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# COMPERS SCORNED.

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

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

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

Within the hall there was a force of

twenty-five policemen, and outside was a force of eighteen. The reason for this unusual protection was not evident until later, and as the largest size of officers ock had been sent, there seemed to

as yet there was nothing over which he could preside. Some time earlier in the evening, the speakers had gone out to get a "bite," and presumably they were still biting, as they had not turned up. He then turned to the police and said that their presence there was not needed as the meeting was peaceable in all its as the meeting was peaceable in all its intention. He then invited the police to be scated but they stood at attention. as little concerned as though they knew ey were to be purified the next instant the Committee of Pifteen of which

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

At last, some time after 8.30, the speak-rs wandered onto the stage. The audi-nce did not mind that, even to the extent of a solitary greeting. Ten minutes more clapsed before operations were commenced, and then once more Mr. Smith had the delight, to him, of talking. He said, as is usual under such circumstances and with such chairmen, that he wished to make a few remarks. Then he went on to make them. He talked about the French Revolution, he quoted He looked real nice on the stage, but the audience much preferred him elsewhere, and tall him in the stage in the stage. and told him so in that polite but forcible way that audiences some-times have. However, Smith contimes have. However, Smith conbeen allowed. In closing, he said: "Not he who preaches revolution, not he who seeks to array class against class is the pioneer of the democracy of the future, is the builder of the nobler state of life, but rather he who seeks to bring the different sections of society together, so shall understand each other better, so that they may co-work to-gether—he is the pioneer of that great estate." (tremendous applause from one man, who awoke to find that the meeting

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

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

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

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

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

Then commenced the fun. Gompers did not have a railing to hide behind, and when he stepped form on the stage, his very appearance excited laughter. His peculiar in-kneeing made him look like a broad shouldered letter X, with a quarter keg of beer resting on top for a head. His "bite" had also affected him. His face looked like a liver that more police than andience. Be it said, had been bleached to a bananna yellow. to their credit, that they were the only ones in the auditorium that behaved in a quiet and dignified manner.

His mind also was livery, and when he commenced, the reason for the uhusua force of police came to light. It was commenced, the reason for the unusual force of police came to light. It was At 8.15 Mr. Charles Sprague Smith took an attitude beside the reading desk and waved his hand in a commanding way. He said in a forlorn manner that he had been asked to preside, but that feared by those who had the meeting might ask a few unpleasant questions of the fakirs, and the Socialist Labor Party did. It drove Gompers, first, into a hole, and then drove him off the stage, waving his arms and shouting like a demented demijohn.

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

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen It should be the object and aim of every intelligent man-and I have endeavored to follow it during my life-to observevents and absorb some of the knowledge that they bring. And from this study I had that there is one vein running all through the human race, which is perceptible plainly to those

is perceptible plainly to those who look beneath the surface, that those in the world's history who have been the b-rrrr-aah-ganarts!!!—those who have been continually declaring war upon all, have usually been impotent to accomplish anything or have themselves been cowwwaaarriddass in the struggles of the human family. The man, or the organization of men, that is strong, or posseases strength, doesn't boast of it.
Doesn't attempt to brrrowwwbeeet his
fellowman but with fellowmen, but who recognizes that with strength comes not only powwwrrr,, but the responsibility. He, or they, possessing power, and using that power wanton-

ly, deserve to be shorn of that power.

"There was a time, anl I know of it quite well, when the organizations of labor were not tabooed, [so he said], when the organizations of labor were not only regarded as intensely hostile to the inter-ests of the people, but the man who held a card of membership in his Goethe in the original, and then translated it; he hopped up to Iceland and told about his visits there, and then he hopped back to some imaginary land which must shut in his face. [Applause.] That day is happily past. It is now somewhat rd of membership in his found the doors of his the world of labor is fast realizing that, if the workers, or the people of our country, entertain the hope for the main tenance of liberty in our time, or the hope for freedom for the children of the future, we must be organized as wage-earners of our country. [Four and a

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

# DELLE AND JANN.

JUNIUS REFRESHES THEIR MEMORY ON PAST BUT NOT OLD HISTORY.

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

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

HUNTING FOR THE "WITCH."

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

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

nity."

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

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

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

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

A "SCHLAMASSEL" COMMITTEE.

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

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

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

knowledge that the paper is dying.

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

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

But the rage of the members at th way things were going on in the ' zeitung" burst through anyhow. trenchment!" was the cry. "Re

served for a favored few!!

The dismissal was demanded of on Editors, the celebrated from within" and critic of ballet dancers Grunzig. He was pronounced a super-fluous piece of furniture. His fellow intellectual cripples, Schlueter and Jonas of the alleged "editorial staff," jumped to his support, and got scratched for their pains.

"Misa Ibsen's salary was unnecessar ily raised," complained another, that was done," yelled the complainant, "because she is the daugher of one of the assistant editors

Another declared that Typographia No 7 had abandoned its demands for the reinstatement of Delle simply because it was believed that the Board was running for a fall, that the Board wanted DELLE'S MEMORY REFRESHED. a fig't with No. 7 simply to furnish the Becker put his foot in badly when he "Volkszeitung" with a pretext to die. vere kept in the dark on that.

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

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

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

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

helped the Corporation into. But it was not only the shysters who were attacked. The Timbooctoors attacked each other. Each threw the blame on the other, and the sorry figure of Egyptian Onions Nagle, who surely bobbing up every little while, weeping,

# CHARETTE'S OPEN LETTER

TO THE "TRADES-UNIONISTS" AND workers nothing, and must be the most WORKINGMEN OF DALLAS, TEXAS.

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

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

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

CHARETTE'S OPEN LETTER.

Fellow Craftsmen of the Trades- Un-

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

For more than eighteen years I have

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

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

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

As society is now constituted, the labor er receives only a small fraction of the value of his labor product, while seventyfive per cent. or more, of it is appropri-ated by a class who produce nothing and whose only "labor" consists of devising lieutenants of the capitalist class, one means for getting still more of the laborer's product and trading that product
And these leaders, instead of leading likely will keep it there, as it is now over
among themselves.

And these leaders, instead of leading likely will keep it there, as it is now over
the workers out of error, are clearing three weeks since the demands were pre-

as working people concede that the inter-ests of the capitalist and of the laboring of the American Federation of Labor, men are the same, as long as they refuse to understand and recognize the existence of the class struggle, so long will they continue to be exploited by the capitalist class and expropriated from what material, wealth they create, and o long must they remain pure and simple wage slaves, with an over lowering standard of living. As long as the capitalist system ob-

must be and remain an integral part

whining, moaning, bellowing "explaining" and thereeby tangling up things Finally there were so many demands

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

The hour to adjourn had arrived and

members found themselves in one another's hair, with - in Timbooctoo style-two distinct motions before the house: One was to begin retrenching by sacking the illustrious Gunzig, the other was to raise funds by an assessment of \$5 on each member. Finally, a substi-tute for both was adopted by appointing a "Committee on Schlamessel," a "Committee on Hard Luck. ommittee is to go down into the Volkszeitung Slough of Despond, investigate the adversities that are crowding upon bears a large part of the blame on ac-count of his stupidity and conceit, kept that they may think proper to allievate the dying thing's last hours.

of it, no matter how much effort be made to bring about ameliorating conditions by legislation. Arbitration courts, such as is contemplated by the pending bill in the Texas Legislature, will avail the

farcical kind of a proposition.

This is true, because all legislation is class legislation, and is enacted to sub-serve the interests of the ruling class To-day the capitalist class has possession of the law-making powers, and that class never will be induced to make laws that President O'Connell's Statements Analwill injure the capitalist system's inter-ests. And the spectacle of a pure and simple organization of labor, which toler ates no political discussion in its deliber ative bodies, going on its knees in sup-pliance to its enemies and begging a bone now and hten, would be ludicrous, if it were not pitiable and so grave a matte

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

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

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

Against this proposition, pure and simple trades-unionism can never open its mouth. The capitalist is the master, for if we all join the union and stand in a universal strike, the owners of the machines simply wait until we are starved into submission, and then raise prices on the products of our labor, of what our toil produces, to make up in the vain effort to better our own cou dition

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

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

Even more, experience has demonstrated to me that its officers—those who mold its destiny—are as a rule simply the among themselves.

I have come to understand that as long the workers out of error, are clearing the way to still more abject bondage of from its president down.
In substantiation, I will cite some in

cidents. In the State of New York, the law forbids railroad men to work more than ten hours a day. The companies disregarded it, and in 1892 there was a strike at Buffalo to enforce it. There-upon, Governor Flower, who himself had signed the act, sent the State militia to long as the capitalist system el-the pure and simple trades union to break the law, incidentally to commit assault and battery with intent to kill as they actually did, upon the union workingmen. Jacob Cantor was a State Senator at the time, and he hastened to applaud Gov. Flowers brutal violation of his oath of office as a patriotic act in the "defence of law and order.

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

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

# THE NINE-HOUR DAY.

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

yzedin Light of Actual Occurrences. Their False and Misleading Character Demonstrated - A Movement Built Mainly on Claims-Mass Meeting of New Trades Unionists Machinists.

The time draws near in which the offi-

cials of the International Association of Machinists will have to make good their nine hour bluff.

Though they claim to have 100,000 machinists in line, they have sent out twenty organizers, who will be assisted

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

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

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

pose of fostering in the rank and file of the machinists the belief that the nine hour day was easy of attainment. In fostering this belief O'Connell's conduct is not short of criminal; for nowhere, not even in Connecticut, have the employers intimated a willingness to grant the nine hour day. In fact, the reverse has been for lost time, and our standard of living the case. In Bridgeport, Conn., for in-is lowered by the very weapon we use stance, the employers have formed a manufacturer's association and are discharging union men working in behalf of the nine hour day. In New Haven, the Winchester Arms Co., a concern employ-ing 2,500 men has by means of a notice, shown unmistakable opposition to the shorter work day.

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

Nine hour day strikes have failed in Mile double and Market and Market

In the face of this array of facts cov-ering cases extending from the Atlan-tic out into the Pacific, what becomes of the preposterous claims that "the shorter work day is conceded in several cities and that "If you (machinists), want the

nine hour day you can have it?"

The officials of the International Asociation have made claims before. One year ago they caused the report to be spread that they had secured by agree-ment with The National Metal Trades Association, alleged to represent thirty per cent of the employers "a nine hour day with ten hours' pay," The agree-ment in question provided for no such ment in question provided for no such thing. It was an agreement that permit-ted the employment of non-union men at the discretion of the employer. It granted nine hours a day after May 18th without Making any stier and ista Without Making any stipula-tion as to pay. It left the division of the time with the employers. It, fin-ally, left the management and the production of the shop in unrestricted control of the employers, promising in return "a fair days' work for a fair days' pay,"

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

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

SEEK "COMMON CROUND.

#### FLEECERS AND THEIR LABOR LIEUTEN-ANTS DISCUSS METHODS.

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

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

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

The purpose of the meeting was to find some "common ground for capital and labor." On this common ground capital and labor were to settle all their differences, be good to each other, and develop that peace and good will that are so necessary, if capital would make big profits, and labor would earn big wages. "Industrial peace" was supposed to have been the topic whereby the other things could be discussed, but the matter soon left the field of discussion, and became a bid on the part of a few labor fakirs for pitalist consideration.

Samvel Gompers, minus a number of letters in his spoken words, was the chairman. He looked more like a wornout billy goat than ever, and his hair, or hairs, falls like a fibre door-mat over or nairs, talls like a nore door-mat over a wrought iron fence. His beautifully developed lips had the same long, for-ward-reaching motion, and his face writhed and twisted like the congested mass of worms that boys carry when they go fishing. He had much work to keep his voice from becoming natural, but as the occasion was, to him, a momentuous one, he did not ocusider his work ill-spent.

is a strange indictment of the sens of honor in the working class that in the year 1901 Gompers should be president of an organization that purports to be a labor organization. In every word, and in every act, he is a scoundrel. You can read it in his face, the face of a moral witute, of a mental jelly fish, the face prostitute, of a mental jeny usu, the late of one who has instincts, but to whom neither houest nor right dealing is known, He buzzed his little song of how much organized labor" could and would do for organized capital, if organized capital

reganized capital, if organized capital rould only permit it.

He spoke long enough to drive part of he audience away, and his place was aken by Bishop Potter, the man who s "cleaning" the city. Potter has revovered somewhat from the mode of life o which he is naturally prone, but his ace still bore the marks of hard "study," and his listless manner rold a tale that and his listless manner told a tale that words cannot tell. He said nothing in particular, but he exemplified the methods of the parasite who bids for applause, hopes he will not offend while he

h interest centered in John Mitchell. In appearance he is worthy of all his cowardly acts. He is slight and swarthy. His manner is guarded, sneaky, insinuating, and uncertain despite his care. His tale, or experience, was that the capitalist would do well to deal directly with the labor leader, as the labor leader usually had complete control of the union. He was dressed in a Baxter street Prince Albert with imitation silk facilies, but it did not make but it did not make dignified as Gompers is when he goes

to sleep.
O'Connell was the slickest fakir of them all, but much water has told on his voice, and though groomed for the occasion he was shaky. Keefe, of Chicago ,is a fat man, with a fat voice, and the ignorant bearing of a boor into whom "polite society" has kicked a little lick-spittle deference. Justi should have been a labor fakir, but as he has a job dealing with them he is not out of place. Flint has but a scanty nose, and his whiskers do not grow high enough to cover the defect, but as they are most eccentric whiskers ,and do whimsical things as they repose on his countenance, attention is drawn away from the lack of nose.

Gompers fell asleep while others were

Gompers fell asleep while others were talking, but it was not an inspiring sight to see his throat puffed out as his head a belly of a dead fish, and produced a most unpleasant impression. To this dead feeling were added the tomb-like ap-rearance of the Chamber of Commerce, the sickly palor of Gompers' skin, the un-sanitary aspect of the Rev. Potter, and the sepulchral tone that all the speakers

sanitary aspect of the Rev. Potter, and the sepulchral tone that all the speakers thought it necessary to assume. From the speeches that are given, it will be seen that from "labor's" stand-point the whole thing was a downright postitution of the name of unionism Not a single fakir but what told how might be wou if the "labor leader was used properly. Capital had its head scratched in the hope that it would grunt approval of the acts of the A. F. of L. Capital was petted and coddled, and it was promised a complete prostration of labor, if only capital would listen to the "union." There was enough furnished in the hour and a half's talk to sink the pure and simple union deeper than the ninth circle of Hades if the working class

would read the words aright.

Gompers offered to do his share, and all the other speakers offered to do their share in tying the striking arm of the working class. The whole burden of their song was to take the right to decide int away from the rank and file, and place that power in the hands of

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

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

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

in whose interests he fakes. He had as little conception of what the modern tendecy in industry means. He had as little power to grasp the principle of modern events. Potter illustrated this when he said that he feared the trust. Flint illustrated it when he said that in America we can produce more cheaply than can the Chinese who do not receive one-fifth as much wages as the Amer-can workingman receives. Keefe illustrated it when he said that his organiza-tion was in the habit of furnishing scabs, even when members of his organization were the ones who were out on strike.

The temporary chairman introduced Gompers as permanent chairman with the remark that "we have reached that plane of civilization where other means than those of brute force can be and should be utilized in settling difficulties between employer and employee." The man who made this remark looked capable of nothing but brute force.

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

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

ers.
"The movement of the workers is going on with greater rapidity than ever before. It is going along on p-rrr-acce-tikul lines; it deals less with spekalutur theories (looks solemn) and commends its attention to its p-rrr-acce-t-ikul actions and perfohmances.

"There are large vistas of opportunities open to us as a nation. There is no reason in the world with all the opportunities in our country why this conti-nent of America cannot indeed be not only the farm, but the workshop for all the world. But, in being the farm and the workshop we insist, as workers, that we shall not only be regarded as wealth pro-ducers, to the detriment and to the loss of the consideration that we are men with hearts (weeps) and s-oh-oh-lls strikes floor with loud report), with hope and aspurrations and soompathee, and with all the human attrrr-u-butes."

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

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

smacking with his lips. It seemed to be a reminiscence of the many dinners he had enjoyed in the Chamber, and his mind dwelt on it with more loving foudling than it did with the work in hand.

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

way in which organized labor has ex-pressed sitelf in emergencies has helped to confirm that impression. "On the other hand, nothing has been a committee whose decision or agreement with the employer should be final.

It was an emasculation of the working efforts of a small body of men in this city Gompers also called him the "walking the whole labor question wiped out of ex
annoyed both sides and made the community feel as if they would like to have agitation should be pushed in the "walking the whole labor question wiped out of ex
as soon as means will allow.

peaceful ordering of life has been to many of them a kind of menace, and the

with which I have been working for some years—I mean mediation and con-ciliation, for whatveer those who are not embers of labor organizations may have learned from that experience , we have earned what you have said, sir [lookin; towards Gompers, who sheds a case-harballet-girl smile], the steady growth in the intelligence of working en, and above all-what Ithink me surprising of all in the situation-their -mindedness ["ooapen-maindedness" with a swave, delicate catarrabal ac It is upon this that we must build the hope of any federation or movement such as that which is projected here to-day. If on either hand there is mental opacity or prejudice, the organization will be of little value."

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

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

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

"Gentlemen:-To many it may appear rather to be contradiction that I will have been so much connected with was should now be an advocate of peace.

And I presume that it is possibly div to the fact that during my experience in the industrial movement that I both felt and seen the brutal effects of wa-To me the question of industrial peace, or proper relationship between Capital and Labor, is purely and simply one of a business proposition. To me there is neither emotion nor sentiment entering I believe that the interests of both Capital and Labor, or 'capitalist and laborers, are best safeguarded and best protected by maintaining peace, provided we can have an honorabia peace.

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

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

"The National Civic Federation or the movement it is now evolving, will, if it receives the support of the employers and employes, possibly do more than any other organization to promote these agreements. And if those who shall direct its destinties are able to harmonize the conflicting interests of the employers and the employees, if they are able to estab-lish the same relationship between them as has been established between the soft coal miners and the soft coal operators, then I feel, gentlemen, that they shall

then I feel, gentlemen, that they shall have performed a service that will make every citizen of our country feel indebted to them.

"I thank you."

Sammy next introduced Charles R. Flint, head of the Ruary Trust, as a man who wanted Gomer's to get the eight hour day for him. The was working twelve to fourteen hours a day. Gompers also called him the "walking the trust of the service of the se

delegate of the American Rubber Com-Mr. Flint said: pany."

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I firm

y believe that great assistance will re-

sult from the more intimate relation be-tween the representatives of labor and the industrial leaders. I therefore ap-preciate your invitation to be present on

his occasion where Capital and Labor meet. I have been requested to express views of the labor situation in the United States from the standpoint of an export merchant, and in so doing let me call your attention to the great value of our export trade. In its bearing upon the continued employment of labor at good wages, our export trade has an import-ance far beyond its volume, marvelous as that volume is. It takes the surplus which would otherwise burden our market. The export trade gives our manufact turers a larger and more diversified field of distribution, with the result that when business contracts at home, foreign orders keep our factories running. To re-tain and enlarge this most desirable trade, we must submit to that economic law that the lowest price makes market. All organizations of Capital or Labor are subject to the operations of that law. Some claim that "Trade fol lows the flag;" it is more correct to that trade follows the price. And that price at which we sell must be governed by the cost at which we produce. find that the most important item is wages and that the wages paid to our American workingmen are 25 to 50 per cent higher per day than the wages paid by the employers in the western ope. Many claimed that it was impos sible for us to secure a larger trade of the world, unless we reduced our wages to the plane of European wages. judgment such a reduction would have been most unfortunate. I rejoice that our wage earners have \$2,000,000,000 in their savings banks. Every employer, if he is a man of intelligence, recognizes that his progress depends upon the in creasing intelligence of his workingmen and our wages have been and I believe can be sustained by the intelligence and GREATER PRODUCTIVITY of OUR abor and by the genius of the American inventor and organizer. The work which has been done in the cheap labor coun tries is being performed in the United States by labor saving machinery, with the result that our productive capcity is equivalent to that of a country with a population five times as great as ours working with that machinery. The American wage carner is raised to the dignity of an overseer, not over degraded humanity, but over a more reliable and more effective slave, machinery. And the American wage earner, recognizing that his steady employment depends up on the lowest cost of production, is as-sisting in the development of the most advanced methods, which give him more money for his work and more for his money, with the result that the wage earner in the United States has more comforts and a larger measure of well being than labor has ever enjoyed before in the history of the world. To produce cheap ly it is necessary to concentrate manufacturing, making the smallest number of articles in the largest quantity. our exports to-day of manufactured goods eighty per cent are produced by central ized manufacture.

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

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

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

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

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

"I was very glad to hear what President Mitchell had to say in regard to the business attitude in this matter, for after twenty years of contact with industrial question I have felt that it is purely a business question, and I repudiate the idea of sympathy for the worker or sympathy for the employer; what we want is a very keen sense of justice for both parties. It has largely been because the employers have not contributed of their knoweldge fully and freely in meetings have occurred which have irritated and istence forever. But that can never be. istence forever. But that can never be. [he quickly added.]
O'Connell, of the machinists, was next trotted out, and delivered parts of the spech he has been giving the machinists.

recently. Among other things he said, "The getting together of the employe and employe in arbitration and concilia-tion has had the effect of educating the employer to a realization that the employer to a realization that the menhad a dight to combine, and educating the workingmen to the idea that the employers had the right, too, to combine."

Samivel then introduced a representative of the Illinois Mine operators, and in an applopring manner referred to him

in an apologetic manner referred to him as the "walking delegate" of those capitalists, Mr. Herman Justi. Mr. Justi remarked on the fact that the audience had been steadily diminishing for some time, and said that if he were sure that he were the last speaker, he would dis-miss the audience, and "ask the repre-sentatives of the press to go down and take something-uhuh-I mean a walk. Continuing, he said:

"We live under the new dispensation, Under the old dispensation the employer and the toiler sought for differences; under the new dispensation we are en-deavoring to find points of agreement, and in the pursuit of that I am confident that we shall find that system for settling differences and disputes between the employer and the toiler for which the world has long watched and waited. In the State of Illinois the conditions existing in the coal mining business were chaotic up to 1807. Illinois was the battle ground and it was continuous and constant conflict. In 1897 one of the most disastrons and costly strikes that ever occurred in this country took place. At the con-clusion of that strike the employers of labor and the leaders of labor realized that the time had arrived when something was necessary, if industrial revolu-tion in America was to be averted; and the great idea of the inter-state agree-ment was conceived. As a result it has almost done away with the strike. stead of the men quitting work while trying to get a settlement they now keep on working, while their interests are being attended to by their representatives on the arbitration board. And I believe that by the application of common sense and simple justice can effect an organization capable of dealing with every dispute that arises between capital and labor, no mtter how serious or how ag-gravated it may be. I hope, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen that to-day we are witnessing the beginning of a movement that is certain to bring about industrial peace in our land, for the safety of our nation and its prosperity depends upon the steady employment at fair wages of the working class of our country,

#### MILL STRIKE NOT LIKELY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

cotton-mill man said:

"Non-resident labor agitators will find it an extremely difficult job to create unrest among the great mass of miloperatives in this State. As a rule, they are contended and doing well, and ace not disposed to engage in a fight their employers over a subject in which they personally take little interest.

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

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

On the other hand, the workers who are being transformed from an agricultural to a manufacturing people are

practically helpless, and they realize it too fully to hope for any betterment through the pure and simple agency. Not until their class-consciousness awakened by the Socialist Labor Party

against their capitalist oppressors A vigorous S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. agitation should be pushed in the South

# THE UNEMYLOYED.

HOW THE INDUSTRIAL RESERVE ARMY IS CREATED.

Effects on the Working Population-Capitalism Carefully Cultivates the Unemployed-How It Brings About the Dissolution of the Family. The introduction of female and child

labor in industry is one of the most powerful means whereby the capitalists re duce the wages of workingmen. There is however another means, which periodically, is just as powerful, to wit, the introduction of workingmen from neigh borhoods that are backward, and whose population has slight wants, but whose labor power has not yet been unnerved by the factory system. The development of production upon a large scale of machinery, namely, makes possible not only the employment of such untrained workmen in the place of trained one: but also their cheap and prompt transportation to the place where they are wanted. Hand in hand with the development of production goes the system of transportation; colossal production corresponds with colossal transportation no of merchandise only, but of persons also Steamships and railroads, these much vaunted pillars of civilization, not only carry guns, liquor and syphilis to bar barians, but they also bring the barbarians to us, and with their barbarism The flow of agricultural laborers into the cities is becoming ever stronger; and from ever further regions are the swarms of those drawing nearer who have less wants are more patient and offer less resistance. Slovacs, Swedes and Italians emigrate to Germany; Germans, Belgians, Italians emigrate to France Slovacs, Russians, Armenians, Swedes Italians, Irish, English and Chinese em igrate to the United States-all of them earing down upon wages in each place All these foreign workingmen are partly expropriated people, small farmers and producers, whom the capitalist system of production has ruined, driven on the street, and deprived, not only of a home, but also o fa country, Socialism is often charged by the Philistines with lack of patriotism; look at these swarms of em igrants; what is it but capitalism that has expatriated these wretches, and in-

Through the expropriation of the small farmers and producers, through the importation from distant lands of large masses of labor, through the development of woman and child labor throug the shortening of the time necessary to acquire a trade, through all these the capitalist system of production is enabled to increase stupendously the quan-tity of labor forces that are at its disposal. And side by side with this goe a steady increase in the productivity of human labor as the result of the unin terrupted progress in technical arts. Simultaneously with these tendencies, the machine steadily tends to displace

icted upon them the bane of exile? EFFECTS OF EXPROPRIATION

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

INCREASED PRODUCTION.

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

# Trades' & Societies' Directory.

SECTION BUFFALO, S. L. P., BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesce st., nearMichi-gan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism, every Monday, S p. m., except 4th Monday of month, which is re-4th Monday of month, which is re-served for business meeting. Every-body welcome. Bring friends along. 461

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 1J a. m., in hall of Essex County Social-ist Club, 78 Springfield avenue. Newark, N. J.

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koylin, 307 Bartges st. THE NEW JERSEY STATE COM-

MITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark, Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J. WA!TERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY."

No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL

274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB.

headquarters of the 23d Assembly Dis-trict, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting. 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors wel-SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P.,

ts every Tuesony, S 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. 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 38th street. taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch

2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., af Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB,

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

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 2.30 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown avenue. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tuesday evening same place.

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

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 2051/2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 1291/2 W. First street, corner Spring.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets on every second Sunday of the month at 2.30 p. m., at its headquarters, 1304 Germantown avenue. Branch No. 1 meets on every Tuesday evening at the same place.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, West-ville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

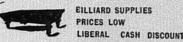
SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

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re cents each. Catalogue free. 2 to 6 New Reade St., New York

(Continued on page 3.)

# <del>\$4\$4\$4\$4\$4\$4\$4\$4\$4\$4\$</del> GENERAL VOTE.

cial Democratic Party (with headquarters at Chicago), an invitation to be represented at a convention to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., on September 10, 1901, for the purpose of effecting what is called a "unity of Socialist forces," and WHEREAS, Aside from the fact that

the Constitution of the Socialist Labor Party imperatively forbids any compromise with any other political party, there can be no doubt as to the view taken by the Socialist Labor Party of this alleged unity in the light of its clear and ebtforward attitude as compared with the erratic and inconsistent course irsued by the present seekers for "un-

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

RESOLVED. That the Sections of the L. P. are herewith called upon to have their members take a full vote upon this question, each Section to vote by roll call, and said vote to close on the day of July, 1901, on or before which day said vote must be reported to he National Secretary. For the National Executive Commit-

tee, Socialist Labor Party, HENRY KUHN,

National Secretary, 2 to 6 New Reade street, (Box 1576), N. New York, May 10, 1901.

Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America. Headquarters of National Executive Committee and Office of National Secretary, 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street, junction of Dunne street and City Hall Place. P. O. Box. 1576.

New York, May 10, 1901.

Mr. Theodore Debs, National Secretary
Social Democratic Party, 126 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

It might suffice for us respectfully to ecline your invitation to participate in a roposed convention with the Social eratic party and an unknown num undefined "state and territorial" and other organizations, by simply point-ing, as we now do, to that provision of the Socialist Labor Party Constitution, ch forbids the Party from indulging in any such proceeding as you contem-

Nevertheless, the S. L. P. is not the for its constitution; its constitution is made for the S. L. P., i. e., in the interest so as to enable it to throw off the voke wage slavery, wipe out the capitalist cial system, and rear the Socialist Republic. In view of the ferment—benefi-cent if properly, harmful if wrongly, tutored—that the country is now under-going, we deem it our duty to the Work-ing Class of America to set forth the reasons, singularly applicable in this in-stance, that enjoin the S.L.P. from interourse with any other political party-rhatever its name or pretences—excepthe intercourse of adversary with ad-

It is not disputed that the Socialist Labor Party is what it claims-at all class party of Socialism, at all points class party of Labor. Neither is it inned that the S. L. P. was the first al organization of its nature in the land, with official standing in more than the Northern and not a few of the Southern States. Indeed, it is a favorite device with the light-headed among the Party's traducers to give it three times its age, making it date back over thirty

years, instead of the eleven, which alone it is entitled to. All these are facts un-disputed in the country's history. When such an organization is in ex-istence, and others spring up, claiming istence, and others spring up, claiming identical principles and purposes, the new bodies proceed, tacitly if not expressedly, from the idea that, at one tho' they may be with the principles and purposes of the older, yet nevertheless, the method of organization, the tactics and the sysof organization, the tactics and the sys-tem of propaganda adopted by the older tem of propaganaa adopted by the older are harmfal; that these retard the reach-ing of the gcal, if they do not vitiate principle itself. This is not merely a theory on the rise of rival parties. It is strictly borne out by the official utter-ances and conduct of the Social Dem-ocracy. Its ominously checkered career, core close on five years in extent career. close on five years in extent, serves ustrate with singular graphicness both the error of its starting point, and the calamities that are bound to pursue such erroneous beginnings; it also serves to warn the Socialist Labor Party to deviate not a hair's breadth from its course, and to bow to the wisdom that dictated the constitutional provision or-dering it to abstain from all political entanglements,—all other political parties being either intentionally reactionary, or, which is just as bad, aids to reaction by the confusion they raise.

in Handel Hall, Chicago, on June 17, 1807. Its natal song was the demand for something tangible,—NOW. The So-cialist Labor Party—unnamed, but clearly pointed at,—was jeered as "slow," Trade Union policy is, accordingly, "orthodox," "unfit." The salvation of the working class "should not have to wait until the millennium." The "ballot had been beaten to the earth"; it was, at best, "to dilatory of method." Right off reason declared uncompromising war up.

The Social Democratic party was born

To the members of the Socialist La- | relief was to be furnished. The method bor party, Greeting:

WHEREAS, The National Executive
Committee, S. L. P., has received
from the National Executive Board, Sobe set a-rolling, S. L. P. methods were "impractical"; the slogan: "Work for the unemployed." was immediately conjure up the "practical" work of t work of the Colony. The organization then launched was named the Social Democracy.

Indeed, if even, relatively speaking, so small a body as 500,000 workingmen could be redeemed by the plan, it would been a demonstration of S. tactical falsity, of its petrified orthodoxy. of its unfitness. Practical aid to even thing worth achieving. The result?-Within a year, every criticism-in point of fact and in point of theory—that the S. L. P. uttered, and for which it was maligued and its papers and officers threatened with libel suits, came true. Its orthodoxy proved itself the sound-ness of the multiplication table. Its would-be "swift" outrunner went down foundered. The Social Democracy Colonization Plan passed behind the

Out of the ashes of the Social Dem born the Social Democratic party. Colony Plan was dropped; the Ballot Plan was taken up from the earth, and therewith one tactical principle of the S. L. P.-a tactical principle for which it had been jeered at, and which, in the interest of harmony, it had been asked to abandon,—was now adopted. How-ever radically this method differed from the one just discarded, the key-note to its application remained the same as be-fore, to wit, IMMEDIATE SUCCESS. Democracy would then, and only then, The outward body was changed, the The outward body was changed, the soul remained: it implied a denial of the broad domain of facts upon which the S. L. P. was planted; it cordingly, again a protest again the S. L. P. methods of organization, against its tactics and its system of propaganda. Movement, least of all in that of the L. P. strove to gather SOCIAL-IST VOTES, the Social Democracy strove after votes merely; the S. L. P. in-sisted upon Socialist education, the Social racy pursued sentiment; the S.L.P. insisted upon an organization of imposed, rigid discipline as essential to resist the insidious inroads of the capital-ist foe, the Social Democracy took 'Broadness" for its motto, everyone was

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

tially suicidal. Nor does the experience gathered end

smasher of the pedestal on which the Labor Lieutenants of the railroad magsmasner of the pedestal on which the almost nationed by the late, as he sees that the applianse was not meant for him-nates stood to the undoing of the rank self. He chases to the other side of the and file. The American Railway Union desk, while a voice follows him: "What was a rival union, and Mr. Debs fought are you trying to do now? Same as National States of the second states of the second self-second self-second second self-second second second self-second second self-second second the old unions as well as he knew how. He failed. And yet he is endeared to his party. Was it his failure that endeared him to them? Surely not. What on them? Surely not. What endeared him to them was the germ of sense embodied in his attitude when he sought to tear down a harmful system of organization and build a better in its place. He failed, here again, as foretold to him by the S. L. P. He failed because he saying: No, ho, don't put anybody out built the new with essentially the same We will . . . we will . . . let us fatal defects that the old staggered under. be understood that we are not now in He (and with him his party) has since Russia, nor are we in Germany, but we quitted the poble endeavor that once are in the United States. [Applause He (and with him his party) has since and the poble endeavor that once moved him in this line. To-day the one and the other live upon the recollection of that endeavor, now abandoued. While Mr. Debs collapsed, the S. L. P. continues with unabated vigor.

To day the Scale Dewermer stands.

To-day the Social Democracy stands, to express it mildly, in an attitude of neutrality towards the Organized Scab-Lieutenants of the capitalist class. Its Trade Union policy is, accordingly, sharply contrasted with that of the S. L. P. The S. L. P., maintaining the nec-

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

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

So far, accordingly, from having justi-fied its existence, the history of the Social Democracy proves its existence unjustifiable, except, perhaps, in so far as it has served to attest, by contrast, to the soundness of the S. L. P. If its bona fide members have learned by experience the honorable course for them is to pro-claim the fact, and disband the organization. Thus might be saved to many an erring and struggling brother the pangof failure and dejection that are other

Unity is not the fruit of compromise Such it may be among capitalist parties where log-rolling establishes the only basis of equilibrium,-political spoils. It surely is not such in a Revolutionary Working Class. With such a movement unity is the fruit of oneness of convic tions, unshakably grounded upon sound ness of principle; nor are the men whose unity is needed by the impending Socialist Revolution, the witless being capable of being "talked" or "roped" into uniting.

Accordingly, it is the falsest of po litical arithmetic to foot up the S. L. vote (34,000) and that of the Social Democracy (96,000), and claim that, if united, their strength would be at least equal to the total, if not more. So far from the total being more, it would fall far below 130,000. Had the S. L. P. merged with the Social Democracy, the bulk of the 34,000 S. L. P. votes would have dropped out. Nor would there have remained the 96,000 Social Democratic poll: the bulk of that poll in the industrial States was a vote of protes against the S. L. P.: with no S. to protest against, the bulk of those 96,000 would have flown back to their various capitalist parties. What would have been left would have hardly been enough to go into history as "scatter-

For us to at all associate with the So cial Democracy would be tantamount to forfeiting for the Labor Movement of America all that has been conquered for it by the Socialist Labor Party through cade of persistent, unterrified effort that has raised the word "Socialism' from the discredited freak-term it once was to the dignity of a word to conjure by, and that has, by practice as well as preaching, laid deep and sound the foundation of both the camp and the tactics for the American Army of Emancipation.

By order of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, HENRY KUHN,

National Secretary.

#### GOMPERS SCGRNED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

nudience sits waiting for Gompers to Builders and applicants for political jobs go on. Gompers waits for the men on from capitalist parties proved itself, as the platform to applaud, but a man in tion or conciliation of our interests, real-tion or conciliation or conciliation of our interests, real-tion or conciliation of our interests, real-tion or conciliation of our interests, real-tion or conciliation or con in attractive power, besides being essencarried out by six policemen.] Muh frunds, this labor movement has not only the enemies from without [voice: "No."], but it has the enemies from within here. The last argument, the paucity of the Social Democratic vote, suggests a [Horse laughter, Applause, cries of "Hooray, Hooroo."] The very same elethe Social Democratic vote, suggests a further lesson.

Mr. Eugene V. Debs is acknowledged the symbol of his party. How came he into public notice? Was it as a borer from within in the pure and simple union? As an obsequious spaniel at the heels of the Fakirs? No! He came to public notice as a violent Union smasher, i. e., smasher of the pedestal on which the almost flattened by the fact, as he sees that the application of the railway mag. More applause. 1

"Of course, we understand this little play. We-we-we know what it means. [Laughter and cries: "You bet you do."]
Yes, muh frunds—oh, there is—
[chairman tries to save him by calling for order. The one peevish shoe-clerk voice says: "Pit him out." Gompers.

"Why we come here—we want to talk this matter over—and—and—and—we will—we will see how far we get. [He wipes the ooze off his free-stone forchead that is well known to be the Labor and then he holds his aching void in his

hand for a moment.]
"My friends, this movement of labor is

their own sentiments [applause]. This movement of organized -laborers- of the country is intended to give hope and encouragement to those who haven't had the oppor tunity or who are deprived of the means principles, their own manhood, and this movement of the workers proposes to speak in the name of every man woman who works, demanding 'ustiss aab-so-loot 'ustiss and nothing else Some applause.] Why, my friend, there are some who might imagine. what is this movement in which this Na-tional Civic Federation is engaged? What is the idea? Let me tell you what the idea is, as I understand it. And let me tell you what, in my judg ment, has brought about this result. The workingmen of our country have organized, and the much despised power of trade union effort [looks squarely the red buttons in the h

and snaps at the air have shown the capitalist class [he boil. like a pot of crullers] that the trad union effort is so kawssstlee [!!!] to the capitalists that they want peace as we: as we do. [He fags out, and looks the part of wanting peace.] We want peace [He looked it again. Stentorian voice: "We want Socialism." Great and long applause. Chairman "Order, order; order, I say; order here now; let us have order here. The So cialists have had their turn, and they will have it again (loud applause), but le us have order here. We are on our good behavior to-night, now that we have dismissed the police force and stated in general to the public, and chrough the press as well, that we are able to ourselves. Now I ask you, this little group of Socialists, stay here as long a you like, but hold yourselves in, for th Lord's sake, hold yourselves in." And nudging Gompers, he said, sotto voce. "For God's sake, cut it short." Gom pers continued:1 "There is no telling for a man's taste,

I have heard the old story of the old woman who kissed the cow. Ther: is no telling for one's liking. Sup-posing some of our Republicans, en thusiastic Republicans of the city of New York would be brought here, ten, twenty, or thirty men, and would have upon every occasion or every opportunity hat presented itself said: 'We are for the Republican party,' and yelled: 'Hooray! Suppose some Tammay heelers would be brought here, twenty, thirty, and sixty of them, and would have spread themselves around the hall and said: 'We want Dick Croker. Hooray! Hooray!' My friends let me say this to you [some hisses. Oh, this is the idea; this is the idea freedom of speech. Now, my friends-[Chairman pulls his coat-tails.] friends, let me say-let me say this, tha the organizations of labor and the employ ing class, through their representative have met and proposed to secure the very best possible conditions that can be so cured for the workers, so long as our present system of society shall last, and to secure it, too, without unnecessary friction or loss to industry-to industryto progress-and-to civilization. of his friends applaud.] We believe that that can be effected by intellignet action -honest, intelligent, straightforward action, where no personal ests are subserved, except as that personal interest is best subserved in the interest of the whole wage working class of our country. [Three claps.]

"My friends, this movement for in dustrial peace is going on. There are some who want to bring arbitration about by the force of the State-by power of the State—by armed military force—by the edicts and judgments of the courts and by police clubs. The labor movement says we do not want the State in our day to interfere in the industrial affairs of the country. [Five claps.] It is a question of choice with the working people of America to-day whether we are going to endeavor to bring about indus trial peace by conciliation and mediation and, if necessary, arbitration, or to take compulsory arbitration enacted by our own State and federal congresses and legislatures to force arbitration down th throats of the workers, and with it the opportunities for a jail and punishment and penal fines, in the event of the work ers refusing to work under any award of the courts, and our experience of courts are such as not to warrant us to place our industrial interests in the hands of these gentlemen. [Little applause.] izing that those who are best prepared to fight are always those who enjoy the greatest amount of peace." [Sits down

greatest amount of peace. [Sits down amid applause from the capitalists and labor fakirs on the piatform.] Following Gompers, two capitalists, Secretary Sayward of the National Association of Bulders of Boston, Mass., and Herman Justi, a representative of the Illinois Coal Mine Operators' Association, tried their utmost to stem the disastrous tide let loose by Gompers. It was all in vain. Neither the skilful diplomacy of Sayward nor the jokes of Justi availed The rapidly departing audience forced these gentlemen to make short speeches shutting out altogether the large numbe of remaining orators, and brought the meeting to an early, undignified and de moralized close, which not even the usually resourceful and suave Sprague Smith made an effort to save.

#### CHARETTE'S OPEN LETTER.

(Continued from Page 1.)

leader in office. Who is the father of that son? Mr. Samuel Gompers, "President of the American Federation of In all the tragic pages from the his

tory of union labor strikes, written in the blood of the workingmen by the that organized labor refuses to learn The power that makes the proletataire yields its life blood and makes sorrowing widows and weeping orphans, ma commit crime one day, and the next it is lauded and glorified. A Carnegie murders his workingmen, and because be, glorifies him and defends the capitalist system in language more vulgar than cogent, and another labor man heads the procession to the scere of glorification I might fill pages with descriptions of

occurrences which prove how conclusive is the fact that the union in part and in toto is dominated by labor skates and fakirs, acting as the suborned agents of the capitalist class.

These labor "leaders" make strikes the means by which their salaries are paid them, and while the strikers and their families starve the well dressed and round-bellied officia! "skate" charge of the strike, fills his pocket with coin and coquets with the mistress of the swellest bagnio in town, which is true of Secretary William Warner, of the United Mine Workers, of the Pittsburg district, and is a shining exam-If any man wants more facts show ing forth the fakirism that controls the destinies of the thousands of men and women who ignorantly believe trades-union is the instrument their economic salvation. I can furnish the facts in startling abundance.

How did it happen that in the National convention, recently, the striking union electrical workers of Texas were sold out to the capitalists? How did it happen that the only resolutions presented to that august deliberative that could possibly assist in bettering the condition of organized labor of this country were incontinently turned down in the committee rooms and reported up the convention on adversely to shameless substitutes forced through in the interest of the capitalist class?

But I am warned that I am trans gressing upon space. In closing, I wish to say that I am still enthusiastically union man, but I shall be that sort of a union man who will at all times hand of the labor fakir, and who will labor as conscientiously in the future as I have in the past not only to organize laboringmen but to educate them to a class consciousness of their economic condition.

A. J. CHARETTE. Dallas, Texas, Feb. 8, 1901.

#### DELLE AND JANN.

(Continued from Page 1.)

the regular machinist, "a man of manysided talent," knew how to ingratiate himself with the foreman.

When Delle's son applied for admission in the Linotype Machinists' Union (this happened twice), he was both times refused, simply for the reason that "Charlie" Weickum, in his capacity as an "expert foreman," stated IN WRIT-ING that Delle's son was incompetent to act as a Linotype machinist. This written document is entered in the minutes of the said Union as an evidence of Weickum's gratitude towards Delle, to whose protection Weickum owes his wellforeman's job. When Nepomuk Arnold sang his song of woe to Delle that he had been dismissed because he refused to "give" a loan of \$300 to Weickum, Delle said: "You fool! Why did you not let him have the money You would now have work!" this protection, extended to Weickum, Delle got his reward. Will he now be indemnified?

And yet we hear the "good members of No. 7" cry: "Treason! Shame that so exemplary an organization is slandered in THE PEOPLE!"

WASHERWOMAN JANN'S MEMORY REFRESHED.

Our old washerwoman Jann, whose mouth literally foams with rage when, striking the attitude of a hero, he utters anathema at the "scamps" who show up his clique in THE PEOPLE, should have his memory refreshed on the following fact:

When Jann was still in opposition to the Union Boss Delle, he wrote a Philippic in the "Volkszeitung" against No. 7. Great indignation. A resolution was adopted that henceforth no member of No. 7 was allowed to make any kind of attack against the Union in any paper than the "Buchdruckerzeitung." Furthermore, Jann, who at the time was Financial Secretary, was called upon to resign. The dapper fellow meekly obeyed order of his masters. He resigned. But such was his grief, that again and again he cried out aloud at the meetings: "You have treated me like a dog; I can't And now this worm has the impudence to denounce the writer (or writers) of the Junius letters as a "scamp"-without, however, at tempting to refute a single allegation made. And he is listened to by folks who know him inside out. What hypocrisy reigns in No. 7!

Therefore, Down with the Organized Scabbery! New York.

#### NINE-HOUR DAY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Taking advantage of the clause leaving them in unrestraied control of the management and production of the shop, they have intensified labor, so that no loss is entailed to them by the reduction of hours from fifty-seven and a half to fifty-four a week. The value of O'Connell's claims is thus expsed.

To the uninformed the question must

arise, "What, then, is the motive of the nine-hour agitation?"

The answer is simple. It is to boom the dues-paying membersrip of the In-ternational Association of Machinists, so that its omicials may draw big salaries, and expenses for junketing tours, which enables them to hob-nob with capitalists and politicians, to the misleading and undoing of the entire working class.

If such were not the case, why then the statements that the nine-hour day is easy of attainment? Why then the hiding of the actual conflict between the interests of the employer and employee that as we see, has been and is taking place? Why this trotting out of agreements that

organizers, special and general? Machinists, wake up! Be led no long

er into the bogs of this caricature of true mionism. Remember the fate of the Engineers' Strike in England; a strike organized on a stronger basis than those of the International Association of Ma chinists. Learn of the class struggle that is raging in capitalist society; and of the industrial evolution that requires new and true trades-unionism. A trade unionism that seeks to organize the en politically, for the purpose of overthrowing the capitalist system of production while improving and protecting the con-ditions of the working class, when and wherever possible.

#### THE UNEMPLOYED.

(Continued from Page 2.)

LACK OF WORK.

Although the size of the industrial re serve army rises and falls with the ups and downs of business, nevertheless, on the whole, it shows a steady tendency to ncrease. This is inevitable. The tecnnical development moves on at an ever its fields of operations, while on the other hand the extension of the markets is hemmed in by natural bounds.

What, then, is the full significance of lack of work? It signifies not only want and misery to the unemployed, not only intensified vassalage and exploitation to the employed; it signifies, furthermore uncertainty of livelihood to the whole working class.

Whatever hardships former modes of exploitation inflicted upon the exploited, one boon they left them: the certainty of a livelihood. The sustenance of the serf and the slave was assured at least so long as the life of the master himself was assured. Only when the master perished was the existence of his dependents in peril. Whatever amount of misents in peril. Whatever amount of mis-ery and dearth broke out over the people former systems of production, such visitations were never the result of production itself, they were the of a disturbance of production, brought on by failures of crop, drouths, floods, ir ruptions of hostile armies, etc., etc.

To-day, the existence of the exploiter exploited are not bound up in each other. At any moment the work-man can be thrown upon the street with wife and children, and be given over to starvation, without the exploiter, whon has made rich, being the worse

To-day, the misery of enforced idleness only in very exceptional instances th result of a disturbance in production through influences from without; enbut a necessary result of the development of the present system of production. Today, such disturbances in production r improve the opportunities work than otherwise; war, with all its devastating influences, has for its result an immediate increase in the demand for

Under our former system of produc tion on a small scale, the income of the worker was in proportion to his industry. Laziness ruined him, and finally threw him out of work. To-day, on the con-trary, lack of work is greater the more and the longer the workman toils; he brings enforced idleness upon himself by his own toil. Among the many homely adages, which originated during the system of small prodletion, and which capitalist large production has reversed, the following is one: "The industry of the laborer builds up his house;" has the maxim, so often upon the lips of the Philistines, that "whoever will work will find bread" been turned into a lie.

To-day the possession of strength to abor is, to the workingman, as able a shield against want and misery as property itself is to the small producer as the spectre of bankruptcy casts its shadow across the path of the small former and small indstrialist, so doe spectre of "out of work" darken that of the wage-worker. Of all the ills that attend the present system of production. the most trying, the most aggravating that which harrows men's souls deepest and which pulls by the roots every instinct of conservatism, is the uncertainty of a livelihood. This eternal uncertainty of one's own condition un-dermines one's hope in the certainty of life, and all his interest in its preserva-

tion. solution of the family-these are the gifth which the capitalist system of production carries to the proletariat at the same time that it causes that class to swell from day to day, and its condition to spread perceptibly, more and more, over that whole population. it is an army of labor forces that stands

it is an army of ever ready, at the disposal of the capital-ist; an army out of which he can draw his reserves whenever the industrial campaign grows hot.

To the capitalist, this reserve army is

invaluable. It places in his hands a powerful weapon with which to curb and subject the army of the employed. After excessive work on the part of some has produced lack of work for others, then the idleness of these is used as a means to keep up and even increase the excessive work of the former. And yet there are people who will deny that matters are to-day arranged at their

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PRICE AND PROFIT. By Karl Marx, Edited by his daughter, Eleanor Marx Aveling, Preface and an notations by Lucien Sanial. Published by the New York Labor News Com-

BOOK REVIEWS.

pany, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Price, 50 cents. This is the first cloth bound book gotten out by the Labor New Company, is creditable in every way. It is worthy of creditable in every way. It is worthy Marx, and is, from a mechanical standpoint, the first one of his works, published in America, that can be looked upon as a careful piece of publishing. Hitherto we have been forced to be content with volumes that were defective typographically, that were clumsy in their makeup, or that were given to the world

in a form uterly unworthy of the great writer. It is to be hoped that this excellent little volume is the forerunner of other volumes of Marx, and that America will have the honor of publishing an edition that is accurate as to the text thorough in anotations, convenient in size, and presentable in every way. The present book will delight the Marx, and every Socialist will desire a copy of it. In towns where there is a public library, it should be the object of Socialists to see that a copy of this new, eaition of "Value, Price, and Profit" is placed therein.

The first edition of this book was got-

ten out in England, and contained a few notes that explained nothing, and a preface, that should have been omitted, by Dr. Aveling. The price in paper covers was only a few cents less than this present edition in cloth. Despite its price and its defects, it at once struck the favor of the reading world, and the stock soon became exhausted. It has been inaccessible for some time, and yet there has been a repeated and growing demand for it. It is to supply this demand that the Labor News Company issued the present large edition.

Sanial, in his preface, remarks that "Value, Price, and Profit" may, to a certain extent, be looked upon as an epitome of the first volume of "Capital." is correct, in a measure, but an epitome of the first volume of "Capital" would, if written by the ordinary scholar, be considerably larger than the volume of "Capital" itself. In the present work we have what is more really a marginal note to "Capital." It is, for all that, independent in itself, and stands on it own Reference to "Capital" is unjust to any book on economics, but in the case of this tiny volume there is no necessity for it to walk in in the shadow of its giant brother. Like everything that Marx wrote, this

book is especially timely. The thirty-six years which have clapsed since the paper here published was read, have not sapped the strength of the arguments, or found one of the principles laid down proved. To-day it is especially necessary that all workingmen should grasp the reasoning of "Value, Price, and Profit." The meetings which were held last week in this city, and at which representatives of the pure and simple unions laid their dastardly propositions before the representatives of the capitalist interests, show the necessity there is on the part of the wage workers for a comprehensive understanding of the matter of wages, the relation of the wage worker to the employer, the source of profits, and the relation between profits and wages. These and other subjects are here presented, and so clearly does Marx present them that all he has to say can be understood by any person willing to pay close atten-tion to his words.

Special interest attaches to what Marx has to say relative to strikes. His arguments can be applied to our own times, to our own conditions. Were the working class thoroughly acquainted with the subject matter of this little work, we should hear no more of a "common ground," on which capital and labor might meet to settle their differences.

The closing words of the book, the con-clusions reached after a flawless argument are as follows:

"First: A general rise in the rate of wages would result in a fall of the general rate of profit, but, broadly speaking would not affect the prices of commod-"Secondly: The general tendency of

capitalist production is not to raise, but to sink the average standard of wages. "Thirdly: Trade unions work as centers of resistence against the encroachments of capital. They fail partially from the injudicious use of their power. They fail generally from limiting themselves to a guerilla war against the effects of the existing system, instead of using their organized forces as a lever for the final emancipation of the working class, that is to say, the ultimate aboli-

tion of the wages system."

The book should receive a wide circulation. The price places it within the reach of all. No one is so well trained in economics that he can ignore it. Evshould be armed with a copy, and should see that all his fellow workers are similarly armed.

The Labor News Company have also several interesting announcements to make. On June 1st will appear the Proceedings of the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party held in 1900. It is a stout volume of over 300 pages, closely printed, and bursting with important and essential information. It is the completest history of any party convention ever published. Because of the size of the book, the price will, after the first of June, be fifty cents a copy. Those who are wise will place their orders at once, because before publication the price only twenty-five cents. Sections should place extra orders, as each new man who comes into the party will nat-urally be interested in the historic convention of 1900.

#### Arm and Hammer Emblem Buttons.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES ......21,157 



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

#### BRAVO. CIVIC FEDERATION!

A double demonstration of prime significance has been the immediate and practical result of the labors of the Committee of Conciliation of the Civic Federation in this city. One demonstration took place inside of Cooper Union on the 8th instant, another demonstration, the companion piece of the first. took place outside of Cooper Union on

the following day. The demonstration inside of Cooper Union consisted in an emphatic proof by the intelligent workingmen, who made up the majority of the meeting, that no amount of chicanery, schemed by the Organized Scabbery in common with its paymasters, the' Capitalist Class, can any longer deceive a sufficient number of workers. The irrepressibleness of the conflict between the capitalist exploited and the exploited workingman was maintained; and the Gomperses, Mitcheils and the rest of that ilk, together with their "intellectual" backers, the Sprague Smiths, Prof. Adlers, and the rest of that ilk, were made to see plainly that the day of Humbug was running out. The speakers were made to look silly and ridiculous by the spontaneous questions fired at them from the audience and provoked by their silly gabble about "peace" when there is no peace, and about the "harmonious relations that should exist between Capital and Labor." The small size of the meeting was in itself a demonstration: Humbug does not attract any longer as it used to: the Socialist Labor Party has plowed too deep and sowed too well for that. But the temper of the meeting, which in rolicking good nature tossed on its horns the would-be dealers in economic saw-dust on the platform, perfected the demonstra-"The people's eyes are getting

a man as the crowd left the hall and the discomfited Conciliationists. The supplemental demonstration took place the next day in the columns of the capitalist press. Were it not for THE PEOPLE'S report, the public would have had only a faint idea of the meeting. Not a capitalist morning paper but tried to tone down the rebuff received by the Conciliationists, and especially anxious were they to soothe the feelings of Mr. Gompers. The evening papers

followed suit, showering compliments

upon the bauged-up Gompers. Correct!

open" was a remark heard from many

The Gomperses, the Organized Scabbery of the land, are the sheet-anchor of the capitalist class. On them the capitalists dote, together with the pur: and simple style of Unionism that enables the capitalist to run the concera with these his unsty pets of the Organized Scabbery. What a demonstration, what an eve-opener was it not to se: in yesterday's papers, which at all critical ents have nothing for the workers moments have nothing for the workers but the rifle diet, speak of the Socialists as a "turbulent element" and of Gompers as a "conservative, noble man"! Correct! Gompers, the endorser of a Cantor, who was the applauder of Goz. Flower for sending the militia to Buf falo, so as to help the railroad magnates break the 10-hour law, on which occasion the workingman's boy Broderick was murdered and others maltreated;-Gompers, accordingly, the man whose face is bespattered with the blood of that workingman's child, he, indeed, is the fit, the nasty pet of the capitalist class!

May the Civic Federation be ever as pened? ssful as it was in this its initial effort. It has greatly helped, by bringing on these two demonstrations, to bring on ultimate peace. The clearer it is made that the spawn of the pure and simple union are the pets of the cap-

these gentlemen's journalists have nothing but rage, all the quicker will the irrepressible conflict of our generation be settled.

Speed the day!

#### BIOGRAPHY AS AN EDUCATOR.

It is to be hoped that the recent article of Mr. Keir Hardie in the "New York Journal," and commented upon in these columns, will not have been lost upon those good but inexperienced people, who imagine that all criticism of persons must be omitted, and the Socialist should simply "teach Socialism."

It is a notorious fact that the spread of Socialist thought, brought on by S. L. P. agitation, is such that the capitalist class has stopped turning its nose at Socialism, and that it has found it necessary to seek to ride the storm, it being impossible to beat the storm down. In pursuit of this artful policy the capitalist class in seeking to use Socialism against Socialism. That is to say, it seeks to clothe capitalist measures in the garb of Socialism, and thus secure Socialist support for the strangling of Socialism. One of the means to this end is the booming of municipalization schemes a la Glasgow: These schemes have been shown to have no more in common with Socialism, despite external appearance, than a coyote has in common with a horse, altho' both have four legs. It has furthermore been shown that all such Glasgow styles of municipalization leave the working an much more helpless at the mercy of the employer; if the capitalist government runs an industry, then both the political and the economic power are concentrated in the capitalist's hands, and the subjugation of the worker is more swift and complete.

This being thus, Glasgow municipalization plans are favorite capitalist proposals. With the view to help inoculate the point in the mind of the American working class, the Coolie-Hearst Capitalist booms Keir Hardie as a Socialist, and gets him to write for his "Journal" an article that bristles with fallacies in favor of Glasgow municipalization, and bristles still more with false statements as to its "beneficent effect upon the working class."

Every workingman can not have the necessary leisure to closely scrutinize a proposition. Hurried as he is to and from work, he has no time for close reading. His mind is inclining to Socialist thought. Before he gets sufficiently posted to protect himself against the wiles of his exploiters, his exploiters seek to switch him away, and they try the game by baiting the hook with the word Socialism. The best of bait is a name. To boom an ignoramus and labor skate like Keir Hardie as a Socialist and have him advocate as Socialism a thorough-paced capitalist scheme like Glasgow municipalization, is the ideal capitalist baiting. Nothing can protect many a worker from being caught in such a case like the knowledge as to who the alleged Socialist is.

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

#### CONFISCATION.

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

The much vaunted social system of to-day is cornerer-stoned upon Confiscation. The process of Confiscation veiled in the shops and mills where it starts by the Confiscation practised by the capitalist class on the product of the working class, long passes imperceived. It takes close observation to detect it; it takes closer attention for the hurrying, scurrying masses to understand it. Periodically, however, the boil bursts at the top. Then Confiscation stands out with barely a shred to cover it. Such is what happened last Wednesday.

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

When stocks are sold, they are sold by those who have them. The holders of parties of their fleecers. At this second stocks are the Plutocracy, what the French call the "haute finance." The Plutocracy starts the fever; it throws stock into the market and pushes up lans.

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

Striking as the fact is in all its nakedness that CAPITALISM spells CON-FISCATION, the "Times" helps to make the fact more striking still in a stunid attempt to conceal it. In the account of the Wall street catastrope the "Times"

"Many fortunes that had been made i the last six months by men who NEVER BEFORE HAD A DOLLAR, were were in some cases wholly wiped out." Men without a dollar speculate! Men without a dollar pay the "antes" in

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

#### WATCH 'EM!

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

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

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

stalists, and that for the Fighting S. L. P. prices; the fever of speculation is thus A march of 20,000 men to Harris- the "cause of labor," he, of course, be- tinues is becoming smaller still.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

> A member of the Salvation Army who was with Kitchener's column for the usual purpose of collecting money, says that the reports that Kitchener is an atheist are false. He believes in a God, and is, furthermore, a firm advocate of the Anglican church. All that goes without saying. The "Natal Mercury." commenting on this, says that it should put an end forever to the reports that Kitchener did not believe in a God. It should also, though why it is not evident, put an end to the reports that he is a butcher. As he has the most cruel record, both in the present and in the River campaign, that is possessed by any soldier, we may allow the God, but it is hard to allow the goodness, the kind-ness and the humanity. He slaughtered the Arab religious enthusiasts by the war upon women and children in South Africa; shown no mercy to prisoners; he has consistently destroyed farms and homes so that the Boers might be starved submission. All this may have been done in the name of God, and because he believed in a God, but that it disproves his being a butcher and a thug nobody but a sharer in the results of his depredations could or would assert.

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

#### Political and Economic.

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

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

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

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

#### LAST YEAR AND THIS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

swept off by the gale, the Fighting S. L. P. clears the field of false pretences by the simple force of its firm. imperturbed tread.

A blow has been struck at another of our national institutions. The fare to Coney Island is to be increased, because the company wishes to reduce the traffic. Some unthinking persons would have rashly concluded that the reason for increasing farer could only be a desire to increase profits, but the directors say this is not so. Persons who reside on Manhattan have taken advantage of the five cent fares, and Brooklynites have suffered from this to such an extent that they have been unable to obtain seats in the cars. Therefore, the Manhattanite, for his wish to save money, and the Brooklynite, for his desire to have a seat, are to suffer to the extent of five cents extra car



# Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

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

UNCLE SAM-Why sorry? B. J.-Because you will be disap-

U. S.-Disappointed!

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

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

B. J.-It is so long ago, I don't quite recall it— U. S.—She was mumbling quite audibly.

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

B. J.—Yes, I recollect!
U. S.—And do you recollect how I pulled you by the sleeve, and when— B. J.-Yes, yes; at the other end of the avenue just then resounded the fife and drum corps that headed the first regiment

that came to the front. U. S.-Exactly. The hopeless words of that wretched woman had hardly escaped her lips when her ear were struck by the martial music that heralded her deliver-

B. J.-Just so!

U. S .- And so it is to-day. As mis-U. S.—And so it is to-uny. As mis-taken as that negro woman was that "negro had always been slave," are you now that poverty always has been. The acgro ancestors of that woman had been free men and women in their wilds of Africa; the poverty smitten wage-slave of to-day was not a wage-slave a hun-dred years ago. He has been reduced to-that condition, and the poverty he now experiences—starvation, not through experiences—starvation, not through dearth, but in sight of plenty produced by himself; nakedness, not through con-flagration, but in sight of abundance of clothing woven and sewed by himself; shelterlessness, not because of earth-quakes, but in sight of innumerable houses built by himself; -such poverty, such shocking wrong, is a spick and span new brand of poverty, which the capi-

talist system has produced and intro-B. J.-My statement was rash, I ad-

mit. U. S.-And rash like that negro woman's whine that slavery would always be, is yours that poverty will last. Upon my car sounds now, like in 1861, the notes of the drum and fife corps of the advancing columns that are to emancipate the wage slave. Stir yourself; be up and doing.

Perhaps in you smoke concealed. Our comrades chase e'en now the flyers, And, but for you, possess the field.

#### THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

That was in 1900. How different in 1901! A vital political campaign was Wm. Brown, a Weary Wandering Workman, no Address.)
At the Congress of lions and beliwether

> Herded by a few shepherds of wolfish flocks. Twas decided that lions had a right to

rams,

eat lamb, Or sell them to butchers to replenish their stocks.

The shepherds were as modest as a female clam. And only laid claim to the hide and the fleece; But instructed the rams to work the old

flim flam, And tell the fool lambs they'd decided

for peace. The Central Fakirated Union, which

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

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

seat in the House because his colleague:

granted fishing licenses to parties at Bothwell, thereby depleting the fish in

the river Thames (so that the working class were prevented from enjoying them

selves sitting on the river bank wit

their "fool dinner pail" and a bottle of club whiskey and a box of Havana cigars

car strike here. The speaker pointed out that this was the "friend of labor"

who had the amendment to the constitu-tion of the Province put through to com-

pel all candidates for mayor or alder-men to qualify inside of twenty-four

hours after nomination or otherwise their names would not appear on the ballot

thereby hoping to effectually shut out S.

L. P. candidates, as those were the only

didates for the workingmen, always were wire-pulled (by those who had worked

law and get men who could qualify, and made their boast to that effect. Of course

the working class as a class being short of the necessary thousand-dollar quali-fication, they called on their enemies, the men of the capitalist class, to rep-

resent them, and then created confusion in the ranks of the working class when

their supposed representatives failed to legislate in their interest. He the

asked the audience to awake and under

and when they did understand that they would then turn their eyes and hopes

to the only party which stood uncom-promisingly for the capitulation by the

capitalist class of all machinery of pro

Comrade Appleton followed with a

short address on municipal ownership as

the Socialist Labor Party would run it

After selling some literature, the meet-

The Receptive Kangareo.
To THE PEOPLE.—The mangaroos of

political jobs from the Democratic party

who appoints, and Mr. Seth Tabor is a

Social Democrat. I have already in-

line of demarcation between the working

Although he is a workingman, he was nominated and elected on the Republican ticket to a position on the Board of Trus-

tees. He fell out with the Republican bosses of the village and joined the Demo-

Trustees, on the Social Democratic plat-form, which demanded "the public own-

rship of all public utilities."

After the election, the Democrats have

ing been successful in electing every can-dicate, another Republican "worker,"

di late, another Republican "worker," whom the Republicans "had not treated

right," so he claims, became a Social Democrat. He worked day and night for

the Social Democratic party, and finally got a job FROM THE DEMOCRATIC

PARTY for his pains.

To show what kind of a fakir Tabor is,

we have only to refer to the proceedings of the Board of Trustees. On April 3,

1901, Mr. Kear, representative of the Yorktown Telephone Company, appeared before the Peekskill Board of Trustees,

and presented an application for a fran-chise permitting his company to enter

the village, erect lines, etc. Mr. Tabor then moved that the application be re-

ferred to the village counsel for him to

iraw up a franchise and present it to

S. T. & L. A. Smashing Fakirs Among Miners-

Houtzdale and vicinity more than any-

their own class interests. Ever since

sold out by the fakirs of the U. M. W.

and do not care to belong to a pure and

simple organization, the leaders of which

have repeatedly sold and betrayed them.

Since '94-the fakirs have been here time

after time trying to organize the miners

but they failed till '97 when they suc-

ceeded to form a local with the aid of local fakir-politicians and a few would-

be checkweighmen. But the honest rank

and file would not be fooled, and the

second meting night the fakirs could

not get enough of members together to fill the offices of the local. The local

Again the fakirs came and cried organ-ize, organize, and again did the few would-be checkweighmen and the labor-fakir politicians form a local, but the re-

sult was the same. After the first meeting night nothing was heard or seen of it

A little over two years ago, Comrade Schulberg was through here and organ-ized a Miners Local of the S. T. & L. A.

Although we did not increase rapidly in membership (owing to the region being near

ly worked out of the coal, a good many of our members had to leave for other parts

of the country), yet we held our own ever since we organized, and we opened the eyes of a good many miners, while

died and about a year passed.

class and the capitalist class.

REDPATH.

all their friends.

ing adjourned.

and not a la Glasgow style.

London, Ont., May 5.

way to the top), to keep within the

ones the class he represented feared b cause the unions in their Trade and Labor Council, assembled to get can-

Correspondents who prefer to appear in t under an assumed name, will attach a name to their communications, besides r own signature and address. None will be recognized.]

catching whales or suckers), thereby posing as a friend of the workers, as he To THE PEOPLE.—On July 1, of the current year will be the birthday of the DAILY PEOPLE, the dearest child the was boomed as such by the official organ of the Organized Scabbery (the "Industrial Banner") at the time of the street cialist Labor Party has.

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

Accordingly, I send you enclosed \$1. PETER DAMM.

Chicago, Ills., May 6.

Locking Up the Commissary.

To THE PEOPLE.—At the general meeting of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch 14, Brook lyn, held on April 23, things took a bad turn for the invalid "Volkszeitung." The Volkszeitung Conference brought a re-quest for money before the meeting. He quest for money before the meeting. wishd a donation to help cover the debt (about \$3,000) due to the Paper Trust.

M. Weiss, a member of the Socialist Labor Party, took the floor and showed up the corrupt practices of the Volks-zeitung Association. He showed them up so forcibly that the Kangaroos were on their hind legs in a moment, and by a united effort howled him down. This did them no good, however, as three motions, all granting money to the "Volkszeitung" were voted down by big majorities.

Weiss had been speaking English, and one Kangaroo made a point of order, and demanded that he be compelled to speak German. This was decided adversely, as constitution permits the use of Eng-This "point of order" was only one of many of a similiar nature. Some of the men, when they had nothing to say made points, but usually forgot to state what they were when asked. The chair-man, completely bewildered by their mulman, completely bewildered by tiplicity, finally asked that those who were pointing so frequently let him know how many points they had, and be done with it. Weiss wished the floor to con-tinue his exposure, but the chairman shut him off, saying that he, the chairman was the chairman, and no one else.

The fine pleadings of the "Volks-zeitung" followers were all in vain. They said, in a wheedling and soothing way. that it was a shame that the "radical" the dying, or play the Good Samaritan to the sorely stricken. It was still an-other and different kind of shame that a wer of De Leon, and that follower unable to speak German, should try to destroy the German organ. Then they sang a melancholy song of "socialistic unions, and of the rapacity of the trusts, especially the Paper Trust. Here they played their only trump—but it was a deuce. "If the Paper Trust gobbles up deuce. "If the Paper Trust goodes, up the 'Volkszeitung,' then it is only a short fore it will auso take to its midst THE PEOPLE."

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

The motions made, and lost, are of First motion :- To support the "Volks

zeitung" financially-lost by a majority vote against it. Second motion:—To donate \$20.00-lost by a still larger majority.

ost by a still larger majority.

Third motion:—To lend a sum of noney-lost by the largest majority of

Thus does the Buzz-saw rip. unceas ingly, more extensive chunks of bark off the enemy.

FRED. A. LOEHR. Brooklyn, May 7.

Imperious "Circumstance

To THE PEOPLE I see that the new paper, started in the place of "The Bogus," says: "Circumstances rendered a change of name advisable." Just so. If a man is kicked off the top of a ten-

In London, Ont-

To THE PEOPLE-Section London, Ont., unlimbered its Long Tom on Mar-ket square last evening, and for the first meeting of the season had a good crowd, numbering between two and three hun-dred people. Comrades Lowten, F. Haselgrove and Appleton were the speak-ers of the evening. Lowten opened the ers of the evening. Lowten opened the meeting with a short address setting forth the aims and objects of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, giving all workers an invitation to attend the Alliance meetings and join a bona fide with the Labor and wherein the Labor and wherein the Labor trade union, one wherein the Labor Problem was at all times open for dis sion, ever endeavoring to teach the cussion, ever endeavoring to teach the workers the solving of the Labor Problem by the intelligent and class-conscious use of that all powerful weaponthe ballot. Haselgrove followed by giving the

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

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

the S. T. & L. A.

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

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

CLEARFIELD, Pa., April 15, 1901.

L. K. CHRISTOFF, Esq.,
Brisbin, Pa.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your communication of the 12th inst. would say stand this great class struggle which was going on in their midst every day. that your letter was the first intimation I had that there was to be a debate at Houtzdale on April 20. The meeting will be a general mass-meeting and will be conducted under the auspices of the duction and distribution, and the land, thereby ushering in the Socialist Repub-U. M. W. of A. There will be several speakers present, and it is not within lic, wherein every man would have an opportunity to labor and obtain all he my province to assume charge of the meeting, take up the time, and give you produced. The speaker then announced that his subject for the next Saturday evening would be the "Tax Question," and invited all present to come and tell the time that has been allotted some

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

Again, you have had plenty of op-portunity in the past living right tunity in the past living right that locality to present your Peekskill find an excuse for accepting ideas, and to demonstrate t superiority, if it was possible. their here because Mr. Seth Tabor is the one you have thus failed I do not see what you expect to achieve, only to take up the time of some of our speakers. You will be given the same privilege as any formed the readers of THE PEOPLE other miner, if you are a miner, to ask as to whom this Seth Tabor is. He is any question you want, and will shown the same courtesy and respect, but no more favors and no less If I could see that we had anything

a man used by both the Republicans and Democrats to wipe out, if possible, the to gain by debating the question in open debate, we would give you the chance at the meeting, you should have part of the time allotted to me; of course I could not say anything in regard to the others. But you have had ample time to propagate your ideas and their failing to take root demonstrates beyond a doubt crats. Then, to help his new friends out, at the last village election he had himself nominated as candidate of the Board of that the people are not prepared to accept them. And I have been given to understand that you are not open to conviction, under such conditions we have nothing to gain, and it would simply be a useless expenditure of energy on our part. We shall present our ideas and you can call a meeting and present yours at any time you want. I shall be pleased to see you at the meeting, will endeavor to answer ay question you or any other miner should see fit to ask. Believing that it is only by intelligent consideration that we can ever hope to arrive at

intelligent conclusions. If you are sincere in your convictions, present them and let your actions be a manifestation of your conviction, if such had been the case I am positive there would be less friction between you and

us.
Thanking you for your invitation, I

am sincerely yours.
RICHARD GILBERT. Secretary-Treasurer, District No. 2, U. M. W. of A.

story building, circumstances would render descent advisable. Rather. And one of these days, when the dough gives out, circumstances will render it advisable for Al Lee to hunt another job. Don't it?

O. O.

O. O.

draw up a Handing the motion was the Board for approval. The motion was they saw that we were not bluffing, they backed out. In spite of that, the local fakirs advertised in "Grit" again and on posters the debate, knowing fully they would not dare to face our speakers. Six of their men were billed to speak would not dare to face our speakers. Six of their men were billed to speakgaroo Social Democracy, and a vain-glorious labor fakir.

CHARLES ZOLOT.

Peekskill, N. Y., May 6. McKay, Goaziou (Anarchist) and Gilbert Watsky, organizers, and Rice, and Gilday, district officers. After re-ceiving Gilbert's letter, we decided not to have any speakers, but on going among the miners we could hear nothing To THE PEOPLE.-The miners of else but the coming debate discussed on all sides. So we sent for Comrades where else are beginning to recognize Thomas and Stamper to be on hand. We were confident that even if the fakirs the strike of 1894 they felt, and feel torefused to debate, the miners at the meeting would have fought to hear our side. day, that they have been misled and Comrades Thomas and Stamper were d-layed by three landslides arriving after of A. As a result they are indifferent

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

say one per cent is enough to pay all

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

For Joint Debate Between U. M. W. of A. and S. T. & L. A. Speakers. To the Miners of the Central Pennsyl-

statement to the effect that a mass meeting or rather a debate, would be

held in Co-operative hall at Houtzdale

"Grit" of April 7 there appeared a

vania Coal Fields, Greeting

on Saturday, April 20, between the U. M. W. of A. and the S. T. & L. A., the subject being, "Trades Unionism." rangements were at once made by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance to bring to Houtzdale Messrs, W. Thomas of Buena Vista and H. Stamper of Moon Run coal miners, to defend the principles of "New Trades Unionism" as taught by the S. T. & L. A. Comrades Thomas and Stamper left the city of Allegheny on Friday, the 19th, 10 p. m., for Houtzdale, over the B. R., and P. R. R. Between Allegheny and Dubois their train was delayed by three landsides, it maintains in Dubois April 20, 10 20. it arriving in Dubois, April 20, 10.30 a. m. when schedule time was 2.17 a. m. This unforeseen accident prevented them from arriving in Houtzdale at 11.48 m, as intended, but instead they arrived there at 8.45 p. m. The aforesaid meet ing was called to order at 3 p. m. and conducted without their presence. Be-lieving that the miners of this district are desirous of elevating themselves and their fellow-craftsmen through organization, and holding that the doctrines and principles of the U. M. W. of A and its officers are wrong in every sense that the word implies, and believing that the principles of organization, as enunciated by the S. T. & L. A. are scientifically correct, and further believ-ing that a debate between the officers of the I' M. W. of A., national or district. and the representatives of the S. T. & L. A. is essentially necessary for the education and elevation of the the Central district, and could only result in the solidification of the disrupted canks of labor and start them upon the ative commonwealth, we therefore challenge the national or district officers of the U. M. W. of A. to meet our representatvies in a debate before the wage workers of this region in Houtzdale at any time in the near future they may see fit to name, expenses to be equally divided between both organizations. The only conditions that we insist upon are that an agreement must be drawn up and signed by a committee of both organizations, that this debate take place on schedule time as per arrangements. Our reasons for insisting upon this agreement being drawn up, are, that even b ing ignorant of the fact that Messrs. Thomas and Stamper had failed to ar rive in Houtzdale in time to participate in the debate advertised for April 20, at the opening of the meeting Messrs, P. J. Drain, Barney Rice, Louis Goaziou, and Richard Gilbert, upon request of our local members positively refused to debate the question.

The Press Committee of the S. T. & L. A., Local No. 228 of Houtzdale. Houtzdale, April 25, 1901.

Comrades all over the country, hit and smash the gaug of fleecers and mis-leaders; their union is a capitalistic in-stitution run for profit. Up with the Arm and Hammer. In every hamlet organize in the S. T. & L. A., and the S. L. P. L. K. CHRISTOFF Brisbin, Pa, May 3.

Do You Wonder? Would You Have a Capitalist Paper Portray the Discomfiture of Its Pure and Simple Organized Scabbery?

To THE PEOPLE.-What is the mat er with that great "champion of labor, the New York Journal, that it does not e great labor and capital lov feast, held at Cooper Union last night After reading the report in the DAILY PEOPLE, I bought a New York Journal, and after a careful hunt could find not a word about the great meeting.

New York, May 9.

Echoes of the "Parade."

R. S.

To THE PEOPLE.-The Brown, referred to in THE PEOPLE'S editorial, should be described. He is know, in his Union 144, where he retary, as "Oh, I, I am Brown." He was the selected chairman upon request and influence of the Kangaroo Genossen of Union 90, to preside at Madison Square. "Comrade Brown" derived his education from his former socialist teacher and predecessor, and much lamented friend, Meyer Damph, the relative of Sam Gompers who died mysteriously, leaving large defalcations of his union's funds behind. As Damph was a "socialist killer," you may judge of what it meant when Brown proposed "three cheers for the social revolution" at Madison Square. He is the same "socialist" Brown, who right along opposed the Socialist move-ment; he is the same "comrade" who so many times paraded as a socialist, and each time voted for capitalism and the boodle Assemblyman Prince; lastly, this is the same worthy "comrade," who for years openly denounced the now Kangaroos of Union 90 as "a set of scabs and suckers." Now look here at our "harmonious comrades," "I am Brown," Iky Bennett, E. Benke, A. Mauraucek, August Negendank R Modest, A. Groelinger Dan Harris, Max De Costa, J. Bauern-schmidt, W. Matzdorf, Sam Jacobson, Ben Asch, H. Stahl, and 50 others of the

same brand harmoniously together.

The cigarmakers' division turned out exactly 107 paraders, and except about 30, every one of the others were pro-fessional officeholders, hunters, or aspir-ants for jobs in the international union, Krankenkasse, or Volkszeitung grafters who lie on the backs and purses of the members. One much lamented "comrade was missing to make the brigade full. That was David Heimerdinger. A stone rolled off my heart when I again saw all these "brave old comrades" so har moniously together, after having for years called one another the coarsest epithets to be found in Webster's dic-

tionary.
One notable transparency seems to have escaped the notice of the press. At the head of the Social Democratic party bakers' dozen, a sign, 10 by 7, was carried

Right after followed the division of the Social Democratic party with marshal

Three cheers for the social revolution. Member of Union 90.

New York, May 8.

From the "Golden West."

To THE PEOPLE-It may not be out of place to say a few words about con-ditions of the woodsman here in the Evergreen State of Washington; especially of the most common or lowest grade: the wood- and shinglebolt-cutter. They certainly enjoy prosperity like all other people. They are 10,000 strong, and are engaged in the welfare of the nation in such way as to leave them no time to

enjoy their lives.

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

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

The cutter rarely gets his right meas ure He has to give a GOOD CORD; that means about 4 inches higher than it should be for his piling. If they let him alone, he gets usually 10 cents per cord, a job hard and mean enough in these wild woods, to kill anybody. But one should not growle about everything. Don't the bolt-cutter get

all kinds of provisions from the com-pany, even when his bolt don't come So he does. As long as he has enough wood ahead to be good for it, he gets all kinds of food—lowest grade for high prices—don't that give a beautiful picture of life in the golden West? has the laborman of the present generation to spend his life; and is no hope for him to even get the least bit of comort in this world of plenty. He is degraded worse than human be ings ever have been, according to the height of culture the world has reached. It is time for the Socialist Labor Party to step in and save humanity from going down to barbarism. Many of these poor fellow workingmen are getting disgusted with themselves and the world. They lose all self-respect as well

as all confidence in humanity, and this is just what the capitalist class like to see to keep their foot on our neck or all time. ADOLPH TWESTER. Granite Falls, Wash., April 30.

The Cld Old Freak-Fraud @ sme

To THE PEOPLE.-I could never make out what that freak Wilshire was at when he started to publish that freak paper of his, but I think I can now see O. K. In his latest issue is an appeal for a new party-a "Socialist Party." without Socialism-a new side show for Bryanism.

Poor fool! Ten years ago he ran up against a young Yale student, at War-ner Hall, New Haven, Conn., who with one little question upset this beauty-spot from California.

I get his paper with regularity, free gratis, for nothing. M. RUTHER. Holyoke, Mass., May 4.

To THE PEOPLE-The following dialogue took place to-day right here under the shadow of the majestic Pike's Peak:

MR. SMART (a visitor from Ohio)— "Yes we're all well at home, and you'd be astonished to see how smart that boy of ours is getting to be. He's only fourteen months old, but he can walk one chair to another with hardly a

MYSELF-"Our youngest child won't be a year old till July-but she goes all over the United States." MR. SMART—"Heavens! What have

you named her-Peggy, as the feminine of Pegasus-for does she fly?" MYSELP-"She flies on the wings progress, and we call her THE DAILY PEOPLE"

AGNÉS WAKEFIELD. Denver, Colo., April 30.

Rockeleller's New Cleveland, O. . Pastor-To THE PEOPLE-The Rev. Chas

Enton, pastor of Bloor street Baptist Church, Toronto and an adherent of the Socialist(?) League(?), the Canadian branch of the Social Democracy, has re-ceived a unanimous call to the Euclid avenue Church, Cleveland. The salary offered is \$5,000. Mr. Eaton believes that he is "called by God" to accept, and will do so. His present salary is \$2,500. His work in Toronto has won the ad-

miration of Cleveland capitalists. He is prominent in Toronto labor fakir politics. When the Trades and Labor Council ran a decoy candidate for Parliament in 1900. Eaton's name appeared on the handbills that advertized the T. and L. candidate and at the same time he appeared on the platform of the Liberal leader Sir Wilfred Lamier.

In 1896 he visited Europe and wrote an account of the International Socialist Congress for the "Globe." The first three penses?

On ahead, with the following inscription Congress for the "Globe." The first three We have issued the following challenge "Tammany is the workingmen's friend." days proceedings, when the Anarchists

were being ruled out he called a "farce"; the American delegation among whom was comrade Sanial, he described as "dirty and dull"; and he said the net result of the meetings was to "discredit Socialism."

His work in Toronto has recommended him to the Cleveland capitalists. He may be expected to join the Social Democracy, and to work for whatever candidate best suits his capitalist congrega-

Enclosed is the report in that same "Globe" on the matter containing the "Doine will" interpretation of a \$5,000 salary but suppressing all mention of the "Divine will," the \$5,000 salary.

Toronto, Ont., May 3

[Enclosure.]

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Rev. C. A. Eaton Will Accept the Cleve land Call.

The congregation of the Bloor street Baptist Church yesterday formally accepted the resignation of the pastor, Charles A. Eaton, D. D., will take effect immediately after Sunday, May 19. The pastor was not present yesterday, owing to illness, and the pulpit was occupied morning and evening by Rev. W. H. Porter, M. A. After communion at the morning service the committee recently appointed to wait upon Rev. Dr. Eaton reported that they had on Thursday last put the matter clearly before him. They had pointed out the unanimous desire of the ongregation that he should remain, and had offered him a rest and a considerable increase of salary. The pastor had promised careful consideration, and yesterday The pastor had promhad answered, stating that he still thought he was called of God to accept the charge of Euclid Avenue Baptist Church of Cleveland, Ohio. In view of this answer the following resolution was moved by Mr. John Stark, a deacon, seconded by Professor McKay, and carried:

"Whereas the Euclid Avenue Saptist Church of Cleveland, Baptist Church of Cleveland, Ohio, has extended to our beloved pastor, Rev. Charles A. Eaton, D. D., the unanimous call to be its pastor, and whereas Dr. Eaton feels that this call is in accordance with the Divine will, and has offered his resignation of the pastorate of this church, with the request that it be promptly accepted, and take effect immediately after the Lord's Day, May 19, and whereas the committee appointed by this church to urge upon him the withdrawal of his resignation has failed to convince him that it is his duty to remain; resolved: (1) That we sorrowfully accept his resignation of the pastor-ate, that has been greatly blessed to the church and the community, and which we fondly hoped would have continued for many years, with ever-increasing influence for good; (2) that we, as a church, will follow our retiring pastor with our prayers, that in his new sphere of labor be still more richly his spiritual and temporal concerns.

A second resolution was passed empowering the committee which waited upon the puastor to arrange for the pre-

## LETTER BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Corre

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

B. R., EVANSVILLE, IND.-That clip-B. R., EVANSVILLE, IND.—Inst clipping from the "Grit" stating that the Socialists falled to appear at the debate in Houtzdale is a fraud. It was the Socialists who appeared, and the other fellows who showed the white feather. The full story was told in the Correspondence column of last Monday, May 8. It will be found on the Correspondence page of this week's WEEKLY. Corresponde WEEKLY.

J. R. F., DAYTON, O.—The "labor clip-plngs" from your local capitalist paper are cheerful reading. How well the capi-talists know their pets. Moreover, the man who can still quote the "Cleveland Citizen" must have saw-dust in his head.

must have saw-dust in his head.

S. J., NEW YORK.—It is true that the "Volkszeitung" has an order in its favor for \$250 against four former members of the N. E. C., who were adjudged guilty of contempt of Court. But it is equally true that, as stated in these columns over a year ago, the "Volkszeitung" can't collect a copper upon them. The reason of it is that the "Volkszeitung is caught in the meshes of its own fraud. The structure of the sult which it started to grab THE PEOPLE was based on the fraudulent theory that the Kangaroo collection of aliens and curlos, which it set up as "the N. E. C. of the S. L. P." were the Party officers, and that the real Party officers were usurpers. Accordingly, it sued these Party members individually. As none of them has any property, the \$250 cannot be collected from them, all that can be done to them would be to lock them up, and they would soon have to be set free. On the other hand, every penny that has been adjudged against the Corporation in that litigation, and the kindred ones, which it caused, running up all told to over \$2.5500, has been collected, the Corporation having swaggered into Court it was held. In one case the Sheriff took possession. The cases that the Party started were started, not against individual Kangaroos, but against the Corporation itself. There are about \$2.000 damages that are yet to be adjudicated against it in the case that it lost.

F. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—No sentimen.

F. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—No sentimentality! Your "lovely" Prof. Adler will have to take the consequences of his own rashness. He is an educated man? Then be ought to know enough of industry not to put his fingers within the cogs of the wheels of a revolution. The more educated you make him out to be, all the less honorable is his canduct. He must be able to see through the Gomperses and Sprague Smiths.

J. T., WHITIMVILLE, MASS.—Meta-physics is the science of the phenomena of the mind: metaphysical reasoning is the system of philosophy that deals with abstractions: by it is generally understood the system of reasoning that takes no notice of life in motion. Dialectical reasoning is essentially logic.

G., LONDON, ENG.—Every country will have to settle accounts with its own capitalist class, and that includes not only the capitalists, their outposts the Labor Fakirs, but also the freaks, who at all such periods as this in the human history have leaped forward and, like moths around the light, plouetted around the movement. We therefore take no hand in your movement.

Nor is that necessary. The men are arising in the British Isles that will take hold of the movement, pull it out of the ruts in which it now sticks fast, and start it well. Whatever aid you can get from the S.L.P. by example, you are certainly welcome to.

D. L., DUBLIN, IRELAND.—Supplementary to the above, your estimate of the British Socialist leaders of to-day is

shared here. Most of them act like In-dians who have found a watch. "APPRENTICE." SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The bogus machinists circular was set in circulation by the Labor Fakirs of O'Conneil's union in some of the shops they were trying to capture here.

S. S., ALBANY, N. Y.—Doesn't this late financial panic in Walf street overthrowyour theory of the "stability" of capitalism? Is it not rather a very unstable affair that drives men to take the devil by the tall

J.F.C., PHILADELPHIA PA .-- We have

yet to meet the first Timbooctoner who really has studied Karl Marx. They all, beginning with your own precious Werner, admire him on hearsay.

W. E., PITTSBURG, PA.—Sense and decency are alike outlawed in the camp of the Labor Fukirs. F. K., COLUMBUS, O.—Let the fellow go. We do not here care to run after the excuses of dishonesty.

F. G., CINCINNATI, O.—A member of the S. I. P. should not hold office in a pure and simple Union for the same reason that he should not hold an appointive office in a capitalist Government. Both sets of offices are given to people so as to coroffice in a capitalist Government. Both sets of offices are given to people so as to corrupt them, Many an otherwise good man might have been saved to the S. L. P. had he been barred from office-holding in a pure and simple Union. His interests then lead straight to corruption. Tobin and Bennett are a few of the instances.

Then also there is this reverse of the medal to notice. The Party has to protect fixelf. If these pure and simple union officers, who must hunt for dues, are allowed into the Party, they will seek to adjust the Party's policy to their corrupt interests.

The matter has been explained more than once in these columns. It is stated in full in the debate on the subject in the Party's convention of last year. Get a copy of the convention report from the Labor News Co.

J. P. P., JACKSONVILLE, H.L.—Nerrous reaction is sure to follow upon all hurrah campaigns. Hence you will see all such hurrah political parties share the fate of hurrah clothing establishments,—swift fall-ure. It is a principle that holds good in sociology as well as in biology that "when the effect produced is not in direct relation or in equal proportion to its cause, disintegration begins."

G. F., KANSAS CITY MO.—Yes, we notice you are still Secretary, and what is more to the point, that you are still the same catherine-wheel, beels-over-head, off-the-handle-flying chap that you were when same catherine-wheel, beels-over-head, offthe-handle-flying chap that you were when
you Kangarooed, two years ago. It feels
like a breeze of the days when, right upon
the heels of your pestering the N. E. C. to
suspend your Kansas City Section and reorganize it so as to get rid of had material,
you suddenly turned a somerset back and
were indignant at the N. E. C. s''violation
of constitution'' by suspending Kangaroo
Sections. We say your letter feels like a
treeze of those days both by reason of its
heels-over-head contents, and your signing
yourself ours "for the revolution' at the
bottom of a letter, the head of which bears,
in printed letters, the brand of the Armory
Builder's Party. For the rest you are welcome to your Herrons and your Careys;
we won't trouble you in your enjoyment of
them; but we politely request to be excused
from accepting as reliable information that
which comes through such a heels-over-head
channel as yourself.

T.T. NEW HAVEN CT.—That is exact.

T.T., NEW HAVEN, CT.—That is exactly our experience here. When a Kang meets S. L. P. men here he hides his head in

F. H. LONDON, ONT .- The Papal encyclicals are many. There are collection them in good libraries. Some of the cyclicals are found in lay publications. It would be risky to take such publication and the cyclicals of the such publication and the such publications.

C. L., MONTREAL, CANADA.—One must read with great caution all such reports that proceed from France. It is quite clear that the banking interests back of the Dreyfusards have established a literary bureau in Paris from which they try to polson the public mind against the Parti Ouvrier Francais.

J. B. L., BOSTON, MASS .- The capitalist press has risk enough to baptize even greater lies against the workingmen and the S. L. P. Those reports about the Cooper Union Civic Federation were cooked

R. J., NEW LONDON, CT.—No hope whatever. The Kangaroos were caught red-handed in criminal practices against the working class. The duel that ensues between a criminal and the witness of the crime ends only with the death of the one. That one will ge the Kangaroo. There is no reconciliation possible.

In reconciliation possible.

J.H., WORCESTER, MASS.—If you read the discussion between the Rev. Vall and Beresford of San Francisco, you would be able to enter one more "monkey-trick" or "three-card-monte twist" to the credit of the Rev, g-ntleman:

Beresford produced in parallel columns passages from a book of his and from an article of the Rev, showing that he, the Rev, had plagiar,zed Beresford. Thereupon, the Rev, denies the plagiarism with the three-card-monte twist that his (the Rev.'s) book was in print before Beresford's The twist, you will perceive, lies in that the plagiarized passages don't appear in that book at all, but in an article of much later date. The two Revs. Harriman and Vail belong together.

F A. L., DETROIT. MICH.-Doesn't the

F. A. L., DETROIT, MICH.—Doesn't the capitalist like the pure and simple Union? Where did you get that notion fram? Did you ever hear of a capitalist becoming the collector of dues in a Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance local? Never. They do that for the United Mine Workers in Pennsylvania, and for the Garment Workers up the Hudson river, though. You had better overhaul your notions.

K. M. M. NEW YORK.—The N. E. C. has been walting for the report of Comrade Sanial on the International Congress to submit the same to the Party with the question whether it wishes to be connected with that so-called "international Socialist Burcan." When Comrade Sanial was last in town he said his report would be soon ready.

M. H. RUFFALO, N. Y.—It would be like having to drink the sen if you were to undertake the task of conversion one by one. Spread literature in your organiza-tion. Get the men to read.

J. S., CHICAGO, H.L.-The S. L. P. will J. S., CHICAGO, H.L.—The S. L. P. will make you, Kangaroos, go through all the figures of the quadrille of political bank-ruptcy and disgrace. It is the only way to save you from that completer disgrace of "having lived in vain." By treating you as the S. L. P. has treated, and will continue to treat you, that much advantage may be derived from your existence that you will be a warning to al! future feather-brains never again to try conclusions with the Buzz-saw of the Fighting S. L. P.

F. J. McD., COVINGTON, KY.—The San-rancisco "Gass Struggle" died; it died in Francisco "Ciass Struggle Mr. Benbam's hands.

P. J. McM., WESTFIELD, CT .- We did B. J. McM., WESTFIRM, CI.—We did not ask about Mr. Harris' recent perform-ances in your town during the strike. The inquiry was regarding his afrecedents there, many years ago. It is upon that that curiosity is rife.

F. B., ANSONIA, CT.—Most assuredly the matter would be published. It matters not who sends contributions to THE PROPLE; the only question is, is the information reliable? If so it is accepted.

D. E. G., PITTSBURG, PA.-Will come out all right.

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

#### OFFICIAL.

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

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

ary agency.)
Norice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can 75 in that are not 12 this office y Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

#### National Executive Committee.

Meeting of May 10th, held at headquarters, 2-6 New Reade street. John T. Keveney in the chair. Absent without excuse, A. Klein. The financial report for the week ending May 4 showed receipts \$26.75; expenditures, \$21.74. The committee on drafting answer to

the invitation of the Social Democratic party to attend a joint or "harmony" convention, made final report. With some slight alterations, the report was adopted and the document ordered published in the party organs together with a resolution calling for a general vote of the membership of the S. L. P. on

the form of the answer,

Letters were on hand from S. B.

France, the organizer of Section San France, the organizer of Section San Francisco, and N. L. Griest of the same city. The former reported that N. L. Griest had attempted to capture the section meeting; that the attempt had been frustrated, the meeting temporarily adjourned and afterwards reopened when Griest's name was placed on the roll. It the section and charges brought against him and others. Griest on the other hand reported that he had gone to the meeting in answer to an invitato the meeting in answer to an invitam received. That S. B. France had urned that meeting before a chairman had been chosen. He (Griest) pro-tested, stating that he had come to pres-ent his card, but was cut off by France who shouted: "We will accept nothing from you, Mr. Griest." Action was upon notion deferred until next meeting on the ground that, since the decision of the N. E. C. arrived at at the last meeting, was not known at San Francisco when the events described took place. it was considered best to wait until it became clear to all concerned that no action of the illegal General Committee action of the illegal General Committee of Section San Francisco can be re-

ognized at this end.
Section St. Louis reported the expul sion of Fred Schacht for affiliation with another party. The Texas State Comreported good work outlook for the S. L. in that State. A communication from to the effect that Chas. A. Baustin has been elected the Secretary of the Mfildle West Circuit in place of Peter Damm who has gone abroad. The Colorado State Committee asked for an interpreation of Article 2, Sec. 10, relative to the length of time given to appeal a case. The concrete case quoted not being as clear as it might be, the Secretary was instructed to request closer information. The Ohio State Committee returned a guarantee for a loan of \$75, given by the N. E. C., prior to election, as the loan has since been donated to the said State Committee by the for-Hungarian Branch of Cleveland The R. I. State Committee sent a draft for a circular relative to the New En-gland circuit about to be started.

Communications were also read from 8. Dalton about his work in Pennsylvania, from Stamford, Conn., Day ton, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., Seattle, Wash and other points.

JULIUS HAMMER.

#### Minnesota State Committee.

sent at the regular meeting were Spettel, S. Johnson, J. W. Johnson Hammond and State Secretary David n. Hansen was excused. S. Johnon was chairman.

Communications concerning party work were received from Wansau, Wis., New York City, Peoria, Ill., Chicago, Ill., and Duluth, Henning, Hibbing, Lake City, Little Falls, Winons, Red Lake Falls, Milaca and St. Paul, Minn. John Dahlen of Hibbing was elected

member at large. Iver Larsen of Lis-m, N. D., applied for membership. His pplication was referred to the N. E. C. Section Duluth appealed from decisof Orchard and Roemer, and Hamm-and

was directed to prepare the matter for submission to the membership. Nominations were presented as fol-lows: By Section St. Paul, for State Secretary, Chas. G. Davidson, for members of State Committee, F. Hayek, S. Johnson, A. W. M. Anderson, Geo. F. Spettel, A. Worm, D. A. Potter, Robert Peterson, Hank Smith, W. B. Hammond, J. W. Johnson, O. B. Olson. By Section Minneapolis, for State Secretary Section Minneapolis, for State Secretary Chas. G. Davidson, for members of State Committee, A. Worm, W.H. Ham-mond, J. W. Johnson, Thos. Van Lear, Thos. Russell, Geo. F. Spettel, A. W. M. Anderson, Peter Lindbom, Peter Hall, Victor Erlandsen, M. A. Overby, W. B. Hammond declined and O. B. Olson and D. A. Potter having left the twin cities for some time probably would do so.

The resignation of D. A. Potter as member and treasurer of the State Committee on account of protracted absence, was presented and accepted, subject to audit of accounts. Samuel Johnson was elected treasurer to fill the vacancy. Sections Minneapolis and St. Paul were reested to elect each one auditor, to ee's accounts. Appropriations; for inistration, \$1.29; receipts for April. \$25.88.

W. B. HAMMOND, Recording Secretary. Minneapolis, Minn., May 6.

#### Pennsylvania State Committee.

The following circular has been issued by the Pennsylvania State Committee. PITTSBURG, Pa., May 11, 1901.

full membership at the convention, it will be necessary for me to have en-closed report returned at once. Also find enclosed blank credentials. The basis of representation is one delegate to each 25 good standing members and one

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

Dalton has now been on the --the Pennsylvania State Committee has contributed only \$120. We will have to do better than this, and no doubt will, for it is absolutely necessary that Dal-ton be kept in this State during the entire summer. After closing his tour in New York and New Jersey he began in Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, the 27th of April, where he remained until May 1; since that he has held meetings at Quakertown, Reading, Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton, and at the present time he is in Scranton, where he will remain at least until the last of this month; longer if necessary, for a good movement must be built in the anthracite coal region, and we believe if Da and vicinity must be thoroughly canvassed. I again repeat, don't forget the circuit agitation fund. In my next circular I will give itemized report of all money received on this fund.

Secretary State Committee

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

The regular meeting of District Alliance 49 was held on Friday evening, May 3rd with the District Worthy Forman in the chair. Roll call of officers showed the District Master Workman and District Auditor absent. Admission of new delegates: From L. A. 141 Bronx Borough Labor Union, M. Mewaker.

Reports of officers; D. W. F. reported that he had visited L. A. 141, Cigarmakers; meeting well attended, and the members active in agitation work.

D. S. & T. reported that Comrade Cianfarra had called at the office and reported that the Soft Ground Miners I. A. 341, who were defeated in their strike last March were beginning to rally again and the prospects were that they would be in good shape in a short while. That L. A. 1.028 had furnished a band of fifteen pieces for the May Day demonstration, but that several of the locals had failed to carry out the request of the district to have their trade flags or banners present.

The financial report for the quarter to the Auditing Committee,

REPORT OF COMMITTEES. Committee on Organization: No re-

Grievance Committee: Secretary stated there was a vacancy in this commit-tee because of Delegate Hogan of L. A. 2394 leaving the city. On motion Comrade Rassmussen of L. A. 274 was el-

Committee to Lenox Lyceum, Second street, who were appointed by the request of L. A. 19, reported they had seen the proprietor, who stated he would not sign an agreement to engage L. A. 19 or if any organization that engaged the wanted waiters from L. A. 19 he would engage them. Report received, committee discharged. Committee appointed to investigate statement of Com-

rade Lustic reported progress.

L. A. 98, Machinists reported that they were collecting money for the con-rades on strike at the U. S. Butter Extraction Co., shops
L. A. 140 Mixed Trades reported that

they would hold open air meetings every Tuesday night, and would like speakers sent up to help them out.

L. A. 141 Cigarmakers reported that they had engaged Lenox Lyceum for a ball and that S. T. & L. A. cigars would be sold and the waiters would be from L. A. 19. They had also received two letters from G. E. B., wherein a cigar manufacturer of St. Paul. Minn., inquired how he could procure the S. T. & L. A. eigarmakers label; they had intructed their Secretary to forward the necessary information. Trade is reported

L. A. 274, Machinists reported that they had taken two new members, and that the arrangements for their mass meeting were completed.

L. A. 1028, Musicians, reported that one of their officers that had joined the Federation of Musicians, had resigned

Federation of Musicians, had resigned his position.

Section New York reported that T. A. Hickey had been expelled, but that he would appeal. The General Committee had decided to recommend not to grant an appeal as Hickey had refused to appear before the Grievance Committee after being twice notified to attend. They were also assisting the 13th Assembly District who are getting up a benefit for one of their active comrades who is now one of their active comrades who is now

L. A's, 1, 252, 1563, and 2394 reported progress, L. A's. 42, 83, 84, 170, 215, 313, 324

and 341 absent. NEW BUSINESS. The Secretary was instructed to write Comrades Zimmer and Johnson of Staten Island to attend the next meeting of the District.

The Secretary was instructed to have to make the Boa. Excursion of June 16 a success.

The next meeting will be held on Sunday, June 9, and s. delegates should attend as officers will be elected for the

District.
The Secretary was instructed to have delegate cards printed and the same to be distributed on the last meeting in June to the delegates who must present the same to the District Sergeant-at-arms at each meeting thereafter to gain ad-

#### District No. 4, S. T. & L. A., Essex Co., N. J.

A well attended and highly interesting special meeting of District No. 4, S. T. & L. A., was held on Sunday, May 5, at Headquarters Essex County Socialist Comrades—
As stated in a former circular the State Convention will be held in Pittsburg on Decoration Day, May 30. at Grand Army Hall, No. 15 Arlington ave-

by delegates:

by delegates:

by delegates:

Local No. 142—Broad Silk Weavers, new when it expires.

Paterson-Delegate: John J. Knapp.

Local No. 257-Arm and Hammer Al liance, Elizabeth-Delegates; Francis J. Green, Frank Campbell, Arthur Mende. Local No. 282-Swedish Machinists, Newark, N. J.-Delegates: E. Goodman,

F. Enhorning, John Hokanson. Local No. 264—Machinists Alliance, Bloomfield—Delegates: Augustus Cohen,

Theodore Herz. Local No. 346-Mixed Local, Newark-Delegates: Walter Wilson, John Laffey, Moritz Hoffmann.

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

District. present inactivity of the District be

further tolerated.

Absolutely nothing had been done for the last six months for the propagation of its doctrines; though opportunity upon opportunity has presented itself to the District, to push the work along. In a manufacturing centre like Newark where a large portion of the population is of the industrial kind, it should be an casy matter to establish Locals in all branches of trade. The failure to establish one of the strongest Districts in the land is simply owing to the inactivity, laggardness and inexcusable tardfness of the officers and comrades of the District. The Executive Committee was of the opinion that new life had to be ininto the movement, and

those forming the District found themselves unable to perform the taskit would have to be taken in hand at headquarters. He was here to hear the opinion of the comrades on the sub-

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

Comrade Brower being satisfied with the earnestness and sincerity of the delegates present and that new life was being infused into the movement, the following officers and committees were elected:

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

No. 204, Floomned.
Financial Secretary—F. Enhorning, of
Local No. 282, Newark.
Treasurer—John Hokanson, of Local

No. 282. Newark. Sergeant at Arms-J. J. Duggan, of Local No. 347, Newark. Auditing Committee-Frank W. Wil-

on, Arthur Mende, Moritz Hoffmann, Grievance Committee—John Laffey, Frank Campbell, John J. Knapp. Organization Committee—Ulrich Fruch, Frank W. Wilson, Frank Campbell.

Place of meeting-78 Springfield ave., Newark, Headquarters Essex County Socialist Club.

Socialist Club.

Time of meeting—Every first Sunday in the month, at 3 p. m.

After the nominations closed, a lengthy discussion was had regarding

the best tactics to be pursued. For general information it may be said that the strike at the Butter Extractor

Company is still on-none has returned to work with the exception of four International Machinists who glorify in the names of Tobin, Werner, Green. From latest informaton received the company is moving to Watsessingprobably in the hope of being severely left alone.

The company used to turn out sixty machines per day-now hardly enough worth speaking about. This tells the tale. MORITZ HOFFMANN,

#### D. A. 15, Pittsburg, Pa.

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

Comrade Illingsworth was elected chairman, and Comrade Davoli vice-chairman

for the meeting. after the roll had been called, the following delegates were obligated and seated: From Local 121, Dick Davoli; from Local 340, Dominic Palmer; from

Minutes of last meeting were approved as read. The organizer reported the organization of a Mixed Local at Homestend, and that successful May Day meetings had been held at Yohoghany and Suterville: also that meetings had been held at Ohio City and Belle Vernon, and that the prospects were good for organ-izing Locals at both places, and also at Fayette City.

Secretary Eberle reported at length up-on the state of organization and the bright prospects for progress in the im-mediate future, for the district.

The delegates presented encouraging reports from several Locals, in nearly all eases an increase in membership On motion the action of Local No. 340 in suspending Engene Cuchi and Gene-

oso Cuchi for six months for working longer than eight hours was endorsed.

It was deceded that hereafter D. A. 15 shall pay the expenses incurred by the delegates in attending District meetings. It was also resolved that D. A. 15 should co-operate with Section Allegheny Coun-

ensuing term.
W. J. EBERLE, Secretary.

#### Lecture in Everett, Mass.

An illustrated lecture will be given under the auspices of Section Everett, S. L. P., by Charles Kroll, of Providence, R. I., on the "Development of Machinery" at Irving Club Hall, 6 Chelsea street, Sunday, May 19. Door open at 7.30 p. m. Tickest can be procured at Section headquarters, 154 School

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

#### FORKER TO SPEAK IN BROOKLYN.

#### At Mass Meeting of German Speaking Workingmen.

Max Forker will speak in German at Ohlenschlaeger's Hall, 1142 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, May 22, 8 o'clock. His subject will Revolutionary Socialism vs. Reform Politics."

of the 19th and 20th Assembly Districts. Admission free. Readers of THE PEOPLE should notify their German-

#### Important for Buffalo, N. Y.

All readers of this paper in Buffalo and their friends are cordially invited to attend the agitation meetings of Section Buffalo, S. L. P. The Section halds meetings as follows:

Every Monday, at 8.30 p. m. at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee, near Michigan street, upstairs. Lecture and dis-

Mnday, May 20, W. D. Stewart will lecture there on a subject to be announced later.

Monday, May 27, B. Reinstein will lecture there on "History of Parti Ouvrier Francais" (French Labor Party). The readers of this paper know of the firm stand taken by this truly revolutionary party against opportunistic tendencies in labor movement of Europe. are thus given an opportunity to learn more about its history.

The open air meetings of the Section are held regularly every Saturday and Sunday at 8 p. m., corner Main and Niagara street, near Eric County Bank

#### S. L. P. Lectures In Dayton, Ohio.

Lectures will be delivered under the auspices of Section Dayton, S. L. P., at its hall, No. 34 Davies Building, as ollows:
May 23-"Why Socialist Success

Dependent on the Class Struggle," Harry Lakey.
May 30th—"The Intolerant Tactics of the Socialist Labor Party," by J. R.

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

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

invited to attend these lectures, which structive.

#### Pittsburg, Pa., Agitation.

The speakers and subjects for our next series of Sunday lectures, to be delivered at 15 Arington avenue, Hill Top, S. S. Pittsburg, are as follows: May 19.—Edward Messer, Subject:

Decline of the Middle Class, May 26.—Dr. A. Hunter. Physical Effect of Child Labor.

Meetings start at 3 p. m. sharp.

These instructive lectures should be attended by the comrades and they should bring their friends with them.

#### OPEN AIR MEETINGS. Saturday, May 18. Thirty-fourth and Butler

Pittsburg. Fifth avenue and Pride

Pittsburg.
Thirteenth and Carson streets, South Side, Pittsburg. South Diamond and Federal streets

Allegheny.
AGITATION COMMITTEE.

Lecture in Troy, N. Y. lecture will be delivered at Tib bit's Hall, 303 River street, Sunday, May 19, at 3 p. m. Subject—"Trades Unionism, Old and New." All readers of the DAIIY and the WEEKLY PEO-PLE, friends and enemies are carnestly requested to attend. ORGANIZER.

#### Dalton's Dates in Penn'a.

Scranton and Vicinity. Olyphant, Thursday, May 16. Peckville, Friday, May 17. Jessop, Saturday, May 18. Scranton, Sunday, May 19. Troop, Monday, May 20 Scranton, cor. Alden and Pittston avenue, May 21.

Scranton-Washington and Hickory streets, May 22.

Taylor, Pa., Thursday, May 23. Mooka, Pa., Friday, May 24. Moosic, Pa., Friday, May 25. Avoca, Pa., Mouday, May 27. Duryea, Pa., Tuesday, May 28. Pittston, Wednesday May 29.

#### Pepin's Dates In Minnesota.

Brainard, May 15, 16, 17 and 18, Staples, May 19, 20, 21, St Cloud, May 22, 23 24. St. Paul, May 25, 26.
Stillwater, May 27, 28. 29.
Hudson, Wis., May 30, 31 and June 1.
Minneapolis, June 2.
Mankato, June 3, 4, 5. Red Wing, June 6, 7, 8. St. Paul, June 9. Lake City, June 10, 11, Wabasha, June 12, 13, 14. Winona, June 15, 16.

#### CANADIAN COTTON MILLS ON HALF TIME.

MONTREAL, May 14 .- Both of the

MEWS FROM M THE FIELD OF LABOR.

the week ending Saturday, May 11, conclusively refuted the statements of the labor misleaders, that arbitration is taking the place of strikes, as a means of settling the conflicts between capital and

The news showed that despite the con tinuous attempts to stifle the class struggle by methods like arbitration, that struggle waxed as strongly as ever.

This was notably the case in the do main presided over by John Mitchell. This man has been loud in his fulsome praise of arbitration, a praise which, as the readers of this column know, is, not justified, to speak mildly, by the many disastrous and frequent miners' strikes, both anthracite and bituminous, recorded herein. During the week under consider wages, occured at the Centralia Col-liery of the Lehigh Valley Co., at Shamokin, Pa., while 300 miners of Ebervale colliery of G. B. Marble & Co., struck for the reinstatement of one of number. These strikes are but small ex miners have been engaged since the adoption of arbitration by their disinter ested president.

In other places strikes occurred in a maimer that demonstrated forcibly that the strike method was still very much

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

Business was crippled in all of these cities to such an extent that the trade became frantic, appealing to the State Board of Arbitration and the mon Council of Albany to settle the strike. The United Traction Co., on the other hand has refused to arbitrate, and employed Pinkertons, with whose and the help of the unemployed, they will ruces are over night pay, which is eighteen cents, compared with twenty cents an hour, for day-pay. 1000 men are in-

At San Francisco, labor troubles are so extensive that Mayor Phelan is very apprehensive: especially in view of fact that "Prosperity President," McKinley, is soon expected there in his 10,000 mile palace car tour of the States. Bakers, Cooks, Waiters, Blacksmiths, Carriage and Wagon Makers, Carriage Pointers and others are on strike. A general strike, involving 20,000 men is feared. The Union Iron Works, a big tilding plant, threatens to throw its 3,500 employees out of work if they insist on the fulfillment of union demands.

At Reading, Pa., the 1,600 employers of the Reading Iron Co. struck for restoration of wages paid prior to the ten per cent reduction of last fall. In answer the company closed down the

Fifty iron workers on the Worth-Great Jones street section of the New York Rapid Transit Tunnel struck for union wages demanding \$3.76 a day instead of \$3.40 which they were receiving. Their places were filled by non-union men.

A strike is threatened in the historic Homestead iron mills against a reduc-

tion of wages.

At Buffalo the machinists -members of another organization, whose President, O'Connell, is foud in praise of the substitution of arbitration for strikesextended their strike for the nine hour day to Dunkirk and Tonawana. Other strikes for the same object were inaugurated at Amsterdam, N. Y., and Wat erbury, Conn. The strike of the machinists, boiler makers, etc., begun last week at Dover, N. J. was extended to Scranton, Utica and Buffalo, bringing the total number of strikers up to 2.100. One hundred machinists employed by the Great Northern Railroad at Great Falls, Montana, struck for nine hours a day with ten hours pay. The shops were shut down and a general strike is threat-Gene machinists are also threatened at Cleveland and Milwaukee. This surely is not a bad record for an organization led by

an apostle of arbitration! At Dayton, Ohio the National Cash Register Co., originator of the "workers' betterment," "more than wages," "arbitration, conciliation, mediation" system of capitalism got into a difficulty with the molders and metal polishers union and to end the matter after an attempt to "arbitrate" it, locked out all its employees, 2300 in number. Surely a triumph for all that the company stood for-a knock out blow to the "hateful, impatient Socialists."

Other strikes demonstrative of the fallacy of the fakirs' contention, occurred. At Danbury, Conn., where 65 young women weavers employed in Alling's mills, struck against a 25 per cent reduction; at Elizabeth, N. J., where reduction; at Elizabeth. N. J., where 250 girls employed by the Hilson Cigar Co., struck for the re-instatement of discharged foreman; at Edgewater, N. J., where the employees of Havemeyer's Glucose Works struck against a wage reduction; at Iola, Kansas, where the cement workers are on strike for an increase of wages; at St. Louis, where 800 brick and tile workers struck for a cotton mills of the Canadian Cotton ten per cent advance, and a strike of Company at Cornwall, Ont., have de- all the planing mill employees is threatcided to go on half time for the present. ened if an advance demanded by them 

SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY, S. L. P.

... GRAND RALLY ...

SUNDAY, JUNE up the MONONGAHELA RIVER

st on the Beautiful Steamer "DACOTAH" at at

The a saistance of of all readers of the Perry and McKeesport. GOOD MUSIC. Tickets, 25 Cts. For full information and tickets send to WM. J. EBERLE, 12 Hoff St., Allegheny, Fa.

is not granted; at Springfield, Mass, where 40 more freight handlers have joined the strike of the preceding week for increased wages; at Eric, Pa., where 600 freight handlers have struck against the contract system and for recognition of the union; at the Pan-American Fair where carpenters struck against lumber; and, finally, at James town, N. Y., where 150 shoeworkers struck for discharge of non-union men

three notable shut downs occurred.

The first was in the weaving and mulé-spinning departments of the ton Manufacturing Co., at Waltham, Mass.; cause, "overproduction;" the second was in Fall River, Mass., wher nine mills were closed down in necord-ance with the manufacturers curtailment agreement, throwing 5,000 into ened" was in the eleven factories of the City and Des Moines, In., Nebraska City, Neb., Cincinnati, Ohio and Buf-falo, N. Y.

Great are the labor fakirs and the capitalist system!

#### Rubach Fund.

reviously	neknowledged	\$78.49
	u	
	ston, Mass	
olm Kolb	, Brooklyn	2.50
Total.		
	L. ABELSON	. Organizer,

LABOR FUNDS.

#### The Folly of Investing Them in Capitalist Enterprises.

The fight in Wall street last week the control of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which resulted in the bankruptcy thousands of small investor and stockholders, should prove an lieve that the scant carning of laborers be invested in capitalist stock companie

That fight demonstrated beyond doubt. that in capitalist corporations the ownership of stock is of no value unless it is so powerful as to secure it against the attacks of conflicting interests. In other words, it showed that it is necessary in order to provide against depreciation and fraud, to own a majority of the stocks, It demonstrated beyond doubt that the small investor, the small stockholder, has stockholders are bound to respect Says Senator Depew, in an interview

resulted from the above fight; "It-the panie-has driven thousands of men into bankruptcy. These men, however, are not of great importance in the business world. Considering these facts it is perfectly easonable to state that when labor ither individual or organized, "invests"

italist stocks, it is simply adding to the power that is crushing it. It is doing itelf more harm, consequently, than if it When men with millins find it neces sary to gain control of a corporation to save those millions, and fail in the attempt, what hope is there for the men of thousands, whose failure will be many

nore times disastrous?
When a leading mouthpiece of capitalism callously declares that the invest-ments of thousands are of no importance a thing that is to be considered a lightly as possible— of what importance will the "investments" of dependent will the workingmen be considered—what weight will be given to thought dealing with

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

#### To Senders of Notices.

In sending in notices "Lake them as rief and concise as possible. should be written on a separate sheet of paper WITHGU'r any other matter on The paper should be large enough to ow margin at top for heading and to allow hargin 2: top for heading and to and Smelting Co., the Smelting Trust, and Smelting Co., the Smelting Trust, inc.

# # NEWS FROM # THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

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

The panic in Wall street, attending the struggle for the control of the Northern Pacific railroad, between the Harriman-Rockefeller and Hill-Morgan interests, showed the need of mestery over all capital that the capitalist system imposes on capitalists, in order that they may preserve their possessions. It shows the struggle for supremacy among the capitalists themselves, that will eventually place the power of their class in ever fewer hands.

The bankruptcy of thousands of small shareholders that followed, as a logical result of that struggle, serves to demonstrate, once more, the impotency of that class, and of the small middle class in general, in capitalist affairs.

This elimination of the small share-holder is continually going on among railroads. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company reported during the week a deof shareholders from 28,000 to 26,000. The additional information was vouchsafed that most of the stock is held in New York city. From this it is safe to conclude that concentration works in "quiet, conservative," as well as "ruinous, panicky" ways.

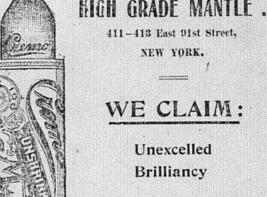
Next to the railroads the concentration.

or centralization, of all the plants of the United States Steel Corporation, or the Billion Dollar Steel Trust, at Pittsburgh, is of supreme importance. This move will not only result in placing the works of the company in the most advantageous and strategic city position desirable, from a competitive standpoint, but it will also result in making Pittsburgh the city of will, accordingly, prove interesting from a political and sociological standpoint as well. The fifty thousand employees of the company will form a proletarian army such as has never before been brought toporation.

There will then be that technical organization of the steel and iron prole-tariet that must eventually lead them to the perception of their common interests democracy that finds its realization in

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

# "LET THERE BE LIGHT!" .. CREMO .. Incandescent Light Co.,



WE CLAIM:

Brilliancy Unequalled

Duratility Absolute

Uniformity

Our cremo and valcan mantles are superior to any other mantle on the Our create and vulcan manties are superior to any other markle on the market. Their dazzling brilliancy and astounding durability are admired by all who have tried them. Ask your dealer to handle them. A handsome display hox, containing a sample dozen of above mantles or branded with the Arm and Hammer sent to any address on receipt of one dollar.

Agents wanted all over the United States and Canada. Liberal terms.