not understand cheerful Western ways might be somewhat surprised at the ready manner in which Mr. Clemens 'immediately took' things up. He took up a trip to Chicago, he took up the work of pushing bills, he took up the work of correspondence, he took up the work of court, he took up the work of calling a convention, he took up the work of being the whole party in Kansas, and he also took up the work of collecting twenty dollars. The last will be the longest job he ever tumbled into. 'Struggling Labor' will not be a wiggle compared with it. The recognition of the importance of Kansas in the Socialist movement will be blank ignorance when contrasted with it. The nervous let-down Mr. Clemens tapped will be scarcely a jolt when the other is considered. These prophets in their own country are not worth two per cent of one per cent on the dollar.

'Then the fact that out in Kansas they will have to go on the ballot under one name is bad. There is nothing like going in under as many different names as you have candidates, as you have objects, or as you have platforms. Were the G. C. Clemenses deprived of several of their platforms, and forced to stick to one, or were they prevented from being several different parties at one and the same time, the result could not but be another nervous let-down: political jobs, like the one Mr. Clemens got from a Populist Court can't be had every time, especially after that 'American Socialist Party' had gone up the flue. While Mr. Clemens rejoices over his new party multiplicity, it is no doubt because he believes that it will be easier to collect his twenty from one than from a score of parties.

'The laws that were tucked away in the statute book! Who does not recognize the necessity of a mine ventilation law, and a drastic one at that? Who would not sacrifice time to see through a free employment agency law? Surely Mr. Clemens would do it at any time if he could get people to 'spend a few dollars for the greatest cause of the age.' He would do it all by himself, as he did all the other things, including calling conventions, attending them all by himself unanimously electing himself delegate, and pledging money.

'But far and above all these things will be the great work of 'rechristening' the party. It was not for nothing that the English language levied tribute from every other language that exists. It was not for nothing that it sallied forth during all these years and took to itself thousands of words that formerly reposed serenely in other tongues. When it built up its magnificent collection of words; when it built its dictionary, it is large enough to swallow all other dictionaries, and still have hundreds of pages of archaic and new words to spare, it was simply getting together enough words to give the Social Democracy a chance to 'rechristen' itself, whenever it was necessary to unloosen the purse strings of the obdurate world.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld is wroth at the Supreme Court Insular Decisions. 'They portend the destruction of the Republic,' says he;—whereupon he may now be expected to take the stump for these very Judges, the same as he took the stump in Missouri for Judges that issued injunctions against workmen on strike, right after he had enriched the dictionary of political bumcombe with the slogan: 'No Government by Injunction.'

Mr. Samuel Gompers, in this month's 'Federationist,' has an account of the meeting which he recently conducted here in New York under the auspices of certain capitalists. He tells what a 'success' it was, but he neglects to tell that at the first meeting there were not thirty-five people present, and at the second meeting he was ignominiously hustled off the platform by the chairman. Gompers is fair at bluffing, but each time he bluffs he is called.

The ended Boer War blazes into 'unendingness' every few days and reports are received to the effect that the triumphant British have valiantly charged on a drove of sheep and rounded up several thousand. Then the British make another sally and capture a wagon load of women who were coming within their lines. Occasionally, to vary the monotony of existence, they kill a few Boers, or capture a thousand or so Boer 'leaders.' The Boers, on their side, consistently peg away, and though pacified, captured, and killed a dozen times over, inflict serious losses on the English. It is expected that if the war continues through the rest of the year that the Boers will have captured all the British soldiers, and that the British soldiers will have captured all the sheep.

Next week I'll show you some other beauty-spots in that clipping. Keep it. B. J.—I will.

Nearly 45,000 claims by Spanish War 'veterans' have been filed in the Pension Bureau. Less than 4,000 have been granted. This is a very poor record and shows that our embalmbed beef boys are not yet a political force. Some of them had their claims ready before they marched, but the claims are just where they were at first. But still even in failure the thing is an excellent study in patriotism. Such self-sacrifice for a mere pension shows the way the flag is wrapped around our hearts.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

UNCLE SAM—Have you got that clipping from James Logan of the 'North American Review' with you?

BROTHER JONATHAN—Yes; why?

U. S.—I want you to read it again for me to get a third crack at it.

B. J. (reads):

'There must always be competition. To stamp it out, were such a thing possible, would mean stagnation and death. It would mean that there was to be no further progress. If there were to be no prizes obtained, men would cease to put forth the effort which makes for progress and growth. If there were no larger prizes ahead for a young man than simply a day-laborer's wages, the likelihood is that a good many would not put forth the effort to become anything more than a day laborer. We need competition if we would grow, but it ought to be honest and intelligent competition. Men need the stimulus of competition to do their best.'

What point are you going to make now?

U. S.—The gist of that tirade is that human nature is such that, without stimulus to exert oneself, people would stagnate.

B. J.—Yes; that's the gist of it. Isn't that right?

U. S.—I shall grant that.

B. J.—Then there is some sense in this clipping?

U. S.—W! And what is implied in the tirade is that the present, the Capitalist Social System, furnishes the needed stimulus.

B. J.—Yes; that's implied. Isn't that right?

U. S.—No! I shall show you that the Capitalist Social System, so far from providing a stimulus for the working class to exert itself, does the reverse, stamps out the stimulus, utterly debilitates the workers, and, if anything, stimulates them to exert themselves as little as possible.

B. J.—That would be tough!

U. S.—When does the workingman get work?

B. J.—When the capitalist has orders to fill.

U. S.—And when he has none?

B. J.—Then the workingman has no work.

U. S.—And starves?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Is it, then, to the interest of the workingman to exert himself so as to produce as much as possible in a given time?

B. J.—No! It is to his interest to produce as little as possible.

U. S. (looking incredulous)—Why, how do you make that out?

B. J.—Simple enough. The more he exerts himself, all the more he produces; the more he produces, all the sooner is the order filled; the sooner the order is filled, all the sooner is he thrown out of work; and—

U. S.—Then starves?

B. J.—Just so.

U. S.—Now, tell me, if you can, where the stimulus, said to be given him by capitalism, comes in.

B. J.—Say! you ARE right. The devil a stimulus is there!

U. S.—And the stimulus to the workingman is the wrong way; it is to slack up and not to exert himself, eh?

B. J.—Just so!

U. S.—Under Socialism, the more effort the workers put forth, all the quicker is the requisite wealth produced; the quicker the requisite wealth is produced—

B. J.—All the sooner can the workers enjoy it in leisure!

U. S.—In intellectual and physical pleasures, eh? In the company of their wives and children, eh?

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—For technical reasons, no party announcements can be in this office Tuesday, 10 p. m.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 4.—At the regular meeting of the State Committee last night there were present S. Johnson, Speidel, J. W. Johnson, Lammond, and Secretary Davidson.

Minnesota State Committee. ST. PAUL, Minn., June 4.—At the regular meeting of the State Committee last night there were present S. Johnson, Speidel, J. W. Johnson, Lammond, and Secretary Davidson.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted with correction so as to read "for seat of Board of Appeals, Toronto, Hamilton, and Vancouver," instead of "Toronto and Hamilton" only.

National Secretary read communication from National Secretary Kuhn of United States, S. L. P., is one Lackey of Nelson, B. C., never known to have been a member of S. L. P.

Communications from New York, Vancouver and London received. Secretary instructed to reply to same.

Financial report of National Secretary handed in duly audited and signed, ordered filed.

A vote of censure was passed on Comrade Ashplant for unparalleled negligence of duties as treasurer. Secretary instructed to write informing him that his book and financial statement must be placed in the hands of the auditing committee at once, as per instructions of last meeting.

Full reports for termination of time of office of N. E. C. show the date to be April 1, each year. Adjourned.

To the Comrades in Massachusetts. Having been placed in nomination by Section Lynn for Secretary of the Commonwealth, by Section Fall River for Auditor, and by Section Salem for Attorney-General, I wish to say that I appreciate the honor of being a candidate of the Party for any office, and I will be pleased if I am nominated, but it must be understood that I desire the Party to nominate any one who may be able to add more strength to the ticket.

I am bending all my energies to the future success of the Socialist Labor Party at the polls, and I will continue to so exert myself whether honored by being the nominee of the Party for any office or not. Hoping the comrades will select a ticket for this campaign which will help us on the road to future success, I remain fraternally,

JEREMIAH O'FHEILLY. Abington, Mass. June 3.

Section Cambridge, Mass. The following have been elected officers of the section for ensuing six months.

Organizer—Alfred Fuglestad, 37 Crescent avenue, North Cambridge. Corresponding Secretary—Edgar E. Chester.

Financial Secretary—William Ryan, John W. Ducharme, William H. Davis. Grievance Committee—Thos. Waddell, Alfred Fuglestad, Edgar E. Chester.

Literary Agent—John W. Ducharme, 494 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridgeport.

To Senders of Notices. In sending notices make them as brief and concise as possible. Notices should be written on a separate sheet of paper WITHOUT any other matter on it.

To S. T. & L. A. Machinists. Striking machinists of S. T. & L. A. are requested to report everything concerning the strikes to committee elected by the Executive Board for that purpose.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem & Easton, Pa. Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton, Pa., of the S. L. P., held another joint meeting on Sunday, June 2nd at the Allentown Labor Lyceum to hear the report of the delegate to the State Convention.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence.

One delegate shall be elected from each general committee, one delegate by each branch and one delegate at large from each section having two or more subdivisions.

Credential blanks will be furnished in due time.

All organizations are requested to instruct delegates so as to bring all important matters before the convention.

Sections are requested to see that their membership are in good standing, as delegates from organizations not in good standing will not be seated.

By order New Jersey State Executive Committee, LOUIS COHEN, Secretary.

S. L. P. of Canada. Regular meeting of the National Executive Committee, held June 3. Comrade Bryce in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted with correction so as to read "for seat of Board of Appeals, Toronto, Hamilton, and Vancouver," instead of "Toronto and Hamilton" only.

National Secretary read communication from National Secretary Kuhn of United States, S. L. P., is one Lackey of Nelson, B. C., never known to have been a member of S. L. P.

Communications from New York, Vancouver and London received. Secretary instructed to reply to same.

Financial report of National Secretary handed in duly audited and signed, ordered filed.

A vote of censure was passed on Comrade Ashplant for unparalleled negligence of duties as treasurer. Secretary instructed to write informing him that his book and financial statement must be placed in the hands of the auditing committee at once, as per instructions of last meeting.

Full reports for termination of time of office of N. E. C. show the date to be April 1, each year. Adjourned.

To the Comrades in Massachusetts. Having been placed in nomination by Section Lynn for Secretary of the Commonwealth, by Section Fall River for Auditor, and by Section Salem for Attorney-General, I wish to say that I appreciate the honor of being a candidate of the Party for any office, and I will be pleased if I am nominated, but it must be understood that I desire the Party to nominate any one who may be able to add more strength to the ticket.

I am bending all my energies to the future success of the Socialist Labor Party at the polls, and I will continue to so exert myself whether honored by being the nominee of the Party for any office or not. Hoping the comrades will select a ticket for this campaign which will help us on the road to future success, I remain fraternally,

JEREMIAH O'FHEILLY. Abington, Mass. June 3.

Section Cambridge, Mass. The following have been elected officers of the section for ensuing six months.

Organizer—Alfred Fuglestad, 37 Crescent avenue, North Cambridge. Corresponding Secretary—Edgar E. Chester.

Financial Secretary—William Ryan, John W. Ducharme, William H. Davis. Grievance Committee—Thos. Waddell, Alfred Fuglestad, Edgar E. Chester.

Literary Agent—John W. Ducharme, 494 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridgeport.

To Senders of Notices. In sending notices make them as brief and concise as possible. Notices should be written on a separate sheet of paper WITHOUT any other matter on it.

To S. T. & L. A. Machinists. Striking machinists of S. T. & L. A. are requested to report everything concerning the strikes to committee elected by the Executive Board for that purpose.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem & Easton, Pa. Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton, Pa., of the S. L. P., held another joint meeting on Sunday, June 2nd at the Allentown Labor Lyceum to hear the report of the delegate to the State Convention.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence.

held at Easton, July 7th where the press committee is to report.

Section San Antonio, Texas, S. L. P. Open air meetings every Sunday at 5:30 p. m. on Main Plaza.

Arrangements have been made to extend Max Forker's German Agitation tour to the above States.

Buffalo, June 14th and 15th. Cleveland, June 16th. Detroit, June 17th.

Chicago, June 18th, 19th, 20th. Milwaukee, June 21st and 22nd. Sheboygan, June 23rd.

Indianapolis, June 24th. Cincinnati, June 25th. Pittsburgh, June 27th.

The dates for other Pennsylvania cities and Baltimore are not yet definitely fixed. These will be published later.

Forker in Buffalo. Max Forker of the Socialist Labor Party will speak in German on Saturday evening, June 15 at Holberger's Hall, 1237 Genesee street, near Latour street.

Readers of THE PEOPLE are requested to bring their German speaking friends.

German Mass Meeting in Cleveland, Ohio. Comrade Max Forker will speak next Sunday, June 16th at 3 p. m., at Schloss' Hall, 356 Ontario street (German American Bank Building), top floor.

Every reader of THE PEOPLE should attend and bring his German friends.

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:

June 13th—"What Socialism is, and Its Assurance as the Coming Order of Society," by Henry J. Kastner.

Lectures begin promptly at 8 p. m. The audience is invited to ask questions on the subject of the lecture and on matters pertaining to Socialism and Socialist tactics generally.

Workingmen and women are cordially invited to attend these lectures, which will be made interesting as well as instructive.

D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A. The regular meeting of D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., was held on Friday evening, June 7th with the District Master Workman August Gilhaus in the chair.

Roll call of officers showed the D. M. W. Gilhaus present; D. W. F. Krinks, present; D. Sec. Brower, absent in Newark, N. J.; D. S. at A. Rasmussen, present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Reports of committees: Grievance Committee reported that after having gone through the evidence in the case of Pioneer Cigarmakers Alliance, L. A. 141, vs. Edward Coleman, and having carefully considered the same, they recommended that Edward Coleman be reinstated.

On motion the report of the Grievance Committee in this case was concurred in, comrade Stark of L. A. 141 voting against.

Reports of locals: L. A. 19, Waiters' Alliance, reported that some of their members had gone out on strike against a reduction in wages, and members of the German Waiters' Union had taken the place of the Alliance men; the German Waiters' Union instructed their members to go to work in this place as soon as they heard that the Alliance men had gone out.

L. A. 98 reported that they sold 48 tickets for the Dictionary and Cyclopedic; also that some of their members are on strike through the nine hour movement.

L. A. 170, Lithographers, nothing to report.

L. A. 274, New York machinists, reported they had sold 100 tickets for the Cyclopedic and Dictionary. Had a discussion on the strike matter at their last meeting and decided to assess their members, and also ask that an appeal for financial assistance be sent out by the G. E. B.

L. A. 141, Cigarmakers, reported they had sold 49 tickets for the dictionary; trade pretty busy and the local getting along well.

L. A. 1028, Musicians, reported progress. Had taken 15 tickets for cyclopedic and dictionary.

L. A. 208, Shoeworkers, nothing special to report.

L. A.'s 1, DAILY PEOPLE Alliance, 83, Typographical Alliance, 215, Book Workers' Alliance, 2394, Shoeworkers, and 1603, Excelsior Labor Club, absent.

Section New York reported that they would hold a festival on July 4th and requested the district to assist in disposing of tickets for the same.

On motion it was decided to accept 200 tickets, and a committee was appointed to take charge of the same.

New business: Secretary was instructed to notify L. A. 19 that comrade Lustig refuses to retract a certain statement which he had made before his local, after being ordered to do so by this district and that he will not be allowed on the floor of D. A. 49 again until he complies with the order of the district.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned. SECRETARY.

Warning to Custom Shoemakers. Custom Shoemakers are warned to keep away from New York as there is a general strike on in the shops here.

Team men are notified that there is a strike at Francis O'Neill's, Broadway and Twenty-eighth street.

FORKER'S TOUR EXTENDED

To Include the Principal Cities in Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.

Arrangements have been made to extend Max Forker's German Agitation tour to the above States.

Buffalo, June 14th and 15th. Cleveland, June 16th. Detroit, June 17th.

Chicago, June 18th, 19th, 20th. Milwaukee, June 21st and 22nd. Sheboygan, June 23rd.

Indianapolis, June 24th. Cincinnati, June 25th. Pittsburgh, June 27th.

The dates for other Pennsylvania cities and Baltimore are not yet definitely fixed. These will be published later.

Forker in Buffalo. Max Forker of the Socialist Labor Party will speak in German on Saturday evening, June 15 at Holberger's Hall, 1237 Genesee street, near Latour street.

Readers of THE PEOPLE are requested to bring their German speaking friends.

German Mass Meeting in Cleveland, Ohio. Comrade Max Forker will speak next Sunday, June 16th at 3 p. m., at Schloss' Hall, 356 Ontario street (German American Bank Building), top floor.

Every reader of THE PEOPLE should attend and bring his German friends.

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:

June 13th—"What Socialism is, and Its Assurance as the Coming Order of Society," by Henry J. Kastner.

Lectures begin promptly at 8 p. m. The audience is invited to ask questions on the subject of the lecture and on matters pertaining to Socialism and Socialist tactics generally.

Workingmen and women are cordially invited to attend these lectures, which will be made interesting as well as instructive.

D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A. The regular meeting of D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., was held on Friday evening, June 7th with the District Master Workman August Gilhaus in the chair.

Roll call of officers showed the D. M. W. Gilhaus present; D. W. F. Krinks, present; D. Sec. Brower, absent in Newark, N. J.; D. S. at A. Rasmussen, present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Reports of committees: Grievance Committee reported that after having gone through the evidence in the case of Pioneer Cigarmakers Alliance, L. A. 141, vs. Edward Coleman, and having carefully considered the same, they recommended that Edward Coleman be reinstated.

On motion the report of the Grievance Committee in this case was concurred in, comrade Stark of L. A. 141 voting against.

Reports of locals: L. A. 19, Waiters' Alliance, reported that some of their members had gone out on strike against a reduction in wages, and members of the German Waiters' Union had taken the place of the Alliance men; the German Waiters' Union instructed their members to go to work in this place as soon as they heard that the Alliance men had gone out.

L. A. 98 reported that they sold 48 tickets for the Dictionary and Cyclopedic; also that some of their members are on strike through the nine hour movement.

L. A. 170, Lithographers, nothing to report.

L. A. 274, New York machinists, reported they had sold 100 tickets for the Cyclopedic and Dictionary. Had a discussion on the strike matter at their last meeting and decided to assess their members, and also ask that an appeal for financial assistance be sent out by the G. E. B.

L. A. 141, Cigarmakers, reported they had sold 49 tickets for the dictionary; trade pretty busy and the local getting along well.

L. A. 1028, Musicians, reported progress. Had taken 15 tickets for cyclopedic and dictionary.

L. A. 208, Shoeworkers, nothing special to report.

L. A.'s 1, DAILY PEOPLE Alliance, 83, Typographical Alliance, 215, Book Workers' Alliance, 2394, Shoeworkers, and 1603, Excelsior Labor Club, absent.

Section New York reported that they would hold a festival on July 4th and requested the district to assist in disposing of tickets for the same.

On motion it was decided to accept 200 tickets, and a committee was appointed to take charge of the same.

New business: Secretary was instructed to notify L. A. 19 that comrade Lustig refuses to retract a certain statement which he had made before his local, after being ordered to do so by this district and that he will not be allowed on the floor of D. A. 49 again until he complies with the order of the district.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned. SECRETARY.

Warning to Custom Shoemakers. Custom Shoemakers are warned to keep away from New York as there is a general strike on in the shops here.

Team men are notified that there is a strike at Francis O'Neill's, Broadway and Twenty-eighth street.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news from the Field of Labor for the week ending Saturday, June 8, was again largely taken up with the doings of the International Machinists' strike.

The week was ushered in by the declaration of defiance issued by the Metal Trades Association; a declaration which in substance antagonizes the International Machinists at every point.

It declares substantially the right of the employers to manage their business as they see fit, in the matter of hours, wages, employment of union or non-union men, etc., etc.

In pursuance with this declaration many shops, especially in Buffalo, Hartford, Newark, and elsewhere, have revoked their agreements with the International Association, thus creating renewed strikes.

The International, on the other hand, has met the declaration of the employers by the passage of a resolution at the Toronto convention, in which they hurl defiance and state that they never will accept any modification of their demand or resume labor until the shorter workday is an accomplished fact.

With this end in view, it was decided to affiliate with the Allied Metal Trades Association, an association formed of various employees' organizations.

It was in addition decided to sell the Spanish-American war bonds which the International has in its treasury. These bonds will realize very little.

The International is very much in need of money. Despite the assurance of the "leaders" that there was a \$2,000,000 fund with which to pay strike benefits, there is very little money on hand.

This is a cause of grumbling and despondency on all sides. Many large firms are content to wait until the machinists are starved into submission by this criminal condition of affairs.

Many of them have also taken advantage of it to start up again in several cities.

It is not likely in view of these facts that the threatened "general strike" on the railroads will be ordered.

This action has already been foreshadowed in the Toronto convention's condemnation of the action of the New York Central Railroad machinists at Depew, N. Y., in striking in "an unconstitutional manner."

Taking it all in all, the end of the third week of the machinists' strike leaves conditions in an unsettled and unpromising state, there having been no gain and no prospect of victory in sight.

Next to the machinists' strike that of the 3,000 papermakers of Holyoke, who struck in twenty-seven mills in sympathy with the firemen's demands for an eight-hour day and an increase of 25 cents attracted greatest notice.

It was feared, at first, that this strike would develop into an industrial conflict of vast proportions, so thorough was its organization, but this turned out to be unfounded. A compromise was effected in which the men agreed to wait ten days, after which a "settlement was to be effected."

Already have the fakirs taken advantage of this "victory" to invite "friends of labor" and politicians of high and low degree, who never helped labor one iota, during the strike or on any other occasion, to take part in a jubilation meeting to be held this week!

In Albany there was a great deal of unrest during the past week that should cause the Holyoke paper makers to stop and think.

This interest was due to the threatened renewal of the Albany car strike of three weeks ago; a strike which was declared a "victory."

It appears that despite this "victory" the company has been systematically victimizing the men most prominent in that strike by discharging them for "reasons of economy."

Of course, this action is taken for the purpose of intimidating the remaining men, and making it possible, thereby, for the company to carry out its non-union policy.

Let us hope the Holyoke "victory" is none such; though we fear it is.

There were other strikes as follows: The street car men of Terre Haute and Brazil, Ind., went on strike for the reinstatement of two firemen who had been promised an increase of wages, but were discharged instead.

The car men of Detroit, Mich., to the number of 800 demanded an increase of 2 cents per hour, and twelve hours' pay but withdrew their demands upon the refusal of the United Railway Company to grant them.

The street car motormen and conductors of Dayton, O., decided to accept their company's proposition, which consisted of a refusal to recognize their union or arbitrate matters, but to treat each man individually.

One hundred men employed in the construction of an electric railway at Cumberland, Md., struck for a ten-minute lunch time at 9 a. m. What a contrast to the two foregoing items.

50 girls employed as tuckers, in the shirt waist factory of Goldsmith & Co., 325 Broadway, N. J., were locked out, because they refused to obey the whimsical demands of Mr. Goldsmith, who wishes them to give up their Saturday half-holiday and remain in the factory all day, though there was no work to do and they were not paid for so remaining.

The carpenters at Newtown, Mass., struck for an eight hour day, while those at Halifax, N. S., struck for a nine-hour day and an increase per hour.

One hundred and twenty-five quarrymen at Westerly, R. I., struck for an eight hour day with nine hours' pay.

The spinners of Mohawk Manufacturing Company at Oswego, N. Y., struck for an increase of wages.

At Johannesburg, South Africa, the diamond miners struck against the military order fixing wages at five shillings (1.25 per day).

The building laborers employed in Summit avenue, West Hoboken, struck against non-union labor.

Besides these strikes, there was a noteworthy lock-out settlement.

This occurred in the works of the National Cash Register Company, of "workers' betterment" fame, Dayton, O. The company wins as its proposition involving the discharge of the four men whose

reinstatement was demanded—the demand which caused the lock-out—was accepted without modification.

Then, as to emphasize their debasement, the employees of the company attended the funeral of one of the owners of the company, in a body.

And yet, some people wonder why the enslavement connected with the "worker's betterment" idea is not appreciated by the working class!

General Executive Board. The regular meeting of the General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A., was held on Thursday evening, June 6, with the following members present: Murphy, Gilhaus, Ebert, O'Rourke, and Brower. Katz speaking in Brooklyn.

Communications:—One from R. A. Habershaw, of L. A. 204, Pawtucket, R. I., stating that the Local had been reorganized, and is now doing active work.

One from L. A. 348, Textile Workers, of Fulton, N. Y., giving report of their Local and asking information about due stamps.

Attended to by the Secretary. Communications were also received from Milwaukee, Wis.; San Francisco, Cal.; Brilshen, Pa.; Salem, Mass.; Buena Vista, Pa.; London, Ont.; Cleveland, O.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Lynn, Mass.; Newark, N. J.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Jersey City, N. J.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Allegheny, Pa.; River Point, R. I.; Washington, D. C.; Haverhill, Mass.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Hartford, Ct., forwarding money, asking general information, etc.

Communication was received from L. A. 185, Boston, Mass., enclosing \$5.25 for the strikers of the U. S. Butter Extractor Company, of Newark, N. J. Received, and Secretary instructed to forward the money to the strikers.

One from Karl Wallberg, secretary of the Iron and Metal Workers, N. T. A. No. 8, requesting the Board to issue an appeal for financial aid for the S. T. & L. A. machinists who are out on