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PRICE TWO CENTS.

LABOR SKINNERS.

CALIFORNIA COCKROACH EMPLOYERS ADEPTS AT THE BUSINESS.

A Leaf From the Experience of a Work ingman-"John Law" and His Business - The . "Tramp" Act and How it Operates Against Other Labor.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 31 .--The middle class labor skinner is cer-tainly an adept at the business. The cockroach farmer in California is the worst labor exploiter in the State. He is also the man that cries out against the "injustice of the trusts" and with others of his kind favors "Socialism" of the

ocial Democracy stripe. Here is a leaf from the actual experience of one, who has labored in all branches of the fruit industry and of ranch work, up and down the length and breadth of California. This man applied for work from a

small farmer. After finding that the man had his blankets and would work for low enough wages, the farmer sent him into the whaet field for the afternoon. He was kept at work long after the sun had disappeared. Then he was called in to supper after disposing of the meal and it being time to retire he asked the farmer to show him his sleeping quarters. The farmer took the man to the door and said: "Yonder is a field of sixty acres, there is one of 120 and that one is forty acres; here are the haystacks and there is the barn; sleep where

The hired man concided to sleep the barn and was soon fast asleep. It seemed to him that he had been asleep but a few minutes when he was awakened by a noise, the shaking of harness and loud talk to the horses. Then he felt someone feeling about near him and felt someone feeling about near him and he heard the voice of the farmer saying: "Ton't let me disturb you. I just want to get a couple of grain-sacks;" with that he drew them from beneath the head of the workman, went back to the horses, whereupon more noise until the hired man finding sleep impossible got up and found it still dark.

To his surraise he as collect in to.

To his surprise he as called in to reakfast—the coarest kind of food is served to the "help," and on going out-side again found the dawn breaking. Just then the farmer appeared before him and said: "Now, I try to be good to my men so I don't work them as long as oth-ers work theirs. My neighbor's men have been at work for the last two hours; so just slip down along side of the fence as you go to the field, for it would get me in trouble with my neighbors if they saw you going to work so late."

In order to compel labor to work for whatever they choose to give it these middle class farmers had a tramp restrictive measure passed. It was known as the "Constable Fee System."

According to the provisions of that measure for every "tramp" arrested the

measure, for every "tramp" arrested the constable got a fee of \$2.50 and the judge who passed upon the case received

se fees with mileage allowed the constables amounted to such large sums that in several counties the treasuries nearly bankrupted.

the harry of the best paying occupants in the State. I knew of one constable who averaged over \$3,000 a year

for a long time.

The "abuses" of the law such as arresting men and giving them the short-est possible term, rearresting them over and over again led to the repeal of the act. It was found that the constables were not only looting the county treasur-ies, but, depleting the labor market, the latter was the very thing the measure was intended to prevent. The constables quickly raised a fund of \$50,000 to fight the constitutionality of the repeal but without success.

istable now gets \$75 a month

In going about in search of work the workingman is continually running up against the "John Law," as the con-stable is dubbed.

At every town, along the track or on the highways these constables armed and carrying spyglasses may be met. The constable's bread and butted depends as constable's bread and butted depends as before upon the number of arrests he makes, but his income is curtailed. When a "tramp" is arrested he is locked up on a charge of vagrancy. Nine

times out of ten he is found guilty, and is given all the way from ten to ninety

The constable then takes his prisone to the county seat where he is to serve out his sentence. For this the constable gets mileage. Constables have been known to have a dozen men each in the local lock-up awaiting transfer to the county jail, but he only takes one at a time,

jail, but he only takes one at a time, thus he rolls up his mileage.

The middle class tax-paying labor skin-ners kick at this loophole, in their pet measure, but they realize that it is a part of the price they must pay to keep labor in subjection. You see a workman who in subjection. You see a workman who has a family depending upon him will work for any price rather than go to

It is often dangerous to refuse the terms of these Jabor skinners. If you refuse to work at their price all they have got to do is notify the constable, and as you have no visible means of support in the way of labor-skinning more than three thousand persons.

onomic power it goes hard with you.

The last news from Rondani was that
When the fruit season is over, and
he had turned homeward and is to give other ranch work done, the workers flock numerous lectures in his own parliament to the cities; there to compete with the arv district of city worker. In this city they hang

around the employment office by the hundred The man who runs the office is in the pay of the city.

This institution is pointed to with great pride by the citizens. But it is practically worthless to the unemployed. When a call comes in for a man, in most cases it is for a job lasting an hour or two, such as cleaning a backyard, cuting a lawn or the like. The man in cuting a lawn or the like. The man in charge of the employment bureau has a few favorites who always get the jobs A dozen men at the utmost profit by this institution, yet in the report of the city council so many hundred jobs have been filled. The majority of the people who read this report believe that per-manent employment has been found for

an army of men.

Men unable to secure employment, and on the rock pile with a ball and chain attached to their leg.

Conditions have been so bad of late, that in San Francisco, the workers had to compete in the streets with the re-turned soldiers from the Philippines, in begging bread or selling lead pencils.

The State is progressing finely in the way of penal institutions. We now have two reform schools, two insane asylums and two penitentiaries, besides a host of county institutions. The State insane fils time of the year, are something horasylums are continually being enlarged to accomodate the steadily increasing numbers of the insane.

These things are indicative of condi-tions in the Golden land.

What is needed in this State is a good subscription list for the WEEKLY PEOPLE. Once the working class are made acquisted with the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance California, which has so long been beset by freaks and fakirs, will become one of the bulwarks in the working class movement for world emancination A. PROLETARIAN.

RONDANI'S ACTIVITY.

Those that read the socialist daily journal of Rome, "Avanti," have seen abundant news of Dino Rondani since his return to Italy ofter visiting America. So energetic and unceasing 's his propagasada, that accounts of his travels and ctures are very frequent in the social-

ist papers of Europe.

That he has not forgotten his friends in this country is evident from his being quoted as using the expression "we Americans." As he is a genuine Italian and was in America less than a year, we may consider this a great compliment. On one occasion when he was giving a ferrid socialist lecture, in Italy, and was speak-ing from a balcony, a too patriotic po-liceman tried to quench his eloquence and make him go away; but Hondani clung to that baleony with such "Amer-ican energy," in the words of the re-porter, that his persecutor decided to let him alone and to "move on" himself, in-

At Venice, in one of his meetings, anarchists who sang a few lines of the socialist "Song of the Workers" were arrested and some one claimed that the anarchists had done it to make a disturbance, but they indignantly denied the

charge.

Rondani has recently been on lecture tours in Italy, Switzerland, Austria and

As Switzerland is so near Italy and wages are higher there, it is a refuge for Italian workmen who cannot find employment in their own country. On account of the large numbers of Italians in many Swiss towns, socialist propagated by one of their own country. gaida by one of their own countrymen is very desirable and effective. Many a socialist exiled from Italy has found

As there are more than half a million Italians in france, Rondani had good audiences in Paris. Lyons and other cities. Prof. Enrice Ferri, who is particularly well known and admired in France on account of having studied law in Paris and because of his great reputation as a writer and lecturer, Costa, and Morgari are the three socialist members of the Italian Parliament who had made tours of propaganda in France be-fore Hondani. It was pleasant for Hon-dani to be constantly meeting their friends and receiving messages on his

return.

Back in Italy again, at Leghorn, in a brilliant and logical lecture before a large audience, he was greatly applauded for the ability with which he replied to the questions and objections of a republican and to the interruptions of an anarchist. The discussion lasted for two hours and a half, so great was the interest in the speaker. The meeting was very timely, for polemics had been going on between the local republican journal and the socialist journal "La Parola," on the economic principles of the Mazzini-republicans and those of the Social-

Soon after, Rondani was one of the speakers at the festival and ball given in Sestofiorentino for the benefit of the three socialist journals "Avanti," "Di-fesa" and "Martinella."

He has lectured in Florence other cities of Tuscany, in the last mouth. has a family depending upon him will work for any price rather than go to jail, and thus cut off his family from all support.

It is often dangerous to refuse the ausic and cordially received by educational societies. It is said that his work there

other towns near, in one day addressing more than three thousand persons.

of Cossato.

AGNES WAKEFIELD.

TYPICAL CAPITALISM.

SCHENECTADY, SOCIALLY, POLITICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY DEPICTED.

The Sections Inhabited by Rich and Poor - Cleanliness in the First, Smallpex in the Latter-Horrible Conditions in the Works and Factories.

Schenectady is a city where capitalism has fully developed; and, as consequence, without visible means of support are we have here utterly miscrable and vul-arrested as vagrants and given work garly rich. This place seems to be a paradise for the middle class capitalist also, and this is the spot to study him.

Union treet is the principal residence street, it is well lighted and kept in good shape. This street and vicinity is where the principal labor fleecers live and every thing must be kept in good shape for them. But take it in the working class

The crosswalks leading to the Loco motive Works are well night impassable and when one approaches them he has to muster up courage in order to wade through the slime, caused by street offal in wet weather. One would naturally think that the Aldermen would see that the street-crossings over which thousands of wage workers must pass several times a day would be made passable so one would not be obliged to sink ankle deep in filth; but they show utter contempt for the wage slaves of this town.

1s it any wonder that smallpox broke

out here and was more prevalent than in any city in this vicinity? The condition of the streets and some of the residence quarters, especially where the working class are obliged to live, could raise a crop of epidemics large enough to supply the State of New York.

We have here a Board of Health which a misnomer, all they do is to hold onthly meetings and talk it over. They do not take any interest in the sanitar; condition of the city, as the streets conclusively prove.

The Schenectady Locomotive Works is a modern capitalistic wage slave pen par excellence. Here is where men are worked to the greatest endurance for a wave that just keeps them from the brink of starvation. Some of them are obliged to keep a family on \$1.25 per day and they are expected to teach their children to be good and patriotic citizens and be always ready to rally to the defence of the flag. It is impossible for a man under such conditions to give his children anything like an education, and, onsequently, they grow up ignorant and often vicious.

Skilled machinists receive the munificent wage of \$1.60 per day, and for this stipend they must work to the highest point of endurance, turning out wealth for their brutal masters. Boys under the age of sixteen have been known to work thirty-six consecutive hours, and one can imagine in what mental and physical condition a youth of such tender years must be in after putting in so many hours in an unsanitary building, coupled with the intensity of the work he is compelled to perform. What kind of men will those youth grow up to be? Again, in the brass department of the machine shop they have buffer machines running back of the lathes where men are engaged turning up brass work, which is a very unbealthy job. But where buffer machines are also engaged, the condition is intensified, the air being impregnated with small particles of brass. buffer muchines are in close proximity to other machines where men are engaged. This is contrary to the factory laws of this State. The factory inspectors visit these shops periodically. In view of the above fact you can judge how well he attends to his duty, and how much the bealthful surroundings of the wage

workers and the enforcement of the laws trouble him.

The Edison General Electric Works is that other wing of the great capital-istic bird that hovers over this city. Any morning, cold or warm, we or dry, you can find a line of out of works from one to hree hundred seeking permission to self their labor power at these works. We are told every day that there is work for everybody in this city, so those people must go down to these works for their bealth. As these works have been written up for the people several times, we will pass over them and proceed to a will pass ever them and proceed to a factory in this city which is engaged in

factory in this city which is engaged in making ladies underwear, etc.

This shop employs about three-hundred "hands," almost exclustely girls from sixteen years of age and up. This shop is run by one Wiederhold, who for brutal labor skinning could hardly be surpassed in this state. This man's most intimate friends will admit that he does not know much, but there is one thing that he does know supremely and that is how to exploit labor.

Wages run, we are told, from \$2 to \$6 per week and all piece work. It is a study worthy of the Socialist to stand in front of this factory and watch the young women employed therein come out at night after their day's work is over. These girls are old before their time with haggard and drawn faces, which show the murderous effects of the piece work system in vogue in this shop. Indeed life is anything but pleasant for them; wage slavery can be depicted on every feature of their tired looking faces.

These girls should be formed into a la cal of the S. T. & L. A., and taught their

(Continued on page 3.)

SIGNAL "DAILY PEOPLE" VICTORY

The Kangaroo Brooklyn Lahor Ass'n is Driven Snarling From Its Boodle.

The DAILY PEOPLE registered last Sunday a signal victory. The Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association crowd was compelled to abandon its infamous policy of trailing the name of Labor at the feet of capitalists by begging moneys. After having at several, successive meetings maintained its, felonious course, the Association felt the force of the public sentiment raised against it by the S.L.P. and its daily organ THE PEOPLE, and like a cur, from whose jaws the bone is wrenched, it dropped, while growling, the dirty plunder it thought to have safely in its possession.

This happened last Sunday at the regular meeting of the Association, Again the question of accepting moneys from capitalists, brought up by the few re-maining S.L.P. members, came up for discussion. The Kaugaroo Social Demo-erats had no starch left in them. It was evident that, although in the majority, they were going to be beaten. Noticing this, an Anarchist named Rauherz took the floor and assailed them with severe sarcasm. He said: "You are lot of cowards. Here yoy have been declaring for and the DAILY PEOPLE had no infinence, and was read by nobody. And what do we see? That "dead" S. L. P. and its organ have cudgeled you into owardice. not the S.L.P. started the row everything would have been quiet, and we would have the money. You are a lot of cowards. You have allowed yourselves to be driven into a rat-hole by that paper."

The Kangaroos ducked their heads. Poehland, one of the few S. L. P. men who are still members of the Association, rubbed it in from another side, joining the Anarchist element, who undeterred wanted to keep the moneys, and the Kangaroos, who, also wanted to, Kangaroos, who, also wanted to, but were afraid of the S. L. P. and the DAILY PEOPLE. He said: "As to your talk about Labor produces all wealth, therefore the moneys which you receive in these donations belong to Labor, and you may accept it, that is the bravour of poltroons. It you went and took the money, I could see courage in you; but to go and beg for what you say is your swn, and then give thanks for it, that is not the conduct of men; cowards act that way. Yes: the S. L. P. raised its voice in denunciation of such infan ous conduct. The S. L. P. had to do so because you were committing your infamy in the name of Labor, and the name of Labor had to be protected. And the outery raised by the S. L. P. has had its effect. It has been admitted here.

And the vote will prove it."

Indeed, the vote being taken, and sufficient Kangaroos being shamed into decency, it was decided by 38 against 24 to accept moneys from capitalists and their politicians.

In leaving the hall the Kangaroe glowered at Poehland, and snarling said to him: "Are you now satisfied?" "Is the S. L. P. now satisfied?" "Wih your DAILY PEOPLE now stop?" Poehland answered: "No. indeed, we won't rest satisfied, but shall ever watch you and rap you over the knuckles everytime you do it again.

THE VOTE IN DENVER.

The Poll of the Socialist Labor Party in the Recent City Election.

DENVER, Colo., April 16.-The folowing is the result of the S. L. P. vote a the recent city election; For Mayor, J. W. Martin, 261. City Clerk, Wm. Fowler, Jr., 326.

Treasurer, A. Judleowitz, 298, Attorney, Ben. Hurwitz, 323. Engineer, E. Romary, 296, President Board of Supervisors, Chas.

Mullein, 290, For Supervisors, H. Tryon, 297; Ed. Wernet, 271; H. Gunlin, 301; John Martensen, 291.

FURTHER RETURNS

Of Socialist Labor Party Vote in Recent Elections.

CLEVELAND, O., April 11 .- At the recent election here, J. D. Goerke, Socialist Labor Party candidate for mayor, received 339 votes, the other candidates received from 470 to 500 votes.

Compared with the November election the head of the ticket got 237 votes less than Malloney got last November.

pared with the November election, their pared with the November election, their candidate for mayor Bandlow, got 494 votes, while Debs got 935 last Novem-ber, and this is all they got, while they had the "socialistic" Central Labor Union, "representing 15,000 organized workers," supporting them.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., April 10,-At the city election here on Tuesday, the Socialist Labor Party polled 226 votes, as against 179 for Malloney and Remmel last November. It was a very light vote, and the Socialist Labor Parshows a sound and healthy increase, The comrades are well pleased and in

Incomplete Returns From New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 16.-The Socialist Labor Party vote at the city election will be over two hundred. The Social Democracy vote falls below that of last year. The election was a very minous

THE COLORADO MINERS.

TREATED BY THE FAKIRS AS A DROVE OF CATTLE.

Led Into a Strike That Won For Them Lower Wages and a Monthly Pay Day. No Work Until Winter-Trying to Deceive the Mcn as to the Outcome.

The big coal strike in Colorado is a complete failure as far as the miners are concerned. To say anything else, or even to put the most favorable construction upon the situation would be triffing with the truth. But in spite of all this, the Fakir brigade in connection with the Demo-Pop and "labor" press, is making the most strengous efforts to make people believe a victory was won when it was a defeat.

Mr. Purcell, a member of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers has shaken the dust of Colorado from his patent leather shoes. He stated at the time of his departure that a victory had been won, though the gain was slight. Charles Duncan, who was sent here by John Mitchell to take charge You are dumfounded. Had of the strike, says so too. John L. Gehr, the district president of the United Mine Workers of America of the State of Colorado, parrot like repeated it in a meeting held at Rockvale, Fremont county, when the ultimatum of the Colorado Fuel & fron Co., was accepted. This statement was questioned by someone right then and there, who showed Mr. Gehr with the aid of the science of arithmetic, that his claim of a gain in the scale of wages was not in accordance with the facts. Wheremon Mr. Gehr crept away like a whipped cur.

When overtures for settlement were made to the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., said company, through its manager, Mr. Kebler, stated emphatically that under no consideration would they listen to any Committee appointed by the Union, but would do so if it was made up from actual employees from each mine in Rock vale, Brookside, Coal Creek, and Bear Gulch. This was neceeded to and by this act the miners dropped the demand for recognition of the Union.

The scale of wages agreed upon stands now 75 cents per 2,000 pounds run of mine. In order to be more intelligible, and to show the real difference between then and now, it will be necessary to go back as far as 1894, when a scale, as the result of a fierce struggle, was adopted to the effect, that \$1 per 2,500 pounds run of mine should be the remnucration for the miner. When the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. took took charge of the property in question in 1896, the scale was changed by common consent on both sides to \$1 for 2.000 pounds for lump coal; that means that the coal was to be dumped over an inch and a half screen. It is considered by miners that 2,000 pounds lump is equivalent to 2,500 pounds run of mine. Under these conditions the miners worked up to the 1st of January, 1901, when they struck for an increase of wages, recognition of the union, and for the settlement of such grievances as might exist. After a struggle of about three months the settlement was made at the rate stated above, namely, 75 cents per 2,000 pounds run of mine, and no recognition of the union. Now let us make a comparison. Two thousand five hundred pounds, the rate settled upon in 1894. makes 4 cents per 100 pounds. The present settlement at the rate of 75 cents r 2.000 pounds run of mine will make on the face of it, a reduction of one quarter of a cent per 100 pounds. But in spite of all this, the fakin has in spite of all this, the fakir brigade is claiming a victory for the miners of

In the Northern coalfield, of which Louisville is the center, everything re-mains as it was. The miners, with the their limited borizon of pure and simple dom, are ready to go back at the old scale. But at this stage of the game the reckoned without the Northern Coal and Coke Company, which controls that Said company says now that in as much as the miners have seen fit season they see absolutely no reason why they should open up in the summer when the coal business is slack. Consequently, the company has given it out that they will not resume operation until September next; meaning to give the miners a good object lesson "and plenty of time to meditate over the foolishness" of their action in striking against their brother capitalist, who always has been so very solicitous about them, and with whom brother labor should always be in harmony. This doctrine is also much advocated by the United Mine Workers of America.
Such is the true state of affairs. The

strike is a complete failure, and the condition of the miners is a most deplorable one. Upon the shoulders of John L. Gehr, the district president, and William Howells, the district organizer, rests the responsibility. It was these two men who plunged the men into this disastrons strike, by thing them that they were

to everybody that without them coming out the fight would be in vain. That these fakirs did not succeed in this, but made a most miserable failure of it, is now a matter of history; and the striking miners are paying dearly for their credility. It is to be hoped that on future occusions they will treat the fakirs as they ought to have done long ago, that is, externally,

That some "funny" incidents did ocwondered at, I shall relate a few of them to show the true inwardness and principles of the pure and simplers. Long before the settlement was made, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., was bent upon working the Bear Gulch mine. They impacted nen, commonly called scabs, brongst them upon their premises, and EMPLOYED UNION CARDENSELS EMPLOYED UNION CARPENTERS FROM FLORENCE TO BUILD THE BUNK-HOUSES AND THE STOCKADE FOR THE PROTECTION OF SAID SCABS. is that for union principles? Another incident, more vicious and glaring in its character is this; Two small mines were working at the begining of of the C. F. & L. Co., as a result, the men were called out and the miners shut up. No grievance existed there, as men were working under a weekly Chas. Duncan who was sent out here for the express purpose of con-ducting the strike, went ahead and made a settlement with the owners of said mines without consulting the men. And how did he make it? The old rate of wages was again established and he also won a MONTHLY PAY DAY. Of course the men objected to such a 'settlement", and refused to go back on such terms, but Duncan, in true fakir style, told them, that if they re-fused the settlement he had made for them, and would disobey his orders, that he would fill their places with men from the East; in other words, he would urnish the seabs. It is to be hoped that the minres will take the lessons to heart and will strike in the future with the Socialist Labor party at the ballot box, and with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance on the eco-T. WARNECKE.

NO SOCIALIST NEED APPLY.

[Dedicated to the Grand Junction, Col. Electric Light Company for discharging S. B. Hutchinson of the S. L. P., who immediately thereupon was elected Alderman on the S. L. P. ticket. against the combined opposition of all the parties of Capital. By Rambling Dick, Grand Junction, Col., discharged by the company for writing the Poem.]

'No Socialist need apply!" What a gent in Satan's eye Must those people be! They must needs enslave the free They must think and none but they, They, of creeds the umpire be! They would chain the free-made mind. And the soul in fetters bind.

"No Socialist need apply!" In the name of goodness, why? Tis his labor thou dost need,-Tis his hands and not his creed. ... ust he, with his spirit meek, In distant lands his living seek Must be knock until be In a land of liberal saints?

"No Socialist need apply." Can you give the rason why? Can you in his conduct spy Any blot that shocks the eye? Can you in his features trace Anything but manly grace? Can you in his history con Anything to frown upon?

"No Socialist need apply!" Tell me, brother Christian, why? Canst thou look toward the sky And the Great Supreme defve And its inmost thoughts control? Wouldst thou crush that Pilgrim-band in this favored Bible-land?

"No Socialist need apply!" Were his record pure as yonder sky— Fairer than the flowers that gem Flora's May-day diadem-Pure as a diamond bright Still the bigot's cry would be, No vile Socialist for me!

"No Socialist need apply!" Is this Liberty? Does the Declaration teach you so? Conscience promptly answers, No. Don't you know the Golden Rule Paught in every infant school? Why, its clear as Heaven's light, That you're sinning in its sight.

'No Socialist need apply!" Will that Pharisaic cry E'er be echoed in the skies? Precious in an angel's eyes, Will the bigots if they can, Drive the freedom from our land?

'No Socialist need apply!" Will that spirit never die That revels in a martyr's groans-Framples on his mangled hones, And with gory fiend-like hand Strews his ashes o'er the land? Will that spirit NEVER die? 'Never!" is the bigot's stern reply, -Rambling Dick.

"If you receive this paper without having subscribed, DO NOT reject; someone else has paid for it. able to call out the whole bitter it carefully, hand it to your neighbor minous district in the southern part when through. Date of expiration on of the State, for it was apparent every wrapper; renew it yourself."

SPREADING THE LIE.

THE MORE IT IS SPREAD THE THIN-'NER IT GROWS.

The Reverend and the Semi-Reverend Not Strong Enough to Keep it Out-Chicago, and its Queer Brood of Fakirs and Frands.

The "Daily News" of recent dates has contained the following ads: "The Social Democracy, with

Gns. Hoyt for Mayor, has not changed its name. All those circulating that falsehood are conspiring to divide the Socialist vote."

"Socialist party, formerly Social Democracy, with John Collins for mayor Now I want to call the attentior the readers of the DAILY and WEEK-LY PEOPLE to the fact that the Kangaroos are still trying to steal something even if is only the poor thing called the Social Democracy, just as they tried to steal the name of the Socialist Labor Party, and got a beating for their pains.

Recently in Kensington Turner Hall there was held a meeting by this thing, calling itself the Socialist Party. and as the Rev. Charles Vail was to do his little act along with that wonder, Mr. A. M. Simons, editor of "Workers' Call" fame, I decided I would attend and try and swing the arm and hammer, and the instant he discovered his church was on its last legs, vailed into the Kangaroo camp, where he can ride that party, as he has his religious followers for

Editor Simons delivered the first address, and he made his famous phonographic speech on the class struggle of the usual milk and water order. My, how he wished to impress that crowd! was an inspiring sight to see those raven locks sway back and forth, keeping perfect time to the movement of sleeping heads of "the Socialists before you were born."

The Vail was rent asunder, and we were allowed to gaze on the little, fat man from New Jersey. During his talk he said that all governments were class governments, and that the Socialist party (?) wanted the people to understand their interest, and conquer the pub-

lic powers for their own benefit. Now, right here, it should be understood that these people have held meetings before. Of late there has not been much said about free disensaion or ones tions, and at the meeting on March 24, when they had Collins here, there was nothing whatever said about the mat-

By his, and the "Workers Call's" silence in regard to the Molders' strike at Frazers & Chalmers, and in regard to the two agreements that were issued by his Machinists' Union after their last strike, he has proven himself to be a traiter to the working class. But he is a good

"union" man? Yes, oh yes, he is.
After the Rev. Vail finished, as the chairman had said before he made his speech he would answer questions, I waited a few seconds to see if any were to be asked. As the hall was being cleared, I requested the speaker to explain why it was that if all governments were class governments, as he had said, that his party delegates, Harriman and others, voted at the Paris Congress in favor of the infamous Knursky Resolu-tion? It is evident that when these socalled Socialists defend one of their number in France, Millerand, as well as Everett an dothers in this country, that they are traiters to the class they pretend to represent as well as bunco-steerers of the first class, and should be

Immediately there was Bedlam, The dupes and some of the fakirs yelled:
"Mr. Chairman, why don't be ask some questions on Socialism and the like?"
When I started to ask questions, Monntebank Simons was on his feet. I asked the chairman to have Vail answer

the question, but Simons made the ex-cuse that Vail must protect his throat. He said he would answer it. And such an answer! He said he did not know me, but the Party I represented was against trade unions, that the Parti Ouvried Francais of France, the strongest and clearest Socialist party of that country was in an alliance with their party, and had repudiated all coanection with the Socialist Labor Party, etc. In a cheap way he tried to have fun at my expense, but it didn't go. He then would up by declaring that the people here in America would be glad to talk about our own country, and leave France

I then absolutely denied all he had said and offered to prove it and told him as well as his followers, that his ridicule was beneath my contempt. I asked him if he wanted to talk about America, as a party, through their Call," accented mount what he had to say to the fact that they, as a party, through their "Workers" Call," accepted money from political fak-its in this city and in New York from Carnegie for Labor Lycennis, from Coler and others too numerous to mention. All this proves that they accept bribes, and in fact look for them. The excitement by this time was very great, and more than one tax-paying "Socialist" was on his feet for the purpose of interrupting

But some of the strangers called for fair play, and I was allowed finally to finish. To these charges, Sarons made

(Continued on page 3.)

DOWNFALL OF THE "VOLKSZEITUNG."

ITS BETRAYAL OF THE WORKING CLASS AND CALUM-NIOUS CONDUCT DOCUMENTARILY PROVED

[Address Delivered by Max Forker at Wohlraabs' Hall, Brooklyn, April 12, 1901.]

On Friday, March 12, Comrade Max conscious and conscientious workingman, and, above all, every Socialist, must consider the above title at Wohlzanh's Hall der the above title at Wohlraab's Hall Brooklyn. The address highly interested audience,-the S. L. P. men and the strangers not only, but also the Kan-garoos who had come in force expecting to break up the meeting. The howlings that went up from this set accentuated the applause that was given by the rest of the audience to every lashing, mostly documentary, that Forker administered to the harlot "Volkszeitung," and its grew. The Kangaroos, one Gaerber and The Kangaroos, one Gaerber and subert among them, were wild with e: lost their heads; asked questions d made statements that enabled the caker to nail them as liars on the spot; and finally, after the adjournment of the meeting, a miniature "July 10" followed of which several of those Kangs are carrying the token on their faces to-That remarkable speech ,a veri-historic document, is here reproduced in substance:

Clearness absolute consciousness of a atruggle, these are the preliminary conditions of victory, for they alone make possible unanimity of purpose and of action. Everything that stands in the way these conditions must be removed.

First of all, there are those variou

conflicting interests that play such onimous role in the Labor Moveet. They direct us from the fight and duce confusion as to its character. It is, therefore, imperative to ruthlessly expose them wherever they are placed in the way of the collective interests of our

se are the interests of all those the endeavor to gain, through the Move-tent, personal advantages; all those par-altes to whom the Movement is naught at a means of advertising for egotistic

at have come together, not in order to ke part in the great struggle against e common foe, but to protect them-ives, as well as may be, regardless of e fate of the great mass, because they not belong to them—the "pure and mple" unions who are ever ready be support the common enemy whenever bey believe they can gain some advange for themselves; those who see in their "union" only a business organization and yet demand for it the same onsideration that is due only to a mili-

tant organization.

There are, furthermore, all those enterprises, particularly newspapers, that lead under the capitalist system a precarious existence, to whom their own welfare stands higher than that of the whole Movement, and who, therefore, carefully avoid battling against error in order to make friends; who avoid striking a blow, fearing to make enemies, and thus to injure their undertaking; who always support THAT side from which they expect most support for themselves, hey expect most support for themselves, ntil they sink gradually so deep into the ure of demoralization, that they enter nto open alliance with the enemies of he working class.

THE HISTORY OF THE DEVEL-OPMENT OF THE "ALTE OPMENT OF THE "ALTE GENOSSEN" AND THEIR

Whither one will drift, if not clear as the way to the end; consideration is sown to special interests and these are en aided and abetted—that is clearly own by the development of a part of the "alte Genossen," the same element that once boasted the proud title of "Pil-lar of the Socialist Movement," in this country; and it is shown; above all, by the decline, the demoralization of their press. This I propose to PROVE—not with assertions dictated by justifiable contempt, BUT WITH DOCUMENTS, WITH UNDENIABLE FACTS.

WITH UNDENIABLE FACTS.

A description of their press is a description of the "altea Genossen,"

How has this, their press, developed?

We see it in the "New Yorker Volksmeitung." We see how this sheet, today villifies what, some years ago, it
hailed with joy; which, but recently,
ridiculed and branded as hopelessly cormpt what it lauds to-day; which, to-day,
raises to the skies what it formerly condemned. Yes, we see how, in order to ed. Yes, we see how, in order to al its shameless conduct, it resorts most infamous falsehood and even the most infamous falsehood and ever-energies of the history of the Labor

first of all, what was the attitude of the present Kangaroo towards the "pure and simple"

r the New York convention of the F. of L., the "Volkszeitung" pub.ish-an editorial article (December 12, 5), at the conclusion of which it

what hope do, therefore, the trade umonists, with their pure and simple trade unionism, hold out to the workers? The continuance of wages system for an immeasurable time, the mitigaton of which along the lines of purely trade un-

With so bleak a programme the mass the workers who for years past have nk into apathy, cannot be stirred up; nor can those who are still to be found in the ranks of the Labor Movement, be preserved from a like demoralization. The trade unionists who place before the workers this programme as their only hope, are a serious danger to the cause of Labor, a danger which every class-

"We must show to the American workers the light of hope, that in Europe has filled millions of proletarian hearts with new courage for the fight, the light of Socialist science, the certainty of victory in the class struggle conscious of its aim. WE MUST CARRY THIS BEACON OF HOPE PARTICULARLY AMONG
THOSE MASSES WHO, AS YET,
KNOW OF NO OTHER LABOR
MOVEMENT BUT THE BLEAK
TRADE UNIONISM PURE AND SIMPLE AND WHO, IN THUS PINNING
THEIR FAITH HAVE LOST CON THEIR FAITH, HAVE LOST CON-FIDENCE IN THEIR CLASS AND IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT IT SELF. We believe that, in many layers of the working class, a movement pro-ceeding from trade organizations can, for the time being fulfill this mission nore effectively than our political party movement, that the trade union bodies of New York and environs, STANDING UPON A SOCIALIST BASIS UNDER THE UNAMBIGUOUS NAME: 'SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE.' will inaugurate a movement over the whole country." over the whole country."

And about the Cincinnati convention the "Volkszeitung" published on De-cember 20, 1896, an article that closes with these words: "Continued impotence, short-sighted obstinacy, ever-spreading corruption as the stamp of the Cincinnati convention—should not that be for the 'American Federation of Labor,' despite all boasts to the contrary, the beginning of the end."

And, again, after the Kansas City convention of the A. F. of L., the same "Volkszeitung" wrote on Dec. 15, 1898
"The element that to-day dominates the Federation, does not mean to be honest, neither with the trades union movement as such, nor with the 'exclusion of politics'; not honest towards itself and not hon-est towards others. So far as the trade union movement itself is concerned, the Federation decoys its nonadherents in regard to its numerical strength, its effectiveness for battle and its past achievements—most of the figures of Gompers' annual reports are compiled for the purpose of such self-deception. A pure trade union movement, that desires to be taken seriously, should, first of all, be honest towards itself.—And then the great lie, commented on, about the 'exclusion of politics,' which for the majority of the most noisy chief representatives of this standpoint is. as has been proven over and over again, nothing else but a screen, behind which they want to continue their own treasonable politics, as they have done all these years.

Now turn to to-day. To-day we see this "Volkszeitung" arm in arm with the same pure and simpledom it so accurately described, and that sheet maligns the Socialist Labor Party because it, standing unflinchingly upon the rock-bed of the class-struggle, wages war to the knife against these fakirs.

The examples of "devotion to principle" on the part of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," mentioned here, might be added to by the dozen, but permit me to show, by contrasting articles of that sheet, the infamy and astounding mendacity with which it falsifies the his-tory of the Labor movement to serve

its unclean purpose FACTS VERSUS LIES.

formation of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. To-day it is a source of great annoyance to this corrupt sheet that at that time it hailed with joy and in thrilling articles the organization of this alliance. It is displeasing to it be-cause of its present friends, the fakirs, and I do not know whether it is a remnant of shame which now prompts it to distort to its duped readers the events of that time.

Recently, the paper wrote about the

delegates to the party convention in 1896, who endorsed the S. T. & L. A., literally as follows: "In the year 1896, they thought they had, nicely and solidly aid the foundation stone for that which was their ideal of an American Socialist movement-for the erection of a party machine after the pattern of the bourreois parties, from whose ranks they had drawn over to themselves a number elements of questionable quality character: a centralized reining in of the party by a small New York clique, which itself was on its knees, lost in admiration, before a would-be boss of bottomless conceit......if dis-trust was not awakened, then the New York clique-thanks to the work of its trusted creatures—would have a national convention after its own heart, which, for years to come, would have given that clique a firm hold and would have ex-posed the party to gradual self-destruc-

its delegates, whom it now maligns so infamously? We quote literally from its

"It is certain that, since a Socialist the trades unions movement has existed in this country, no convention of Socialist workingmen has tions, in point of numbers and ability of it is said literally:

"The organizations which have long and quantity of the work done. . . as been in existence have for their only

far as the general attitude of the convention is concerned, as expressed by the resolutions passed, it is essentially iden-tical with the course along which our New York fellow workers have marched and in all questions the convention ap-proved the tactics hitherto pursued by

proved the tactics hitherto pursued by the National Executive Committee.

"Of importance is, particularly, the resolution endorsing the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

"And it is not this resolution alone of which we hope that will be for the good of the Socialist movement of this country. We are convinced that the other resolutions, and generally the whole other resolutions, and generally the whole work of the party's convention, will fur-ther the dissemination of Socialist ideas in this country and that the movement will receive through it a new impulse. The firmness shown by the convention in the pursuance of our aims, the clearness manifesting itself in the deliberation of most questions, will not fail to have its effect in the country. They will bring about a strengthening of the party; will cause that those comrades, who for some reason hold aloof from the party will return to our ranks, to join their activity with ours for the spread of our idea, the idea of the liberation of the working class by means of the independent struggle of the workers on the industrial and the political field. And especially will the deliberations of the convention cause our ideas to spread among the great mass of American workingmen, who as yet have

"May the delegates, who have worked so sturdily for a clarification of the situation within the party, before they part give to each other the promise to do their share to also work for the advancement of the party outside of our ranks and to

lo everything to win new recruits."

But in order fully to appreciate the gentle art of lying, commanded by the "Volkszeitung," we must bear in mind the letters it caused the renegrades Barnes and Tobin to write to it a year ago, wherein those gentlemen declared they had not known the Alliance was to be organized when they spoke at that mem-orable meeting in Cooper Union. On this the paper writes: "These dec-

larations go to show how the Alliance leaders inaugurated their work from above, caring not a snap about the opin-ion of the comrades most experienced in the trade union movement of the country and attempting, at the same time to influence their actions by underhanded maneuvers. At the great mass meeting at Cooper Union, which was to launch the Alliance, comrades Barnes and Tobin who were then in New York as delegates of the A. F. of L., spoke first. Their speeches were of a Socialist spirit and criticised the old methods of the exclusive trade union standpoint; they were followed by De Leon in a speech in which be proclaimed the Alliance and at the same time, interpreted the speeches of the two others as an approval of the Alliance plans."

That is what the "Volkszeitung" says now. Compare that with the report of that very Cooper Union meeting publish-ed by the "Yolkszeitung," on December 14, 1895. The report has the follow-ing flaming headlines:

THE OLD TOPPLES!

The new Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance Founded!

IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION

Thousands of Socialists at a grand mass mass meeting.

ENTHUSIASTIC SPEECHES.

The following is a passage in the re-

"Over 8,600 men and women were full of enthusiasm, when the speakers in a clear and comprehensive manner, explained the new trade unionism. Every sentence took hold," etc.

Then the report contains the order in which the speakers followed one another,-Brower, Sanial (whose Alliance speech, as stated in the report, "electrified those present"). Tobin and Barnes. The report goes on to say:

"The following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted (please take note: ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY PRIOR to De Leon's speech, with Tobin

and Barnes present):
"Whereas, The issue between the capitalist class and the working class is a political one and inclues such modifica-tions of our institutions as aim at an abolition of wage slavery when the land and the means of production are transferred to the whole people, "Therefore, Be it resolved, that we

the Socialists of New York, assembled in mass meeting recommend to our fel-low workers of the United States the necessity of affiliation with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The same is now organized with the purpose to place the Amercan Labor Movement on the right and natural road-the road of in

The report then proceeds: Daniel De Leon was introduced. En thusiastic applause greeted him. De Leon made a fiery speech, which was often interrupted by thunderous ap-

AND IT WAS 8 DAYS PRIOR TO THIS MEETING THAT THE VOLKSZEITUNG" PUBLISHED THE ARTICLE, QUOTED BEFORE WHEREIN THE CONVENTION OF THE A. F. OF L., THAT HAD JUST CLOSED, WAS PROPERLY BRAND-ED AND WHICH CONTAINED A CALL FOR THE FORMATION OF THE SOCIALIST TRADE AND LA BOR ALLIANCE.

THE NURSERY TALE OF HAR-

MONY.
Since we are once at the chapter that for years to come, would have given that clique a firm hold and would have exposed the party to gradual self-destruction."

And how did that same sheet write at the time of the convention about it and its delegates, whom it now maligns so its delegates, whom it now maligns so of times in the said paper, that the convention of the said paper, the convention of the said paper. that previous to the formation of the editorial article of the day after the con-s. T. & L. A. there had reigned maught vention:

In one of the first volumes of the then German party organ, "Der Sozialist," edited by Dr. Douai, we find (Vol. II. ever met that could be compared with edited by Dr. Douai, we find (Vol. II., the one that has just closed its delibera- No. 36—July 8, 18 5) an article wherein

aim the combating of wrongs that occur in the own narrow circle, and care nothing else. The system under which they vegetate does no longer fit present conditions. Hence there are folks, to whom the general welfare does not lie as close to their hearts as the desire to as close to their hearts as the desire to make themselves safe and to influence their organizations. SUCH PEOPLE CONSIDER IT THEIR DUTY TO KEEP UP THE SOCIAL SYSTEM WHICH ENABLES THEM TO BECOME LEADERS IN THEIR ORGANIZATIONS. ALL PROGRESSIVE ELEMENTS, THAT ARISE IN SUCH ORGANIZATIONS ARE FOUGHT IN ALL WAYS; THEY ARE SOUGHT TO BE MADE HATE-FUL BY LIES AND CALUMNIES FUL BY LIES AND CALUMNIES AND THEIR ENDEAVORS IN BE-HALF OF THEIR CLASS ARE HAMPERED.

"That under such circumstances no powerful organization can arise is easily understood. The result is that those who have a clear understanding of the modern labor movement take the initiative to establish organizations abreast of

And Mr. Grunzig, the same Grunzig who-ignoring the decisions of the party -launched in December 1898 his notor. ous article against the party policy, wrote—over his signature—in "Der Sozialist" of 1890 an article in which he regrets that the Socialists consent to 'breathe the same air" with the hope lessly corrupt delegates of the pure and simple unions. In this article he says: "Our mission is not alone to create an organization minus the boodle element That is only one and the negative side of our mission. Incomparably greater are our positive duties. The old Labor union, lamed by the boodle tendencies of some, and the reactionary retrogradation of others, and generally because of the contentious struggle of heterogenous elements with a clumsy use of parliamentary rules, has done NOTHING for the workers. Yes, and it could do nothing. It was based upon the unsound relation that men who face each other as foes in all other respects, shall be forced to work together on the purely industrial field. Common economic interests are certainly of powerful influence, but they could not overcome such resistance and hence inactivity that leads to demoralization.

And after the Denver convention of the A. F. of L., the "Volkszeitung" said in an editorial article on December,

"But in Denver was repeated the sam old game, to represent the Socialists as the enemies of the trade unions.—It has a comic effect to see how these old leaders identify the trade union movemen with their persons. Because the Socialists attack the methods of Gompers Strasser and others, therefore are they declared to be enemies of the trade

Another instance of this "harmoniou working together": In the report of the 'Volkszeitung" about the Detroit convention of the Cigarmakers' Internation Union we read:

"Gompers' gag resolutions, wherewith he wants to banish politics from the unions, was then taken up. The thing as it was adopted, runs as follows: 'Re solved. That the Cigarmakers' Interna Union again places its unshakeable faith and its confidence in the form of trade union organization. We con sider the same as of more importance than anything else in the struggle for the emancipation of the workers, and for this reason the injection of partisan politics of any kind is contrary to the best interests of our craft, contrary organization and our cause and should herefore be discountenanced.

"Naturally, these resolutions caused a spirited debate, during which delegate Vanderwelden indulged in immoderate attacks upon the Socialists. Said he among other things: 'Now has come th time where we can smash these people They are destructionists. Six months prior to this convention have they made arrangements to destroy this union, but we shall live and they shall go. Now put the rope around their necks and pull it as hard as you can.' "

Remember also that interview with Strasser which the "Volkszeitung" published as far back as March, 1896, a

"Strasser is, of course a pure and simpler out and out, an outspoken enemy of the Socialists, whom he, like all others of his kidney, charges with de-stroying the unions. How intense his the rawness of the expressions with which he gives vent to his feelings. said, among other things: 'If ever I have o choose between a Socialist and a dog, shall always prefer the dog.'

After Mr. Strasser had scolded a good deal about the Socialists, the reporter as-sured him that neither he nor his friends would check the triumphant march of

Socialism in this country.

"Oho," said he, "we shall see about that; we will brand you as traitors." "But you have already done that," the

reporter observed, "and yet our numbers increase daily. "We shall then brand you still more." THE "VOLKSZEITUNG" AND THE

DEBS PARTY. But to throw additional light upon the capacity for development on the part of the "Volkszeitung," let me remind you of the wonderful gyrations it has made on the political field during the last two

Here is an article from the "Volks zeitung," of the year 1897, entitled: "DEBS OF THE FABLE, AND DEBS AS HE 1s."
It says: "Debs' admirers make their

answer to our criticism exceedingly easy for themselves. They fall back upon fables, upon all sorts of fairy tales, that are being circulated about him.

"We criticise Debs' letter to Hockefeller. The fable answers that Debs did not treat it exclusively."

ot mean it seriously.
"We draw from the whole attitude of Debs the conclusion that he shows to little understanding of Socialism to be an effective Socialist agitator; the fable answers that Debs studied Marx already during his imprisonment, and that he had ince then further developed as a scienout until the salmagundi of universal re

recruited itself, is fabulated into a 'great

American Socialist movement."

And here is another article of the paper bearing the title: "A Cloak for Fakirs," where in the Debs party is dealt with as follows:

"In Erie (Pa.), functionated as president and vice president of a 'Socialist' meeting the same people who for years have mislead the Labor Movement of Erie in the interest of capitalist politics and their own machinations. There acted as secretaries three capitalist newspaper scribblers who, three cays before, had denounced the Socialist Commune celebration as an 'Anarchistic demonstration in favor of the knife and the torch of in-cenciarism.' Should not these fakirs cul-tivate the most beautiful harmony with a 'Socialism,' which, through the mouth of its foremost prophet, again recommends them to the workers—who had at last begun to distrust them—as leaders deserving of confidence? Should not they in harmony with the cloak by means of which they may yet, of a time, deceive a part of the workers as to their true role?

"As in Erie, so elsewhere does the Social Democracy serve as a cloak for fakirs, who are forced to give due deference to the growing Socialist sympathies of the workers. In Haverhill, it gave the traitor Carey the means to weaken, in the minds of the workers, the impres sion of his shameful conduct and to preserve therewith a semblance of prestige the absolute loss of which should follow on the heels of every act of treason.

"In New Bedford, the Republican trade union leader Ross has been pressed so hard by the spirited and successful agitation of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, that he considers his double role role of capitalist politician (Republean member of the Legislature), and labor leader endangered. To save himself, he must reckon with the Socialist current. Naturally, he would never think of joining the S. L. P.; because that would mean to give up his mandate as a capitalist lawmaker. And it is that which he wants to save. What's to be done? The Social Democracy offers him a way out. He attaches himself to it and thereby becomes a 'Socialist-too,' without be ing forced to sacrifice his career as a capitalist politician. Like the fakirs of Erie like the traitor of Haverhill, the capitalist vote catcher of New Bedford receives from Debs a certificate that he is good Socialist and a labor leader worthy of confidence.

"One may see from these examples which can be supplemented by the dozen from New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis and other sporting places of fakirism, that the formation of the Social Democracy was exceedingly timely-for the fakirs. With the disquieting growth of a sound Socialist movement these fellows can no longer get along without such a cloak. And since our movement will from now on take strength more rapidly, we therefore expect that the Debs enterprise will be ever more intensely coddled and cared for-by the fakirs. In this manner the fakirs attest, indirectly, our progress."

And after that sheet in 1899, with its watchword: "Socialists Don't Vote," was overwhelmed with ridicule by the election returns; when, with the best of intentions, it could no longer lie to its readers that it represented the S. L. P., when, in the law suits it started against the party, it met with one knockdown after another; when it was without a party and had under any circumstances, to find shelter somewhere, then .Debs became all at once, a great man—a hero — and about his party one could suddenly read in the "Volkszeitung" (end of November 1889): "One may consider the S. D. P. movement ever so triflying, but it must be admitted that it must be regarded as a Labor party standing on the basis of the class struggle."

And this after the paper six weeks before in a lengthy report (Independent Labor Conference), had branded the New York Debsites as pullers in for capital-

But the summit of hypocrisy, untruthfulness, and distortion, was reached by the "Volkszeitung" at the time of the unity comedy. Permit me to demonstrate this with a few documentary facts.

It was at the very time when Debs wrote his well known open letter where-in he administered to the "Volkszeitung" clique some moral kicks and accused them of breach of faith, when the German organ of the Debs party "Die Wahrman organ or heit," contained an article from which I quote literally: "Think and marvel! 5,000 members has the Volkszeitung fac-tion in Porto Rico, perhaps 3,000 more in Zuiuland and at least 2,000 among the Kanaks of Hawaii. How many in the moon has not yet been ascertained. In the, by Socialist parsons, cardinals and popelets, besmirched states of America the number of members is unlimited that is, not the number of paying mem bers, but the number of voting mem bers. According to demand, any num-ber of votes can be raised.

"What a gigantic party will march up during the days of the general vote on the question of unity. But as soon as such unity has been accomplished, the giant mist will evaporate and will leave only a penetrating odor. We have then not attained a great party, but only a few infallible cardinals, three H-olies and a few bellweathers. But we have not them; they have us. Fulfilment of unity is in English: consummation of union, that means the Social Democratic party will be "consumed" by a few crafty New York diplomatists. "He who touches pitch will be defiled."

"He who goes into bad company, will perish. Harriman-Hilquit-Hayes. Let s leave these three H-"We have no use for political bench

men, diplomatists and Socialist parsons in our ranks, because WITH THAT ILK, TO PROMISE AND TO KEEP SUCH PROMISE DOES NOT GO TOGETHER."
And the "Volkszeitung" not only quiet-

ly swallowed these kicks, but had ront to lie to its congregation of blind llowers that "the bond of brotherhood and been sealed" and it published a about the same time a grandiloquen formers, of German and Jewish ex-So-cialists and of ex-Anarchists, from whose it with the Debs party. And when in ranks the 'Social emocracy' has thus far New York its so-called State convention December 3, 1895 (the day after the

was held, the aforesaid Debs organ reported it as follows:

"At a joint meeting of all branche of the Social Democratic Party of New York-a meeting held a few weeks ago to elect a new State Committee-the till now members of the State Committee were thrown on the scrap heap with great majority and a new committee elected in their places. The meeting was perfectly regular. Mr. James But scher, a member of the old committee presided. The only irregularity that oc curred was that Mr. Isaac Philipps turned off the gas when it looked as though the vote would not go his way-an old trick practised by the most common ward heeler. Of course, Mr. Philipps did not gain his point, the old State Committee was not re-elected. But that does not

and the S. L. P. "Think of it! The 'Volkszeitung' crowd have last year 'per mob,' through 'the great revolution' on the Bowery, deposed' in a totally illegal manner their National Executive Committee and they hollered fire and murder because the members of the National Executive Committee did not, without further ado, abide by this improper 'deposition.' But these gents are 'revolutionists' and care not a rap for either logic or honesty, when it is a question of attaining their ends."

And confronted by this situation, the "Volkszeitung" has the astounding presumption to write at about the same "In view of the situation the rades should go to work with enthusiasm so that there will be no lack of ammuni-tion during the coming campaign. DE-SPITE ALL MACHINATIONS, Socialists will march here too unitedly into the fight of the election."

And with what mastery did that sheet while here it lied about the "United So chalists," hush up the fact that out tested against the candidacy of Harri-man, which they branded as a common

INFAMIES NAILED. I cannot leave the chapter of the de-

arguments it could not squarely meet. It has reportedly in its column, and hundreds of times through its agents and camp followers, spread the assertion that it had championed the Alliance b cause Comrade De Leon had veiled the intended aggressive policy of the S. T. & L. A., and that they made it their business to circulate this assertion through al psendo-labor papers. Well, here is the report the "Volkszeitung" published of De Leon's speech on the Alliance, the day after its endorsement by the '96 translention (July 9, 1896). It reads literally: "As the last speaker to the question, delegate De Leon got the floor. "He turned against the assertion that he economic organization of the worker was superfluous. 'These organizations will exist, so long as a capitalist remains,' said the speaker. 'We have been asked what will be the attitude of the Alliance towards other organizations? Well, it will form Labor organizations wheneve it has any opportunity to organize. It will not be hostile towards other organizations, BUT 1T WILL NOT SHOW RE-GARD TOTHOSE ORGANIZATIONS THAT BEAR THE NAME OF UN ION, BUT ARE NOTHING BUT A CAPITALIST TRUST. If the Alliance, for instance, finds conditions such as pre-vail with the United Garment Workers; if it sees that the unfortunate mem-bers of such a so-called union are being sold out and swindled by their rascally leaders in the most infamous manner THEN IT WILL MAKE EVERY EF FORT TO FORM THESE WORK-INGMEN INTO A NEW ORGANIZA-TION IN WHICH THEY WILL BE PROTECTED AGAINST THE PRAC-TICES OF THE FAKIRS. A Fakir is an ignoramus who knows nothing of the Labor Problem, no more than the swindler who is in the movement to fill

able circumstances and intelligently con ducted, can even to-day be successful. But we shall not see in the strike and the boycott our chief weapons; the enemy whom we cannot vanquish in the shop, we shall meet with the Socialist ballot, and a strike at the hustings the capitalists will fear more than a strike in the factory. We know also, that strikes have no educational effect, unless men who understand the situation, ex-plain the lessons of the strike. It has been claimed that the fakirs can be fought successfully in their organizations, but experience has shown that it is very hard to make them harmless, se long as they have the means to let their agents work for them. Do we not see what shameful articles are published in the organ of the cigarmakers, and the dues of Socialist members furnish the means? A capitalist wrote some time ago that the Socialists should be shot down and the "Carpenters Journal" reprinted the article and for this the Socialist members of the carpen-ters must help pay. When the dues blowing to the fakirs, they will vanish. Wherever aggressise tactics have been pursued by the Socialists, the Socialist movement has waxed strong." After De Leon had concluded amid

great applause of those present, the vote was taken. The result was an almost unanimous adoption of the resolutions. About the activity of comrade De Loor

and other comrades in the organization of the Knights of Labor, the "Volkszeltung" printed, a short time ago, the following infamous notice: "After they had, in their shortsightedness, entered into an alliance with the most corrup elements of the Knights of Labor, De Leon and Co. had to bear with being fired out by the leaders of the K. of L.

"firing out"). There it said in heavy headlines

"KNIGHTS OF LABOR." Corruption Branded by D. A. 49.

Sovereign and Co. without a following.

The Socialists inflict decisive defeat on Dishonest Lenders.'

The article reads: "The step taken early yesterday morning by District Assembly 49, K. of L., was such an extraordinary one, that one is justified to expect that it will mark a step in the march of organized labor in America on the road the end of which is the overthrow of the wages system and the introduction practised by the most common ward heeler. Of course, Mr. Philipps did not gain his point, the old State Committee was not re-elected. But that does not at all prevent the good 'Volkszeitung' S. L. P., of New York to go hand in hand with this erstwhile State Committee and to call a joint State Convention in the name of the Social Democratic Party the name of the Social Democratic Party role played by Sovereign and his adher-Again: It was at the end of March of

last year when the "Volkszeitung" in a report provided with four different head-ings, informed its faithful that a comings, informed its faithful that a committee of its presnet bosom friends, the corrupt-to-the-bone Central Federated Union would publish "an account of De Leon's antecedents." Despite repeated challenges from our side, this account

has not appeared.

But the base purpose had been achieved; they had perpetrated their calumny.

Infamous! Villainous! Vile!

Infamous: Villainous: Vile:
And now remember the lie, published
by the "Volkszeitung," but two weeks
ago, about De Leon's alleged conduct at
a meeting of the Leader Publishing Association (Clarendon Hall, 1887). Our comrade has publicly challenged the "Volkszeitung" to publish its own report of that meeting from its files—but they do not still the statement of the stat port of that meeting from its mes—but they do not stir because they knew they lied when that article of calumny was written; they remain quiet after the chal-leage like a cur who has been kicked and crawls in a corner.

After comrade Forker thus showed with undeniable facts the untruthfulness and infamy of the Kangaroo sheet; and had branded its attempt to put in jail, for "contempt of court," our comrades of the National Executive Committee; after he shed some interesting light upon manner in which the representatives of the described without nailing the vile and cowardly manner in which the representatives of the pure and simple unions. He brandour cause have been maligned whose ed, well armed with names, figures and documentary proof, the unfathomable corruption that is now more rampant than ever in them, and he did not fail to portray the pitiful role played in the organizations by the "Volkszeitung" e ment with its alleged "boring from within.

Highly interesting is the following reminiscence of the development of the Brooklyn "borers from inside out," because what applies to these "alte Genos-sen," applies as well to those in New York and other cities.

A REMINISCENCE.

Forker said: "The course of developnent, gone through by those "alte trement, gone through by those "alte Genossen," here in Brooklyn as in other places deserves to be brought back to memory, for it shows how little understanding is often to be found behind radical-sounding resolutions, AND HOW LITTLE MORAL COURAGE IS REQUISITE TO CONSISTENTLY LIVE UP TO THEM UP TO THEM.

"After the great lock-out of the Brewers, it became evident that the Brooklyn Central Labor Union did as little for victimized brewery workers as did the New York central body of the same name. Other German unions had also grievances of their own against the Brooklyn C. L. U., and thus it came about that a conference of German organizations was called, at which at first, body and led in a short time to the formaing of the pool-beer boycott was ven-tilated, but which was made a permanent body and led in a short tme to the formation of the United German Trades of

Brooklyn. "This central body placed itself upon a Socialist basis. In numerous publications it attacked, unsparingly, the corrupt political practices of the C. L. U. When the New York Central Labor Federation waxed strong, the United German Trades of Brooklyn reorganized as the "Brooklyn Central Labor Federa-

"That this federation was to be the nucleus, the beginning of a new and progressive trade organization and was to spread all over the country, all knew who were then "in it." And many of the very men who were then working hardest to attain this aim, have since been "converted" in the most wonderful manner. To-day they lament, arm in arm with the once despised pure and simplers, about the "splitting up of the movement." They would to-day selves in, so long as everything went according to their own sweet will, or so long as they had not been made to shut up by means of a "job" that had gradu-ally "converted" them.

How serious are these "friends of the trade unions," who to-day, upon the very cene of the events here described, howl about "splitting up the movement," is shown by the following episode: With their aid was organized, prior to the time of the C. L. F., an "open" waiters' union against the existing K. of L. organiza-tion. As it generally goes, the only activity of this organization consisted in hunting "jobs" and it finally demanded that the Labor Lyceum, the then head-quarters of the Socialists and of many German trade unionists, exclusively employ its members. The Asociation, to which belonged most of the organizations that formed the Brooklyn C. L. F., re-fused the demand and the result was that a boycott resolution against the Labor Lyceum was railroaded through the C. L. F. The delegates to that body did about the most that could be asked; they passed boycott resolution against an orcanization that was composed of its own organization. Thereupon several organizations, among them the brewers, with-drew from the C. L. F. A third central body, the Socialist Labor Federation, was

(Continued on page 3.)

(Continued from page 2.)

sauctimonious mien, bewail the

ting up of the movement."

Labor Alliance.

"VOLKSZEITUNG."

DOWNFALL OF THE

LOWERING WACES.

BOSSES ASSISTED BY THE INDEPEND-ENT ASS'OCIATION OF MACHINISTS.

Union Shops, in Which Cards are More Necessary Than Wages-Striking For a Reduction of "Union" Shop Rules. Petty Exactions.

I here set down in brief my latest experience with pure and simple unions. May the day soon come when the ham-mer of the Socialist Labor Party, and its sister organization, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, will have smashed through the veil of pure and simpledom, so that every worker may be conscious of the fraud that goes on, and will act accordingly. The pure and simplers have taught that Capital and Labor are Brothers, and then it turns around and says that Capital must be fought with capital. This means that fought with emptal. This means that the workers should pit their pennics against the bonds and stocks of the cap-

I have quite frequently heard of Organized Scabbery, but had not actually come in direct personal contact with it till January 14. I started out with a large bundle of copies of freedont-of-contracts, capitalistic beatitudes which say if you do not like your job you can quit and work some where else, providing you can find a master that will be benevolent enough to wring profits out of

your fesh and bone.

Happy and hopeful as you may suppose I should be, possessor as I was of so large a bundle of such valuable rights, I went off to work some place else.

The first place I struck was the Pitts-burg Machine Tool Co., in Allegheny City. I stepped into the office with that freedom so characteristic of all us free Jorn citizens and asked the first person I saw there (who happened to be the manager), if they needed any machinists. He told me to go into the rear office. There I met the time keeper, and asked her the same question.
"Just wait a moment," she replied,

"and I will call in the foreman." The foreman came in directly. When I met him there passed from each to the other a how-do-you-do, and for the third time I asked if they needed any machinists. "Yes," he said. "I do need a man.

What can you do?" Well, most any thing in the ordin Where have you worked?"

I told him of several places I had worked, and the class of work to which I most accustomed. "Have you not worked on this kind of

work?" "Well, no, not just exactly, but work very similar."
"Well, I have had a hard time finding

men that could do this work; they come in and say that they can do it, and when they try it, they fall down, 'And now I am rather chary about trying

said: "I think I can please you. though I will not tell you that I can do any thing better and quicker than any man you have . But if you think it not too much of an investment will be me a trial, it is possible that I will be more successful than I myself think uch of an investment to give for. And if I fail there will be nothing for me to do but to get out, and make om for a better mechanic, a man that uld do the work."

"All right, you may try it if you wish."

"Now I hardly know; I do not like to set the wages till I see what you can do. If you can do the work we will pay the price."

"Very well, I will try it and if the job suits me and I like the shop, and the size of the pay is all right, and I suit you, I think we will get along well enough together."

"Come to work in the morning."

"By the way how many hours do you

"That is satisfactory."

That is satisfactory.

Then with my heart throbbing with joy at my ready success at having found a boss, a master, a buyer for my stock in trade, I started home. But as I was going out through the office, it suddenly dawned on me that I had not ascertain-So suiting the action to the thought, I turned to the time keeper for the desired information. And to my question she replied "Seven o'clock, Quit in the evening at half past five."

The next morning I was on hand with a pretty blue suit on, ready to go to work. About twenty minutes after the gong sounded a young but large felgong sounded a young but large fel-low, with an air of self importance, stepping up to me, and said: "Say, fellow, have you got your card?" I looked up at him in a sort of bewildered I looked up at him in a sort of bewildered fashion, as though I did not quite comprehend what he meant, and asked what kind of a card. "Why, a union card. Don't you belong to the union?" "Oh, yes, certainly, I belong to the union, and have ever since I have worked at the business." "Have you your card with you?" "No; I unfortunately forgot to have the with me but it is safe and probyou? "Ad, I unfortunately lorged to bring it with me, but it is safe and probably I shall have it with me in the morning." "We do not care if you belong to the union, and have your dues paid up. That is all we want." He left then, and directly there comes up. to me a big Scotchman with Glasgow cialism all over him, and says to me:

"Say, do you belong to the union?"
"Yes, sir." "Do you belong to No. 200
and something?" (I am not certain what
the number was.) Then he changed
and said: "Do you belong to No. 52?" (meaning of coure the I. A. of M.). "No, I do not; I used to belong to 52 a long age, but left it and joined another. What one?" "One hundred and nine "What one?"

ty." "What's that, the Amalgamated?" "No, sir; that is the Machinists' Local of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alli-ance." "Oh! Is that it? Well, don't you think it would be a good thing now to join the I. A. of M. again?" "No.

to me loked very much like an I. A. of M. Journal, and in fact I am most cer-tain that is what it was. Shortly after that I saw the assistant foreman going over behind some machinery for the purpose of reading the book. From there he came straight over to me, and said: "Have you made any settled arrange-ments regarding wages?" "No. I have not. The foreman told me that if I was satisfactory the wages would be forthcoming, though I had thought of finding out definitely to-day some time al-though a day is scarcely enough to judge a man's work by.

But since he had mentioned it, I thought we might as well come to a settlement then. "Oh, I have nothing to complain about your work. It is good. I simply wanted to know so that if you were not satisfied you would not come to me raising the dickens. How much did you expect to get?" "I thought, taking everything into consideration, and as my work pleased you, you would certainly give me \$3 a day." "Oh! My, oh! I could not think of paying anything like that. There is not a man in the shop re-ceiving that much." "That is nothing to me; I am out for H. Brown & Self, and if I can get the money, I am going "I am in for keeping up the wages as much as any other man, but were I to give you such wages, every and besides. I am instructed by the head of the firm not to pay any more than twenty-two and a half cents an hour." "You cannot get me for that amount."
"What is the smallest you would accept?" "Two seventy-five." "I could not pay that much." "Then I will quit That ended my dealings with the firm

and bosses. When the boss was gone, I called a felow to me, the one who had first accosted me and said to him: "I thought you told me this was a union shop. "It is." "Yes?" This is a dickens of a union shop. It is a union organized scab of a place, that's what it is. You told me you only worked nine hours a day here." "So we do." I then said, You start at 7 o'clock in the morning, and work till 12 at noon. That is five hours, is it not? And five and five make hour for dinner. And from half past twelve o'clock to half past five is five hours, it it not? And five and five make ten." "Yes, but you see we quit at noon on Saturdays." "Yes, you work every Saurday, don't you?" "Yes. But then we get time and a quarter for that.'

"I have been working in a shop for about three years and have been getting \$2.85 for nine hours, and time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sunday. It was not a union shop, either, And here in your union shop, with its cast iron rules (pointing to them on the wall, for there they hang, a great long code of them, some the worst I ever saw). They want a man to work for twenty-two and a half cents an hour, and do not want to pay more lest the other men would dare to ask for the same. I would not work in a place like this for less than \$3." All he could say to this was: "I don't blame you."

I then went over to the Scotchman and said about the same to him. He got about it, and began vilifying the Socialists, saying they were union wreckers and peace disturbers, and other things I do not remember. He also said that when he belonged to a labor union, he wanted to belong to a labor unin, and not to a political organization. "Yes," I said, "you want to belong to an abortion labor movement, such as the I. A. of M., that is yelling scab and union wrecker at others the whole year around, while it itself acts, and in reality is but an employment agency, for the capi-talist, for whose benefit together with his labor lieutenant it is especially Kept in line, to furnish to that despicable vam pire, the labor fakir, something to suck at in the shape of a treasury kept full no reply whatever, except to claim that by the gullible, dues-paying rank and file, and to the capitalist a bargain counter where he procures cheap labor. And politics are let in at the back door by the fakirs who stump the country before election for parties of the capitalist class and advertise their stock in trade by tafson, one of the Kangs from the city, lafter demonstrations such as we have seen last labor day; the so-called industrial parade in this city before election, where the workers were trotted out like so many cattle whipped into line is another example.

"You Socialists are always hollering politics in the union. I don't believe in taking politics into the union to keep the men divided. I am as good a Se cialist as you; I came from a good a Socialist town as ever was." "Where Socialist town as ever was." "Where did you come from?" "Glasgow." "Get out with your 'as-good-a-Socialistas-you' Glasgow, middle-class bosh.

dout want to hear anything about it. I went but a very short distance from the shop and met a young man I knew, who said to me: "What is the matter? What are you going home this time of day for?" great place over there. Not less than fifteen men quit in the last two weeks."

I went on home, got my dinner, and went out in the afternoon to look for work in the lower part of Alleghany. Just as I was going to go into Taylor & chinist with whom I was acquainted. On greting each other, I asked him if he was in there looking for work and he said he was. "How do things lok for work?" "They are no good." "You can get a job at the Pittsburg Machine "To the — with that place. I just quit there the other day. The first thing when I went in there the superin-

What I could learn from his story, the same as mine. He then told me of still cry like parrots, "Unity, unity, we his troubles with the I. A. of M.; how, ought to have unity." when he was working at Demlar, Pa., The Socialist Labor Party is proud of about a year ago, he and several others its record, and not the least proud part sir, I think not. In fact that style of about a year ago, he and several others went out on strike, and a member of a sked if this was a union shop, and he replied that most of them there belonged to the union.

That ended the conversation and every—

When he was working at Demiar, Pa., and The Socialist Labor Party is proud of its record, and not the least proud part went out on strike, and a member of its record is the fact that we have dragged the rodents of capitalism from their holes, so that anyone can see them.

RICHARD J. WELCH.

Pullman, Ill.

thing went along smoothly the rest of the day.

Next morning, about five minutes after the whistie blew, the Scotchman gave the assistant foreman a book which the scotchman fakirs, Warner and some others, the shop went out on strike for \$2.50. Af-ter staying out for several weeks, they went back at a reduction, because be-fore they worked in gangs, and what work the gang turned out over its reg-ular pay roll was divided among the men according to the percentage that each one's pay amounted to. This, after the stirke, was taken from them. They were no longer able to make the compelled to go back for less than they had previously received. These dents in the history of pure and simpledom also go to show ever more and more forcibly the fact that they have not only outlived their usefulness, but have become a hindrance to the betterment of the working class, a stumbling block in the way of progress.

From what I have the Pittsburg Machine Tool Co., you will readily see that this must be a union shop (certainly must when almost every one there claims to belong to the I. A. of M. and the superintendent M. and the superintendent s you for your card.) Well, And well did those men do who did fact of the matter is, not forget all they learned, who had nsks from what I can learn, and I have been around a great deal in this vicinuy, that where the I. A. of M. has the greatest hold, there the wages are lowest and they have also the meanest shop rules to contend with. Such has been my experience, and the experience of others. I will here give you a few of the shop rules that are stuck up in the Pittsburg Machine Tool Co., and there must be at least about twenty-five of them altogether.

1. There is a clock register that the men are compelled to ring up in the morning, when starting or quitting at on starting after dinner, and quitting in the evening. Failure to do so at any time, and you must report to the timekeeper in order to receive the pay for that time.

2. If you wish to lay off a day, you must report the same to the foreman the day previous; if you fail to do your place is filled, if possible, by another man, and you are out of work.

3. Every job is timed in the office, and you must do the job in the specified time or you are not wanted.

4. Each man must keep the belts of his machine tight, so that the greatest possible cut can be taken, and no more than two cuts will be allowed except on permission from the foreman.

5. Any tools taken out of the tool room must be checked up against the one getting them, and such person will be held responsible for the return of the same in as good condition as when taken out. If mutilated in any way, the cost of the same shall be taken out of his wages.

6. Each workman on presenting at the tool room will be given a towel for cleaning the machinery; when dirty he can return it and get a clean one. Any workman losing or failing to return these will be charged five cents, the same to be taken out of his wages.

7. Workmen must have their overalls on ready to start work promptly when the whistle blows, and must not put away their tools or make any preparation for leaving the shop before the quitting whistle blows.

The I. A. of M. everywhere is a failure. It has duped the men, and everywhere it gets a shop it cannot protect them. It is used by the manufacturer for the purpose of lowering wages, and in the "union" slops, the only men who receive good wages are the men who do not belong to the union. X. Y. Z.

Allegheny City, Pa.

SPREADING THE LIE.

(Continued from page 1.)

his party was in favor of trade unions. After he finished several of his followers jumped up and made a great cry about my taking up the time so that

they could not ask questions, and Guswho has admitted he is with them be cause they are the majority, asked where he could get their rag called the "Workers' Call."/One of the other questions was, did the Socialists mean to confiscate or buy what the capitalist had? Vail answered that. You see it is easy; still he did not give a correct answer.

Another question was: "Who will do the disagreeable work under Socialism, sewer work for instance?" Simons' answer was in effect this: That under Socialism, all would have an education, and that all that work could and would be

performed by machinery.

In closing, I wish to say that Simons knew he lied when he made the remark he did. His followers have never had a chance to read the Kautsky resolutions, because to date that paper has carefully avoided publishing it.

These men are out and out crooks. They have unclean records, and I have only to cite the fact that for having em-bezzled moneys, as has Morgan from the S. T. & L. A., as per l'eter Damm's charges months ago, for having thrown over their wives for women with money, as in the case of Herron, deserting them because they were ill, as in the case of Wilshire, Carey of Mussachusetts, with his armory building the whole brood of job beggars and accepters, the "Social rist party," "Social Democracy," under whatever name it may appear, is made up of the scum elements of humanity.

just quit there the other day. The first thing when I went in there the superintendant asked me for my card, or rather if I had one."

No wonder they fear and all hate the Socialist Labor Party, and therefore join with the fake "socialist" parties, those ash-barrels of rottenness, the Socialist Labor Party, and therefore join with the fake "socialist" parties, those ash-barrels of rottenness, the Socialist Labor Party, and therefore join with the fake "socialist" parties, the socialist Labor Party, and therefore join with the fake "socialist" parties, the socialist Labor Party, and therefore join with the fake "socialist" parties, the socialist Labor Party, and therefore join with the fake "socialist" parties, the socialist Labor Party, and therefore join with the fake "socialist" parties, the socialist Labor Party and therefore join with the fake "socialist" parties, the socialist Labor Party and therefore join with the fake "socialist" parties, the socialist Labor Party and therefore join with the fake "socialist" parties, the socialist parties, the socialist parties are parties to the social party and therefore join with the fake "socialist" parties, the social parties are parties and parties are parties and parties are parties and parties are parties and parties are parties are parties and parties are parties and parties are parties and parties are parties and parties are parties are parties and parties are parties are parties and parties are What I could learn from his story, cial Dehocracy, or "Socialist" Party, his experience was in the main about that has so many convulsions. They

The Socialist Labor Party is proud of

TYPICAL CAPITALISM.

(Continued from page 1.)

proper status in society as wealth producers; as it is they are at the mercy of this cold-blooded skinner. Under the guidance of the S. T. & L. A. they soon would become class conscious and with that solidarity of purpose charactertistic of the S. T. & L. A., would soon better be well to add that this exploiter of labor lives in one of the finest mansions in the city which he has built within the

magnitude; so much for John, Our city fathers here are completely under the control of the leading capital ists here. If they want a street the aldermen vote it to them; if they want one paved the aldermen get the measure through one way or another. One of them was chiefly instrumental in closing Romeyn street for the Schenectady Locomotive Works to the detriment of a number of poor wage workers, who ownde their little homes below the works and were shut off from their direct and main avenue to the principle part of the city. He is now visiting his native land, Germany, and his friends often wonder how he could afford it. But he has the

one of our business stars of the first

I wonder if it pays to be an alderman.

The Democrats and Republicans on
the board are like two white beans;
a stranger would think they belonged to one party. They are unanimous on all measures, especially giving streets away to street railway corporations.

To the uninitiated Albany would ap-

very best plum on the board. Sometimes

pear to be wiser than Schenectady, for they sell their franchises; but the question was asked the other night by one in terested, which was the most expensive to the company, to buy this franchise in Albany or to get them for "nothing" in Sqhenectady?

There was one street that the alder-men gave away too quickly, which seemed to dissatisfy the Mayor, who promptly called a halt by vetoing the ordinance. but, in the goodness of his heart, he repented his hasty action and withdrew his veto after the street railway had shown very clearly how necessary it was for them to have this street.

We had here on April 3rd J. J. O'Con-nell of machinist union fame. His business here was to advise those machin-ists on the outside of the union to get under cover before the great tug of war took place on May 20th for a nine hour day. Incidentally he wanted to impress on the audience that the machinists of the 20th Century were composed of nothing but intellectual giants and that car-penters and brick masons looked like thirty cents along side of them. O'Connell preached the gospel of broth-

er Capital and brother Labor, and told his audience he was not in favor of depriving brother Capital of his just share of the product he does not create. O'Connell showed to his own satisfac-

tion that when machinists were well organized in his union that the millennium would be inagurated and that strike and boycotts and kindred labor troubles would disappear. The nine hour day he claimed would give employment to 16,-666 more unchinists as there were to-day 150,000 members of the craft in the United States; and in Schenectady where two machinists were looking for one job one machinist would have two masters chasing nim around begging to go to work for them. Beautiful pic-

His speech was full of glaring contradictions and he proved himself the genuine fakir THE PEOPLE has often shown him to be. A few of the com-rades were in the hall, but as no questions were invited they had no opportunity of exposing O'Connell.

However, at the meeting of the S. T. & L. A., the next evening, Comrade Markley took up the nine-hour day and pointed out clearly that such a reduction in the hours of labor emanating from pure and simple tactics could never bring any real benefits to the wage workers; and cited several instances, of which, among them, were the brick masons and carpenters of our city. He showed that has only intensified labor, that the men produced more wealth under the nine-hour day than they would in eleven hours under the old system.

only be successful in benefitting the working class by emanating from a class conscious body such as the S. T. & L. A., where solidarity of purpose cemented the men together in action,

The vigorous agitation carried on by the S. L. P. in this city has caused the two old capitalist parties to raise their heads and snuff the air. They scent dan-

ent clubs composed of duped wage workers and political fakirs. This shows that both capitalistis parties fear that the time has come when the wage worker needs to be watched, in fact corralled.

So when we come to look at the situation in this city with its thousands of wage slaves, mostly ignorant of the first principles of economics, we say, here is a field for the vigorous S. L. P., which with good hard work will bear fruit a

Already Socialism is a household word and we can see evidences of the working class beginning to move towards the path which will one day lead them to the goal goal will one day lead them to the goal of their emancipation, the Socialist Re-public; where capitalism with its cruel lish that spares neither age nor sex, will be past history and men can live as human beings should, instead of in the concannibalistic way we find around us. So we would say to the wage slaves of

Schenectady, of either sex, wake up! The Socialsit Labor Party is calling you to action, your freedom from wage slavery rests with you and you alone! We are fast approaching a point in economic development when it will be either one thing or the other-absolute freedom or perpetual slavery!

"If you receive this paper without having subscribed, DO NOT reject; someone else has paid for it. Read it carefully, hand it to your neighbor works 1790 Setting Machines it carefully, hand it to when through. Date of expiration on every wrapper; renew it yourself."

CLEAR UTTERANCES,

A Soc list of the Lone Star State to His Fellow Citizens.

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF TEXAS:

That "differences" exist between the Social Democracy "socialists" the dozen or more independent organizations in the United States and in Europe is evident. The party press of the various factions declare that the disagreements are over questions of "tacties," that the essential ideas of all are identical. The class conscious socialist takes

issue with the statement. At the risk of touching a nerve, I shall manipulate the scalpel so as to make a clean cut to the bone. Socialism knows but one course of procedure: It is that the working class conscious dispossessed class shall conquer the national, state, county and municipal administrative powers, and institute legislation that will abolish the existing anarchic and archaic system of production, and substitute therefor the co-operative commonwealth through which the working class will be the receives the full product of his labor.

The only possible question of "tactics" involved is as to whether this desideratum shall be achieved by the ballot of by the bullet, by civic means or in the "battle of Armageddon." Until the proletariat, the propertyless-dispossessed class-shall have achieved class-conscious solidarity, socialism will never be accomplished.

This is the conclusion of the great Marx and of his co-worker Engels. And the central idea of every acknowledged authority on social economics since their time. To ignore or side track this central idea is to deny the class A socialist party is not worthy of the

name unless it is comprised of men whose interests as prol@arians are identical and proletarians' interests can be identical only when they are proletariansworkers dispossed of everything save their labor power. When such an individual becomes a socialist he feels the meaning of the word "class-conscious." He knows what the class struggle siginterests of himself and all others of his class, and he knows his only of escape from wage-slavery is through seizure by his class of the law-making power.

Socialism will never be achieved through 'nfieldle-class means, it's will never be accomplished by any party comprised of individuals whose interests are middle-class interests. The middle class is a reactionary class. Its members are willing enough to pull down the fellows above them in order that they may enjoy the spoil. With the interests the productive workers they nothing in common. To them "government ownership" and "municipal owner-ship" are the "Ultima Thule" of ecoprogress. And with them the

capitalist system has no quarrel.

When, however, a middle-class individual sees that the capitalist system has him marked as a victim of its law of expropriation, and realizes that state socialism is only another phase of capi-talism, he has made a step in the dircction of consciousness that the dispossessed class is soon to be his class, and that his interests are identified with it, and it behooves him to unite his efforts with those of the proletariat.

But it is seldom that an individual, however intelligent he may be is able to grasp the working class-conscious idea until he is compelled to go to work as a wage slave.

And this is what is the matter with

the Social Democracy. It includes in its ensemble too large a contingent of individuals not of the disposse earning class, and whose individual in terests are opposed to the revolutionary proletarian class struggle, to ever hope to be able to unite in permanent sol idarity against every phase of capital-I have no patience with the alleged

'socialist" who palavers about "tactics. I see but one thing for the wage slave class to do to accomplish their liberation, and that is to seize the reins of government and revolutionize the exand misery into a system of industrialism that provides economic equality, liberty, and fraternity-in short, the socialist co-operative commonwealth.

The "tactics" hazy "socialist" writ-

ers prate about can have reference only to middle class measures that are sim-ply palliative and "socialistic" not socialist. As long as there shall be a ques-tion of "tactics" among socialists, so long there will be lack of clear cut perception of the issue of socialism, and long will there be division and factions in the movement.

In France we observe the same phen-

omena that exist here. So we do in England. In the land of flour-de-lis I recognize in the Parti Ouvrier Francais the socialist party of that nation. A movement that supports such "socialists" as Millerand does not observe the noble name of socialist, and when Kautsky introduced his infamous resolution in the last international congress be fied himself, covered his name with infamy and divorced himself from every line he had written previous to that movement. Yet what he had written was written, and will remain as it ever has been, true socialist philosophy. But the bar-sinister of the Millerand resolution will indicate his down fall while the literature of socialis propaganda endures. In the history of the socialist movement in France name of Guesde will live where those of Jaures and Millerand will be for gotten or covered with deserved obloquy.

often or covered with acser-in Germany the middle class "social in Germany the middle class "social of which Schultze ist" movement of which Schultz Delitzsch were the leading spirits, los ago ceased to exist and even the Lasailian idea has been dropped. United States we are going

through the same travail that wrecked the movement in Germany when the English trades union "pure and simple" doctrine applied the brake to socialist development as it is now doing here,

WARD H. MILLS. Dallas, Tex.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., MEET-INGS at Hendquare rs. No.421 Smith-field stret, Pushing, Pa. Free lecevery 'the day and Friday at S p. m. Speakers' Club every Thursday at S p. Speakers Club every Thursday at 8 p.
m. State Countities every first and
third Sunday at 3, a, m. County Commirie the last Sunday of each month at
10.30 s. m. Phys urg District Alliance
No. 15, S. T. & L. A. meets second
Sunday of every month at 11 g. m. Machhisis Local, No. 150, S. T. & L. A.
very second at every second and Gorch Saturday at 8 p. m. Mixed Local No. 191, S. T. & L. A. and Branch 15th Ward Allegheny, meet every second and tourth Sunday, S p. m., at Yey street, Alle-

DAILY PEOPL , CONFERENCE mets every M. for evening S.p. m., at Daily People Building 2.6 New Reade street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, assistant organizer, 177 First avenue; ... Sift, financial secretary, 362 Canal street; Julius Hammer, recording secretary, 304 Rivington street, 410

SECTION BUFFALO, S. L. P., BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., nearMichi-gan st., upst. Public lectures and dis-cussion of the control of the cont cussion on questions pertaining to So-cialism, every Monday, S.p. m., except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for b siness meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along, 461 SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.

The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a, m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue. New-

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. Koplin, 307 Bartges st. THE NEW JERSEY STATE COM-

MITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8.p. m., at 78 Spring-field ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Pcs-chine ave., Newark, N. J. WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY."

No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at S p. m., at

2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADquarters of Boston, No. 45" Elliot street, Rooms 4 and 5. Freer reading room open every evening. Wage-work-

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

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets everyn Thussony, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

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

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

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

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlan-

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

SECTION PAIR ADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 2.30 p. m., headquarters, 1301 Germantown avenue. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tuesday evening same place.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan. Park, corner of Sixth assume and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Healquarters and free reading room, 2057, South Main street. Public meet-ings every Sunday, S.p. m., Foresters'

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets on every second Sunday of the month at 2,30 p. m., at its heatenariers, 1304 Germantown avenue, Branch No. 1 meets on every Tuesday evening at the

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, S p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, West-

headquarters, 8.3 Grand avenue, West-ville Branch, mais every third Tuesday, in St. december 1 and Ventues welcome, SECTION U.S. L. A. O. O. O. S. L. P. holds pulme astracton meetings every Sonday afterneon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Outario street, top floor.

TAILOGN PROGRESSIVE UNION
No. 11 Medical Medical evening
in Liberte dia and the List Houston
sirect. Secretary, J., Kundy, 56 Columbia street. Hoodquarters, 114 Cameron street

organized, and at its formation, I want to emphasise this, those same "old So-cialists" took a hand who to-day, with And yet, these events do not lie so far behind us.

The Socialist Labor Federation afterwards joined the Socialist Trade and last few years. This man is considered

The fakirs, upon whom the S. T. & L. A. acts like a red rag upon a bull, soon began to victimize the members of those German organizations in the shop and at buildings. At the same time , allure-ments were held out to them, whereupon most of the German unions, a major ity of whom had very much shrunk, surrendered, "Business considerations" brought them back, into the camp of those whom grouped around their red flags, they had at one time fought so bit-

preserved a vestige of the revolutionary spirit, when at that time they maile a start in the right direction. Perhaps they would again be in our ranks, if the their bread and butter.

Other "progressists" have become more "quiet," more easy going or entirely "tired." battle against fakirism, did not endanger

In keeping with the motto: 'Take it they "move ahead slowly;" they

"bore from within," which means that they let the fakirs do as they like and permit themselves to be led by the nose. MORAL BLOWS FOR THE KAN-GAROOS. There may be tender-hearted people

who will consider the expression I have used as being too sharp. They may know among the element I have portrayed, many a one who, personally, is a "good fellow," and pleasant companion, Granted.

But never has the truth of the old saying that "an honest fool can do more harm than a crafty scoundrel" been dem-onstrated in our movement by a greater number of examples than during the last few years. And if those "good fellows" are such fools as to allow themselves, thoughtlessly, to be used as the tools of slick individuals, whose course is dictated only by a regard for their own welfare, then they stand in the way o cause just like these individuals them-selves and must be treated like them.

We are not in the movement to please Tom, Dick or Harry. It is not a s blug where agreeableness, peacefulness and complaisance become virtues, but we see in our movement a struggle about to be or not to be; a struggle the stake of which is our all. This struggle demands independent thought, firmness of character, relentless determination and

undeterred endurance. And to cultivate these virtues we must have men. An element that jumps this way to-day and that way to-morrow, that to-day maligns what but yesterday it acclaimed, that unthinkingly the clumsiest of lies, and stupidly echoes such an element does not belong on the firing line; it is but a hindrance there. The fighting S. L. P. needs men, it combatants-and these are wel-

CLASS CONSCIOUS TACTICS.

come in our ranks.

It Doubles the Socialist Labor Party Vote In Tacoma Washington.

TACOMA, Wash, April 3.-The S. L. P. vote in yesterday's municipal election, which was the S. L. P.'s first appearance in municipal elections, was double that east for Malloney and Remmel last fall. Ward 2. Benj. Rudnick, 31; in 1900,

Ward 3. Geo. C. McShane, 35; in 1900, 17, Ward 4. S. A. Kinnan, 11; in 1900,

Ward 5. H. P. Jorgensen (for two years), 33; Wm. J. Hoag (for one year), 36; in 1900, 21. Total, 112. Total vote in the above four wards in

1900 was 56.

The Social Democracy had not the ourage to put up a ticket, as they are in pretty bad shape, owing to the con-flicting claims of Theosophy, Spiritualism, and colony schemes, not to speal of the energy they have exhausted in their "unity" fight. They had not sufficient fight left in them to take their proper place as a capitalist decoy duck, and this is opening the eyes of many a

workingman, hitherto misled by them. We opposed the Republicans alone in Ward 2, the Democrats being also in a dying state, they had no candidates in several other wards, thus leaving the Republicans a walk over. The campaign was a quiet one, the only meetings and public agitation being done by the So

cialist Labor Party.

We are well satisfied with the result, especially as at all our meetings and in our literature we made special reference to the Labor Fakirs, and the necessity for Socialist trade unionism, as well to the claims of Fake "Socialism." T result shows that this policy does not lose us votes, as some would have us believe, but even if did, WE WILL KEEP AT IT, FOR THAT IS THE ONLY POLICY THAT CAN WIN IN THE

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

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES



firmness of character, relentless determination and undeterred endurance. In order to cultivate those virtues, we must have An element that jumps this way to-day and that way to-morrow, that to-day maligns what but yesterday it acclaimed, that unthink ly swellows the clumsiest of lies, and stupidly echoes what it is told by a designing such an element does not belong on the firing line; it is but a hindrance there,

The Fighting S. L. P. needs men, it needs combatants--and these are welcome in our

MAX FORKER.

THE A TY PRESS. As readers of THE PEOPLE have

gathered by this time from the reports in these columns during the last few days, the deep-laid and far-reaching conspiracy of an element, now known in the political history of the American Labor Movement as Kangaroo, to capture the English organ of the Socialist Dabor Party, has suffered signal shipwreck,-a shipwrick that will draw in its wake the smash-up of the conspirators themselves. This episode may be now said to be closed. All that may yet remain to be the assessing of the heavy damares due to the Party in the case just won; the trial of the Party's case against the conspirators, which is equivalent to saving the entry of another ent, plus still heavier damages in fever of the Party; the possible and futile appeals that the Kangaroos, now gone daft, may decide to prolong the day of their doom by; etc.; etc.;-all that is but like the picking up of the fruit, already shaken down from the tree. The battle has been fought, and lost and won. Paeans of triumph may continue to be sung by the Party, that—whether on the field of discussion, or the field of physical unter, or on the field of political conflict, or on the field of legal trial of strength-has thrashed its foe, as few foes ever have been thrashed. The incident now belongs to history. As such, the time now is to consider the lesson it

The printed organ or organs, through which a party of revolution does its work of sgitating, educating and organizing, lead to, and also the pregnant truth must be, not only owned and controlled by the party itself, but such organ or or- Capitalist Class, i. e., for the stolen goods gans must never be allowed to pass in any way, however fiduciary, into the hands of any other body over whose existence, and over each of whose individual members, the party has not absolute and prompt control. This principle the S. L. P. just, but also upon the unjust that the ected to consider that material and other tion of the economic and political at incapacity to deal with the Social Ques-Party entrusted the publication of its Question demands, seek to bring it down

partially neglected to observe. It negto affect the geography of a political movement, whose outlines boundaries, like the sand-banks that gird the solid shore. are subject to shift, obedient to the ac-English organ, THE PEOPLE, to a pri- the level of a slight-of-hand affair, where vata association, that, although supposed their own mediocre and double-dealing to consist of Party members only, had a legal existence independent of the Par- figure. ty, and whose membership, operated on by the socio-economic changes of at bration of the Wage Slave, appointed mosphere, could and, to a large extent, by himself, for the purpose did become alienated from the Party, the fullness of his class' programme. It until they drifted into positive hostility. is on May Day that the full significance Thus it came about, eighteen months of the Movement of the Proletariat is ag that the Perty was confronted with made manifest. A Movement of final the serious danger of losing its English emancipation for the race, the Movement month-piece. THE PEOPLE-on whose of the Proletariat is arrayed against one eltars the militant Socialists of the land and all of the superstitions and mysti-land opened their arteries, by bountifully fications that the Class of the Usurpers hestowing upon it their talent, their have managed to benumb the minds of funds, their enthusiasm, and their oner the Working Class with, so as to keep gles, till it was raised to matchle-s dig- it divided, and its limbs fettered so as nity and unprecedented power,-was sud- to prevent it from striking the blow that denly pronounced its "valuable piece of is to deliver it. May Day, accordingly, is property" (language used in one of the planted on the rock-bed of Science and into their politics the chicanery that they Volkszeltung Association papers in the Humanity, Knowledge and Sentiment; practise in their shops. As they adversuit), by a body whose controlling inter- it is, accordingly, the utterance of a ests, mental atmosphere, and dominant practical aspiration; it is, accordingly,

ats not in a name. Nothing an annual globe-encircling trumpet-blast | ricade themselves in power: by the sid

that THE PEOPLE stood for could be, of the pregnant, manly utterance: "The or was taken away from it. Nevertheless, the material scaffoldings requisite for systematic circulation, the mailing itself!" Upon this fact, together with list, the Post-office permit, and a hun- the militant Socialists who uphold it the dred other appurtenances, all reared by the Party, could be and were captured. PLE served as a pedestal that a collection of mountebanks mounted, from which they attempted to address the tainly succeeded in creating no little confusion, however quickly the ass's bray was detected, and they were hooted at.

It does not affect the point that, in the end, the experience was wholesome, palm. the shake-up it brought being of inestimable purifying value. The point rekept in mind.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Saturday afternoon a public and official celebration took place in this city that was well worth all the display and all the expenses thereof,-provided properly appreciated. Amidst music, bunting, official oratory, and in view of a large crowd the cornerstone dedication was made of the Record Hall of New York, whose solid marble walls are rising majestically carefully reared under exquisite fireproof conditions.

When Court-Houses, Battle Ships, Municipal Buildings, State or National Capitols are raised, and moneys appropriated for, the casual on-looker may be pardoned for not seeing what really is happening. He may even jeer at the Socialist contention that capitalist Government is government for the Capitalist Class, in that the moneys expended are for the protection of property, i. e., a thing of which the Working Class has none, and the Capitalist Class has all. The casual on-looker may be pardoned for not "seeing." The dust raised by the pretences that cluster around such events is enough to blind all but those gifted with the best of sight. Otherwise in the instance of the Record Hall.

The Record Hall is to be the depository of the titles to real estate. It is for that purpose and no other. In other words: A costly building is raised as part of the governmental lodgments of the city, for the exclusive protection of interests in which not one man in a hundred of the population has, the remotest interest; and that building is given proportions that are palatial, in striking contrast with the homes of the workers, and the lifeless matter entrusted to its keeping is guarded with life-saving precautions that are conspicuous by their absence from the quarters where the working class is housed!

All great issues can be summed up in few words. The issue that is up to-day before the people of the land is this: Which of the two clashing principles shall prevail, the principle that the Working Class has at heart, or the principle that the Capitalist Class builds on? Tue former declares: "Life is more precious than property:" the latter asserts: "Property is more precious than Life."

The marble, fire-proof Record Hall is a monument that illustrates both the absurd inhumanity that capitalist tenets that Capitalist Government is for the that it terms its PROPERTY.

MAY DAY RAYS.

"Tis not only upon the beautiful, but rays of the rising sun fall, and thereby illumine them. Likewise with the May dious interests are bound constantly Day sun: its rays throw light not upon the militant, class-conscious proletariat only; they also throw light upon the cravens that creep under the mantle of Socialism, and, fully aware of their own here. Thus it happened that the tion from the manly stand that the powers may afford them a chance to

May Day is that international celehere, could and, to a large extent, by himself, for the purpose of attesting rations flew in the face of all that an epitomized declaration of the principle of the Class Struggle; it is, in fine, A pre-eminently of political significance, and

be the achievement of the Working Class world over, the rays of the May Day sun throws its light, bringing out both That purely physical part of THE PEO- the principle and its apostles into bold. illumined relief.

That the light of that same sun also falls upon the cravens who would degrade Labor Movement, and by which they cer- the great issue, and, thus plucking the cleak of night from off their backs, exposes them to public gaze, is proved regularly every year. This year the cravens in Los Angeles, Cal., take the

As our readers have been informed by

communications from Los Angeles, the mains clear as a pike the revolutionary Kangaroo Social Democrats, who pose movement that has not physical posses- as Socialists, proposed to the Pure and sion of its organ and the requisites there. Simple central organization of that city to, has turned a weapon of its own ar- to join them in a May Day celebration. senal into a potential weapon against it- Does the Socialist cloak of such proself. The lesson was bought. Let it be position fit the proposers? Let events answer. Thanks to the propaganda of the S. L. P. the significance of May Day is pretty generally known. A benighted pure and simple delegate, present at that particular meeting, had some inkling of the matter. "What," exclaimed he, "a May Day celebration? That's a political affair!" and he objected. What, thereupon, was the conduct of the Kangaroo Social Democratic proposer Did he seck to enlighten this dense brother? Did he say: "Yes, May Day is a political affair, and it is natural and right that it be so," and did he then proceed to tear the scales from the eyes of this blind member of the Working Class, and the rest of the delegates, by proving to them that the whole Labor Question was pre-emipently a political question, impossible of solution except by the class-conscious action of the Working Class against the Capitalist Class? NO! He ducked. A true "Borer from Within." he resorted to jugglery, and showed the white feather. His answer was that May Day was only a preparation for that "other Labor Day in September"! In other words: May Day, the day appointed by the Working Class itself, irrespective, and in the teeth, of their exploiters, and as a demonstration of the workers' class-consciousness, is but a preparation for that "Labor Day," so-called, granted by capitalist politicians to the workers, like slaveowners might grant a holiday to their slaves, and at which the workingman and the capitalist, or his political lackeys, meet, and in "harmonious speeches" trample upon the principle of the Class Struggle, and insult the dignity of the Working Class, with declamations on the "Brotherhood of Capital and Labor"!-The proposition to join was, of course,

> The rays of this year's rising May Day sun will in many other places expose the pseudo-Socialist, and throw its halo upon the militant. Yet it is hardly possible that anywhere will it more fully confute, than it did in Los Angeles, the craven Kangaroo Social Democrat, who, decking himself with the trappings of Socialism, "battles for the emancipation of the race,"-by deserting its standard.

rejected.

EXHIBIT 3.

The present municipal campaign in West Hoboken, N. J., pulls that "town" out of its humble station, places it alongside if not ahead of the large cities of Rochester, N. Y., and Worcester, Mass., and raises it to the dignity of a historic exhibit. As has happened in Rochester, where the Social Democracy log-rolled with the Democratic party; and as happened in Worcester, where that same log-rolled with the Republican party; in short, as happened in those two leading cities, where that alleged Socialist party of workingmen boodled with one or other of the bloodstained parties of the capitalist class, in the present West Hoboken municipal election, the Social Democracy reaches logical finale by the boodling with all the parties of capital simultaneously. Besides the Socialist Labor Party ticket, ther are in this West Hoboken municipal contest, four other tickets: the regular Democratic, the regular Republican, the "Citizens," and the Social Democratic ticket. Now, then, upon all these four tickets there appears the same candidate for one of the Justices of the Peace,-Morris Eichmann. Can there be any completer exhibit?

The time is on when the thinking portion of the land must understand that it is bound to exercise the same judgment when it chooses a political party as when it chooses a coat. No thinking man will take any salesman's words; he will examine for himself. He does so because experience has taught him that business is swindle. Experience -as amply illustrated, and now comprobated by the exhibit of the Social Democracy of West Hoboken,-teaches that the capitalist class has introduced tise their shoddy for "all wool," as they advertise their stone-dust for flour, as they deal in fraudulent fires and failures. so likewise do they act in politics. Politics are the means by which they bar-

of politics they entrench themselves beemancipation of the Working Class must | hind the guns-legislative and executive, as well as military-to preserve their usurped authority. Politics is the breath in their nostrils. This breath is endangered by the awakening sense of the Working Class, and its organization by the S. L. P. In view of this, the Capitalist Class recognizes that the flypaper quality of its own old-time parties is losing in sticking power. The Workingmen voters are naturally gravitating towards the S. L. P. This, if carried too far, means the death of capitalism. Under such conditions, a shoddy Socialism, a fraudulent Socialism, a Socialist party that uses S. L. P. expressions, but that practises capitalist infamy, is needed as a shield for the Capitalist Class. Thus birth is given to the Kangaroo Social Democracy, that cribs the S. L. P., while in practice it builds armories for the capitalists, grants them franchises, accepts jobs and money from them, and harmoniously log-rolls with their candi-

> Let "Exhibit 3" now furnished by West Hoboken, be a sign-post to guide the workingmen in the picking of their way through the labyrinthian ways of the nation's politics.

[N. B .- The four official tickets, be traying the connection between the outspoken parties of capital and their Social Democratic stool-pigeon, are for inspection in this office. I

Political and Economic.

The "loss that the S. L. P., suffered in recently winning the case by which the "Volkszeitung" tried to rob the party of its national English organ has yet to be given to us by the San Francisthe Chicago "Workers Call," and the "Cleveland Citizen," All along, whenever the party won, there was a yell of, "The Buzz-Saw loses another tooth." "Five more actions against the S. L. P., won by us." We tried to keep tabs on that, but we soon tired, as we tired of counting the number of times that the S. L. P. was "killed," or "defeated again." This case, bearing with it so much, being the turning point of so many things in the Party's fight against the dastardly attempt of the 'Volkszeitung," cannot be less than the loss of at least forty odd cases for the S. L. P." We expect to hear, as the news reaches far out into the country, that we have lost a progressively grea number of decisions. We are accustomed to being "burried," and really the ressurrections that have taken place are short of miraculous. In this burial, we believe that the account will the "Volkszeitung" festival crowd. which has 4,000 in New York, 8,000 in Chicago and 10,000 in San Francisco. This latest news is good for innumerable lefeats, and will keep up the courage of the Kangaroos for at least two days.

"The Reveille," Butte organ of the Or ganized Scabbery, and one of the Marcus Daly newspapers, has a cartoon in which a gigantic tree labeled "The \$1, 250,000,000 Steel Trust' is drawing the nourishment away from the roots other trees labelled small "Small Dealer" and "Small Producer." Now this would have been in a measure correct had that organ of reactionary, fleecing-on-a-smallscale, cowardly Democracy placed all the roots of all the trees on the wage work r, the miners of Montana included. There should, also, have been several small bushes, or little pestiferous weeds growing from the wage workers, and them should have 'Reveille." Or better still, the labor fakir brood, might have been represented as training the roots of those trees in such a way that they would strike deep-er and into a more vital part of the worker. Such is the calling of the fakir, and such is the work that the "Reveille is engaged in. It is owned by the Daly interests, and it afforded him a large measure of support when he was alive. Through it he was able to fleece the miners with more security to himself, and with less work to employed to see that the fleecing machinery ran smoothly.

The "Cleveland Citizen," in commenting on the recent election says: "It is to Tom Johnson's credit that he turned down with a dull thud practically every dirty labor skate in town." Then the "Citizen" admits there is such a thing as a skate, and that he is dirty. It also admits that Johnson turned most of them down, but it implies that there were a few that were not turned down. Can it be that the "Citizen" knows who they are? Perhaps some other remarks in the same writeup will throw light on this subject. The "Citizen" also says: "Tom Johnson was elected—well, be-cause he is Tom Johnson." "He is shrewd enough to know that the majority of the voters of this city hate the private ownership of corporations -- he played strong on the municipal ownership—carrying with him four or five thousand populistic, step at a time, socialists, too." Now the descriptions given exactly fit the editor of the "Citizen" and the people who train with him. Perhaps this good fellow Johnson, this three-cent-fare Johnson, this idol of the step-at-a-time-socialist-too Johnson, found one labor skate and perhaps a dirty one at that, whom he did not turn down, and that skate may be the editor of the "Cleveland Citizen.

For a New Georgia Cotton Mill.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 16.— At a meeting of the Chamber of Com-merce of Waycross, Ga., a movement was begun recently to build a \$200,000 cotton factory at that place. More than \$22,000 was subscribed within an hour. George W. Deen and other capitalists are at the head of the enterprise. Cottonmill men in South Carolina have agreed to take \$100,000 of the capital stock, if Vaverous will raise the other \$100,000, whom he presumed to arraign.

TOM JOHNSON.

Exceptional is the opportunity offered by the election of Tom Johnson for Mayor of Cleveland, O., to study the "Boring from Within," or, which is the same, the "Opportunist" method "for the promotion of a cause,"-a method quite in vogue, and very much under discussion

"Hit from the Without" method, otherwise "Frontal Attack," or "Straight Course" that the Socialist Labor Party adheres to, and which the Party sets up as a test of the sincerity and character of a Movement, is variously opposed. With most of its opponents, their unqualified failure is a complete answer. But simple failure, however crass, does not do full justice to "Opportunism." The genius of "Opportunism," or "Bor-ing from Within," is best comprehended when scrutinized in the state of what it calls success. Such a state Tom Johnson's election now presents.

The Single Tax, as a Movement,

started in New York. The '86 Mayoralty

campaign in this city was only a first tentative step. It was not until the State campaign of the next year that the Single Tax made is debut as a Move-How did it manage? True to the S. L. P. test of sincerity, the Single Taxer of that year said what he meant, and meant what he said. He believed in the Single Tax as the solution of the problem of "Involuntary Poverty." His creed was summed up in the slogan: Abolish the landlord, then capitalists and workingmen alike will flourish like the green bay, the formers' profits will be a hundred fold, the latters' carnings will rival the capitalists." The falthe worse than fallacy of such tenets, has been often exposed in these columns. This is not the place to go in to that. The point is that the Single Taxer was not ashamed to utter what he believed, and to take his stand by what he uttered. The Single Tax flag was run up the mainmast; those on board, who did not believe in it, thrown overboard. No "Opportunism" there; no thought of "Boring from Withwas a "Hit from Without," "Frontal Attack." "Straight Course' policy. The Single Tax went down in that campaign never to rise again. Its absurdities broke its back. But while gazing at the wreck, the smile of derision over its silly theory would die away to make room for the admiration always due to conviction sincerely held, and being so held, brought to the touch.

With the break-down of the Single Tax Movement in 1887, there were left only fragmentary manifestations, some odd, others odder: There were Single Tax "campaigns" reported in Delaware then landing in jail and being photographed; there were Single Tax colonies reported elsewhere; and more recently there was, in the opinion of the St. Paul of the Single Tax, Thos. G. Shearman, that cloud-burst of Single Taxism in the Transvaal, carried on the point of the British bayonets. Hand in hand with these signs of physical decline, the signs of moral decline were perceived in the Single Tax Movement. As it happens with all the fallacies, a rebuff demoralized its Single Tax upholders. The one-time bold Single Taxer grew craven: the one gospel of profits became double-faced. "Opportunism" became his device; "Bore from Within" became his slogan. And what that means has been just exempli-

fied in Cleveland, O. Tom Johnson, the Mary Magdalen of Single Taxism, ran for Mayor on a platform that ignored the Single Tax; he ran in a city which led all others in heels-over-head fad of so-called "Good-Government," that is to say, the fad that the rottenness of municipal government can be cured by separating its elections from State or National elections; in other words, he sailed on the crest of a wave that repudiated Single Tax thought: The Single Tax theory implies not merely State but National legislation: the "Cleveland theory" excludes both State and National issues While so running; while supported by Single Tax circulars that had, for their sole Single Taxism, Henry George's bust: while commending himself to and drawing his vote mainly from the capitalist and other Labor fleecing wards of the city, and losing heavily in the Labor wards;—while doing that, Tom Johnson and his agents "let it be known" that he sake. Without him, who, when he is was a Single Taxer. In conduct, every-without a shelter, could draw the per without a shelter, could draw the per land yet stood many the platform of the was a Single Taxer. In conduct, everything except what he claimed to be, Tom Johnson was elected, and his election heralded, justly enough, as a triumph of

He who says "Opportunism" implies the abandonment of principle, and the oppor-tunity of the individual to promote his own private ends together with those of his pursuivants; he who says "Boring from "Within" implies the admission that his own ship is wrecked, and that he takes refuge on board the enemey's gal-Bona fide Movements know no "oppor

tunity" but that of grabbing the foe by the throat and despatching him. Josiah Flynt, who has been writing ar

ticles on criminals, has a chance to do a

little for the good of the public, instead of doing a great deal for the good of himself. He has made certain state ments about the dishonesty of New York officials, but, unfortunately, he has ne-glected to state who those officials were. In this he is like the average reformer and "exposer." Any idiot could string together a lot of charges, but willingness to back those charges is characteristic only of the honest man. The DAI-LY PEOPLE, in reviewing some Flynt's work, called attention to its indefinite nature, and opined, from the way be as misleading as possible, that Flynt was an A-1 bluff. charges relative to New York, and knowng New York officials as we do, we know that even more than is alleged is true, he also neglected to be specific. Unless he also neglected to be specific. Unless he now becomes forward and makes good his charges, and accepts the challenge and defiance of the New York police commissioners, the detectives, and officials generally, we shall be justified in assert-ing that Flynt is one of the grafters, and is, moreover, just as corrupt and just as cowardly as any one of the persons

THE GLORIOUS "PER CAPITA."

(With Compliments to Per Capita Carroll D. Wright.)

When you walk along the street with nothing in your pocket, you are astonished when some statistically inclined person informed you that you are by no means a pauper, as "your per capita of the money in the country amounts to \$12.19 2-5." The careful and industrious man who wishes his wealth to increase, and who holds all his wealth under the delightful heading of per capita, looks with concern upon the increase of the birth rate, and sighs a profound and just sigh when he finds that the general state of health is good and that people are not dying as they should. Each infant that comes into the world, and each man that tenaciously hangs onto life does other beings a great wrong, be cause their lack of consideration in these matters has a tendency to decrease the per capita, and render the whole nation just so much poorer.

If there are ten dollars in a community, and there are ten persons, then the per capita is one dollar. Yet were one of the persons, in the course of human events, to give birth to a child, then disaster overtakes the community, because the per capita is only 90.9 cents. On the other hand, were a person to have the necessary spirit of sacrifice and die, then, to the great joy and comfort of all concerned, the per capita would merrily soar to \$1.111, and prosperity would be abroad in the land.

This is not a nation of poor men. Each man, woman, and child owns, in a per pect and admiration. capitarial way, so many bricks, laths, nails, dollars, doughnuts, railway ties, office buildings, rail-fences, acres of land, feather beds, sub-marine boats, you." Easter eggs, cows, books, undershirts, bonnets, engines, plugs of tobacco, boiled onions, street cars, policemen, fire shovels, news papers, etc.,-not to speak of taxes-and he or she consumes them with the regularity of clock-work. You may object that you have one such things. O, yes, you have, the per capita distributed, and it is increasing all the time, so a man who complains is not worthy of the name of American.

The "American Grocer" has just come forward with some figures which prove that drinking is on the increase. An average of four and one half cents a day is spent on drinking. So this proves that there is no man who is a drunkard, and none who does not drink, for surely a decent, honest, law-abiding citizen could not think of slighting his fractional schooner when it came around. One drink a day is very little, and if you take more than one you deprive some one else of his share. A man who sits down to a cold bottle, and rushes the bottle till the night grows old, and pays for the bottle several dollars, has drunk in that time the per capita of many years, and he will have to work as: ously to keep his record. He usually The honest, hard-drinking man who devotes himself in a steady, dogged, systematic way to the disposal of his per capita, always accomplishes more than the mere brilliant drinker who is all shine and glitter, but who lacks the staying equalities necessary to compete in these days of large operations.

Inspiring indeed is the sight of a mem ber of the Epworth League or the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as per capita. Her efforts are humble, but brew "Export" would be on the wrong hold our head up among the nations

of the earth. Did you ever think, as you decided that your daily allowance would be four cents and a fraction's worth of imported cognac, what a wise provision the sta-tistician is? Without him we could never know when we could have another, nor would we know when it was proper to capita coverlets over his head, and thank heaven that the per capita increase of roof was so great that he now had fortytwo more square inches than he had five years ngo? It is so very consoling when the pavements are cold. Try it once and see how gratifying it is. Then when you have done that, take

the per capita glass from the per capita shelf, and fill yourself a per capita dram, As you sit before the blazing logs in the gas stove, and reflect that during this generation there has been a per capita increase of 72 per cent in the amount of coal mined, you can look back with contempt at your barbaric ancestors who had nothing but an ax and a forest from which to draw their fuel. As the potent elixir of Kentucky plays its merry music on your heart strings, and you reach for the biscuit, does it not exalt you to think that there has been a marvelous increase in the per capita increase of wheat? Have another biscuit on the strength of it, and also indulge in a little glace fruit, the per capita increase of which has been 9 per cent in ten years. Really, you may as well have yaur

You say that if there has been an increase in the amount of clothing, shoes, food, and buildings, your clothes are full of holes, and your coat is easily pierced by the wind? Ah, but there is a large amount of atmosphere that must be distributed, per capita. Perhaps you When he made his taking too much. Some of the things, you know, are statistical and oratorical atmosphere, and you may be in the draught. But it is un-American to con plain. Be a man. Stand up before the world and tell all nations that yours is the greatest nation-on the per capita basis-on the face of the globe. Show been, and do not mind such a little thing as want. You have some part of every-thing in your humble, per-capital way, and that should satisfy you, unless you are beyond all hope and reason.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN-I must say the Socialist Labor Party is a very admirable organization.

UNCLE SAM-It does you credit to

B. J.-And that the S. L. P. men are untiring, enthusiastic, self-sacrificing-U. S .- And sound as a die-

B. J.-Yes, and sound as a die, too, cannot be denied.

U. S .-- So much the better for you that you realize that.

B. J .- And that the work of educa-U. S .- And organization-

B. J.-Yes, of organization, too, that

they are doing is invaluable; I am ready to admit it entitles them to greatest res-

U. S .- Jonathon, you are exceptionally clearheaded, to-day. For once, I incline to the belief that there is "intelleck into

B. J .- For all these reasons I think it is a pity that they carry their principles to a point that is excessive, so excessive that they make themselves ridioulous, even put themselves in the light of insinuating what is not true -

U. S .- Make it short! What are you driving at?

B. J .-- I'll tell you. The S. L. P. has been making a great noise about the circumstance that a Social Democratic candidate for Justice of the Peace was endorsed, in last week's mu-nicipal election in West Hoboken by the old capitalist parties and by the "Citizens'" party, which I admit is also capitalist. How can a man help it if others choose to endorse him? U. S.-Well, Jonathan, I must right

here take back all the compliments I have just been bestowing on your intellect. You are the same old stuffed goose

B. J. (angrily)-Could you prevent being endorsed by other people?
U. S.—The first stuffing you are stuffed with is as to this "endorsing."

L. P. has said not a word about "endors-What it has branded that Social Democratic candidate and his party for allowing, is the appearance of on the official ballots of the Republican, of the Democratic and of the Citizens party.

B. J.-What is the difference? U. S.-Is there any law that can com-

pel a man to take a certain-public office?

U. S .- That being so, no man is compelled to allow his name to appear on an official ballot. Any man whose name does so appear has the right to order it taken off; if he does not so order, it means that he is willing to run on went ticket. One thing is to be "endorsed." That no one can prevent; a simple repudiation is all that one can do in such a case. Another thing, however, is to

allow your name to appear on an official ballot. He who does that allows a thing to be done that he can prevent. don't nevent it, he enderses the plat-form of that party. And that's what that Social Democrat did and his party and yet stood upon the platform of the blood-sained platforms of the three capitalist parties! B. J.—But— U. S.—No "buts;" keep your "buts"

U. S.—No "buts:" keep your to to for when you are among the Kangaroo noodles. No "buts" until you answer to the question: "Is en-"ves" or "no" to the question: "Is endorsement the same as standing on the official ballot of a party?"

B. J .- No; it is not the same. But-U. S .- Now, you may go ahead with

B. J.—Don't you know that that can-didate of the Social Democracy issued a handbill saying he was the candidate of the Social Democracy only?

U. S.-I know that. And that makes

his case all the more rotten. Such conduct fits in exactly with the S. L. P. theory that the capitalists use such peo-ple and parties for decoy ducks. It the man said he was the candidate of parties that are publicly known to be capitalist, then he or his party could not do the dirty work of decoy. By claiming that he was the candidate of the Social Democracy, which he represented as a workingman's party, and yet being in full sympathy with the capitalist Laborfleecers by allowing his name to stand on their official ballots,—by doing that he can serve as the decoy that he is and that this whole affair, brands both him and his Kangaroo set with being.

B. J.-Well, you men are right. U. S.-The S. L. P. is right every time. And you should not need my help to es-cape being gulled. The West Hoboken episode is not the only one. It is but a link in the corrupt Kangaroo chain of which armory-bailding, voting franchises for capitalists, and taking political jobs and moneys from capitalis and their political henchmen, are so many other

B. J. scratches his head. U. S.—Kangaroolsm is an outpost of

Capitalism. Crack its skull wide open.

B. J.-It should be cracked. I'll help!

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

The Large End of the Telescone

To the DAILY PEOPLE-Chillicoth is just now peeping at the light of day through the shades of hardened experience in the way of dirty rascality and confused ideas. Three or four years ago, Socialist Labor Party speakers tried to organize a section, but in a manner failed; that is, the section never held a quorum and never returned anything to the State Committee as such. Com-rade B. F. Keinard spoke from the Court House steps on different occasions. meetings produced two members for the Party. The last time, however, four more were added, but we never had members enough to transact any bus-ness.

It was on this remarkable occasion that D. C. Hogan tried to interrupt the meeting with a compromise between "Free Silver" politics and "no politics" is the street of the the union or American Federation of Labor politics. To say he was roasted on both sides is only speaking mildly. believe from the account I have since eard, the A. F. of L. had somewhere between twenty and forty members, say thirty, and in a manner all "Free Silver" "no politics" in the vaion Dem-ts. We have seen the weed sprout charity's garden until it threatened the very life of its own elements. They tried to starve and kill us in more ways than one, and right in my presence I heard the remark made that "some one wouldn't know anything next"; "Socialism was all right, but it would never especially not in OUR day." I to see what such expressions meant, and saw that they were turning the small end of the telescope toward me, and I finally looked and saw them were focused before the lens. the difficulty. The Socialist Labor Party had no etc. tail. There were no squirrel tracks leading up trees.

This spring someone wanted an office of couldn't get it from the Democrats, therefore D. C. Hogan jumped at the idea of swallowing the little S. L. P. and starting one with a tail and fangs. of the telescope, and the legion of votes that he saw were only spots on the lens, but still he fooled over two hundred workingmen, and before it is through he will swallow his A. F. of L., or it will him a stone-bruise on his heel, or head, or somewhere.

I hope and believe the Fakir has re-ceived his death-blow in Chillicothe. More at another time. LEWIS FREEMAN. Chillicothe, O., April 6,

In The "City of Churches."

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-The passengers on the Park avenue line of cars, Brooklyn, had the opportunity of witnessing a Good-Friday morning picture which they will carry in memory for some time to come.

It was 6.45 in the morning when a comely widow, young, but showing traces of the poverty, which is part of capitalism, applied at the day nursery on Park avenue near Delmonico Place to have her two children, a lovely boy and girl, scarcely out of their baby-hood, taken care of for the day.

It was her first call on such a mission. she had evidently endeavored to support herself and her loved ones without separating herself from them even in the daytime, and had battled with fate as is necessary under Capitalism, until her slender means were exhausted and she had no other alternative than the day

This nursery does not open until 8 o'clock and she had obtained employment at scanty wages at which she should start at 7 o'clock and so in the cold and damp air of an April morning with her two beautiful little children looking beseechingly into her face, won-dering what it all meant, in the shadows of several churches to which worshipper story and many an eye was dimmed as the car proceeded on its journey leaving behind the sad picture, a picture becoming every day more common under cap-italism—a picture which will sooner or later be forever wiped from the slate of life by Socialism through the untir-ing efforts of the Socialist Labor Party.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 7.

Rummage Sales

To the DAILY PEOPLE .- The en closed was sent by me to the New York "Journal," and was suppressed by the paper whose owner's money the Kangaroo Socialist Democrats of your city have begged for and necepted. C. D. S. Jacksonville, Ill., April 4.

[Enclosure.] Jacksonville, Ill., April 3, 1901. To the Editor of the "Journal:"

There is something wrong somewhere, when the rading class resort to rummage

when the range tags resort to runninge sales and receive the support of the press and publit.

On Sundays, the whole of society that attend services, are told that all are prothers and sisters. On Mondays, etc., the press and sisters. On Mondays, etc., the press and pulpit, invite them to these sales and sell them old shoes and cast-off clothing, perhaps intected with germs of deceased persons, who died of some contagious disease. Who knows? These etarians who by necessity have to

proletarians who by necessity have to purchase these worn-out articles, (impregnated with microbes), are hastened to a pauper's grave. A nice way to treat and serve your brothers and sisters!

These sales, from an economic standpoint, are held for the sole purpose of avoiding as long as possible the necessity of taxing the tax payers, who are the ruling class, i. e., the Capitalist and Middle class, of taking care of the poor by taxation.

sistence of the poor and you know it. D. P. who accuse him of being a "graft-They may postpone it with rummage sales for awhile, but it will come, nevertheless. Charity is no longer charity; it has become a necessity, the vast in-creasing number of hungry wage slaves have to be taken care of, in order to be

exploited and the present system upheld.

The rummage saies are an insult to the wage slaves, who produce all of the produce too much food. Naked because they produce too much clothing, in this land of plenty -- where the "full dinner pail" is always in evidence (nit), and prosperity flows abundantly to those who own the machinery of production, and control the machinery of the govern-ment and do not work. As long as men and women are hungry, just so long wan society have criminals and paupers. When a member of society (i. e., a member of the community), is forced to accept and patronize rummage salecs, you lower their self respect, and they was degenerate and become a burden to so-

ciety, by going down the social scale. In self defence, to save civilization, it will become a necessity to adopt Social-ism. Then there will be no more classes or rummage sales and all will be pro Then society will be organized according to the principles of scientific Socialism, and it will come by the bal-lot, thereby creating the Socialist Re-A WORKING MAN.

Driving Deep the Sunken Piers in Tacoma, Wash.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-A few days ago there happened into the S. L. P. headquarters here, an old Scotch sailor from one of the vessels in the harbor. He had got a pamphlet at one of our street meetings and came up to get acquainted with some "comrades," for he turned out to be one of Mr. J. Keir Hardie's followers, and a "Socialist," of course. Before he left Tacoma, he found out there were different Socialists in the U. S. to what they have in Britain.

Thinking something might be done in the way of rescuing this trusting prole-

he would prefer to have King Edward on the throne, than Joe Chamberiain as tember. Good. Fraternally, "E. T. KINGSLEY." ing the old man that that was the talk of a toady and an ignoramus, for Chamrulers of the British. We also asked him where were Hardle and Burns when the sixteen Irish members were "evicted" the sixteen irish members were "evicted from the House of Commons?" Why was not a word of protest heard from either of those worthies? The only answer possible is that they have made peace with Capitalism and dare not protest. We then pointed out to our friend the pro-British and anti-Boer ut-terances of Mr. Robert Blatchford and asked him what kind of Socialism was that? The old man was too honest to deny the only possible conclusions from these facts, and had to admit that such things looked bad for the clearness of the Working Class movement in En-cland. We also pointed out to him how Hyndman and the other lenders of the S. D. F. had compromised themselves with the Trade Union Fakirs in that country, and had deserted the class strug-gle in getting mixed up with such people as the middle class "Reynolds News-paper," the Fabian Society and other

eactionary elements in that country.

The old man went back to his ship with copies of "What Means this Strike, The Bull Pen," "Reform or Revolu tion," and was advised to study Social-American standpoint, but from the true class conscious, international standpoint, There was none of the slimy evasions of the Debserie, even though he claimed great progress for "the cause" in Glasgow and was jarred by the hard facts of poverty and wage slavery still existing there. There was instead a manly admission that something must be wrong with the rank and file in the old country to permit their leading men to act ill Hardie, Curran, Blatchford & Co. act. The British are inveterate hero-worship-pers. As Comrade Griffiths of Vancouver were flocking, she paced up and down in perplexity holding in her hand the working woman's midday meal, a sandwich, wrapped in a piece of paper. One glance at the trie told the whole pitiful will be a terrible awakening. O, for a vigorous and fighting S. L. P. over there to speed the day. Those comrades havshould not fail to send the WEEKLY PEOPLE and other party organs to those friends, especially as we now have an international fight on our hands. One of our members here sends his "Arbe-taren" back to a comrade in Sweden every week. Much good can be accom-plished in that way. dished in that way. Here in Tacoma we are putting in our

best licks in our municipal campaign.
The election takes place next Tuesday,
the second of April. If any further proof
is needed of the passing of the Debserie we have it here. This was one of their strongholds on this coast and led by the redoubtable Boomer, who was expelled from the S. L. P. for treason last fall they made a terrible attempt to get votes. Notwithstanding that they distributed thousands of leaflets to our hundreds. that they had ten times our member-ship, that they used all the tricks of the Capitalist parties to catch votes, they only had 292 votes for Debs to our 147 in this county. One of the jokes of that campaign was the personal card that was got out for their candidates. It had

the following pitiful appeal for votes: "The Socialist offers you a groaning table, and time eat off it, a house and lot, horses, carriages, books, pianos, vacations, trips to Europe, and the best of everything that your labor produces." And a little further on this bait-for-

votes card says:
"Vote for something. Vote the Social

Democratic ticket."

It is not known if any workingmen

avoiding as long as possible the necessity of taxing the tax payers, who are the ruling class, i. e., the Capitalist and Middle class, of taking care of the poor by taxation.

As long as classes exist, the ruling class will be forced, some day, not far distant to tax themselves, for the sub-

er." They want to employ an organizer. He wants to employ himself as editor instead, and so the merry war goes on. It is but fitting that the all around crook whom the S. L. P. lately found out and fired, should apply to the S. D. P. for membership, as, it is rumored, he has done, but, I understand, was refused. I refer to E. T. Kingsley. While referring to this man, would say that he has had the colossal gall to write to memforming them in his wisest manner "that the S. T. & L. A. is not an ally or auxiliary to the S. L. P." If this barefaced lie was not enough to make trouble he goes himself one better by saying that no resolution endorsing the S. T. & L. A was ever submitted to a referendum vote of the party. This is typical of the man. He must either rule or ruin. Well in the S. L. P. he will do neither, for he is now safely on the outside. For the benefit of any others to whom he may write, I want to brand his words to those San Jose comrades, as absolute false-hoods, AND TO HIS KNOWLEDGE SO. We have not only the record of the general vote on the '96 S. T. & L. A. resolution, which resulted in 1455 votes for and 64 votes against, to disprove his reckless statements, but I quote from a letter which he himself, this same Kingsley, wrote to a Washington comrade on August 9th, 1899, eighteen months ago.

"While in the city (Pasco) I had a conference with nearly all the representa-tive men in the party, viz.; Harriman, Lewis, Everett, Mervy, etc., and these are unanimously agreed that the trouble within the party has largely, if not entirely, sprung out of the attitude of the S. L. P. in regard to the trade union movement. You can trace this all along as the underlying cause from which the troubles have come. Our attitude should have been. . . never for a moment to bend the energies of the S. L. P. to the building up of a faction of the working class against any other faction whatso-ever. A convention will be held and this coast should send a full delegation if we have to sacrifice the shirt off our back. tarian from the clutches of Hardie and have to sacrifice the shirt off our back. his ilk, we proceeded to inspect his little tin gods. We pointed out Hardie's LOOSE FROM ALL TRADE UNION Queen Vic had ruled for many years the Debsites have to stand on IS OUR with credit to herself and the nation, and his statement at the same meeting that UNION MOVEMENT. . I learn UNION MOVEMENT. . . I learn Harriman is coming to visit you in Sep-

> Does this not show that he knows, and knew in 1899 what our attitude on Trade Unions is, and furthermore that this was largely the cause of the trouble in 1800. In this he is correct. Therefore, when he writes in 1901 as he has done to California, he lies and lies deliberately, and does so only for the purpose of win ning the support of any who can be taken in by such stuff.

> This same letter is interesting as show ing the private opinions he held at the time of the Kang rebellion, in contrast with his public stand at that time. I may quote from it further, some other

Comrades not acquainted with this his actions is in the fact that he, being a cripple, and a grafter at that, must live off somebody. He was found out, and as he could not be fed by the S. L P. any more, he gathered around him a crowd of fools and freaks of the Knight stripe, held street meetings in Seattle, and said the S. L. P. had given up the G. A. R. hall, which was another lie; in order to hurt our meetings. He still holds books and moncy belonging to the party and refuses to give them up. To one who knows him, that touch in his letter quoted above, about "sacrificing ion," and was advised to study Social-sm, over again, not necessarily from an American standard that from the true.

This man would not sacrifice one cent himself, if he had it. The sacrifices are all made by the fools who keep him now and others who have kept him for years PEOPLE some time back for sale at his "street meetings." Imagine his disgust when the bundle came and contained Comrade Anthony's article on the events connected with his expulsion on March 8. Shortly after in a fit of rage, he announced at one of his "free for ails" in Seattle, as follows: "I used to say that the PEOPLE was the best workingmen's paper in the English language BUT I NEVER BELIEVED IT MY SELF." What can one think of such a barefaced rascal? Comrades were a barefaced rascal? present at this meeting z, and heard make that statement.

And still there are some people who know all this and yet think the S. L. P. has been too hard on such scoundrels. Verily, the fool killer did not do his work very thoroughly the last time life was around. Was very glad to see in the letter in last week's PEOPLE that Frisco is getting in line with the Alliance This Coast should have some flourishing S. T. & L. A. organizations before long, if all the comrades take a proper interest in the work. We cannot expect very great growth of the party until have planted firm and deep the Socialist Trade Union, that will drill the workers in solidarity and class-consciousness, all over the land, So, "up" with the subscription list of

the WEEKLY PEOPLE; down with the debt on the DAILY and on with the Alliance! ARTHUR H. SPENCER Tacoma, Wash., March 28, 1901.

"Disturbing" and "Breaking Up" Meetings.

To THE PEOPLE ... To those interested in the actions of the so-called So-cial Democracy the following may afford some amusement and perchance be of some value. Our local Kangs have been holding a series of lectures here at G. A. Hall. Last Monday evening they held another lecture with a certain Neben formerly of Brooklyn, now of Newark, as the speaker, at which there were just 25 people including the writer, present. When the speaker had concluded his oratory the chairman, a Mr. Paul Koch, then asked for questions. The

following question was put:
"Is it not a fact that the militia are used to keep down striking wage work-ers and if such is the case, why did the Social Democracy allow its representative in office to vote for appropriations to put the headquarters of the militia member of the Social Democracy?'

It was as if a bomb had exploded. All

the Kangs present jumped on their hind | I. P. Here are a few samples: "There legs and tried to answer the question, is no question but that many of the leadeach in his own particular style. The scene can better be imagined than described. When order was restored, the chairman mumbled something about "disturbing the meeting," he then asked "disturbing the meeting;" he then asked the speaker if he could answer the question. Mr. Neben remarked he didn't After the worker has elected the Legistrow of any such account. know of any such occurrence, and if lature, then they go lobbying and beg Jimmy Carey had done such a thing he crawl and pray for those things (namely would be expelled in 24 hours. He then sat down and a Kang got the floor who hands, but gave away. Instead, they get at once proceeded to give the lie direct, only scorn and kicks." "The working-Weeping Jimmy did vote for the \$15,000 armory appropriation, and the improvement there, because "the

militia are the employees of the State" and, therefore, needed the same. The speaker now started to do some questioning by asking what paper I had this from? I then told him from the DAILY PEOPLE, whereupon he started on a tirade of abuse against the DAI-LY PEOPLE in general and Dan De Leon in particular. When he finished in what he had said, and acted up to it, the chairman said he did not want any there would not very long be room for S. L. P. members coming to their lectures if they intended to speak about party tactics and try to break up their meetings, as they did not go to the S. L. P. meetings (he knows why), a d hereafter ne would not allow the undersigned the privilege of the floor. At this point the neeting dissolved.

In conclusion I would say that the Kangaroos know only too well why they do not want the Buzz-Saw around; it and it hurts and it means their CHAS. A. MAEDER. Elizabeth, N. J., April 8.

"You Pays Your Money, You Takes Your Choice." To the DAILY PEOPLE .-- I see that very handy word. A bogus article is that, while worthless, yet counterfeits closely a genuine article and some imes deceives the unwary. The William street article is not a counterfeit of any-It is the genuine product of a certain condition, and it can very well be summed up in the slang term of the day which besides preserves somewhat the euphony of the prefer it. I submit that instead of calling it the William street bogus your cor-respondents refer to that drivel as the William street Bug House. Hoboken, N. J., April 6. VAN W.

The O'd Story, Milwaukee Variation.

To THE PEOPLE. --- The "Daily News of this city in its issue of March 30th, contained a very interesting com-munication from the secretary of the Building Trades Council that sheds som more light on the actions of the fakir. and verifies our assertion that political crookdom is closely allied to capital. It was hardly necessary for them to re-

"Labor organizations do not make polities one of their issues," for it is known R. R. Company, throughout the land "that the conserva- Some two year ive unions do not favor politics"! ? But nevertheless these same "conserative unionists" are not unknown as

political channels through which a great part of the "labor vote" passes to the pre ominant parties. We have exposed their crockedness ime and time again. And our exposing it has not been without effect. This every one will readily admit. And now that one of their own fine-cut doctrines

exposes them "of attempting to influence the union men to vote favorable for their pet," and everywhere else their conduct becomes unbearable, serves only to has ten the day when crookdom shall be cast into the ashbarrel of time. H. B.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 3.

To THE PEOPLE.-The "Daily Chronicle," London, April 5th, published the following dispatch from Berlin: "Count you, Waldersee has sent an ur-gent telegram to Emperor William, imploring him to endeavor to hasten the negotiations for the withdrawal of the allied troops on the ground that it is impossible to prevent quarrels between soldiers of the different nationalities which might at any moment lead to serious troubles."

This condition of affairs in China calls to mind a caricature published in the Italian Socialist journal of Rome, "Avanti." It is entitled "The March to Pesoldiers, standing near loaded cannon, are the words: "Fuoco! Manda la civil ta a quei barbari!" ("Fire! Drive civili

Now as the allied thoops, with their flags flying, leave the scene of their victories. I give them this song to sing:

MARCHING FROM CHINA. To shoot civilization into barbarous

China, Is truly a most merciful, great, and glorious deed. But now we international troops must all

Lest our too ardently rivalrous "civili-

zations" The restraining bonds of union should wholly overleap, Lest we all get fighting and shoot our

own "civilized" selves Into one, great, deep, international, "civilized" corpse-hash-heap.
AGNES WAKEFIELD.

Coloradorate

There is no Balm in Gliend for the Sinner, To THE PEOPLE.-To-day by mail I received a copy of the William street (bogus) "People," and one of the "Volkswitung," with an article marked in each As the two articles specially concern me, and as it may happen that some of my friends may see them, and as I don't think a ren'y would be published in either of the papers mentioned, a ask space for the following in THE PROPLE.

these articles are reports of a meeting under the auspices of the Social Dem ctact at which Mr. Algernon Lee spoke abor Politics and Lecta'ist Pol ities." The lecture was very good, but to put the headquarters of the militia it was not Social Democracy doctrine. in better sanitary condition as Carey of Haverhill did, said Carey being a P. stands for, and which to a great extent, has made it so hot for all fakirs, and for the former straddlers in the S.

as corrupt can be, and that they are ignorant and dishonest, nearly as bad as Daniel De Leon painted them." "They lature, then they go lobbying and beg, Labor Laws), which they had in their men must struggle and fight for their rights, and creanize POLITICALLY as well as ECONOMICALLY, up to the day that they gain the victory and their final emancipation, the Co-operative Commonwealth." It was these, and similar sentences I applauded, and which caused me to state that if these were the doc-trines of the Social Democracy there would be no room for two parties. him in the Social Democratic party. .The "one small point" not mentioned,

though in either paper, was the discussion of whether the working class pays for the wars. My contention was that the working class, although producing everything, does not pay for the wars. As proof I gave the following: France, in 1871, lost heavily; 1,000 millions of dollars, two provinces, several cities were destroyed, and Paris nearly so. Besides this. France had to support the German army for nearly a year. Germany won all; and still the workers in France are better off than in Germany, and thousands of the latter go every year to France because they get a better living your correspondent "S. C. D." refers to the William street hogwash production as the "Bogus." Now I rise to protest that this is an incorrect use of a right, still the workers pay in the death trere. Mr. Lee's answer to this was that the question of taxation was a thing of the past, and although in the main I was of their members and the suffering of their families. Also, that there was engendered a national hatred ,which hin-dered class-consciousness and solidarity in their growth.

letters S. T. & L. A. were not spoken. The principles on which that organization is built are given in all their purity from a Socal Democratic platform. The tax-paying "Volkszeitung," instead of crowing over my "conversion" to the So-cial Democracy ought to look after its lecturers, and see if the tax question is a thing of the past. under the rotten building is gone, and the whole structure will soon crumble in the dust. CHAS. G. TECHE. 414 West 20th s. city.

414 West 29th st., city. New York, April 10.

Inside History on the Late Freight Handlers Strike

To THE PEOPLE. - Permit me through your paper to make a few rewarks regarding my experience of strikes in this country, as a workingman who has been, so to speak, a victim of the late Freight Handlers' strike on the P.

Some two years ago the men struck for 20 cents per hour as they reasonably thought that 17 cents, which they were receiving, was entirely insufficient to support in decency their little fami-The agent, named Townsend, entirely ignored the men's demand, and put into operation that infamous Iron Clad Rule of blacklisting every man that worked there. In this he was aided by the Rev. Father Brady of Jersey City, who was brought to the rescue at the eleventh hour by designing men; who used him, I am sorry to say, as a tool for this powerful P. R. R. Co., and so his priestly influence was used to gull those Irish workingmen who are employed at Harsimus Cove, a junction in New Jersey, where all freight for New York comes through. As is a well known fact those illiterate and ignorant slaves thought they would go to hell if they did anything incur the displeasure of the Rev. Mr. Brady, who, like Judas, sold his Lord for thirty pieces of silver. His indecent and I must say unmanly action looked very suspicions. It looked as have seen men who have worked the arcater part of their lives, their heads hoary with age, for the least trivial offence turned out on to the West street Garden of Eden. This is the fate crocodile reward they received. M. B. New York, April 10.

*Tis Working in Texas-

To THE PEOPLE. - The Trade Assembly and the Building Trades Council of the city of Dallas Tea., passed resolutions on the fifth instant repudiating "The Dallas Labor Journal," and putting "Organized Labor" on record as having "no organ" in Dallas, and denouncing those interested in the "Journal" as "Anarchists," etc., and authorizing publication of the resolution in the Dallas capitalist papers. The reason for all this is that the "Journal" has been hammering the But now we international troops must all march back home,

Labor Fakirs, exposing the impotence of 'pure and simpledom' and its harmfulness to the workers, and holding the only language that bona fide and intelligent Labor can hold, that is to say, the language of the S.L.P. and the S.T. & L.A. Not a little light it thrown upon this proceeding by the fact that the instigator of the resolutions is one Frank R. Shanks. He is a "labor leader" and president of the Dallas Trade Assembly, incidentally candidate for County Clerk on the Democratic ticket. The "Journal"

Alliance Light Dawning at Bivthedale, Pa-To THE PEOPLE.-Here in this

with its straight-out blows at fakirism,

stands in his path to capitalist office.

Dallas Tex., April 8.

small miner town since we had the glory of organizing a local of the S. T. & L. A., the work of education is making big progress. Our fellow workingmen are coming in fast. They are beginning to understand the issue well, and what the organized scabbery of pure and simple trade organizations means. So they are joining in our local right along. At our two last meetings we have proposed and admitted eight members at each meeting. We now have thirty members in good standing. More are coming at our next. They want to join our champion organi-

class-consciously, not only consciously, not only on the field, but on the political also. They see that no fooling will do Three cheers for the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P.

DOMENICO SAMBUCO, Rec. Sec'y, L. A. 340, S. T. & L. A. Blythedale, Pa., April 11.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Corre spondents.

I No questions will be considered that com In anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

A. C., POTTSTOWN, PA.—Just step outside of yourself and contemplate yourself. If you think only of the capitalist class and pay no heed to the lackeys of these—the fakirs and such—, you will find yourself in the fix of the man who, thinking only of the large beasts of prey, takes no precautions against the reptiles that lurk under the grass and entangle his feet.

S. J. D., Cleveland, O .- 1. Sincere thanks

S. J. D., Cleveland, O.—1. Sincere thanks for that type-written circular of the "Henry George Association," used in your recent campaign. It is a curio of which good use can be made.

2. You seem to be altogether too good-natured a man, and too confiding, withal. We would warn you against trusting in "any man who calls himself a Socialist." It is not what a man holds himself and too for the social control of the confidence "any man who calls himself a Socialist." It is not what a man holds himself out for, but what he does. A man may pronounce himself a Socialist till he is black in the face, but if he, at the same time, gives aid and comfort to Labor Fakirism, to Armory Builders, to log-rollers with capitalist parties, to accepters of pointical jobs and moneys from capitalists, as your Kangaroo Social Democrats do, then—although you may not see it to-day, you will some time—such people deserve your watching, not your confidence.

F. V., PHOENIX, ARIZ.—It is quite obvious that in the terms "our Army," "our Government," "our solders," which occur in the article "Aguinaldo's Capture," the possessive pronoun "our" is not used in the same strict sense as when one says: "our friend." Nevertheless your criticism is welcome. It is a gladosme sign of the carefulness with which words are being and should be weighed. There is much justice in what, you say. We shall be more careful hence forth. The offence won't be repeated.

ful hence forth. The offence won't be repeated.

P. S., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Carey was elected to the Common Council of Haverhill' upon the S. L. P. ticket. No sooner elected, he watched his chance when Comrade Berry was out of the city, called his heachmen-of the Section together, and got a vote through, upon the strength of all manner of uttered and insinuated calmmy, to withdraw from the S.L.P. Celled upon by the S. L. P. (National Executiva Committee) to fulfill his pledge and resign his office, he returned the letter unopened, and indulged in a series of dodges why his written pledge to resign upon demand of the Party need not be kept. 1st. He claimed it was not the S. L. P. that elected him, as the Section only had about fifty members; when his duplicity was exposed and he was shown that no party organization had members enough to elect, he dropped that and resorted to a series of other dodges, each more dishonest than the other. Soon it became clear why he had withdrawn from the S. L. P. On May 5, 1898, a few months after his withdrawal from the Party, he voted for the \$15,000 armory appropriation. (You will here note the chronological faischood of the Rev. Vail who said that Carey voted as he did upon instructions from the Section of the S.L.P.) armory appropriation. (You will here note the chronological falsehood of the Rev. Vail who said that Carey voted as he did upon instructions from the Section of the Sai.P.). When called to account for such act of treason, his first excuse was that, if he had not voted as he did, he would be liable to a fine under the State Law; the next excuse was that, not he, but the City would be so fined; his third excuse was that the sanitary condition of our troops in the Spanish-American war was such that he felt compelled to vote for improved sanitation (May 5 was long before Chickamauga, etc); since then have come made by the Kangaroos, the other excuses; One, that Berry had advised him; Commade Berry nailed that. Now the Rev. Vali invents the excuse that the S. L. P. Section instructed him; Vali forgot to assertain the fact that Carey had pulled out before. This is a short enumeration of the principal mile-stones in Carey's Career of political crookedness. When Carey started in to bunco-steer the Labor Moyement, he counted crookedness. When Carey started in to bunco-steer the Labor Movement, he count-cd without his host—the S. L. P., that is camping on his slimy trail. Carey is well-known for what he is by the Kamararoos; they however stuck to him owing to the notion taat he could smash the S. L. P. The S. L. P. will smash both.

W. J. BRYAN, LINCOLN, NEB.

"capital," may cease to be "capital" at a later period, when more powerful machinery enters the field. Ehret, the brewer, started over a generation ago with \$500. That was then capital in that industry. To-day that is no capital, in that or any other industry.

T. P. CHICAGO, ILL .- Make no mis take! At all eventful periods in the his take! At all eventful periods in the bis-tory of man, there is a "word of command," so to speak, to be heard in the fore-run-blings of coming events. Mistrust the fit-ness of those who do not hear it.

bilings of coming events. Mistrist the fitness of those who do not hear it.

A. F. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The "Volkszeitung" had to give the Party a bond when, inpon false paners, the "Volkszeitung" got the order for a temporary in junction in 1800. The bond is in \$500, and was to irdemnify the defendants in case the temporary injunction was not made permanent at the trial of the case. As they lost the case, they will have to indemnify the defendants. That will swallow no the whole \$500, and will leave a big sum over rnd above that for which execution will be levied. It won't be below \$1,000. Then comes the Party's case against the Corporation for having misappropriated the name of the Party's organ. THE PEOPLE, kept its mailing list pocket, ed subacriptions, etc. The damages there will be a stiff sum. That case is coming up soon. There is no danger of any trick beling played by assignments, or what not, to escape paring. The Party members who are members of the Association will have a thing or two to say about that, their alleged "expulsion" being a yarn for the marines. That nasty past of corruption must and will be smashed. Such a strumpet body as the "Volkszeitung" concern, that has so long piled its harletry in the American Labor Movement deserves no mercy.

E. S. PAWTUCKET, R. I.—True: And

F. S. PAWTUCKET. R. I.—True! Is R not chough to make the chests of S. L. P. men swell with pride to not how the force of their accusations gain repetition, while the accusations of foes lose force with each application of the pride of the

the S. T. & I. A. is expected at all times to conduct himself intelligently in such a way that he will promote the interests of the Working Class, If a Pure and Simple union of his trade has a scale of wanter than the conduction of the conduction union of his trade has a senie of wages and hours, and LIVES IIP TO IT, then the S. T. & L. A. man should accept no job at a jower scale. Of course, the S. T. & L. A. man, inot being a numskull of a "Borer from Within," will not allow him self to be hearburged by "scales on paper," which the Pure and Simple Union Itself

zation the E. T. & L. A., which fights don't observe, and which it uses only to the I. A. M.
2. A Local Alliance should enforce strict discipline among its members.

2. A Local Alliance should enforce strict discipline among its members.

D. B. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Lastly, Mr. Herbert Casson's Ignorance of history, or his perversion of history comes out quite full in the passage of his "Red Light." The men who come to the front in every political party are the crafty wire-pullers and bosses, and not the thoughtful, herofe teachers and ploneers." Accordingly, Newten, the glory of the revolutionary whigs, lym. Hamden, Elliot, ail of whom "came to the front in their political party" were not "thoughtful, herofe teachers and ploneers." And here in America, Jefferson and Madison, both of whom "came to the front in their political party," were no "thoughtful, herofe teachers and ploneers." And after them Sumner, Seward, Lincoln, ail of whom came decidedly "to the front in their political party," were no "thoughtful, herofe teachers and ploneers." According to Mr. Casson this pleindes of illustrious names, not to mention many others, were "crafty wire-pullers and bosses" because they all came "to the front in their political party."

The jackanapes feature of such pretenses of historic and sociologic generalizations, as Mr. Casson indulges in, are not the leading feature of the gentleman's performances. The leading feature thereof is one common to all such mediocre and yet vaing glorious minds as Mr. Casson. They, finding it impossible to cut in truly democratic organizations the figure that their vanity world wish them to cut, pull out and stand out as sore fingers on a hand.

Guess that covers the essential points you wanted to hear about.

J. P., YONKERS, N. Y.—Stuff and nonsense! The S. L. P. was too seriously bent
upon laying solidly the foundations of the
Party and the Movement, to spend any
time "fixing fences" (however justifiable
you may consider such proceeding), so as to
knock out the prospective Kangs. It 18
they, we since have discovered, who long
intrigued to bag the lurty. They intrigued; the Party built. The Intrigue collapsed; the Building stands firm.

"AGNES WAKEFIELD." COLORADO.—
"AGNES WAKEFIELD." COLORADO.—
The stamp of your P. O. is so uniformally poor that it is impossible to make it out. Only "Colo." can be made out to indicate the State you are in. If you do not care to have your contributions to these columns indicate the place they come from, take us at any rate into your confidence.

P. C. T., PITTSBURG, PA.—For your sake, it is to be hoped no harm will flow from your notice not appearing. It reached here on the twelfth instant. The day you say nominations were to close was the IOth..."

Och. C. C. NEW YORK.—Why, most assuredly. Kangy dear, your crew was thrashed politically too; so completely were you thrashed politically that you had to run for refuge into the ash-barrel of the Carey-Debs Social Democracy which you had all along protested was N. G. and here in this State, where the real fight was, you and Debs polled fewer votes than the S. L. P. Be a man, and take your punishment like a man. Only worms never know when they are beaten. S. H. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—That passage

S. H. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—That passage in Judge O'Gormans decision refers to a very important incident in this whole lift; gation. You may remember that, in the report published in these columns last June of the victory the Party won over the "Volkszeltung" in the matter of the DAILY PEOPLE Funds, it was there stated that that decision, settled all the other cases that still pended; that it settled the "Volkszeltung" case against the Party for THE PEOPLE. It settled the Party's case against the "Volkszeltung" for THE PEOPLE, etc., etc. And that was correct. When the DAILY PEOPLE Fund case came up the whole underlying issue was tried. If the Party was entitled to the DAILY PEOPLE Fund, it was of course entitled to THE PEOPLE itself. The decision was for the Party. It is to that fact that Judge O'Gorman alludes in quoting that part of the Contract that provided that all surplus collected on THE PEOPLE, should go to a fund for the DAILY PEOPLE.

D. K., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Comrade

D. K., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Comrade De Leon was not at the Cooper Union meeting where the Rev. Herron spoke. The Comrade never met Herron; consequently, never could have shaken hands with Her-

J. H., ALLENTOWN, PA.—Quite possible. It must be admitted that rascals will creep into the S. L. P.; it must be admitted that tascals will creep into the S. L. P.; it must be admitted that such scamps may secure a nomination from the Party, then get themselves nominated by capitalist parties too, and arrange things in such a way that, under the election laws, it is too late for the Party to Yank them off the tirket; it must be admitted that the S. L. P. man may be elected on the S. L. P. ticket, and then turn around and betray the Party;—All that is possible, but does not cover the point. The point is that when such things happen in the S. L. P. the scamp is promptify fired out (vide Carey in Haverhill and Pellenz in Syracuse); while with the Kangaroo Social Democracy such scamps preserve their standing in the Party, and the whole party starts to lie in their defense. The difference is unbriggeable.

to intelligent and constructive discontent. Being of this opinion, we must decline the offer of "clubbing" with it. Shall, however, be glad to keep it on our exchange list, and appreciate your returning the courtesy.

P. A. V. READING Pa.—Capital is that concentration of machinery of production for the money by which to acquire it; whereby a concern can defy competition, Accordingly, machinery, or the amount of money that would procure such machinery, capable at a certain time to defy competition, and then entitled to the name of "capital," may cease to be "capital," at a later period, when more powerful man and the strength of the capital, and the capital and t

J. V. S. (NO TOWN MENTIONED)—
That's a clumsy way of going about it.
What you must do is to demand of your
Cleveland "Bebocrat" to mention the Labor
Laws that Cleveland signed during his Governorship in this State. It is next to impossible to prove a negation.

Socialistische

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Comrades, do your best to introduce it among your German friends and acquaint ances.

"ARBETAREN"

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OFFICIAL.

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

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA —F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's liter-

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

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting of April 12th, was held at the Daly Peope Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. John New Reade street, New York. John Thomas A. Hickey, the Grievance Com-J. Keveney in the chair. Recording mittee reported that it had found Hickey secretary Julius Hammer absent and excused. R. Katz elected secretary pro

Receipts for week ending April 6, \$38.10. Expenditures, \$30.54. Connecticut State Committee reports matter necticut State Committee reports matter relative to circuit agitation. Pennsylvania State Committee reports organization of new Section in Easton.

Sections Cleveland, Ohio, and Chicago, Ill., report results of local election.

Section San Fancisco reports the expulsion of four members.

HESOLVED, That the N. E. C. take no action at present and that, the Secretary be instructed to demand a copy of the Section's by-laws.

Section Chicago, reports the expulsion

Section Chicago reports the expulsion of Fred. Severa for misappropriation of

party funds. . Communication received from Herbert Shaw, Honolulu, Hawaii, sending a list of names and requesting that the WEEKLY PEOPLE be sent to them. Charter granted to Section Easton,

> RUDOLPH KATZ, Sec. pro tem.

Massachusetts Call to Arms.

EVERETT, Mass., April 7, 1901. TO THE SECTIONS OF THE SO-CIALIST LABOR PARTY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Comrades:-The time is here when the militants of the Socialist Labor Party in New England should push the propa-ganda work in the fertile fields which dying capitalism is opening up for So-cialist cultivation. One of the most im-

cialist cultivation. One of the most important as well as effective methods of stirring up the interest of the working class in the revolutionary working class movement, is the immediate placing on the road of a Circuit Organizer.

In order to do this, every section in the State and all sympathizers of the S. L. P. MUST COME TO THE ASSISTANCE of the State Executive Committee and supply the necessary funds for the Massachusetts share of the Organizer's expenses. the Organizer's expenses.

Up to date only the below named sec-

tions have reported to the State Exe-cutive Committee the approximate sum of, money each one will raise per month:

| Boston | \$15.00 |
|------------|---------|
| Cambridge | 2.00 |
| Everett | |
| Lawrence | 2.00 |
| Lowell | 1.00 |
| Lynn | 3.00 |
| Malden | |
| Medford | 1.00 |
| Salem | 1.00 |
| Somerville | 2.00 |
| | |
| | |

money comes from Section Boston, the other half from sections in the northeastern part of Massachusetts. The rest of the State makes absolutely no contribution toward carrying on this so necessary work. There are many secotions all over the State that can surely raise at least a small sum each menth.

Taise at least a small sum cach menth.

Every section should contribute something be it ever so small.

The State Executive Committee issues "Auxiliary stamps" and the money derived from their sale goes to the support of the work of the Circuit Organizer.

Each section should elect a collector whose duty it should be to push the sale of these stamps among sympathics as

of these stamps among sympathizers as well as party members. The collector well as party members. The collector cial Secretary-Treasurer, H. W. A. Raasch, 92 Chandler street, Boston, section should canvass its membership section should canvass its membership and ascertain how many stamps a month each member can buy and thus will it become possible for the State Executive Committee to know what it has to de-pend upon for the Circuit Organizer. It is absolutely necessary that there should be a known permanent income for this

While the above method—the sale of while the above method—the sale of nuxiliary stamps—insures a steady income, it does not deprive any section from raising funds for the object in view, in other ways.

Above all else, it is important that the sections ACT QUICKLY. Agitation must be begun and the time of the

S. E. C. ought not to be taken up with further drumming on this matter; there is plenty of business to be attended to very soon, such as preparing for the conference of section delegates and the sending out of a referendum vote on nominations for capdidates for next

fall's election.
The S. E. C. of Rhode Island has been of the Organizer work for the first six months. We of Massachusetts should buckle on the armor of the Fighting S. buckle on the armor of the Fighting S.
L. P. and strengthen the fighting arm
of that doughty little State. Now is the
time to put into action and to practice
what we like to see in print: "Swing the
Hammer," "Let the Buzz-Saw Whizz,"
"Down with Capitalism," "On to the
Socialist Republic," etc., etc.

EDWIN S. MAYO.

Secretary State Executive Committee of Massachusetts. 22 Villa avenue, Everett, Mass.

General Committee Section New York,

Regular meeting of General Committee,
Section New ork, Socialist Labor Party,
held Saturday, April 13, 1901, 8.30 p. m.
Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade
street, Manhattan, Chairman, Adam
Meen, Vice-chairman, Joseph Scheurer,
The following are the recommendations
of the arrangement committee: That
we invite as speakers, De León, Sanial,
Dalton, Kroll, of Providence, R. I., Keep
and Keinard.
That 10,000 handbills be printed.

Four new delegates were seated. Twenty new members were admitted. One application was referred back to the Fourteenth A. D., Manhattan, pending in-quiry as to wether the applicant was willing to resign a trusteeship he held in a pure and simple organization. A coma pure and simple organization. A communication and 500 tickets were accepted from D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.

Louis Wise appealed to the General Vote of Section New York, from the de-

cision of the General Committee sus-pending him for six months on a charge of withholding Party funds. It was decided that all Party members nominated for office or as committeemen or dele-gates in Section New York must be in good standing before they can be elected.

In the case of Julian Pierce against

guilty of the charge of defrauding the Party, inasmuch as he with-held monies due the New York Labor News Co., from the sale of literature while acting in the capacity of Organizer for the Pennsylvania State Committee. The Grievance Committee also reporte on this case that, altho twice summon-cal to their summonses. The Committee recommended his expulsion from the party. The esemmendation was con-curred in by a vote of 33 against 3. It was furthermore decided to request the National Executive Committee to instruct all State Committees and Partyor ganizations owing Hickey money, to as sign the same to the Labor News Co. in order to reimburse it for the loss it

It was also decided to request all party members to assign all personal claim against Hickey to the DAILY PEO

PLP. H. Mittelberg withdrew from the Grievance Committee, Justus Ebert, E. C. Schmidt, and Otto

Thiede were nominated to fill the vacancy in the State Committee caused by Hick ey's expulsion. A. C. KIHN,

DAILY PEOPLE MONIES.

Received in answer to circular lette of DAILY PEOPLE Trustees, up to March 31, 1901. [These announcements will be publish-

| ed monthly. | |
|---------------------|-------|
| Section. Amo | unt. |
| Phoenis, Arlz | 11.00 |
| Los Angeles, Cal | 4.00 |
| San Francisco, Cal | 4.00 |
| San Pedro, Cal | 5.60 |
| Bridgeport, Conn | 3.00 |
| Hartford, Cons | 9.25 |
| South Norwalk, Conn | 2.00 |
| Collinsville, Ill | 4.00 |
| Chicago, Ill | 1.00 |
| Jacksonville, Ill | 4.50 |
| East St. Louis, Ill | 2.00 |
| Clinton, Iowa | 4.60 |
| Louisville, Ky | 3.00 |
| Haverhill, Mass | 50 |
| Lawrence, Mass | 4.00 |
| Medford, Mass | 6.25 |
| Somerville, Mass | 6.25 |
| Lake City, Minn | 1.50 |
| 0. 0. 1 10 | e 00 |

Essex County, N. J.:

Scandinavian Branch 7. 5.00

Branch Bloomfield 1.60

Newburgh, N. Y. 1.50

Portchester, N. Y. 5.00

Richmond County, N. Y. 4.00

Rochester, N. Y. 1.65

Troy, N. Y. 12.00

Woodhaven, N. Y. 5.00

Yonkers, N. Y. 5.75

Scat, linavian Section, New York, N. Y. Branch 1. 3.00

Section New York:

Italian Branch 2. 80 Italian Branch 2.....

Bohemian Branch...... 5.20 Assemby Districts in Man-Second 2.50
 Eighth
 2.00

 Fourteenth
 4.00

 Fifteenth
 8 Seventeenth
 4.75
 Twenty-fird 6.25
Twenty-fifth 2.00 hirtieth ... fifth 20.24

| Assemby Districts in Brook- |
|----------------------------------|
| lyn: |
| Fifth 1.25 |
| Sixth 2.00 |
| Seventh 15.00 |
| Tenth 2.25 |
| Twelfth 3.45 |
| Sixteenth, Sexenteenth & |
| Eighteenth 2.00 |
| |
| |
| Twentieth 6.00 |
| Twenty-first, Branch 1 3.10 |
| Exceisior Literary Society 10.00 |
| Akron, Ohio 5.70 |
| Butler, Ohio 1.30 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio 2.50 |
| Hamilton, Ohio 5.00 |
| Homestead, Pa 3.00 |
| |
| Philadelphia, Pa 1.50 |
| Reading, Pa 1.50 |
| Wickhaven, Pa 2.60 |
| San Antonio, Tex 1.00 |
| Sait Lake City, Wash 2.00 |
| Newport News, Va 2.00 |
| Downster Ve 94.00 |

May Conference.

Another very well attended meeting of the above conference was held at the Daily l'cople Building on Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of attending to the necessary arrangements for the Cooper Union Mass Meeting on Wed-nesday evening, May 1, to celebrate In-ternational Labor, Day.

Harry E. Berger was elected financial secretary.

That each subdivision furnish two members to act on the various com-

That a sum of money be expended for he decoration of the platform. That a request be made of L. A. 1028.

S. T. & L. A. to volunteer music for the occasion That cards be placed on the seats announcing the DAILY and WEEKLY

That arrangements be made for the selling of Socialist literature, the pro-All of the above recommendations were

concurred in. It was decided to instruct the organizer to request the different Local Alliances connected with D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A. to send delegates to the next

meeting of the conference
Decided to hold the next meeting Saturday evening, April 20, 8 p. m. at the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade Street. New York.

HARRY BERGER. Rec and Fin. Sec'y.

| Daily People General Fund. | |
|---|---------|
| 18th Assembly District, N. Y Frank Kochendorfer, Albany, | \$4.25 |
| N. Y | 50 |
| F. A. Uhl. Pittsburg, Pa E. E. Mitchel, Manchester, | 75 |
| England | 10.00 |
| Olaf Lazersdorff, St. Paul, | |
| Minn | 50 |
| Frank B. Wood, Braddock, Pa. | 50 |
| John F. Taylor, Pittsburg, Pa. | 1.50 |
| W. J. Forster, No. Adams, | |
| Mass | 1.00 |
| John Kaufman, 23d A. D., New York | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Katzman, 30th A. D., New York | 1.00 |
| L.A. 170 (Machinists), Wilkins- | |
| burg, Pa | 1.00 |
| W. S., Boston, Mass | 1.00 |
| John Kahr, Easton, Pa | 1.00 |
| Henry Piper, Geneva, Ohio Jacob Schwenk, Jersey City, | , 50 |
| N. J | 50 |
| Total | \$25.00 |

Grand total......\$15.748.63 HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec 7-Treas., Daily People Committee.

| Daily People General Fu | nd. |
|--|-------------------------|
| Varnishers' Educational Club, N. Y., per E. C. Hoecker A. Mullen, Philadelphia, Pa Theo. Tresek, Philadelphia, Pa. Otto Ruckser, Meriden, Conn., donation, \$1.50; belated X- | \$10.00 1.77 .21 |
| P. S., New Haven, Conn F. Serrer, New Haven, Conn M. Feldman, New Haven, | 2,50 ,21 1,70 |
| Conn. John Larson, New Haven, Conn. Perry Borton, Salem, O Ethe lBorton, Salem, O 13th and 14th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.: T. Christiansen, 25c; C. Anderson, 25c; F. Loehr, 10c; I. Bookman, 50c Miss Minnie Meyer, Chicago, | 1.10 |
| III | 3.00 |
| F. Kochendorfer, Albany, N. Y | .50 |
| com, Wash Providence, | 1.00 |
| R. I | .50 |
| L. A. 282 (Machinists), New- ark, N. J | 10.00 |
| | CHARLES AND LOSS OF THE |

HENRY KUHN,
Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Daily
People Committee.

To the Socialist Labor Party Members of the States Composing the "Middle West" Circuit.

Chicago, April 7, 1901.

To the Socialist Labor Party members of the States comprising the "Middle West Circuit: Comrades.-I beg leave to submit the financial report for the "Middle West"

Circuit for the first quarter, including January, February and March. INCOME: By Illinois State Committee " Ohio State Committee......
" Nat'l Ex. Committee, S. L. P. Minn. State Committee Ind. State Committee

Ky State Committee...... Commission on "subs"..... EXPENDITURES: To bills of org. J. R Pepin (14 Secretary's postage..... Total expenditures.....\$402.15

Total expenditures.....\$402.15 \$25.21 Deficit Duly audited and found correct, JOHN HELLGREN, GEO. HENRY.

RECAPITULATION:

income......\$376.94

Pepin's Wisconsin Dates.

| Fond du Lac " | PERSONAL PROPERTY. |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Oskoslı | BERT STATE OF |
| Koukoura " | 22-2 |
| De l'ere " | 24-2 |
| Green Bay " | GREEN WARRANT |
| Stevens Point " | 28-2 |
| Grand Rapids " | 3 |
| Centralia | ay |
| Wansan | " 2-3- |
| Merrill | •• |
| Ashland | " 6- |
| West Superior | 8-9-1 |

TIRELESS ENERGY

Of Allegheny County (Pa.) Section, Socialist Labor Party.

At the second general meeting held by Section Allegheny County and D. A. 15, March 31, John F. Taylor was elected chairman and James Lawry vice-chairman. D M. Sachter, Librarian, reported that he had sent in 36 subscribers to the WEEKLY PEOPLE since February 1. Wm. Adams of Wilmerding reported that since Daniel De Leon was here he (Adams) had sent in 29 subscribers to the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Comrade Sambuco of Blythesdale reported that they now had 40 readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE and 10 for the DAILY in their small mining village. Homestead reported that they had sent in 8 subscribers to the WEEKLY PEOPLE since the end of February. Comrade Taylor reported that he had sent in 5 subscribers for the DAILY and 7 for the WEEKLY PEOPLE since the De Leon meetings. H Jackson of East Pittsburg sent in 37 subscribers to the WEEKLY PEOPLE in the last two months.

Besides these good reports quite number of comrades reported that they had sent in 3 or 4 since we determined to push the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE in this county.

As near as we can ascertain there have been about 175 new subscribers to the DAHLY and WEEKLY PEOPLE sent in the past two months. As time rolls on and we get more practice, we can certainly improve upon that There is no reason why there should not be at least 3,000 readers of the WEEK-LY PEOPLE in Allegheny County be tween now and the fall election.

Besides hustling for the WEEKLY

PEOPLE other agitation goes merrily on. The special election in the 43d Senatorial District has given us a chance to get in some good open air meetings. These open air meetings will continue until the fall election. Our Sunday lectures are also being held at our new headquarters, 15 Arlington avenue, Hill

Top S. S.

The branches at Homestead, Braddock, Wilmerding and East Pittsburg are going to hold a grand May-day demonstration at Baddock.

The branches at Buena Vista, Greenock. Blythsdale and other mining towns in that valley are also arranging a grand May-day demonstration. Pittsburg and Allegheny will also celebrate on the first of May, Labors international holi-

The German comrades are now making arrangements to have comrade Max Forker deliver a series of lectures in

German in this county.

The teeth of the "Buzz-Saw" are cutting big gashes into the capitalist sys-

tem in these diggings.
PRESS COMMITTEE.

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund The rule of stupid despotism, that has of late years prevailed in the conduct of the affairs of the above society, has prompted a number of its members to

come together and place in the field a ticket for the election of National Officers that is to come off in the April meetings of the various branches of the organization. The conduct of the administration can

best be designated by saying that it has been Kangarooism gone stark mad. The utter disregard on the part of the Stahl ring that controls the organization at present for even the most fundamental principles of organization at present for even the most fundamental principles of organization and of common decency, their releatless persecution of all members and branches that dared to maintain an attitude in keeping with the very lines upon which that organization was originally founded, has made it impera-tive that an effort be made to oust the brazen usurpers. For this purpose, we have this ticket in the field and urge that an energetic campaign be inaugurated to rid the society of the autocrat ic clique that now runs it and will eventually run it into the ground if not check-

ed in time. Every step that has been taken, every amendment to the constitution, the jugglery that has been carried on with the incorporation of the society, the expuision of members and of branches because they were members of and sympathized 65.00 with the Socialist Labor Party, thereby entangling the society in a veritable net of lawsuits out of which it can be extricated only at tremendous cost, all this mad headlong career of the administra-

30.00 tion had but one purpose—to fasten its
10.00 tion had but one purpose—to fasten its
rule upon the society forever.

An end must be made of this, if the
organization is to be preserved and the
only way to do it is to overthrow the perpetrators of all these misdeeds and elect in their places men who will administer the affairs of the society in accord with its declared principles.

THE TICKET: NATIONAL EXEC-UTIVE COMMITTEE. For Chairman - Henry Schmidt, of

For Chairman - Heary Scanner, of Branch 9, Hoboken, N. J. For Financial Secretary - Joseph II. Sauter of Branch 152 (Tompkins Square) New York City. For Treasurer-Karl Zimmerman, of Branch 9 of Hoboken, N. J.
For Recording Secretary-Henry F.

Schreck of Branch 9, Hoboken, N. J. For TRUSTEES—Andrew Bahnsen o Branch 91 (Manhattan), Nw York City John B. Gross, of Branch D. Hoboken, N. J.; Ernst Leske of Branch 92, South Newark, N. J.; Fred A. Lohr of Branch Newark, N. J.; Fred A. Lohr of Branch 14 (Greenpoint), Brooklyn, N. Y.; Louis P. Weber of Branch 75 (Bushwick), Brooklyn, N. Y. For CONTROL COMMITTEE—Chris-

tian Bahnsen of Br.91 (Manhattan), New York City; Fritz Branckmann of Branch 157 (East River), New York City; John A. Morhart of Branch 105 (Greenville), A. Morhart of Branch 105 (Greenville),
Jersey City, N. J.: Charles Schrafft of
Branch 105 (Greenville), Jersey City, N.
30 J.: Albert Ulrich, Jr., of Branch 24
1 (Harlem), New York City; Harry H.
14 Weiss of Branch 14 (Greenpoint), Brooklyn, N. Y.: Hugo Wuesthoff of Branch 2,
17 Jersey City Heights, N. J.
10 THE COMMITTEE. MEWS FROM M

THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news from the Field of Labor for the week ending Saturday, April 14, discloses the fact that despite the shouts of prosperity on all sides, the class struggle still rages throughout the land.

This is shown in the series of strikes. lockouts and dissaffections or, proposell strikes, that were recorded during the week. Together with these, there were also a number of shut-downs, curtail-ments of production, etc., which intensified the miserable economic condition of the workers.

of the workers.

In the matter of strikes the largest occurred in the black coal fields of Indiana, where all the mines virtually shut down. This action is due to the miners' demand for last years' scale as provided by the Columbus agreement; a demand to which the operators refused to concede. A strike of 800 miners also occurred in the anthracite regions at the Henry S. colliery, Wilkesbarre, Pa., because of the employment of non-union men. The knife-grinders employed by the American Shear Co., Woodbury, Conn., struck to the number of 100, for a ten per cent advance in wages. also did the New York Central Car Repairers at Rochester, N. Y. They demand an advance of two cents an hour, and threaten to extend the strike if the

lemand is not granted.

Forty boilermakers employed in the Babcock and Wilcox shops at Bayonuc, N. J., struck against the discharge of a boilermaker by an obnoxious foreman. The moulders in the employ of the Ramapo Foundry Co., at Suffern, N. J., struck against a reduction in piece work prices.
The heel makers employed at W. L.

O'Brien's factory in Abington, Mass., struck against a ten per cent reduction in piece work price of "Haverhill heels." Four hundred building trades mechanies struck against the employment of nonunion electricians on the Exchange Building, Broad street, New York City, At New London, the woodworkers in the employ of the Bishop Lumber Co., struck for a nine hour day with ten hours pay. In Brooklyn 150 carpenters, painters. plumbers, etc., went out in sympathy with the painters who struck against the employment of non-union men by a con-tractor, on the public school at the corner of Harrison and Hayward streets. A sympathetic strike was also called by the House and Bridgesmiths' Union on the New East River Bridge, to aid the Metal Lathers' Union adjust a grievance with the Roebling Construction Co., which was supposed to be composed of the same interests as Roebling Sons and Co., cable contractors for the bridge. This was afterwards found to be a mistake. The men then returned to work.

The carpenters and joiners employed on building operations in Perth Amboy, N. J., were told to join the striking painters by the bosses, in other words, they were locked out. They had been showing sympathy for the painters for several days before this action was taken. The painters want an increase of wages and a decrease of hours. Another lockout occured in the Pecasiam Mfg Co., Kingston, N. Y. This was caused by a re-fusal of the machine hands and blacksmiths to sign an application for em-ployment binding them to accept a decrease in wages and to work overtime for single time, when they were previously paid time and a half. The locked out men request members of their trades to stay away from Kingston.

That wide-spread dissatisfaction exists was shown in the threatened strikes of the freight handlers and baggage men employed by the Wells Fargo Express Co., in Jersey City. They want twenty-five cents an hour for overtime. Wholesale discharges were made; and it is likely that the trouble is thus summarily The Jorsey Central Railroad ended. The scene strike, which appeared so ominous in the beginning of the week ended in a fizzle in which some of the organizations interested, notably the conductors, firemen and engineers, were granted unimportant concessions; while the rtainmen and telegraphers were sacrificed in the attainment of this great victory!

The engineers, firemen and water tenders employed by the Republic Steel Co., at Youngstown, O., want increases amounting to from twenty to thirty-five cents a day. They threaten to strike Monday unless their demands are granted. 3.000 men are affected. A strike was threatened in the American Sheet Steel Co. mills, at McKeesport, Pa., owned by the Steel Trust. The reinstatement of discharged Amalgamated Association members is demanded. This association has waged two other strikes in the same mills without success. The ac-tion of the Steel Trust in this threatened strike is quite in keeping with its de-termination not to recognize the Marine Engineers' Association, thus making lakeshipping non-union. Yet there are men who will say that the pure and simple union can combat the trust successfully 170,000 potters, with headquarters at

Liverpool, O., are likely to inaugurate the biggest strike in the history of American pottery to-day Monday, Thekilnmen want an increase of \$1.50 per kiln. Two thousand miners in the Lily and Ben Coal fields, Altoona, Pa., will strike on April 16, if their full scale is not adopted. The miners in the South Fork field will support them. Those in the Barnesboro fiield will strike on the same date against non-union men.

Shut-downs continue in the Anthracite coal fields, 4,000 men were thrown out of work indefinitely by the closing down of the two Delaware and Hudson Coal Company collieries at Wilkesbarre. The Aremont and Suffolk mills at Lowell. Mass., shut down three fourths time to ing Co., shat down its South-Omaha plant, in order to centralize business at Hammond and St. Joseph. Four hundred hands were affected. Finally twenty-three corporations at

Fall Rivers Mass., closed down their plants, while six others will partly shut down. This is done to curtail produc-tion. Thus it will be seen that the much vaunted prosperity is the prosperity of the capitalist and not of the working class.

£\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

With the Surday, 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

3888888888

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 laber 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 ANNIVERSALY of the DAILY PECPLE, the only paper fit for an honest workingman 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, incrnase your order this time by getting a double quantity, because it will pay you to do so. It is the way to make voles, 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. It is it is it is

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

MEWS FROM M THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

000

The news from the "Field of Capital," for the week ending, Saturday, April 13, shows a steady addition to the concentration that is the most conspicuous feature of American capitalism. The lead er in this respect is the Billion Dollar Steel Trust. While Krupp, the Carnegie of Germany, was discharging thousands of men, most likely because of its competition, and British experts were visiting these shores in order to study the and dredging trusts to its possessions; the Great Lakes. This trust purchased paying \$1,500,000 therefor. during the week the Fannie Blast Furnace, located at West Middlessex, Pa.,

securing control of it.

The Pennsylvania Company controls turn owns the Sparrow Point Steel Company, which has a plant of strategic importance, because of its capability of expansion into one of the largest steel ship And so it will continue to be until Sobuilding and shipping points in the world. The Pennsylvania Company also owns steel and iron interests in Cuba, which will be developed in the future. Besides purchasing the controlling interests in these two companies, the Billion Dollar Steel Trust is reported behind the newly formed Dredging Trust. This new trust will have a capital of \$10,000,000, and will embrace twenty-five or thirty plants on the Great Lakes. This will make the Billion Dollar Trust the dominating and controlling power in nearly all the other marine interests on the Great Lakes. Negotiations are also underway for the purchase and control of Lake Superior ore interests, with headquarters at Duluth, and other interests with headquarters at Cleveland, O. During the week two gas consolidations were announced, the first embracing numerous small companies scattered about the country and headed by Emerson McMillan, with a capital of \$50,000,000; the second embracing the gas and electric lighting com-panies of the Greater New York, with a capital of \$300,000,000, the majority

in New York City, viz., the Bank of Commerce, National City, Hanover and First National, with a combined capital of \$50,000,000. Next in the order of importance came the Associated Merchants' Company, a department store trust, with a capital of \$20,000,000. It is headed by John H. Claffin, of the H. B. Clafin Company, which it includes along with some half-dozen department stores. This trust will acquire department stores direct. A machinery trust, with in Chicago, was formed with a capital of \$50,000,000. It will control forty plants in twelve cities. Seven Ingot Companies of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Newark, N. J., have consolidated and organized the American Ingot Company, capital \$2,-000,000. These companies control the ingot output. They will close down fifty ing these shores in order to study the per cent of their plants. The National effects of its workings on English steel Enameling and Stamping Company (the and iron interests, the Billion Dollar trust) is negotiating for a consolidation and iron interests, the Bhild Police of tinware manufacturers. The American Smelter Company (The Smelting and dredging trusts to its possessions; Trust) has purchased the Guggenheim while negotiating for ore properties along Smelting Company, at Harrison, N. J., Can Trust bought two plants at Toledo for \$73,000. Four firms in Cincinnati, O., with a combined capital of \$150,000 also \$10,000,000 worth of preferred stock formed a distilling consolidation. The in the Pennsylvania Steel Company, thus the largest firms in the country met in Chicago and formed a trade combine; The Pennsylvania Company controls while the Cracker, makers, numbering the Maryland Steel Company, which in eighty-five firms, will meet in St. Louis next month to form a combine for mutual protection. And so it went in the case of minor corporations and interests. Consolidation was the order of the day. cialism takes its place.

owned and controlled by these interests

Dalton's Hinerary in New Jersey.

Perth Amboy, April 18, Rahway, April 19. Elizabethport, April 20. Elizabeth, April 21. Plainfield, April 22. Bound Brook, April 23, Somerville, April 24, Camden, April 25 Gloucester, April 26.

Section Whatcom to Celebrate. Section Whatcom, Washington, will

Section Whatcom, Washington, Will celebrate the international Labor Day by a grand ball at Armory Hall, New Whatcom, on Saturday evening, May 4, Admission will be fifty cents for men; women will be admitted free

Notice of Meeting, Dayton, Ohio. Section Dayton, S. L. P., has removed

from its old quarters to Rooms 32 and 34 Davies Building, southeast corner of Fourth and Main streets (third floor, of which is held by the Standard Oil interests. The Standard Oil interests also detected the new Guggenheimer Exploration Company, capital \$6,000,000, organization company, capital \$6,000,000, organization control the new Guggenheimer Exploration Company, capital \$6,000,000, organization control to the labor movement are carnestly invited to attend our ized to exploit Mexico. Three banks also are meetings. J. R. FRASER, Organizer.