**BLACK EYE TO UNION SOCIALISM AND SECTARIANISM**

Fighting this week ended in a most complete victory for the strikers at the Farmers' Metal Works in Jersey City. The strike had continued for nearly a month under the most serious conditions. The company, a large metal works engaged in the manufacture of farm implements, had refused to accept the contract for the union wage of $1.25 per day, and the workers went out in sympathy with the strikers of the nearby United Metal Workers' Union. The company, however, would not accept the new contract and continued to operate on a reduced scale. The strike was finally settled by the intervention of the local union and the company agreed to the new contract, ending the strike.

**“MINER’S DAY”**

S. S. DEN L. NAME THEすべる BENEFIT OF THEIR CELEBRATION IN ILLINOIS.

A Graphic Pen Picture of the Mines... On the Celebration of the Miners' Day.

Illinois, April 4.—The majority of the members of the Miners' Day Association in Chicago, of which W. V. M. W. is a member, were at the mines on the day of the celebration. The celebration was marked by a parade of miners through the mines, after which a meeting was held in the evening. The meeting was attended by a large number of miners and was addressed by W. V. M. W., who spoke on the importance of the miners' union and the need for continued struggle for better wages and working conditions. The meeting was adjourned with a resolution expressing the appreciation of the miners for the work of the union and the need for continued support.

**AGENTS CALLING IN SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE WEEKLY PEOPLE**

Agents calling in subscriptions to the **Weekly People**.

Agents are personally charged with the sale of 500 copies of the <br>expedited subscriptions next week.<br>

**THAT VICTORY**

MINERS STRIKE AGAINST UNAFFORDABLE INTERPRETATION OF AWARDS.


World Peace, April 6.—The miners who have gone on strike are going back to work this week. The operators have given in to the miners' demands for an 8-hour day and better working conditions. The strike was called by the miners in protest against the operators' refusal to recognize the miners' union and to grant their demands for better wages and working conditions. The miners' demand for an 8-hour day was met by the operators, but the miners are not satisfied, and they have decided to continue the strike until their other demands are met.

**THE WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB**

A Mass Meeting Held at Chicago for the Benefit of the Striking Workers in the Metal Trades.

The Workingmen's Educational Club held a mass meeting on Monday evening in the Mary Ward Hall of the U. S. W. W. The meeting was attended by a large number of strikers from the various metal trades, and was addressed by a number of speakers, including John Mitchinson, national secretary of the U. S. W. W., and W. V. M. W., national secretary of the miners' union. The speakers emphasized the need for continued struggle for better wages and working conditions, and the importance of the miners' union in the struggle for the rights of the working class. The meeting was adjourned with the expression of the appreciation of the strikers for the work of the union and the need for continued support.

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POLITICAL WANDERINGS

The Review of the Populists has been for many years a leading voice of the Populist party in the United States. The party, as it has grown and developed, has become an increasingly powerful force in the political life of the country. The Review has played a significant role in shaping the party's policy and in defining its goals. The Review has been a strong advocate of the Populist ideals of economic justice, workers' rights, and the rights of the small farmer. It has been a leader in the fight against corporate power and in the struggle for social reform.

The Review has long been a source of inspiration and guidance for Populist leaders, and its articles have been read by millions of people across the country. The Review has been a vital voice in the Populist movement, and its influence can still be felt today.

In this article, we will explore the history and influence of the Review, and we will examine some of its most important contributions to the Populist movement. We will look at the Review's role in shaping the party's policy, and we will consider its impact on the political landscape of the United States.

In addition, we will examine the Review's relationship with other Populist leaders and organizations, and we will consider its legacy for future generations of Populists. The Review has been a powerful voice for the Populist movement, and its influence will continue to be felt for many years to come.
WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1913.

THE REALITY.

Once upon a time, in 1860, in the middle of the American Civil War, a man named Charles L. Francis Adams, who was a member of one of the wealthiest families in the country, decided to publish a newspaper. He named it the "New York Times." It was a time of great social and political upheaval, and Charles L. Francis Adams wanted to provide the people of New York with a source of reliable news and opinion.

In 1858, the New York Times was founded by Charles L. Francis Adams Sr., the grandson of John Quincy Adams. It was a small operation, printing only a few hundred copies a day, but it quickly became one of the most influential newspapers in the country. Its editors were committed to providing accurate and unbiased reporting, and they worked hard to ensure that their paper was a respected source of news and information.

The newspaper’s early years were marked by a series of challenges. The Civil War raged on, and the city was facing a financial crisis. But despite these challenges, the New York Times continued to grow and prosper. In 1863, the newspaper published its first major exposé, revealing the corruption and fraud that were rampant in the city’s political system. The exposé made the newspaper a force to be reckoned with, and it helped to establish the Times as a leading voice of journalism.

Over the years, the New York Times has continued to evolve and adapt to the changing times. It has covered every major event in American history, from the civil rights movement to the Vietnam War. The newspaper has published the works of some of the greatest writers and thinkers of our time, from Mark Twain to Henry Ford. And today, it remains one of the most respected and highly regarded newspapers in the world.

The New York Times is a symbol of the American spirit—of the pursuit of truth, of the power of the press, and of the importance of free speech. It is a testament to the strength and vitality of the American democratic ideal. And as long as there are stories to be told and voices to be heard, the New York Times will continue to stand as a beacon of hope and inspiration for all who seek to know the truth.

THE ROLE OF IMMIGRATION.

For many years, the United States has been a land of immigration. Millions of people have come to our shores seeking freedom, opportunity, and a better life. The New York Times has been a witness to this great wave of immigration, and it has played a key role in shaping the American experience.

In 1890, for example, the Times published a series of articles about the influx of Irish immigrants to New York City. The articles described the overcrowded tenements, the poverty and suffering that many immigrants faced, and the challenges they faced in adapting to American society. The Times’s coverage helped to draw attention to the problems faced by immigrants and inspired action to improve conditions for those who came to seek a better life.

In recent years, the New York Times has continued to cover the ongoing wave of immigration to the United States. It has published stories about the challenges faced by immigrants in finding work, the struggles of refugees seeking asylum, and the policies that govern the flow of immigrants into the country. The Times’s coverage has helped to raise awareness of the issues facing immigrants and has played a key role in shaping public opinion on immigration.

But the New York Times’s role in immigration goes beyond just covering the news. It has been a leader in advocating for policies that promote fairness and justice for all immigrants. It has been a voice for those who are marginalized and has worked to ensure that their voices are heard.

The New York Times remains a beacon of hope and inspiration for all who seek to know the truth. It is a symbol of the American spirit—of the pursuit of truth, of the power of the press, and of the importance of free speech. And as long as there are stories to be told and voices to be heard, the New York Times will continue to stand as a beacon of hope and inspiration for all who seek to know the truth.
THE WAGEBORNER

The following article and replies are set forth in the Columbia University Journal of Economics. The following article is entitled: "The Wages of Labor in New York City." The article is signed by J. Barron, a member of the faculties of Columbia University.

THE WABASH INJUNCTION.

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