

"Why shouldn't the idlers, who have done nothing all their lives, but gamble Since that time Hutchins has been in stocks and live in luxury on the backs of the working class, why shouldn't these stickler for "harmony between the workingman and the capitalist" at all dlers get down here into the stench of times when it is a question of lower And if the intelligent working man wages and longer hours. thinks long enough over these questions, he will answer them after this fahsion: Sometimes Hutchins delves deeply in-

McKinley and Bryan, together with their Modern society is divided into two great classes. There is the capitalist class, so-called because it owns all the capital, or means of productions in the country, and there is the working class, decoy duck. Debs, concluding his speech with an eloquent peroration in which he predicted the ultimate triumph of the working class through its class-conscious which owns none of the means of propolitical movement, the Socialist Labor luction. The capitalist class, because it owns

the means of production, can dictate the terms on which the working class shall have the use of the means of production. And the terms are simple: First--Give over to the capitalist class

nothing from the Philippines. Here is the way he puts the matter in this morning's "Times."

been giving some attention to the Philiption of what it should. Those who are unacquainted with a pine question, and he has discovered that shoe shop can hardly appreciate what it means to live in one. The fetid, animal odor of the leather: the dust; the human the American workingman need fear atmosphere left after the workers go: the oil and grime from the machinery; sour and rank in hot w make the shoe shop one of the best places in the world to leave. It is depu ven to go into one for a few minutes when the machinery is not in operation. But to sleep in one! Cattle endure their own offal, but they sickes and die when confined in an unclean pen. A stable is a paradise when compared with a shoe shop. Nothing can illustrate the depth shop. Nothing can illustrate the depth to which the working class has failen as does this sleeping in the factory. Some time ago the shops commenced to paint the lower panes of the windows in order to prevent the employees from looking out. That was not only an looking out. Init was a direct physical injury. Then they brought in a number of op-pressive rules, but no one believed that the time would come when they would be forced to skeep in the factory. North Adams has had its share of inbor troubles, and more than its share of union leecehes. The town authorities have done nothing to prevent this last outrage, and it is probable that nothing will be done. The only encouraging rift in the clouds is that the Socialist The only Trade & Labor Alliance is gaining ground, and will put up a fight on these as on other matters.

to this manner of "holding a job." N. L. Willard was out of the city to-

day, but C. K. Millard was asked in re-gard to the matter, and refused to have

anything to say concerning Mr. Trainor's

lischarge. Mr. Trainor says that there are about

sixteen outside cutters at work in the room now, but that only four or five of

hese are first-class cutters, and that the

room is turping out a very sinall propor-

Henry Abrahams from \$9 per week to or financiers. The money was 18 per week. Mike Muldoon from \$11 per week to wite aid cigarmakers in securing better 55 per day. mitions, and they met with more suc-Chas. Les from \$11 per week to \$5 per than to-day. With the advent of is moulds came the subdivision of the day. James Wood from \$10 per week to \$5 the introduction of the bunch and roller. And how did the per day. Chsa. Spectel from \$10 per week to \$15 the most it By raising the dues in to secure funds to fight the team ver week. A. Strasser from \$8 per week to \$5 was and they fought in vain-the er day. The followed the tenement house sys Geo. J. Thompson from \$10 per week and they met that with a general o \$5 per day. Mike Raphel from \$10 per week to \$5 is is 1877, which caused much sufferand cost lots of money ; but it, too, per day. N. Rosenstine from \$11 per week to \$5 per day. Ike Bennett from \$10 per week to \$3 per day. A. Marosouak from \$10 per week to \$3 per day. There are a couple of dozen more whose condition has been ameliorated And this is the net result of the thirtyfive years dues and assessments collections of the Cigarmakers International Union. Smaller wages, higher dues, and worse conditions for the cigarmakershigher salaries and better conditions for the fakirs.

essentially useful, and which it was impossible to suppress; but as soon as relative tranquility had been established in the country the nobles ceased to be wanted. They abandoned their castles and betook themselves to the ducal. episcopal, royal and imperial courts, in which they ended by becoming a body estranged from the notion and living on it parasitically. THAT VERY MOMENT THEIR DOOM WAS SEALED. . . . In capitalist nations the nobility have disappeared as a ruling

Party. class. The day that the capitalist CEASED TO HAVE A FUNCTION TO PERFORM in social production, the death warrant of his class was signed. It remains but to execute the sentence pronounced by the economic phenomena, and the capitalists who may survive the ruin of their order will lack even the grotesque privileges of the pedigreed nobility to console them for the lost grandeur of their class.". How true it is that the time has come for society to execute the sentance al-ready pronounced by the development of industry may be seen from day to day in those columns of the capitalist press which contain detailed accounts of the doings of American capitalists. For instance, yesterday's New York Herald had a number of "special cable despatches" from Europe, and among those despatches were the following items of interest to the working class: The steam yacht Niagara, with Mr. Howard Gould, her owner, on board, has arrived at Molde from Iceland and the Farce Islands, with all well. Mr. Isaac Stern's steam yacht, the Virginia, with her owner on board, has arrived at Bergen. The steam yacht Utowana, with Mr. A. V. Armour, her owner, on board, has sailed from Naples for Marseilles. Gould, Stern and Armour are American capitalists. They own mines, and railroads, and pork factories. While the stockyard employees brutalise their existence by sticking hogs, while the firemen sweat out their lives in the heat of the locomotive furnace, and while the miners slave in the bowels of the earthwhile these workingmen are toiling from dawn to dusk, their employers, the Goulds, the Sterns, and the Armours are coasting about the world in private yachts. These tours occupy many (Continued on page 6.)

It speaks well for the interest manifested in the speeches when it can be said that in spite of the heat not one

all that time the fakir came in eviit is an open question to-day all the money went to. Next the bunch making machine, which met by the union with the union is and higher dues, more agitators and a salore at \$3 per day for the and smaller earnings for the

m prevailed.

while factories were growing and fewer, and the number of porting to the union, whose exin the number of committees and is becreased and the endowment feawas adopted.

adoption of the cigar rolling maamin put the union on its beam the union adopted the out-ofeft. This, instead of righting is, almost swamped it, so they had . spart of it (the out-of-work overboard. And now the outsofit has a large string to it. is all these measures the condithe cigarmakers grew worse, new less, and are only indulged the union expects to reap a crop and initiation fees, like in New the present time. Where no tiation fees can be gathered in, ston, Mass., strikes are not al-

final development is the Trust, the industry is now under-The small manufacturer is slow-

Joseph Choate got a hand-out from Ouren Victoria the other day. Bayard was a pretty fair feeder, but he never was in it with Joe. About the only English news we receive is to the effect that he has obtained a meal somewhere or other. One consolation we should have is that our "representative" can never starve when we send such a trencher-man as Choate, and one who possesses so much skill is obtaining opportunities for retrenching.

Adial at ... nson, Bryan's running mate, said at Lincoln that a great uprising of the people is coming. Right you are, Steve. An uprising is at hand. Those two names, Malloney and Remmel, the Presidential candidates of the Socialist

Labor Party, which will appear on the ballot, show just where the uprising the factory as a journeyman. rising it is to be.

person left the hall until the close of the meeting. July 10, 1900, finds the Party in better shape than ever, while, as Malloney said in his speech, the Kangaroo element, the better to conceal its weakness, had joined the S. D. P., where, if the same tactics are pursued, the finish of that aggregation is in sight.

ence a chance to recover from the effect

of his humorous description of that pecu-

The speaker did not forget to also pay

his respects to his political opponents

liar product, the Kangaroo.

Our army in the Philippines now pumbers 63,426; about half the total number of males who work in the shoe industry These same men who are out there could be turned into operatives, and it would cost a great deal less to do so than it costs to keep them engaged in the pleasant ocupation of murdering men whom the capitalist press is pleased to term ignorant savages. It would be just as sensible to commence a war of extermination against a drove of horses cause one of its number kicked the lack of brains out of some troublesome idiot, as it is to continue shooting down the Filipinos.

Boston, the cultured city wherein sea water gold, lucky boxes, trance mediums, etc., flourish, has just fined Francis Truth, "Divine Healer," the sum of \$2,500 for using the mails "to defraud." Truth gave "absent" treatment. The only condition necessary was that the cash deposit be present. If that was cash deposit be present. If that was sent on, Truth would relieve you. The amount of money he gained out of the wise people of Boston is unknown, but it runs well up into \$50,000. For giving this wholesale relief, Truth was fined a small sum, and he gets off with the re-mainder. It is fortunate that he did not steal a loaf of bread, or he would now be doing time in Charlestown pri-

ALL the wealth you produce. We, the capitalist cluss, will return you chough in the shape of wages to enable you to keep yourselves in good working coudition.

Second-Never make a kick against this kind of a deal; if you do, we will order the policemen to club you the judges to send you to jail, and the army to murder you in cold blood. Third-When you travel on land, go

on a freight or in the smoker-we will take the palace cars When you travel by sea, go in the steerage-we will take the first cabin.

The details will be after this fashion You are to make freight cars, smokers and palace cars; but, in spite of the fact that you have made them all, when you travel in search of work, you are to go on a freight or in the smoker, while we will take the Pullman.

You are to make the ocean steamers and you will make them with two principal compartments; the first will be large, spacious, and swept by the healthgiving ocean breezes-that division will be occupied by us; the other department will be down in the hold around the greasy old machinery-that part of the vessel will be your habitat.

So far as houses are concerned, you are to make both the mansions and the hovels-we will take the mansions and hoves to food, you are to take off your coats and produce everything that can go into the stomach. Out of this abundgo into the stomach. Out of this abund-ance, you can have the soup bones, the small potatoes, the beans and the trips, while the thousand and one delicacies will be reserved to tickle our relations will be reserved to tickle our palates. And the thinking working man will soon realize the criminal injustice of the whole system. He will realize that the system. He will realize that the capitalist class is a useless class, that it is a criminal class, that it is a dying class. He will realize also that inasmuch as the working class produce ev-ery item of wealth that is produced, from a toothpick to a locomotive, that the

"There is no question but that American manufacturers will find a good market for all kinds of machinery in the Philipines and the West Indies, when the various industries of the colonies receive the impetus which the introduction of American capital will give. Thus, indirectly the workingmen of this country will be benefited, both by the increased trade and by the need here and there of American mechanics to superintend the new appliances."

to the labor problem in his long-winded

editorials in the "Times," and nothing

dagales him, from the China question to

the St. Louis strike. Recently he has

There you have political economy in chunks. The American mechanic is going to be benefited by the shipment of a few machines to the Philippines. Very well, Mr. Hutchins, but how is he to be benefited? For what ration is he to be benefited? For what ration is he to be benefited by the shipm...st of a few ma-chines to the Philippines, seeing that he is not benefited by the presence of those machines here? That is the question. The machines are not the machines of the American mechanic, but are owned by the American capitalist. Just how the American mechanic, who has nothing but his labor to sell, is going to be benefited because Andrew Carnegie ships a few machines of various kinds to the Philippines is more than th average mechanic can get through his head. Hutchins' head is thinner than the head of the average mechanic, how

and more profitable. It enables the manufacturer of sugar, cotton cloth or any other article, to use immense quanti-ties of raw material at a time; and with the CHEAP LABOR, which is always available in tropical climates, the manu-facture of cirtain things by oriental cap-italists, on or near the place where the (Continued on page 6.)

The good citizens of Portsmonth, N. H., are much worked up because the naval officers do not consider them fit ssociates. When we have an army and a navy we must take all that goes with it. An officer is superior to a civilian, and the sooner our little, one-horse tradesmen sink the idea that they can stand covered in the presence of the striking arm of the nation, the better. We had the same state of affairs at Washington in the matter of presidence, but that was none of our busises. The army and may must fight it out theunselves. Long live the new social lions, both of the sea and the ball-rooms

WEEKLY PEOPLE SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1900.



High-Handed Outrages Committed on Their Employes by the Pressed Steel Car Company - Thirty Families Rendered Homeless - Tales of Suffering and Death.

(Special to the DAILY PEOPLE.) PITTSBURG, Pa., July 15 .- To-day's issue of the DAILY PEOPLE gives a brief account of the eviction at Preston, of the families of striking employees of the Pressed Steel Car Company.

The particulars of this affair reveal the damnable lengths to which the capitalists will go in order to keep down the working class.

The town of Preston is made up of 250 double houses. These houses are owned by the Fidelity Land Company, which is an annex of the Pressed Steel Car Company. The dwellings are occupied by the workmen of the Pressed Steel Car Company, and the rent is taken out of their wages at the office of the car company. Pay day comes every two weeks, and tenants are not allowed to get behind in their rent. The town is policed by special officers of the company.

The moon looked down upon a strange scene last Friday night on the banks of the Ohio near the works. It was the second time the moon had looked upon the sight. The place was an old apple orchard, just below the town of Presston, where the employees of the car company live, and where some twenty-five or thirty families had been evisted. Much indignation has been aroused by these evictions and the .attending circumstances. 'The blame is laid at the door of the actual evictors. Representatives of the company pretend that they are absolutely ignorant of the true state of affairs. But their statement is not believed even by the most gullible.

The first sight witnessed by a DAILY 1 EOPLE reporter who visited the camp was a baby three or four months old, with a pallor in its little face that showed plainly death was very near. The little one belonged to a family who had been evicted the day before, and had lain out all night in the orchard. Tales of sick women and small children being summarily ejected from their homes, with their meager household effects, with no other alternative than spending the night in the open air, exposed to the chill and fog of the lowland, were numerous.

The scenes about Preston beggar de scription. There was hardly a family which did not include a baby of less than a year, and children of two, three and five were everywhere. But by the early part of the afternoon the majority of the evicted had found new abiding places and wagons moved them to McKees Rocks and Pittsburg. Late in the evening there were still four or five families who had not been able to get new quarters and expected to spend another night in

the open. Wednesday night there were fifteen or twenty families camped out in the orchard. Not a single one had shelter of any kind over them, not even a tent or the excuse for one. Early in the morning the men of the families struck out for

along with them. My baby, I think, will not live. It is almost dead now." Both the father and mother were in a Both the father and mother were in a pitiable state of mind. They were dazed by the events of the previous twenty-four hours, and could only stand and look at their child lying motionless in the cradle. They had evidently lost all hope of sav-ing it. Nor did it need a practiced even to see that the babe was fast dying. It was unconsciours all the time the around was unconscious all the time the report-er was present, and its face had already

taken ou a deathly pale hue. The next place visted was the office of Dr. Ewing, at the corner of the street where the car lines enter Preston. He was asked first if the sick among the evicted had been given any medical at-tendance by him, and whether he knew of the bad state of affairs down in the

"I know nothing of the matter," Dr.

Ewing said. "Did you attend the sick baby of Pol-

"No, I did not, and I don't know anything about it."

"But he has one of your prescription blanks, and describes you as the physi-cian who gave it to him."

"You needn't ask me any more ques tions," hotly exclaimed the doctor, "for I won't answer them. I don't propose to be quizzed by newspaper reporters. It's none of your business, anyway." The physician not being a good source

of information, the newspaper turned to hunt up some of the inhabi-tants. He was met at the end of the street by William Hughes, rental agent of the Fidelity Land Company. The in-troduction was rather violent, and came about by Hughes walking up to the re porter and saying: "Young man, I advise you to get out

of this as soon as you can, for if you don't, you might be taken out." Asked for reasons for extending such an invi tation Hughes simply reiterated the statement that inquirers were not wanted and had better leave at the first op-

After leaving Hughes, the reporter pursued his inquiries among the other residents, this time under the uninvited espionage of two big special company policemen. In nearly every house visit-ed the inmate gave intelligence of outrages at the evictions. One of the worst was that where a woman with a on day old baby was carried out on a mat tress, while another who had been ill and not fully recovered, had to walk out to her temporary home in the orchard. Those who were put out say they were evicted, because they went on strike two weeks ago in the riveting department. The Pressed Steel Car Company officials that any strike existed, but say that they discharged a number of men who were about to go on strike, and that many of the dicharged men happened those who were put out. They leny that a strike exists in any manne To place the responsibility for the trouble is not difficult. The Fidelity Land Company, which is part and parcel

the Steel Car Company, is, as stated, the owner of the property and houses. The eviction of sixteen familes was ordered by the Car Company, and the agents of the Fidelity Land Company

at once put the orders into effect in the ost brutal manner. Superintendent Thomas M. Porter, of the Western Pennsylvania Humane So-ciety, stated last night that so far no complaints had been made to him of the situation at Preston. He stated that he would take two of his officers and go to the scene to-day, prepared to make thorough investigation.

BAFFLED.

Attempt of Political Thugs to Break Up a Socialist Meeting.

ALLEGHENY, Pa., July 12 .- Last Tuesday night the Socialist Labor Party held two open-air meetings in the Wood's Run district, inhabited by the slaves of the Schoen Pressed Steel Car Works. One meeting was at the corner of Man-

hattan and Rebecca streets; attendance about 500. The other was at the corner of Adams and Beaver streets, and was much the larger meeting. During the progress of the meeting

at Manhattan and Rebecca streets, a number of men mingled with the crowd the city and nearby towns in quest of and tried to disturb the meeting. These men tried their best to create an uproar by interrupting the speakers and by bumping through the crowd.



Anti-Trust Small Farmers Try Some Trustification of Their Own and Go to Pieces-History of the Five States' Milk Producers' Association-A Conversation That Let in Light.

BINGHAM, N. Y., July 10 .- A meet ing of the Five States' Milk Producers Association, of moment not only to the producers but to the consumers of New York, will be held at the Arlington Hotel, in this city on Thursday. At that time steps will be taken to abrogate the contract with Flint & Co. of New York The members of the committee say the the contract has not been lived up to in spirit or letter. It is also contended that Flint & Co. failed to carry out agreement and put up some money

to help the farmers out in their milk war of May 10. On the other hand the firm contends that it was under no such compact, and that the only money they agreed to put up was to be used in marketing the milk in New York. They say that if time is given them they can successfully handle all the milk and place beyond a possibility the upsetting of their plans by the Consolidated Milk Exchange and the milk dealers.

The above telegram is a notification that the begining of the end has come so far as the F. S. M. P. A. is concerned. Another attempt on the part of the little farmer to save himself from the overwhelming danger of total

destruction by means of a trust of his Early in March, 1899 a writer in THE PEOPLE gave an account of the begin-ning of the "Five States Association," and noted fits downfall. The article written at that time is of value that the "Farmers' Trust" is breaking up, and portions of it follow:

FORMING A TRUST. The farmers of New York State who are now selling milk to the combine which controls the milk supply of New York City, have been instrumental forming what is called the "Five States Milk Producers' league." composed or milk producers in New York, New Jer-

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. The plan of organization is as follows: The officers of the league go around and get from each farmer producing sufficient milk to sell a "power of at-torney" to sell for said farmer all the milk produced by him; said "power of attorney" to begin September 1, 1899. All farmers granting such power of atecone members of the "Five States League. The object of the league is to control sufficient of the supply of milk for New York City, and other towns in the five

states mentioned, to fix the price which shall be paid for milk at the railroad stations Heretobefore farmers have had to sell

their milk at the railroad as low as three-with the aid of the "Five States League," it is the intention to raise the price, to two and one half cents per quart at the raidroad stations.

TRUST STARTER TALKS During a conversation with the "Five States League," I gleaned the following allegations: That said league would have control absolutely, after September 1, of over two-thirds of the milk supply of New York, Buffalo, Boston, Rochester, Albany, Philadelphia, Provdence, Jer-Albany, Fininaceipnia, Frovence, ser-sey City and several other large towns: that the league was composed of any and all farmers who sold milk; that absolute control of the individual farmer's milk had been vested in the officers of the league, and that on September 1 "hell is going to be turned loose" until the farmers get the price fixed by the

cents, won't the retailer in the city raise the retail price?" "Oh, yes, I suppose so," said he, "but that's got nothing to do with us, we don't care what the retailer charges; all we want is the two and a half cents a quart. Yes, but suppose before you get it." said I, "your fight may cause the death of many children, what then?

NOT THEIR BUSINESS. "Ah, we can't help that, that's not our business," said this "Nature's nobleman." "Well, say," said I, "don't you think it

would be better if you were to combine with the working class and jointly secure the collective ownership of all land, tools, factories railroads, machines, mines, etc., etc.; then when you produced you would certain of getting equal value in some other man's product., and it would not be necessary to corner the market and thus cause the misery and death for perhaps thousands of men,. women and hildren?"

"Say," said he, "do you mean that the land, cows, buildings, horses, farm machinery and all like that should be owned by the nation?"

Oh, no! Oh, no!" objected he, "ave worked for what I've got, and I'm not going to turn it over to a lot of lazy, good-for-nothing tramps from the cities, "But you said you favored the goy ernment ownership of railways, didn't

you? "Yes, but that's different," said he "I could get chenper rates then." "Well," said I, "if the working man ould get government ownership of land, cows, farms, etc., he could get cheaper mill

'Well, he'll never get it while farmers have anything to say," said Mr. Farmer.

FOOLS AND FOOLS.

And there I quit this, according to Debs, second-cousin-to-aunt-Billy of the workers, rioting in glorious visions of "Five States Milk Producers" how his was going to knock the stuffing League outen the milk trust; all in the interes of the poor, dear, weak, little proletariat, who so badly needs the tender and thoughtful care of his elder and larger brother: the employing farmer, supple mented, as it must be, by the solicitude and self denying abnegation of that de molisher of trusts and boomer of assas sinations a la Miles: that great and only one-cent-latter-day-silver- bug-forty-squar miles-of-nastiness-and-combined-electric shocker ycelpt, the "New York Journal." It was a wise man who said: are fools and fools,-but don't forget the farmer," and especially the two-by-nine buckeye farmer, trying to form a trust which trust will get one solar plexu blow from J. P. Morgan and then wake as the Irishman said-"to find him

TRUST SMASHERS. ----

self dead."

The farmers naturally secured the ser vices of a firm of "trust smashers" in ir their attempt to form their trust and, as usual, the "trust smashers" were close connections of those who own trusts. In getting Flint & Co. interested they felt safe, then they had leaders, so they did. But they led them into the trust camp, and they are there hard and fast as badly off as before, if not worse.

STEWING CONVICTS.

Brockway Turns Steam on Recalcitrant Prisoners.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 12 .- A New York paper is responsible for the statement that Superintendent Brockway of the Elmira Reformatory has devised a

new and novel plan for the punishment of inmates of the Reformatory. No one but a capitalist brute could conceive such a fiendish punishment for men who dis-

obey the mogul of the Reformatory. The new punishment consists in shutting the offending prisoners in a room that is nearly air tight and then turning steam in on them from a pipe connected with the boiler. "Stewing" is the technical name for the punishment, and it is said that Superintendent Brockway is well pleased with the sub-



Judge Scott and Prosecuting Attorney Pugh of Washington Prove that the Street Car Company's Schedule Compels Employes to break the Law-Men Are Fined, Company Goes Free,

WASHINGTON, July 14 .- Those workirgmen who still entertain the belief that law is law, and that there is but one way of enforcing the law, and that way is the right way, should study carefully the episodo that is now being played in the

police courts of this city. Readers of the DAILY PEOPLE have been kept informed from day to day of the grievances of the employees of the Washington Traction and Electric Company, a syndicate that operates all the street railways of Washington. The story of how the company placed bogus cash registers in its cars and made the men settle up for all shortages the bogus ndicators exhibited, and thus made from ten to fifty cents a day from each man-

this rascality has been fully exposed. Mention has also been made of how the motormen are compelled by the com-"make time," and that the mak pany to ing of time brings them up against the municipal laws regulating the speed of street cars. From time to time a bicycle policeman will bring into court a motorman charged with running his car in excess of the speed permitted by the city regulations. In the past the men have mutcly expressed their belief that their cars were not running in excess o the allowed speed, and the judge has cautioned them to be careful and dis missed the case. Of late the Traction Company has be-

come more than usually anxious for profits, and has consequently ordered the motormen to speed up the motors to correspond to the new schedule. Since then the bicycle corps have been having their hands full falling in behind cars that went whirring by them like the wind. The cases became so numerous that Judge Scott decided to put a stop to it, and the way he has put a stop to it, or rather the way he announces his it, or rather the way he announces his determination to put a stop to it, is very good food for the thinking workingman. On Thursday morning Lloyd Paxton, Michael Behm, William Grady, Duke

Kendrick and Frank Blackford, motormen employed by the Metropolitan Rail-way branch of the Traction and Electric Company, were arrested by Bicycle Policeman Rout and charged with operat-ing their cars at a rate of speed in excess of that allowed by law. Each defendant denied that he had violated the law. But the statement of Policeman Rout that his speed meter showed that the cars were being run at from fifteen to eighteen miles an hour was sufficient evi-dence to establish their guilt in the opinion of Judge Scott, who tried the cases Consequently Judge Scott fined them \$2 each, and warned them against speeding their care hereafter.

The prosecution for the city was conducted by Prosecuting Attorney Pugh. and through the questions asked and answered it was determined that it was absolutely impossible to operate the cars etween termini in the time prescribed by the railway company without violating the police regulation giving the rate of speed. According to the Washington "Times," questions by Mr. Pugh elicited the following facts:

"The motormen arraigned all operated yellow cars, which ran between the Bal-timore and Ohio Railroad station and Eighteenth street and Columbia road. Some of the motormen had previously operated green cars, between the harr at Fifteenth and East Capitol and Thirty-sixth and Prospect streets, but were transferred to the yellow cars they said, because their superintendent had adjudged them too slow to operate green cars. The time allowed by the railway company between the Baltimore

afford to come to court and be fined \$2 in addition to losing a day's pay." And there you have your capitalist sense of justice! sense of justice! Judge Scott is one of the prominent figures in the "moral" circles of Wash-ington. He was appointed to his posi-tion as police judge through the solici-tation of the W. C. T. U. and other organizations who wished to reform the working class through the mechanism of the police court

the police court. And then we have Prosecuting Attor-ney Pugh, who is also a bright and shin-ing light in the local legal fraternity, and

who can deliver lengthy dissertations on the principles of law. And what kind of a spectacle do they

give us? The capitalist city officials make a law that street cars shall not run faster than twelve miles an hour. Prosecuting At-torney Pugh draws out conclusive evidence which proves that the Traction and Electric Company commands its employees to run their cars fifteen or eigh een miles an hour or lose their jo thus proving that these same capitalist officials are forcing men, under penalty of starvation, to break the law.

The capitalist prosecuting attorney produces this evidence; the capitalist judge listens to this evidence; and then do the two jackasses do? Does the jackass prosecuting attorney begin proceedings against the Traction and Electric Company to compel them to cease their persecution of their em ployees?

Not on your life. The stockholders in the Traction and Electric Company are the same men who used their influence to get Pugh his office. Should he say a word against them he would be miuus his joh.

And the jackass judge, does he arise and fulminate against such contemptible and criminal action on the part of this wealthy corporation? This judge, who spends all his time fining men and women of the working class and sending them to the workhouse for petty violations of capitalist law, does he take any steps to compel the Traction and Electric Company to cease compelling its employees to break the law under penalty of starvation? Not he. He, too, holds his \$6,000 a year job by appointment, and the very men who indorsed him for the place he disgraces are the identical stock-holders in this identical Traction Com-Should he say a worl against pany. them and their extortions, he likewise would be out of a job. So he expresses his sympathy for the men, fines then a day's wages, and then in the evening will hobnob with the very rascals who compel them to break the law or starve, and with those rascals he will wax witty over their great genius as "organizers of

industry. Not a day passes but that we see evidence on all hands of the absolute trath evidence on all hands the absolute truth of the contention that all law is class law, and that law will never be enforced against the capitalist class so long as capitalist judges disgrave the beach from which the decisions con Out with the Pughs! Out with the

Scotts! Get representatives of the working

class as judges of the police courts, and as judges of all other courts. And then give the villains a taste of

their own law construed from the point of view of the workingman.

TRAGIC PAGES.

A Remarkable Investigation.

In the account of the United Mine Workers' Tenth National Convention, published in the first volume of Tragic Pages it was shown that Patrick Dolan, President of the Pittsburg District, had a falling out in the convention with William Warner, the District Secretary. Dolan went with the anti-Hannaites. while Warner stuck by the Hannaites. hence the unpleasantness.

After the National Convention adjourned, the Pittsburg District Convention was held. There the row between these worthies broke out anew. It reached its climan when Warner stood up with a bundle of receipts in his hand and said: "Dolan, you owe the district three hundred and four dollars; you had better av it before you tall

The Workers Rising to Dignity of Manhood

NORTHWE

THE

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The Uncompromising Policy of Las cialist Labor Party Wins the B of the Proletarians-Detailed of the Campaign.

MINNEAPOLIS, Mion., July The Socialist Labor Party's car in Minnesota may now be con formally opened since Edward Kri Duluth workingman, who is the Se ist Labor Party candidate for Gene has spent three days in the Twin (

this week, speaking to large and instic audiences. Not that the Sec workingmen of Minneapolis are a beginning to work, for the Bacting kept up the agitation persistently actively ever since it got rid of its garoo load last year, holding ma neetings every week on the streets ever weather permitted, and keeps the indoor meetings until two we when it grew so warm that has could not be drawn indoors.

But Edward Kriz's visit has pet life into the work. He addressed the successful meetings in St. Paul on Ma day evening, Tuesday and Wedne afternoons.

On Tuesday evening he spoke in fa Minneapolis to an audience of 500 listened with the closest attention more than an hour while he amashed false pretences of Republican and h ocratic and Populist politicians, showed to his proletarian, or wor men, hearers where their iterests The attention was close and the in the audience was only broken by occasional applause or approving a clamations which greeted the speake telling points.

On Wednesday evening Kris speen North Minneapolis to a good an and here he stirred up the enemy. night before there had been no op tion, nothing but enthusiastic appro-But here, while there was plenty of thusiasm and the majority of audience made their approval pl manifest, there was an aggressive position on the part of a minority showed itself when, at the close of address Kris invited questions. began at once a fire of queries, su ed by discussion which lasted till I was obliged to start for home, leav squads of Socialists and antis scatter around the street excitedly debating the

subject. Meetings have long been regulat held in this locality on Sunday evening but a week-day audience seems to he found Socialism a new topic, and good work done in stirring up the somnolent slaves cannot be

now. When Kriz was nominated for Ge ernor, he was the choice of the mean in this Section on his reputation . aggresive, clear-headed, fighting, a P. man, for very few had met hings sonally. Now that they have seen and heard him talk, they realize there has been no mistake made. the man to represent the proletarian ty that knows no compromise, I render, no concealment of purpos ing but open fight till its aims are the ed. His visit here has done

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work and homes.

As a result of the night spent in the several of the children, especially the babies, were sick yesterday.

From a dozen or more of the evicted the DAILY PEOPLE reporter learned the death of a baby on Wednesday night about eleven o'clock while the family was camped in the orchard. The father and mother left the scene of the bereave ment early yesterday morning and no in the general confusion, could tell where they had gone. Attempts to get the name of the father of the dead babe were fruitless.

Over on the edge of the orchard, di-rectly back of the western side of Preston, was camped under a big apple tree, a young workingman with his wife and only child, a baby of perhaps four months. He gave his name as John Pollock. His wife was bending over a ing in the cradle. The infant was ly-ing in the cradle, with eyes closed and in a collatose condition. The father came up and asked his wife whether was still alive. The mother was doubtful, and several of the bystanders examined the little form to see if it was still living.

was, indeed, yet in the little boy, but the fact could only be ascertained by a slight rising and falling of the chest. The father said that he had called a company doctor, who left some medicin and directions for giving it to the baby. He produced for the inspection of the crowd a box of pills, and a prescription, on the face of which was printed the name of the company physician, Dr. A. E. Ewing. Pollock was among those evicted last Wednesday. He told his

evicted last Wednesday. He told his story of it yesterday afternoon thus: "I come home in the evening and find my goods and my wife with the baby out here under the trees. They was put out at noon. I work for the Pressed Steel Car Company and no one gives me Steel Car Company and no one gives me notice to move. I was boarding with souther family. The men put me out Flores street. San Antonio.

Several times they called upon the crowd to cheer for Bryan, but there was no response. During all this interruption not a po

liceman could be found. The crowd finally took matters into its own hands and notified the thugs to keep quiet or get out. After that there was no more trouble. The crowd remained long after the last speaker had closed. A number of books and leaflets were sold.

It was afterwards learned that the politician's had sent their heelers to disturb the meeting; to create a riot if possible, as a pretext to run the speakers in jail. This explains the absence of the police when wanted by the Socialists to preserve order. They were somewhere in the immediate vicinity, however, ready to obey the orders of the politicians.

The eagerness of the crowd to hear the speakers and their determiniation to preserve order upset the plans of the political thugs. The Socialist movement s making rapid progress here.

Texas Socialists.

The State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Texas has been called to meet in San Antonia July 22, to nominate Presidential Electors and other candidates; also to arrange for the campairn. The following are the officers of the State Comittee: Frank Leitner, Organizer, 226 Centre street, San Antonio;

my asking this gentlemanly On farmer how they intended to turn hell loose," he said, "By withholding the supply of milk."

But that would cause awful misery in the cities, especially for the children, I suggested. "Well, what has that got to do with

to live, too: anyway, you people in the city would have to give in in two days." "Yes," said I, "but is it not we people the cities who are to blame for the lack of profit you complain about now, we have no objections to you formers we have no objections to you formers making a living; we ourselves, that is the working class, are pot causing your trouble; it is the capitalists." "That's it," said the farmer gentleman,

"its those dammed capitalists we are trying to get at.'

THOSE WHO SUFFER. "Yes, but you don't get THEM, you "Yes, but you don't get THEM, you get US," said I. "Why not join with join with them and thereby benefit making the implements of production the working class and fight for the overthrow of capitalism with the private ownership of the wealth producing and distributing agencies? Why not rid the country of capitalism and capitalists by

country of capitalism and capitalists by inaking the emplements of production and distribution collective property?" "Well," answered he, "if we had the povernment ownership of railroads then

we need not pay so much to bond holders and corporations. I am in favor of that." "Then you could sell milk for less than it is now sold," said I, "and thereby benefit the workingman in the city. ch?"

"No, you see with milk selling at the AG, you see with milk selling at the station for two and one-half cents a quart a man couldn't clear more than \$1,000 a year on a herd of twenty cows; and 1,000 is little enough for any man who has five or six thousand dollars cap-ital invested."

"But," said I, "if you get your one and a quarter cents a quart for milk now and

it has on the average convict.

We are often asked what we are going to do with those capitalists and their parasites who refuse to do their share of the work necessary to feed, clothe and educate the people under the Co-operative Commonwealth. We usually reply that such details of social organization will be dealt with when the time comes. In the meantime it might be well to keep a record of the devices resorted to by capitalists of to-day to make unwilling convicts work. They may serve as valuable precedents.

If a capitalist parasite like Brockway is allowed to stew men who refuse to work or who resort to other infractions of capitalist law. why should not the working class, when they get into power stew a few of the refractory capitalists? By all means let us remember Brockway's stewing tank.

A Call. The Sections of the Socialist Labor Party are herewith called upon to make nominations for one delegate to repre-

sent the Party at the National Convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which will convene in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on Thursday, September 20, 1900.

The nominations made must be sent to the undersigned not later than Saturday, August 11, 1900, on which day they shall close.

For the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party,

HENRY KUHN, HISTING . Mational S.

and Ohio Railroad terminus and that at Eighteenth street and Columbia road was twenty-three minutes, and the distance etween termini is three miles, or pos sibly a triffe more. The law required that stops be made at eleven street railway crossings. With one or two exceptions the crossings are transfer points where passengers get on and off. Each stop consumed not less than thirty sec onds, which meant a deduction of and one-half minutes from the time allowance, which had to be made up. In addition about twenty stops were made at various points to take on or let off passengers.

se stops consumed about fifteen seconds each, or a total of five minutes, which, added to the time consumed at the crossing stops, aggregated ten and one-half minutes to be deducted from the running time of twenty-three minutes. Thus it was shown that the motorme were expected to cover three miles in thirteen and one-half minutes, or at the rate of at least fifteen miles an hour, whereas the law permits a speed of only twelve miles an hour.

"The motormen explained that if they did not make the time prescribed by the company they were fined or laid off, which amounts to about the same thing. and if they complied with the orders the company they got into trouble with the police. It was a case, they said, of being 'damned if they did and damned if

they did rot." "Judge Scott said he appreciated the situation, but must enforce the law. He suggested, as he did when motormen were brought before him on previous oc-casions, that some step be taken to insure them against prosecution. The motormen declared they were powerles to act, as they must abide by the into act, as they must abide by the in-structions given them. They were poor, they said, and could not afford to risk the chance of losing their positions in an effort to induce the company to modify its present unreasonable sched-ule. They also said that thay could not

Dolan, flushed with rage and whiskey, good in many ways. Minnesots rose and said : "Warner, I don't owe the bers of the Socialist Labor Party district a nickel, and you know it. That ed the campaign hoping to double ! is not my signature on those recepits. vote of 1898, but the indications of a Warner, you are a liar and a forger." larger increase are so many and are Warner again arose and replied : so strong, that now they don't w "Dolan, these receipts that I hold in to make any guesses-they just w

ny hand are signed by you in stencil. You got the money. You are a liar and a thief."

Here, indeed, was a pretty mess. Was District President Dolan a liar and a thief, or was Secretary-Treasurer Warner a liar and a forger? Or, yet, again, were both what each claimed the other to be?

The miners proceeded to appoint a com mittee to find out.

Ten men met for fourteen days at \$3.50 per day and railroad fare, and after spending some \$500 they reported that they could not make head or tail of things, and with this Scotch verdict of not proven they were discharged. The miners in the Pittsburg district are sitting on the hill-sides every evening and dolefully asking which of our officers was the liar and forger; which the liar and the thief? What followed is as shameful as the ncident itself. Warner knew that be cause of the exposure of his brothel co nection made in the PEOPLE, that it would be useless for him to run for re-election as Secretary-Treasurer of the

Pittiburg District, so he pulled out of the race, and then this follow who could not clear himself of the charge of being a liar and a forger, was espointed a na-tional organizer by Mitch II, the gold-standard Hanna Republican president of the United Mine Workers.



fall and "take the good the gods and

And there will be no let-up in

effort-on the contrary, the activity

increase from now to November.

cause the need is so pressing and

a member of the party but wis

could double his capacity for w

To Tour Massachusetts"

BOSTON, Mass., July 12 .-- The ral Committee of the Sociali Party of Massachusetts has arra following tour for Joseph F. the Party's candidate for Pres July 13. Chelses; 14, Woburs; 14. body; 16, Salem; 17, Lynn; 18, 1 19, open: 20, Newburyport: 21 rence: 22. Lowell, 28. Haver open; 25, Brockton; 26, Tannicel Stoughton; 28, New Bedford; 28 River.

The Party Sections are rethoroughly advertise these The proceeds from sale of H and collections to go to auxilia

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY AND TRADES UNIONISM.

shall a Socialist Hold Mice In a Pure and Simple Trade Union ?

as the many debates of importheld during the late National Conof the Socialist Labor Party. was more important or significant that connected with the Party's de on the subject of 'Trade Union-The question came up in a prac

IKO MEYER'S RESOLUTION. delegate from Michigan, Meiko offered the following amendment the Party Constitution on the qualifiin for mombership in the S. L. P .: frany member of the S. L. P. accepts is a pure and simple trade or labor sition, he shall be considered andistic to the S. L. P. and shall be led. If any officer of a pure and trade or labor organization apfor membership in the S. L. P. he be rejected."

sty-one delegates took part in the Most of the speeches made are below.

seconding the motion, DANIEL DE LEON (N. Y.)

"My experience tells me that the pure mi simple leaders give jobs to socialists organizations. By means of baving the purpose of corrupting them, upon same principle that the capitalist cians give jobs to workingmen for purpose of corrupting the working in (Applause.) The workingmen's ent, the labor movement, as a The has been prostituted in this country he jobs, political and otherwise, that the capitalist politicians give to some inobrin a clever way. They do not choose fall or quiet man. They choose a man is clever, above the average, a man has some influence over the judgof the workingmen whom he comes instact with. Then they have that by a string. He has to protect his and, having to protect his job, th that string, as through a tube, apitalist politicians dictate the tune want that man to sing. In the way the fakirs do with the jobs at disposal of the pure and simple as. They pick out some workingman is a member of the S. L. P.; and bave a keen eye and a keen nose lect weakness.

This the case of Isaac Bennett. I conred Bennett to be a good man, who stood socialism well. He was vioagainst the pure and simplers, the es some workingmen who are conare seized upon by the capitalists jobs. The pure and simplers smelt tt's weak spot. His capacity to a job in the factory had been defor some time; his capacity to in his little cock-roach cigar fached been materially impaired. So the man had a little tenement

cialist speech, reported in the "Volks-Then he goes down to Covington, Ky., and there makes a pure and simple speech, and here in New York, backed by the Allied Printing Trades, backed by the fakirs of the International Union. goes upon the platform with them, pushes them forward, breathing the pure and simple rot of "get together," "fight capital with capital," and steps forward to organize the shoe workers, and never once denies these poisonous

principles that have been poured in his presence into the ears of these men. He tried to estblish an organization in the city of New York against the Alliance and that was what broke the

camel's back, and we went for him. "I can give you a large number of illustrations, but I think I can condense it all by repeating that these jobs are used by the pure and simplers against the Socialist Labor Party the same as capitalist politicians use their jobs against the working-class at large. And we should stop it. We have seen, owing to exceptional conditions, bona fide, honest, good members of the party who have not succombed to that influence, but, if they have character enough, they will admit that they will have to be sacrificed for the benefit of the party. If we do not establish a principle of that sort, we expose ourselves to having the

fakirs get their handiwork right into These men in our ranks, fakirs can at any time be heard in our assemblies. I can cite you, for instance, when in 1895 the motion was made-by comrade Sanial, I think-that the Alliance be endorsed by Section New York, there was a carpenter who subsequently became a cantankerous Kangaroo - got beastly drunk on the night of July 8 so as to pick up courage-a member of the party then, who spoke violently against the motion, and as soon as the motion was carried, he sent his boy with the news across to a saloon where P. J. McGuire was anxiously waiting to see, what action Section New York had taken.

The Alliance will inquire into the political activity of the officers of the Alliance and requires that no member of the Alliance shall take any active part in politics unless such politics be the politics of the S. L. P. and no other. In line with this, we should take this precaution at ' prevent any member of the party from accepting a job from the pure and simplers or a man who has a job in a pure and simple union from joining the party." (Applause.)

NATIONAL SEC'Y, HENRY KUHN. "This is certainly a very important step we are about to take, if this amendment of Comrade Meyer is adopted, and we ought to understand full well what we are doing. I must say that I do not favor it. The terms "officers of pure and simple unions" and "pure and simple unions" would have to be a little more clearly defined. I feel confident that at this very day a great number of members of the Party, good and active members of the Party, are 7, he could be supported by those officers in a way of such unions, record-

members of the Party bound, compelled freund," which is a very fine speech. to make a living at their trades, and very often bound and compelled under the circumstances to be members of these unions, will be placed before the choice of either getting out of the Party or resigning these positions that they may hold as president of a local union, treasurer, recording secretary, or whatever else it might be. This we ought to fully understand before we take action." JOSEPH F. MALLONEY, MASS. "While there may be instances of omrades, and true comrades, that have to work in the pure and simple unions,

this resolution does not prevent a comrade from being a member of a pure and simple union, but prohibits him from being an officer of it. I believe he is more use on the floor of a union meeting than he is in an office. (Applause.) This is the point to be summed up: Are the number of cases and the number of unions swung from pure and simple into revolutionary fighting movements in the majority, or the fakirs that have got into pure and simple labor movements and swung them into corruption? "De Leon cites Tobin. In 1896 I participated in a six-cornered debate with Tobin. There were Democrats, Republicans, Prohibitionists, Silver Bugs and Gold Bugs, Tobin and myself, and the best speech that was made there that day was made by Tobin. I happened to speak after the Republican the Democrat speaking first. Tobin spoke last, and he picked up all the ends that had been neglected and simply threw them into my side of the scale. He made one of the best socialist speeches, I think, was made that whole year in Massachusetts, But look at what the man has done afterwards. He went into the City of Brockton and there he would cause a strike. From evidence given to me he organized a strike-gets the men out, gets the sentiment of the men, and pulls ont his watch and tells them that he must hurriedly leave and catch a train, and goes down to the board of trade of that city and gives them 'the whole sentiment of the strikers, tells the board of trade there that the men are a gang of thick-heads and fools and do know what they want. Next day the City of Brockton' was placarded everywhere that the strike was lost, the backbone was broken. Tobin, the man who was receiving revenue from those strikers and his source of living, broke that strike. In the City of Brockton he compels the manufacturers to pull twenty-five cents a week out of the men's pay. In Holbrook it is exactly the same thing. In the City of

Lynn the manufacturers get him to organize pure and simple unions. Eight years ago in Massachusetts for a shoeworker to belong to a pure and simple union was evidence that he would be discharged; now it is evidence that he will be discharged if he does not belong to the union. You must belong to Tobin's union.

Now, then, is there any comparison be etween this and where a member that is loyal to the Party has gone into and swung a union like that into the The takirs have been most cunning and corrupt. They are people who have been far-seeing, so far as corruption is concerned, and Tobin is the leader of the fakirs of the United States to-day. He is sagacious, astute, and understands, as De Leon says, something of the human nature of people, and he takes advantage of it. And if we are going to have a loyal member in the branches of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, and that man is so short-sighted and smallminded as to occupy a position where all his time and energies go to the benefit of the fakir gang, instead of going on the floor and fighting them tooth and nail, I say that that comrade is not assuming an attitude that he ought to assume. Consequently I am in favor of this resolution." (Applause.)

four and ten as he travelled through the sequences, and what effect it will have ency to be placed in these positions. country. At Cleveland he makes a so-cialist speech recorded in the "Valks." all over the country and how many cialist speech recorded in the "Valks." -if that trade union is active in any sense at all-in that the individual who is quite prominent and apt to be elected to office, gaining, of course, the ill feel-ing of the bosses, finds his chances for a job at his trade or craft are impaired, the chances of gaining employment and supporting himself at that particular calling are somewhat uncertain. Then a job is proposed or comes to

him as an officer of a pure and simple trade union. He buoys himself up with the hope that he is sufficiently strong to get hold of that organization and swing into a progressive movement, but im mediately upon getting into position the enmity of the bosses increases still further against him and he finds himself peculiar place, he finds that now he as a number of bosses, finds it better to temporize and not to take a bold stand; that the disruption of the organization which, he reasons, does "some good," would be accomplished should he be too harsh; gradually he develops and goes forward until he becomes an open nemy of the Socialist Labor Party. I think, for that reason, it might be well to have a resolution of this kind passed barring salaried officers.

I agree with Malloney that comrades should have sufficient sense to burden upon the pure and simplers all the work, and use their energy and time for the education of the workers inside and out of the unions. It is the height of foolishness for the Socialist Labor Party members, at this stage of the game, to accept jobs at the hands of the pure and simple unions and thus handlear themselves in the matter of agitation think we should put some bar upor this for the good of our own member

ship. "A great many comrades are under the illusion that we can do some good on the inside. I have experience that shows that even capturing an organization is not sufficient. Building up the real So cialist Trade & Labor Allance will have to be done outside. In the National Upion of the Textile Workers some years ago, we sent a delegation from Rhode Island up to that convention which was located in Lawrence Mass., ad virtually captured the whole execu tive board. It is true that two or three of the salaries were not sufficiently large possibly to tent "Yours truly" to de velop down the slope towards fakirism, but the executive board under their control spent all the money that year in sending out some 20,000 to 30,000 So-cialist pamphlets. It sent out a manifesto which was sufficiently strong receive the endorsement of the editor of THE PEOPLE by its appearance in THE PEOPLE. But it was not suffcieut to capture that, organization in that way. We did our work, but we could find throughout the whole country that comrades, who were in sympath; with us, but not sufficiently aggressive in this matter, could not see the neces sity for the harsh measures, were alays afraid of their organization being "disrupted," and in that way some officers of the S. L. P. and also members Textile Workers Union really handicaped and balked the work.

"Philadelphia is an illustration of that case, where people claiming to be So-cialists, holding cards in the Socialist Labor Party, actually voted-when we went to that next convention and made our last grand stand, when the Hon. P. J. McGuire was sent there by Gompers, and the recommendation in my report was submitted that we join the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance outright-So-cialists so-called, who at former conventions had supported resolutions of a So-cialist nature, were found voting against the proposition. Therefore, I believe it is necessary to protect such people as this. It is necessary, in these districts where the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance sentiment is strong, that these den to hold any position in that way, and going into these organizations and wasting their energies. I therefore offer this as a substitute: That no SALABIED officer of an economic organisation other than the S. T. & L. A. shall hold membership in the Socialist Labor Party." (Sec-onded.)

ward step. It will say to the world, "The revolution has proceeded to this point where no longer we shall call on our comrades to carry the revolution spirit into the pure and simple labor fakir-led, rotten decoy-duck organiza-tions.' No, we say, 'We call upon the Socialists of the United States to get out of the pure and simple organizations and smash them to pieces.' (Aptions and smash them to pieces.' (Ap-plause.) If you say to me that we will lose good Socialists, I sat you had better lost them long ago. We tost many a 'good comrade' on July 10 in New York, 'Frisco, Chicago, and other places, and to-day and last night we exulted and said, All hail to the kangaroo that we lost! Long may he go to his own fun-eral! I am not in favor of inserting "salaried." I think it should be stated explicitly and in words that no man can mistake: 'No member of the Socialist Labor Party shall accept any office in any pure and simple organization.' and ope that when the next convention of the Socialist Labor Party meets, when the proletariat of this country gathers in a revolutionary assemblage. again that the words will then be put in: 'No member of the Socialist Labor Party shall join a pure and simple organiza tion.' (Applause.)

TECHE (N. Y.).

"As far as I am personally concerned am heartily in sympathy with the sentiments spoken. But I believe at the same time there is such a thing as pulling the strings a little too tight, to run little too fast, and I believe with Comrade Kuhn that circumstances alter cases in many instances. I will give you an instance in my own case. I have belonged to a trade union ever I came to this country, and belonged to the same in the old country-a small concern, only about, say, ninety men in the whole country left of us. In this organization every officer belongs to our Party, old tried and true comrades, and I can further point out that in percentage of members who are Socialists and of collections made, there is no organization in this country that can come up to it, especially if we take into consideration the wages we have been earning. If this clause goes through without any further ado, all of us must resign, and we flatter ourselves that we have elevated our union. At the same time to try to swing that organization into the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is as impossible as to fly up to the moon. At the same time to leave the reins of that organization in the hands of a few very reactionary men, that is very hard, too and that is where we and that is where we will be placed, and it is very hard to find a straight road out of this jungle. Comrades have spoken about 'salarled.' They are salaried, if you call it salaried, when they get \$5 and \$10 a half year. Probably the whole union will be broken up after the Fourth of July, as we will have to go away. It is very hard to have to give up your union which you have stood by for twenty years. We are affiliated with nothing, but still it is a pure and simple trade union.

LAWRY (PA.).

"I have had some experience with the old style pure and simple trade union. I was a member of the old Miners' Na-tional Union of Pennsylvania when I was a boy of fourteen years of age, and was a delegate to the convention of the American Association of Iron and Steel Workers held in 1883. I have been a member of the old style unions for thirteen years and know something about them. What is a member of the Socialist Labor Party in an old style pure and simple union for? Simply because he has got to be. What is it but to get a or to be paid a salary or to get for the purpose of securing such? As Comrade Dalton said in relation to the ame matter, any man s any kind of a position in an old style labor union is helping that union to exist. (Applause.) I claim, Comrade Chairman, that any sort of a position, whether it pays a salary or not, is helping that old organization to exist. A member who is bound to join that from an eco-nomic point of view, to make a living, we can readily excuse; but we cannot readily excuse any man who would go there voluntarily when he is not forced into it; and I say with Comrade Dalton that I hope four years hence we will be able to have such rigid rules that we can keep out any and every man that belongs to an old style pure and simple union (Applause). But that day has not ar-rived yet. We have grown to that stage when a loyal member of the So-icidist these Party whell no more than cialist Labor Party shall no more than countenance it by his membership. I say that the motion made here to keep n made here to every officer out of the Socialist Labo Party is an absolutely correct one in prin-ciple. The man can belong as a simple in the future than in the past and build member, without holding office in the same. It is the officers who uphold the up a stronger organization in Virginia." same. organization from the lowest office up to the highest. Therefore, I say that the Socialist Labor Party at this convention will do certainly the proper thing to keep out and to put out any member of the old style pure and simple union who holds an office in that kind of or-ganization." (Applause).

Socialist, what does the Socialist do in | and the other officers who are now | \$4 a day; consequently I have more to sacrifice than a great many. If I cannot work at my trade, I will have to go to

members of the party could remain as officers of their local union. "I might state personally that I hap-pen to be an officer of a pure and simple union that is much like delegate Teche's union, inasmuch as we are not attached to the Knights of Labor or to the American Federation of Labor. I am sorry to say though we have not as yet so great a percentage of our members Socialists as he says are in his union. I have on several occations drawn the attention of the members to the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and had made arrangements for Hickey to address our local union and at that meeting we would have tried to swing them into the Alliance. But now I am about to come to my reason for not being in favor of making any difference, no matter what the organization may be:

When the last election of officers took place, they insisted that I must occupy the chair as president of the local union. I did all I could to get out of it, but they insisted, and finally I said, All right. But if this convention here to-night says, No member of the Socialist Labor Party shall hold any office in any pure and simple union,' I assure you that at the next meeting of my local union, I shall notify them of that fact, and tell them: 'If you want me to be the president and use my time and energy in behalf of this union, then you have to come with me into the Socialist Labor Party.' (Great applause.) And I realize what comrade Kuhn savs about workingmen members of the party, as a result of their knowledge of the labor movement, being called apon to fill the offices in these local unions. I know that. We know that much of our time and energy that could be devoted to the Party's work is prac-tically wasted, and I believe that the time has arrived when the members of the Party who are in trade unions should serve notice upon all Democratic and Republican workingmen, and say to them . 'Even though you do belong to the same organization as I do, I realize that you are just as much an enemy to me as any man who is a capitalist himself; and I believe that, if this motion goes through as it is before us, it will mean that all those men who are to-day presidents, secretaries and financial secretaries-whether they have any salary not, makes no difference-it means that they will have to step out of their offices and take their place on the floor i believe that it will be the best means of swinging the whole organization into he Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance." (Applause.)

(SPETTEL (MINN.)

"Kuhn mentioned Hammond's .name More than a year ago he absolutely re-fused, as a loyal S. T. & L. A. man to hold any office in his union. The amendwould suit nobody better than it ment would suit Hammond." (applause.) STEWART (N. Y.)

"I do not think it necessary for me to say I am sorry at being a member of a pure and simple union. I am not only a member, but president of a local, Niag-ara Lodge, 330, of the I. A. M., that organization that is more simple than pure. I say, that when I go back, knowing as I do, that my action will bring on me the hate of a great many of the men of that organization, I will at the first meeting I attend resign my office of president. (Applause). I will tell them my reasons why, and I tell you, Mr. Chairman and Comrades, hoping you will not think: I am bragging or filled with egotism, that inside of two years, we will have an Alliance of the Ma-chinists in the city of Buffalo that will be second to none in the United States." (Applause).

McTIER (VA.,)

"I will just add that I am heartily in favor of the amendment. While some-expressed fears as to the danger from the labor fakirs, if this motion passed, the labor fakirs, and the some set of the some set o In answer to this, the lad pulled out from his pocket a piece of paper on which was a view of Paris, at the same time remarking: "This is what I can obtain."

there, and I interpreted according to the had interpreted it, because I wanted to obey the decision of the National Executive Committee; nevertheless, I realized it was wrong. And, consequently, we made up our mind to bring this before the convention and have members of the Socialist Labor Party live up to the decision of our convention. Comrade Damm, although I believe he is a very honest and sincere comrade, is nevertheless engaged and gives his time to a pure and simple union, aud, indirecto a pure and simple union, and, indirec-ly, the capitalist class. It is useless for one of our men to organize organizations against our organization. And mind you, what is more, on account of his being a member of the party, be can go into different places and ask those comrades, on account of the endorsement of the National Executive Committee, to help him to keep these pure and simple organ-izations alive after they have been estab-lished. We thus give the fakirs a means whereby to fight us. We bring dues into the treasury of Gompers, and further, we swell his numbers. We should pro-ceed to stop this. Our members should not he illewed to here and the should pronot be allowed to become officers of any such organizations. I have never received any salary from any union as officer, although I have been an officer, for many years, but at the same time time I worked for the organization, and I have worked for the organization, and I have worked just as bard to uphold the Socialist Labor Party as what I would have, had I received a salary for my work. I want to stop this business if I can, and so does Section Detroit, and I believe that every comrade here should vote for this resolution, that we should make it unanimous, so we can step be-fore the Socialist Labor Party and the workingmen of this country and say, the Sociolist Labor Party as one man

a trade where I get small wages. So far as the sacrifice is concerned, there

is no sacrifice: if a man is a consistent

Socialist, he will have to uphold it. If he doesn't uphold it, he doesn't uphold

the resolution passed this afternoon, when comrade Damm spoke at an agita-

tion meeting in Detroit, the question was asked whether it was consistent for a member of the Socialist Labor Party to

be an organizer for a pure and simple union, and, of course, I was chairman

objects to any man taking office in pure and simple union." The proposition from Michigan was adopted by sixty-one votes against two. The aunouncement of the vote was received with loud cheers and applause.

An Undiscovered Discoverer, All the great scientific men .were for the time beaten. Something was waated to prevent photographs which were distinctly visible in the dark from turning black when exposed to light.

Sir Humphrey Davy, the inventor of the miner's safety-lamp, failed to get over the difficulty; while Daguerre, the French artist, who had already done a great deal for photography, was still

experimenting without success. At an optician's in Paris, one day, a poorly dressed and famished loooking youth inquired the price of a camera that was to be seen in the window. The sum named was far too high for

the pocket of the lad; and, as Lis face snowed the disappointment he felt, the snopkeeper, out of curiosity, asked why the instrument was wanted. The youth replied that he had succeed

ed in solving the difficulty already men-tioned, but that he wished to get a new and better camera in order to continue

ty members who paid for the cigars at is supplied them with. But the opity for such jobs decreased; more a more cigarmaker members of the int Labor Party had to set up teneat cigar factories of their owa; of their field also was the memberof the party; consequently there was and to be halved, quartered, and od by ten, twenty and more. Benad that he could not make a liv-The fakirs heard of it and they gave is jeb on the strike committee. When Will on the strike committee, it was an up, despite orders of his union.

ing secretaries, financial secretaries, whatever it may be. Members of the Socialist Labor Party will sometimes go into very small towns, will find there a union of their trade, and because of their knowledge of the labor movement, and because of their energy, push and intelligence, they become very soon the whole abow, and naturally are lifted into such positions by the members of such union. They are too insignificant; you cannot compare that with the Tobia matter, with the case of any of these men whom the pure and simplers would think worth while capturing and buying-that is utterly out of the question. But there are such men, all over the

country, members of the Party, who Take another case, that of Tobin. hold offices in these unions one way or was one of my sorrows that I had another. It has been my experience, This against him. Tobin was a good with a number of correspondents of nine who are organizers of Sections, mideratood it exactly. Through the that they were at the same time officers of THE PEOPLE he advertised of such unions. Comrade Meyer bimself for a long time was an officer of , not intentionally, but he be such a union. Hammond, for instance, advertised to the fakirs. There-Murray, of the K. of L., whom was for many years, I think, officer in Powderly had been put out at thighis, Murray, who started the the typographical local in Minneapolis. Another comrade, one of our best men A Shoe Workers Union, with that in Brooklyn, a German, one of the most retanding of human nature for active men, Gleiforst, member and presi-I must give the fakirs credit, did dent of the Carpenters' union in Brookwith out himself, did not pick out an lyn has together with a number of other The man: he looked over the man picked out this one dangerous man man: he looked over the field Party men, kept the Kangaroos there down, the fighting sometimes leading to ment and other fakirs, he picked the raising of chairs. And throughout Trins. And just as soon as Tobin the years of my experience, any number office-holder in that union. of such men have come to my notice in the changed. He began to be a my correspondence. When we adopt a dancer; began to wobble; be resolution of that sort, we ought to fully the two different faces, three, understand what it means and its con-

DELEGATE REID (R. L)

"I do not believe that the amenda should be so sweeping as to prohibit men from being officers of pure and simple labor unions under some capacities. I favor prohibiting salaried officers. We know that the S. T. & L. A. has not extended its ramifications to every corner nor the S. L. P. to every little town. There are certain occasions that can be taken advantage of that this might prohibit. I think it should be made to cover all salaried officers of any economic organization other than the S. T. & L. A. Because there is no question about it, from the general experience we have, of the tendency of members of the Party-and it is generally in a commun-ity where the Party is not sufficiently strong to hold a man down-the tend-

DALTON (WASH.).

"The substitute by Delegate Reid appears to bear within it the seed of the very svil we want to get rid of .Comrade Kuhn stated that there were men throughout the country, good members of the Socialist Labor Party, who were in pure and simple trade unions, and who, because of their knowledge of the labor movement, and because the towered head and shoulders as a matte they of fact above the skates and most o the ignorant fakirs, were given these positions. Comrade De Leon has well set forth what becomes of the man who is given a salaried place. I think there is no need to dwell on that. But I am not in favor of inserting the "anlaried" in there, for the very reason that Comrade Kuhn tells us about. If it is true that the energy, the activity and the intelligence of a Socialist work-ingmas are used to build up and buttrees

ingmas are used to build up and buttrees up that which is a buttrees of capitalism, then the Socialist Labor Party should say in words in which there can be no mistake, 'You must not accept any office, salaried or otherwise, in them. If you are forced by the conditions of your trade, if you are forced in order to get bread and butter, to join a pure and simple trade union, let that be as far as ou go in unconscious disloyalty to your class. Do not attempt to keep in exist-ence that thing which we are fighting to keep out of existence. Do not with your words and energy help them is any way.' If that pure and simple union would go to pieces without the aid of the

HARRY CARLESS (N. J.).

"Right after Teche had spoken I felt half inclined to offer an amendment that the resolution should apply only to those organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. and the K. of L., but upon mature consideration, I think it is unwise to make even that allowance. Comrade Teche has told us that one-half of the members of his union are socialists. Now, it seems to me that if one-half of the members of his union are socialists, at hand when I must get out, no matter Now, it seems to me that it one-half of at hand when I hust get out, no matter the members of his union are socialists, it is a very simple matter to swing one or two others into line and the whole union go into the Alliance, and then he Wages in my trade union in Detroit are

Senator from Alabama-judging from what we are to do, from the danger of this movement going to pieces after to-day. You know what he said about orators: You didn't know which side they were on. If I am to judge, there is but one side here to-day. But if you are going to do any business here, I would say that when a man gets up and expresses our sentiments, unless we have something really additional to say, we should simply endorse what he says. I now ask to be excused from this co vention after to-night, as I have to go home to-morrow. In going home, I will carry with me a better impression than when I came here, though that was a good one: I am thoroughly satisfied with the work done here. If there was ever any feeling on my part as to the solidity of the Socialist Labor Party, all that has vanished into thin air, and buoyed up with my experience, I hope

The astonished shopkeeper pr The astonished support on the discovery, to question the stranger on the discovery, and at last obtain from him a bottle containing some liquid which would bring about the desired result. The youth then left, promising to call of the following day.

As soon as he had gone, the optician attempted to follow the instructions given to him with the phial, but without any success whatever.

The respicarance of the stranger was looked forward to anxiously, but nothing was ever again seen or heard of him. Daguerre in time accomplished task; but there can be little doubt the unknown and ill-clad youth was really the first to discover the secret of to be able to work better for the party

Early Use of Sugar.

The sugar-cane and its uses have been known in India, its native home, from time immemorial. It is, perhaps, the earliest source from which sugar was produced, and all other modes of maryproduced, and all other modes of mar-facture have been borrowed from or based on it. It was the Arabs-those great carriers between the East and the West-who introduced the cane in the sfiddle Ages into Egypt, Sicily, and South of Spain, where it fourished abundantly until West Indian starsay drove it out of the field for a time, and sent the trade in sugar to Jamaica and Cuba. Egyptian sugar was carried to Lordon in Plantagenet times by the Ve-netian Rect. Early in the aixteenth cen-tury the cane was taken from Sicily to Madeira and the Consries. Thence it found its way to Brazil and Marice, to Jamaica and Hayti. Cane-sugar was well known in Italy about the recond century, and has been common in Eme-iand sizes the Tuder period.

MEIKO MEYER (MICH.)

"I think a comrade made a statement claiming that I never belonged to a trad union. I belong to a trade union and cannot work unless I belong to it. But no matter whether this resolution passe or does not pass, I know that the day is very near at hand when I shall have to get out of the pure and simple unloa, for the simple reason that if I do not submit to their dictation, if I do not work for the capitalist class, I shall be fired out. It has happened to me ence, when I was a delegate to the trades Council in Detroit, simply because I up-held the class struggle, I was refused a seat. As a consistent member of the So cialist Labor Party, I see the day close

being understood "worthy."

the best."

tue cry of "the survival of the fittest,"

TAMMANY'S LABOR ISSUE.

their time and cash in their chips on for

habit of coming out that is as well de-

fined as the habit of society buds when

determined effort to get it.

tributions.

many has no equal.

Labor-loving movement.

collect the chips of the henchmen.

. 4

WEEKLY PEOPLE. Published by the Socialist Labor Party, at 2,4 and 6 New Reade St.,

Ne. York: One year.... Six months. Bingle copy.

to strike the blow.

A NEW ALADDIN LAMP.

that prosperity is general and that the

ugly facts, continually cropping up as to

are fabricated by "agitators." So we

are now running across statements like

the following: "The common people of

the Empire State managed to store away

By "common people" this cunning

there is only destitution for him.

he has millions deposited in banks.

"Arabian Nights."

at home.

1880.87.94

\$259,258,287.97 in 1899.

estates.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE	
In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	
In 1892 (Presidential)	
In 1894	
In 1896 (Presidential)	
In 1898	
In 1899	

For' President. JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY, f of Massachusetts. For Vice-President, VALENTINE REMMEL, of Pennsylvania.

It is not because he is a leader of industry that a man is a canitalist : on the contrary, he Is a leader on industry because he is a capitalist. The leadership of industry is an attribute of capital, just as in feudal times the functions of general and judge were attributes of landed KARL MARX. property.

ALL HAIL THE SOCIALIST LA-BOR PARTY!

A body of men may parade as a political party, but in politics the cause for action must be well defined, or mere "appirations" will help in no way. We have had the threats of a hundred "Socialist parties" during the past few years, yet each election the Socialist Labor Party goes on the ballot, the sole champion of the cause of the working class, and all other so-called Socialist parties crumble and sink into the refuse barrel of the country's political life.

This year, the usual attempt is made to produce confusion in the minds of the woters, and we have been credited with every sort of a candidate. Yet, throughout the country, the names of Joseph F. Malloney and Valentine Remmel are rec ognized as the standard-bearers of the Party, the sole-Socialist, or party of the wage-earning class, and as such their

names will alone be placed opposite the name of our Party. The capitalist press proyels and dawns in its attempts to mistond the workers. It has descended to every deception in its power. We have watched the many attempts to mislead, but we are serene in the knowledge that all attempts end where the real work. the work at the polls, begins.

The Socialist Labor Party and its honored name will never be desecrated by being attached to the fraud-freaks who have sold themselves, not to the highest bidder, but to any bidder that will take them in. The Socialist Labor Party, its same, its platform, its standard, are the sacred property of the working class.

The working class of America has and its name will never, can never, be more important and practical work to tarnished by association with the dupes do. and the debauched of capitalism. We seek to avenge the scores of un-

of capitalism, who were not forced to go the votes of the class-conscious capitalists and their dupes. The Democrats to Ching. We call on the proletariat of the will receive the votes of the off-scour-

United States to unite in one great army ings, the weak, the halt, the blind, the of the Working Class at the ballot box socially unfit. It will add to the disease and sweep from power and existence the which has already marked it for the dead. The field is clear. We have but murderers of our own men and women. by voting the Socialist Labor Party ballot, headed by those two class conscious

proletarians: Malloney and Remmel. We call on the proletariat of the world Every now and then some defender of to refrain from taking part in capitalist capitalism in general, and the McKinley class massacres of the Chinese, until our administration in particular, gives out a own martyrs at home have been avenged, glowing account of the amount and and the Proletarian's Red Fing of human number of the deposits in savings banks. brotherhood floats triumphant over 'ev-The object is to make the people believe ery land.

workers are laying by money; that the THE LATEST STYLE OF BRITISH AMBASSADORS. the destitution of the wage-workers, are

Out in bleedin' Kansas the good people are having a new experience. The experience is old in New York. A real live ambassador who well and

skilfully represents the interests of England, is visitink the Kansans and doing them good.

juggler of words would have us under-He has the number and kind of titles stand that the wage-workers were meant. which the latter-day ambassador re-But an analysis of the report of the quires. Reverend Doctor R. S. MacAr-Superintendent of Banks for the State of New York shows that so small a perthur, D.D., pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, New York City, is the way his centage of the depositors were wageworkers, that the deposits of this class title reads. Years ago it was customary to send

were scarcely worth considering; that a publicly accredited and secular gentlethe depositors were nearly all of the middle class: small shopkeepers, little man from the court of St. James to Washington to fill the position of ambusiness men and cockroach employers, bassador, but since the disgraceful with a sprinkling of yery rich men and a few deposits made by guardians of fiasco of Sir Lionel Sackville-West-who was guilty of telling the truth and being No, the "common people" does not incaught at it-England has changed her clude the wage-workers in this case, and tactics in the matter of ambassadors.

this attempt at making the "common She now employs loyal but unaccredited preachers, who are not confined to Washpeople," the wealth producing wageworkers, believe they are prosperous is ington; and she gives them a roving on a par with the lie of there being commission, good in the pulpit in New "plenty of work." It is merely rabbleg York and the prairie of Kansas. Hence, a new Aladdin-lamp in order to make the the Rev., etc., MacArthur.

impoverished worker see riches where The advantages of this method are obvious. The duly accredited ambassador So-called mental and Christian "scienalways has his hands tied. He cannot tists" hold the belief that poverty, sickpublicly attempt to influence the public opinion in the country to which he is ness and other evils merely exist in the mind; that all you need do is to believe sent, no matter how urgent the need of you are rich, healthy, etc., in order to be doing so for the country that sends him. so. But the wage-worker who cannot Known and watched, every act or exfind work, and who has no money in pression is seized on by his country's savings banks or anywhere else to bay political enemies and his efforts are set bread with, will hardly be satisfied with at naught. the "absent treatment" of reports that

Not so with a Reverend as ambassador. Ostensibly a "Rev.," while, in Those who are now rubbing the new reality "trooly loil" Britons and subjects Aladdin lamp in their endeavor to make of Her Gracious Majesty, a British the fulness of imagination compensate "Rev." can do that with impunity, which for the emptiness of the stomach, and would cause the recall of an official spy. thus bunco-steer the workers into the The best work an ambassador from Rep.-Dem. parties of Capital, should England can do for his country here is first endow the working class with the to foster and encourage the sentiment vivid imagination of the author of the for expansion. So we find this loyal Briton sending in glowing accounts of how imprialistic the erstwhile populists in Kansas are becoming. How favor-WHOM WE SEEK TO AVENCE.

ably they regard the idea of an "Anglo-The whole capitalist press, yellow and Saxon" alliance, and how they have lost conservative, is united in a howl for their old distrust of things English. revenge on the Chinese for killing white Of course the Rev., etc., MacArthur people in Pekin. Wholesale massacres is falsifying. That is the one thing that and rivers of blood are now demanded. changes not with the other changes. An They have worked themselves and are ambassador must lie. And this is what trying to work their hearers into a verithe is doing. As there is no imperialistic able blood frenzy. They demand vensentiment in Kansas-except in so far as geance on the Chinese for brutally kill-

the Kansans have learned to mistrust ing members of the white race in a time and despise Bryanism-the Rev. MacA. of ostensible peace. Well, we of the attempts to create it by sending columns working class, we are not concerned of fake news and fictitious interviews with movements to avenge distant from Kinsas to New York papers. wrongs, committed upon ministers, lay As all ambassadors are ministers, why and clerical, who are the commercial should not some ministers be ambassa-

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

The class struggle going on in society to-day has brought to the surface certain

SUCCESS. safe-guarding and saving life and prop-LITERATURE OF erty: fighting the battles in times of war; giving proof of their virility, Within a comparatively recent period strengtu and courage in every way com-

mendable, they yet furnish the strongest there has sprung into existence a certain test, by resisting the steady stream of kind of literature, which, in the absence pellution which pours down from their of a better name, may well be called masters, of their "fitness,"-by "fitness "The Literature of Success."

This literature is mainly composed of No longer does the outworn plea of "it contributions alleged to be written by is the will of God" serve as cloak for men and women who have acquired robbery; and in the arena, marked out by wealth and fame in their chosen fields; and has for its ostensible object the the proletariat, strong mently, physical providing of knowledge, whereby perly and morally, alone is fit. It will throw sonal success in any sphere of life may be down and end the existence of the deattained with certainty. Briefly sumbauched, degenerate and useless capitalmarized, the lessons that the knowledge ist class-with whom "fitness" means thus gathered teaches is, that success is capacity for crime .- and then lay deep individual and psychical; that heredity and strong the foundation of a society environment and economics have nothof workers; where the lying cant of "the ing to do with its achievement; survival of the fittest" will be changed on the contrary, they but strengto the truthful and natural "survival of then, by the opposition they offer. those who seek to attain it. We learn. too, that to succeed, one must work; and it must be hard, unrelenting, concen-Tammany, that great trustified Apostle trated individual work. Further, one of Labor, has, with coolness of ice, issued must have a definite purpose and a bullits great assessment of all its 40,000 jobdog determination, a mental vision that holders. This is expected to supply the is clear and a mental attitude that is

fixed; both of which investigate and campaign fund here in New York city. It is only the minor officers who will be afovercome triumphantly all obstacles. fected. The half a dozen leaders are not To the reflective mind, these quesin politics for the purpose of giving, but tions must frequently have presented for the purpose of taking. During the themselves, "Why this literature?" summer, while the heat of the city is al-"Why is it that in former years, when social conditions were more equal and most unbearable, the chiefs will pass success less impossible, such literature eign shores, or at summer resorts. Durwas mainly conspicuous by its absence. being at best but incidental to other ing the same period, the financiers will iterature, and devoid of that distinctive character which it possesses to-day?" Issues amount to very little with such "Why is it, that, just at a time in our an organization. The only thing is to social life, when trusts and other organ izations of capital are proving destrucwin, and one platform is as good as antive of the aspirations and success of other. Croker's masterly exposition of the young of the workingman, and of those possesed of ambition, skill and his conversion to free silver gives just the limited capital generally, there should arise a distinct body of literature that right touch of seriousness to the proceedings. But Tammany Hall has had a

points the way to individual economic and material triumph ?" The answer to these questions is two

the time comes to market them. It comes fold in its application. First, this literature is a reflex of the economic and out for everything in sight, and it makes social conditions in existence to-day. As the possibilities of individual success The labor issue, Tammany's last resort. grow fewer with each succeeding year, as the pressure of the economic will be used as hithertofore. The one fly and social struggle grows ever more intense, in the amber is the force and standing of the necessity for aids to such success grows apace. Knowledge is a powerful the Socialist Labor Party. It is as disturbing an element to the Democrat as factor in every struggle; and it is to knowledge that the struggling aspirant hops in campaign beer would be. Nofor individual success turns. This knowledge the literature of success prebody ever took the protestations of the Democratic party seriously. It will stick tends to furnish. It, in other words at nothing to gain its end. As a boodle tensibly undertakes to meet the demand for nids in the struggle for individual success; and, in so doing clearly reflects party it is without a peer. It finds New York a rich city and its one object is to the bad conditions of which it is the loot it. In order to do this it must con-Thus, I might state in passproduct. ing, it also unconsciously gives the lie trol all offices, and to gain that control to one of its pet arguments, to wit, that it is forced to disgorge some of the individual success was never easier than pluckings. This year will be a test year at present. in some ways, and Tammany is forced Second, in the bad" conditions to go deeper than ever in its squeezing,

which the literature of success is the reflex product, the voice of discontent and its pilferings. A tax will be levied Ignorant of the capiis plainly heard. on everything from a saloon up to the talist causes which provoke it, this discon highly protected gambling houses. Anytent seeks relief in reaction. Unaware one who has received a favor from Tamthat the evolution of industry is passing from small individual to la many; anyone who has been allowed production by the individual to large production by many individuals co-operating in a man by even to breathe, will be forced to donate. Issues, good, bad, and indifferent, ner that makes a social aggregation of them : unaware that the control and ownership of the capital which those indiiduals, that social aggregation, operates, is the only means of individual success, in its modern sense ,this discontent reverts to and is easily lead by old ideas. When in this mood, knowledge gleaned mainly from past experiences experi-ences in which the foundation of success was laid by one's own unaided industrysame boat. Verily, as a collector, Tam-And that is all there is of the "Labo Issue" in the Eastern wing of Bryan's

"But," let us ask, by what means is paper on the street, goes a long way to

but a few. It cannot, from its very nature, make all the aspirants for success Vreelands, Whitneys, Carnegies, Rockefellers, etc., etc.

When any school of literature ignored this economic fact, and the sociological environment it creates, it stamps itself a delusion and a snare; as a means, not of individual, but of capitalist advancement.

Individual success is an impossibility for the vast majority of workingmen un-der capitalism. The workingman must, therefore, rely not upon individual sucess, but upon class success. They must make their class triumphant in the economic world; secure for it the means of production and distribution; and then, and not until then, will they be truly successful.

For workingmen, Socialism and success are synonomous. BROOKLYNIAN.

Suler -

name.

way.

U. S.-Which?

B. J.-The Socialist Labor Party too -choice. U. S .- Out with it! What is on you

stomach? B. J .- You know Tim Jimerack

U. S.-I does. B. J.-Doesn't he want the Co-com tive Commonwealth?

U. S. (hesitating)-Well, yes, ultimate ly: he wants, however, Prohibition free

U. S. (again hesitating)-Yes; but h also only ultimately; what he wants for

B. J.-And you know Bob Freak? U. S .- The chap who wants free colo

U. S.-He says so. So therefore they pray the Board of Education not to descerate" their building with the name of Peter Cooper.

B. J.-Do you doubt him?

wants first of all a deluge of the money?

agreed that we must have Socialism. Why don't the S. L. P. go with them? But no; it must be Socialism straight enough to fall over backward.

spacious house?

good house, you won't engage him? B. J.-Not if I know myself.

much more his own way than now, it would be harder to fight him; as to

are bound up in that one order for con-Even the judges with fair round bellies with capon lined, will acknowledge their source of the fair round belly, and will help instruct the intelligent voter. The heeler, the policeman, the butcher, the baker, the candlestick-maker, are in the

enthralls and enslaves it. In other words, the literature of success, prompted by the conditions which surround it, insidiously turns this discontent-this desire for individual success-into a means of capitalist success. "Hard. unrelenting, concentrated They Don't Like the Name. Uncle Sam and Brother Jonat BROTHER JONATHAN (shalt his head from right to left.) UNCLE SAM-Art thou worried? B. J.-This won't do at all! (shah

his head some more.)

B. J.-You know Dick Riggamagiet U. S.-Yay.

B. J.-Doesn't he want the Co-ope tive Commonwealth?

is the single tax.

age at the rate of 16 to 1? B. J.-But' doesn't he also want the Cosoperative Commonwealth?

U. S .-- Granted he means it; but h

B. J .- Well at any rate they are all

U. S .- Who is there who would not like to live in a fine, large, noble-looking.

spacious house? B. J.-Not one. U. S.-Every one aims at that? B. J.-Certainly, every one. U. S.-And, would you for that reason take any one to build such a house? B. J.-Not much!

U. S .- You would take a man whe To Members of Section New York, knows architecture?

B. J.-Most assuredly. U. S.-If you think some one is no ar-chitect, much though he may aim at a

U. S.-You realize that a fellow whe does not know architecture may make a

holy mess of the job?

B. J.-Yes. U. S.-That being so, how can you without kicking yourself, conclude that because a man wants the Co-operative Commonwealth ultimately, therefore he is fit to be intrusted with the conduct of

Commonwealth ultimately, therefore is is fit to be intrusted with the conduct of a movement that has that in view? B. J. looks nonplussed. U. S.-All these people whom you have mentioned may be all right in their time. But not unless you imagine theis "first steps" are correct are they fit me-terial now. Their first steps me and only not correct but positively had-a only not correct but positively bad-bad as if it were proposed to put on fifth floor material that was heavier the the walls below could stand. If the Prohibition tactics were adopted, we would be butting a stone wall with our heads; if the single tax tactics was adopted, the capitalist would have this



these exploiters approphiate to their own use. They are, it seems, men after whom schools, streets, squares and parks Bronx Borough should be named. As evidence of it examine the names of streets in this section, nearly all unknown to fame, except as men owning the property through which the street at some

time extended. Therefore, these scholars, are all imbued with the rights of property, to such an extent that it is believed that the Rights of Mankind will never have a hearing in their presence.

Poor Peter, had he only lived to see his name discarded in this way. Not only

by these uptown scholars, but even by the members of his own family, who

in speaking of the grandson of Peter

always drop the name Peter and call

ATTENTION !

S. L. P.

The DAILY PEOPLE is taking hold.

Every day the political situation be-

comes more favorable. The opportunity

for a peerless daily champion of the

In accordance with the action of the

General Committee, Section New York,

at the meeting held Saturday, July 14.

the subdivions, as well as the individual

members, are herewith called upon to

give their aid in organizing a volunteer

corps of newsboys to sell the DAILY

PEOPLE at the Brooklyn Bridge, the

ferries, at factory gates and such other

places where workingmen can be reached

in large numbers during the early morn-

ing hours. The term "newsboy" is not to be taken

literally. Grown men can take a hand in the work as well, but as many boys as

can be secured to work under the direc

tion and supervision of an older person,

should be gotten, for the very fact that

call attention to it.

proletariat improves perceptibly.

him Cooper Hewitt. The Peter appears

too vulgar for the present snobocrac. CHAS. C. CRAWFORD.

New York, July 16.

ose name is Peter C. Hewitt.

racy.

They have not understood the signifirance of American politics when they tried to ignore our dictum that only one party can represent a social condition here in this country. One party, and

ne only, will stand for a class. The Republican party has its clear-cut defence of capitalism. It stands for capitalism in all its naked brutality. But the great filter of this social body, the filter that removes the worn-out tissue, the polson, the filth, the germs-and slowly polsons itself in so doing-is the Democratic party. It absorbs all that is neithtrieut and out capitalist, nor out and ant Bocialist. It takes to itself the refuse. ... It is the party of the financially, morally forms its work to-day.

The spider does not use "molasses to atch flies," neither does it use vinegar. It has its web, but its web is made for flies alone. Politics is not a matter of fy-catching, either by the aid of molasses or of webs. Politics is the expression of the necessities of the people, and at the polls those necessities will be exed on one side or the other.

At the coming election there will be so multiplicity of "small party" parties which remained unravished by the Demscratic party. Its latest acquisition proves the truth of our forecast. The cialist Labor Party has defended its same, ft has planted its principles so leeply in the hearts of the working class hat deception carried to the polls would avail nothing. In every State the names of Mationey and Remmel will receive votes of the class-conscious workon. The Republican will receive

armed workingmen brutally shot to death by the cowardly "Boxers" of capitalism, the deputy sheriffs of Lattimer. Pa., in the Fall of 1897, in a time of ostensible peace.

agents abroad of the class that skins us

We seek to avenge the striking workmen shot and clubbed to death at Buffalo. N. Y., at the command of the identical Democratic Governor Flower, who signed the eight-hour bill, and which to unhold which the switchmen struck. We seek to avenge the valiant fighters

overpowered and murdered at Homestead. Pa., in 1892.

dors?

We seek to avenge the workingme shot, clubbed and hanged in Chicago in

We seek to avenge the blood of our class that only recently bespattered the streets of Pana and Virden, Ill.

We seek to avenge the thousands upo t-ousands of our class who have been and are being mangled and maimed in factory and mine, crushed and tortured on railroads and starved to death in cities.

We seek to avenge the thousands upon thousands of girls of our class, whose lives are blighted and whose bodies are given to feed the lust of the "Boxers" of the capitalist class.

Right here, at home, these massacre and outrages have been and are being perpetrated, and the felons are still unwhipt of Justice. This innocent blood cries loudly for redress; for such redress as will make forever impossible

a repitition of the crimes. The reptile press calls for a union of all the great Powers to avenge the deaths of a few hundred advance agents

phrases and catchwords which at first sight seem brand new, but which, examined closer, are seen to be but the revamped mouthings of dead and gone robbers and parasites. ' Thus, "The sur-

vival of the fittest" blatantly struts about as a phrase evolved from a scientific study of Nature, by the atheistically in clined pundits, and is given as a reason, explanation, and excuse for the existence of the capitalist class and their rule of plunder and rapine. Yet it is only the ages-old cry of "It is the will of God"-an invention that did such good service for other and cruder robbers before the capitalist class rough-handedly

The idea which is sought to be conveyed by the term "Burvival of the fittest" is that the capitalist possesses those qualities of brain and brawn which eminently fit a man to win the prize in the struggle for life. According to this, the Goulds, Havemeyers, Morgans, Vanderbilts, Rockefellers and the rest of the owners of wealth and wage slaves,

acquired their capital by virtue of their greater fitness, and, consequently, being "the fittest," are alone and pre-eminently fit to survive. "

Incapable of operating or managing the industries of the countries, degenerates, mentally and morally; tainted of blood; in war as cowardly as they are blood-thirsty in time of peace, they stand convicted as the most "unfit to survive" of any class that ever held sway,-if by "fit" is understood "worthy."

The proletariat, conducting and carrying on the industries of the nation; pro ducing all the wealth in times of peace;

The begging letter-writer is at work again. This time he is so especially virulent, and extends his operations over a greater territory. Helen Gould had carefully established a reputation for charity, and as a result she was overwhelmed with requests to exert a little it on the letter-writers. Her secre tary, whom she fired for unskillful ad vertising, said that the number of letters in a day was almost beyond comprehen sion. The beggin letter-writer is the companion of the legislation begger and petitioner. Both think it necessary to debase themselves in order to obtain a few scraps. The old trades union committees help along this idea. If one has a right to a thing, he should take it, not beg for it: if he has no right to take it, he has no right to beg for it. So th persons with designs on the Gould opey are cowards and pilferers. The labor committees who stand with their little tin cups wailing for legislation are no better. The legislature belongs to the working class, and the working class should go there and use it. The Gould wealth was produced by society and we not only have a right to it, but in giving any of it away the Gould family use a thing that does not belong to them.

The great strike at Be. e Isle is nearing its end, and the men are in all probabilities badly beaten. There is a reserve force large enough to Lil the places of the strikers five times over. Only a very few years ago it was practically impossible to obtain a few men to worl for you in that section of the country. To-day, under the capitalist method of tearing the men out of their somewhat primitive occupations, introduced there by the Tammany Hall W. C. Whitney, we find a wage army such as we are accustomed to here. The low wages re-ceived in the Belle Lale district will have President Vreeland's logic, that the sys-tem of production and distribution, known ceived in the period are unstrict will have its direct effect upon the wages of the men in the Pennsylvania district. Look out for strikes among our iron and steel workers also. tem of production and construction, above as capitalism, under which we at present live, caninot, because of the division and the exploitation of labor, give individual success, with all that it implies to any

A REAL PRIZE

.

possible to-day?" Only by means of the capital owned by capitalists and operated by many individuals—social aggregation -as outlined above. Thus we see that the literature of success is really the literature of work for capitalist profit.

We have yet to deal with this literature's arguments regarding its fearful and wonderful psychology (purpose and de-termination) and its equally fearful and wonderful sociology and economics (the triumphant overcoming of 'environ and lack of capital, etc.). Let us take President Vreeland's story of his success as an example for this purpose: Vree-land is the chief executive officer of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. He attributes his present high position to industry, purpose and determination. He is of the opinion that with these things any man could be where he is to-day. Now, in its ultimate application, "any man" means all men. How simple, and means all men. How simple, and yet how absurd! The Metropolitan Street Railway Company employs 10,000 men. They are most likely work and work hard, too. They are, for the most part, men with purpose and de termination ; for, we cannot imagine such a successful executive officer as Mr. Vree and employing men who are unpurpose ful and spineless, as such men would be both a reflection on his superb ability and both a reflection on his superb ability and a detriment to his company's service. Now, suppose that, following Mr. Vree-land's recipe for success, all these em-ployees were to decide to become the chief executive officer of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and would suc-ced in curreing out their decide. ceed in carrying out their decision—what then? Why, the company would have 10,001 presidents, and no employees! It follows from this reductio ad absurdam of follows from this reductio absurdam of President Vreeland's logic, that the syn-

ribution, known

Members who are out of work should not fail to take hold, for it will help both them and the paper. All who undertake to sell will make 40 cents on the dollar and an active person, man or boy, stationed where the traffic is heavy, ough to sell several hundred copies with ease. Subdivisions will at once canvass the membership, secure as many persons as is possible and get them to report AT HALF PAST 5 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING to Max Forker, Basement at 2-6 New Reade street, and get papers

Start right away. Those who see this call in time and are in a position to take hold of the work, should report this very

morning. It would be well if members in Hudson County, N, J., would man the ferries on their side. For the General Committee, Section

New York, S. L. P.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

It is interesting to note the fact that Joan L. Shea, Tammany Bridge Commissioner, is a railroad trust magnate, and for that reason has been ead the anti-trust campaign in Brooklyn This is particularly fit, as a man sl know just what action should be taken. The only thing strange about it will be if the working class will still cling to such a man when he is running in a cold deck of this character.

The meetings recently held by the iron and steel producers, and the further amaigamation of the leading mills in the country, seem to indicate that prepar-ations are being made for prosperity if she should suddenly come upon the country and take it unawares. The only subration that the contrality class salvation that the capitalist class can s war, but even in that case they do not want it for the purpose of fighting, but in order to sell their goods. Evidently China is being good to us just in time. the section of the section of the

cheap money men's tactics, that is simply break down everything.

B. J.-I-U. S.-Hold! It is additionally on your part to admit that the sime the we proclaim are correct, and yet the we should go go with movements the dare not proclaim our aims.

. B. J.-I give in there. But I claim that the Socialists should not abuse the people; they should try and befriesd them

ben. U. S.-In this you are right; but ret are wrong if you imply that Socialist abuse these people. He who makes that abuse these people. Let us his right is free speech, and free speech includes to right to talk nonsense. Socialists and it is their duty, oppose and experiments the dangerous economic theories of "re-formers"; but rarely do you find any fake reformer answer with arguments He feels he is beaten, and then HE

B. J.-Well, that is true, too; but that it is true is a very ominous sign. I fear we Socialists will in that way make to many enemies. I think for that reason it were best to leave all those related movements alone.

U. S .- There you do great injustice U. S.-There you do great injustice a many good men in these reform more ments. The good men among them do not become enemies when they find the pet theories attacked and refuted. On the contrary, they become the stands of friends, and the only ones worth have ing. Those, who do become enemies an fishy characters. Being such they never will be with us. Whether their there it they have no theories) are criticised not, they, being of a venomous, value glorious nature, will be more and some violent against the S. L. P. at every pro-gress of ours, and at every collapse the gress of ours, and at every collaps meet. I know several of that They will become Pinkertons, and the labor movement. They can't be too soon or too hard. B. J.-Why, then, let them be cred over the head.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1900.

THE SOCIALIST CANDIDATES-THEIR BIOGRAPHIES. **************** ******

14.54 24 14.14 \$4.54

Workingmen of all Countries. unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains, and a

world to gain. ----

FOR PRESIDENT: JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY.

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Joseph F. Malloney, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for President, was born in Providence, R. I., October 16th, 1865. This brings him just within The Party could not but become known Component was Walter Ramsdall, the notorious "labor" mayor of Lynn. the required age of thirty-five years. He is the youngest of nine children. When he was nine years old, the pov-esty into which his parents had fallen, made it necessary for him to go to work. He obtained a job in a cotton factory, and worked at various tasks, each sucing one harder than the former, for bout six years. Then he was apprenticed to the Machinist's trade, and bound in the sum of \$150 to the Rhode listed Locomotive Works. This was a guarantee that he would stay there for

three years. It happened at that time that the demand for locomotives made it possible, by working overtime, to end his aprenticeship in two years and five maths. From that time until 1892 he worked regularly at his trade in Provithe and vicinity. When Malloney went to Massachu-

The Party could not but become known to Malloney, and so well did Peare teach him that in 1803 he joined the Party, and has been a valuable member of it since. Shorily afterwards he went on the platform are a making and him the platform as a speaker, and his services have ben from that time until now in constant demand.

now in constant demand. There was in Lynn at that time a small organization of machinists, and Mal-loney at once became a member and re-mained with it until its dissolution. Another organization was started and he entered with activity into its work, and soon became president. He was a delegate to the convention of the Interdelegate to the convention of the Inter-national Machinists held in 1897 at Kansas City, ...d after a hard fight there became convinced that the policy of "boring from within" is not only folly, but that it is worse than folly. Massachusetts has had few important

conventions or meetings at which Mal-loney was not present. He has also tts in that year he was absolutely un-quainted with Socialism. His first frequently been nominated for office, and

cratic opponent was Walter Ramsdall, the notorious "labor" mayor of Lynn. "labor" mayor of Lynn. the notorious "labor" mayor of Lynn. So sturdy and true were the blows that Malloney struck that Ramsdall, after re-fusing to meet him in debate, found his campaign broken. Malloney addressed campaign broken. Malloney addressed every town and city in the district, and the present vigorous growth of the Party there is traceable to the fight which Malloney conducted in 1898. It is largely due to his work that the Canadian Rev. Herbert Cas-

son, a peculiarly fishy character, who tried to ride the American Labor Movement, was shown up in his true colors. At first it seemed that misplaced sympathy for Casson would tear asunder not only the section at Lynn, but also the Party throughout the state. The question was fought out on the ground of whether or not Casson should be allowed to place himself above the Party and use it for his own ends. The skill with which Malloney pres-ented the Party's side won the day. as driven from the ranks, and

product of proletarian hands is never in-

sured for them, and never will be until

such time as they lose confidence in their

masters and false leaders and rely on

knowledge of their own for "eternal vig-

ilance is the price of liberty." When they

The demand for Malloney as a speaker and his great force and readiness on the stump led the section members to elect him State Organizer in 1899. He pro-ceeded to work, and at the time of the Kangaroo episode had several sections and locals of the S. T. & L. A. under way. The trouble forced him to withdraw temporarily from the work of or-ganizing, and for the next few months satisfies, and for the next few months he devoted his energy to drawing the sections into shape. This he was suc-cessful in doing, and when it was ac-complished he returned to the work of new organizations.

The early age at which he went to work left him with but little education. When he commenced to work for the Party, he recognized the necessity for training, and with characteristic thoroughness he engaged a teacher, and spent his evenings in the hardest kind of study. He hewed his whole way of study. He hewed his whole way through the solid rock, and it has told

upon his whole character. No obstacle hinders him; no amount of hard work tires him; no difficulty discourages him. As a candidate Malloney possesses all the strongest points of the Party which made him its candidate. As a man he possesses the best intelligence, of the working class. Malloney is an indica-tion of the new life and the new blood of the S. L. P. There is no doubt but that he will, as he has done in the lit was soon faund that this form of lit was soon faund that his form of lit was soon faund thathat his form of or the S. L. P. There is no doubt but that he will, as he has done in the minor campaigns in which he has fig-ured, surprise and dismay the old parties by the vigor and force of the fight he will conduct.

Valentine Remmel. was born in the City of Pittsburg, Pa., on the 10th of March, 1853, of German parents, who emigrated to this country in 1845. His father at once went to work in a coal mine, and mined coal in the Pitts-burg coal district until 1863 when, being injured in the mines, he had to quit-work, as he was disabled for life. This incident forced young Valentine to leave school and go to work to help

to leave school and go to work to help

and has been working at it ever since. In the year 1876 Remmel, along with his fellow craftsmen, organized the glassworkers into the Knights of Labor; It was soon found that this form of trades union did not shit the glass-workers' ideas of trades union, on ac-count of the affiliation with so many un-

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

VALENTINE REMMEL,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

count of the affliation with so many un-skilled workers. In 1879 they organized the A. F. G. W. U. In November of 1881 when the Am-erican Federation of Trades had its first convention in Pittsburg and were first organized, Remmel was elected a dele-gate from his local union, and took an active part in favoring his trade connect active part in having his trade connect itself with the Federation. That organ-ization has since changed its name to the A. F. of L. Reminel was always active in the

trades union movement, and has served it in every capacity from outer guard

once was active in bringing about an American section of the Party in Titte-burg. He has been actively engaged in the movement ever since. In June of 1808 he was elected secretary of the Pennsylvania State Committee, and has been its secretary ever since. Remmel, bowing to the will of the Party naver should be made and the secretary ever since.

Remmel, bowing to the will of th Party, never shrank from standing a the Party's candidate during the cam paigns. Thus he has run for Congress in his district, has been candidate fu Mayor of Pittsburg, and last year h was placed on the ticket for judge of the Superior Court. Remmel became member of Local Alliance 1800 of th S. T. & L. A. in the fall of 1800. Prior to becomming a Socialist. Been mel called himself an independent



a splinter of glass from the bottle Mitting in the neck, and cutting the juga cotta works of the National Fireing Company at Port Murray, New

About a half a generation ago, a capfalist contractor-technically a master erer of Boston, Mass., but like all italists who survive in the field of whiter, i, e., competition, a banker, the fire-proof of terra cotta, it follows owner, etc. etc.,-erected a terra that the skilled workmen at \$10.00 per titts factory on one edge of a large tract a marsh hand which comprises several re miles in the adjoining municipal- brick nor wage-slave would burn. of Lynn, Sausus and Revere. The Did somebody whisper "insurance?"

. . .

a comparatively insignificant news | factory was placed on the Revere side of in the DAILY PEOPLE of July 8, the immense clay bed, or marsh referred Manual to me a story of the growth of to, because the object of the owner of the balling material, the use of which has terra cotta factory, Mr. McIntosh, like me inevitable in the construction of all capitalists, was production for sale. medern steel buildings. The item re- Boston being the market for his product, and to is this; a bottle of beer explod- he naturally placed his factory in Revere, as Revere is the nearest part of this marsh whence the clay to make the terra cotta must come. What Terrs Cotts Is.

Terra cotta is a kind of brick, supposed

learn to trust themselves, mysterious fires will not burn the product of their toil. Until such time fires will burn the factories built by them but owned by their masters, and although the fire destroys the property the master does not lose any-thing, thanks to insurance. How Terra-Cotta Is Made, and What It Is Made Of. Terra cotta is made by mixing a compound of common clay, sand, and saw-

dust, and crushing into a pulp, rendered plastic by water, and passing through a mold where it is cut to the shape desired. In the olden days this would have to be dried in the sun like a common brick, but this would be a very crude way, and would meet with about as much success as Juan Fernandes did when trying to

as Juan Fernandes did when trying to make earthenware in his lonely island. "What odd, misshapen, ngly things I made," he ways, "how many of them fell out, and how many of them fell in." So it would be with terra cotta if depending on the sun to dry them. Some terra cotta blocks weigh 50 lbs., so it would be impossible to dry them as they would be crushed out of shape, owing to the weight of the blocks had it not been for steam. The blocks had it not been for steam. to be fire-proof. That perhaps is the reason so many mysterious fires occurred at McIntosh's factory in Revere, Mass. Since the awful heat which the "skilled workmen" in terra cotta have to put of the blocks had it not been for steam. The blocks are made in a great variety of shapes to suit the requirements of mod-ern architecture. As the blocks are mold-ed, they are placed on a tray, slid on to a car by means of belting, the car once filled is run on tracks into a steam drying house, there to remain until it is hard. It is then put into the kiln to be up with at the factories could not burn. week must be fire-proof too, because the factory burned down twice and neither

is burnt, leaving it porous and light. How Mr. McIntosh Outclassed All Rival Plastering Contractors.

Mr. McIntosh would bid for not only the plastering of new buildings, but also for the lining or filling up of the inside of the wall, which is done with terra cotta.

If other contractors contested for orders with him, they would be obliged to purchase their terra cotta from him, and is being the only factory in the vicinity to amount to anything, they would have to pay his price; so here was one more case of the idocy of "free competition."

Criminal Extortion in the Factory.

Mr. McIntosh had a superintendent in his terra cotta factory at Bevere, Mass., by the name of Chisholm. Chisholm had the power to hire and discharge the men. His methods were to charge such men as wanted a team to drive \$10, and then worry them until he got them to get out, and take \$10 more to fill the vacancy. When it is understood that teamsters make two trips to Boston daily, and that each trip meant all the way from ten to fifteen or eighteen miles with four-horse wagons, that could not go faster than a walk, and reckoning the time it takes to load and unload, some idea can be gained of what a teamster had to do for a day's owrk.

Chisholm did an employment office bus iness that was certainly up to date, as I know of cases of teamsters who had put up the required \$10 only to be forced out in a few weeks.

Consolidation of the Different Terra-Coita Factories of the Eastern States Into the Trusts.

clay abounded-among them being the clay abounded-among them being the factory at Revere, Mass., Port Murray, N. J., and East Palestine, O.-were bought up by a Mr. Linaweaver, who im-mediately sold them out to the Henry Brothers, of the National Fireproofing Company, of the Carnegie Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Well, what was insured? the factory, - | burned. During the burning process the | the factories in the vicinity of all thead July and Christmas, for which, of course, | could, but it pulverises the

Two transfers of terra cotta owner ship were bulletined at the Recorder's office in as many weeks; first from Mc-Intosh to Linaweaver, then from Linaweaver to the Henry Brothers-the Na-tional Firepror' ig Company-another bombshell into the false cry of "Down with the Trusts!"

"Reward of Merit."

When the National Fireproofing Com-pany took control, retrenchment, econo-my, and, of course, expansion, was the to be a desire to be drunk enough night and day, to unload a supply of blas-pnemies daily that would do honor to old Pluto, and, incidentally, to drive out another teamster a la \$10 for his substitute-had to go to make room for a new the superintendence of a small terra Newburyport,Mass., to "down the trust," in spite of the fact that the charges of his extortion on teamsters had been reported to McIntosh.

what the Change of Ownership Meant to the Skilled Workthen" in Terrs Cotts. A organisation of the factory at Re-very, Mass., was "immediately" begun when the trust took control. Subdivi-sion of the worknien, several new ma-chines, fire kilns, etc., were put in, and then what do you suppose followed? A reduction in the hours of labor or an in-crease in salary? Nit. very, Mass., was 'immediately' begun when the trust took control. Subdivi-sion of the workmen, several new ma-chines, fire kilns, etc., were put in, and then what do you suppose followed? A reduction in the hours of labor or an i-crease in salary? Nit. The hours of labor are ten daily, with two holidays in the year, i. e., Fourth of

and a strate whether

The reorganization of the factory, new machinery, etc., reduced the number of employees greatly, while it increased the output of the factory almost doubly, with

a possibility of further increase in produst when demand requires it. When the new machinery was running

smoothly, a "readjustment of wages" was next in order. The skilled workmen, recelving heretofore the munificent sum of \$10 a week, were notified that since they transferred their skill from their brains to the new machine, henceforth said ma-chine, being even a better worker than they, would be expected to contribute for the work it was doing, and they could share the blessings of civilization at the rate of \$9 a week.

Superstitions and Prejudices of the Work-ing Class Pitted Against the Scientific Cunning of the Capitalist Class.

A few incidents in the history of this factory will illustrate the above. In a conversation with the superintendent after the reorganization occurred, he told me the following, which I verified later on by investigation: Before the trust took control a number

of men were required to compound and mix the elements which compose terra cotta-clay, sand and sawdust. Thos men had power at any time to refuse to work, and thereby cripple the factory. This the employer's scientific intellect clearly saw. It looked to him like a club poised over his head liable to fall at any vime. To gain possession of this club was the task now to be accom-pliabed. How well the capitalists succeeded can be told by the ten or fwelve skilled workmen who are

Mr. Descentioner

10 10

(Continued on page 6.) den :

several tons, crushing stones of thing that might be in the clay, where to be picked

Haves Wrought by the Base and Hell Poison Called Education Injector Into the Workers.

In this factory tending this postderesse clay mixer and crusher, which sent the "skilled workmen" on traup, were four men. We will identify them by sum-bers. Nos. 1, 2, 3, were Irishmes and Roman Catholics. No. 4 was an orange-man, and perhaps suspected of the awral crime of being an A. P. A. No. 1 was given charge of the little gang. Bicker-ings and recriminations were of saily occurrence on the respective merids of "Bloody Mary" and "Voluptuons Bens, of Cromwell and James II: Not one of the four knew anything of the too-raphy or the history of any of their heroes. In this factory tending this po

Meanwhile the awful fires of religio

Meanwhile the awful fires of religious hatred being ignited began to crush No. 4, the Orangeman, to such an extent that his burden increased daily, while that of his Christian brothers, Nos. 1, 2, 3, decreased proportionately. A limit was soon reached. A scrap took place, and an appeal to higher authority. An investigation followed. The dispat-tion of the case shows how the cap-italist, by first feeding the workers as religious superstition-called education-cruely turns them into an instrument of self-torture, and incidentally increases his wrath. his wrath.

his wrath. The superintendent discharged Ne. I, who was boss of the little gang, made No. 4-the "d-4 Orangeman"-boss and had the tables turned, giving Ne. 4 power to compel Nos. 2 and 5 to do more work now than was done by the whole four of them betre. No. 1 was now givien an opportunity to "pusy" to his heart's content, and so he did to all the

OFFICIAL.

6

MATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kuhn. Secretary, 2-6 New Rea street, New York

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NOTICE .-- For technical reasons, no Party amouncements can so in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTE. The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People building on Monday evening, July 2. Kereney in the chair.

Receipts for the week, \$14.50; ex-Section Haverhill reported the election

of Ernest Peabody as organizer. Charters were granted to new s at Greenock, Pa., and Grand Rapids,

Michigan. JOSEPH SAUTER, · Rec. Sec'y pro tem.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People building on Monday evening, July 10. Forbes in the chair. Receipts for the week, \$11; expenses,

\$37.89. Richard Koeppel, of Milwaukee, Wis. was elected editor of the Socialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung, in the place of Max Forker, resigned.

Section Cincinnati reported the expulon of Harry Benjamin for treason to the Party. Section Riverside, Cal., reported the suspension of J. L. Jeffers for neglect

in payment of dues.

JULIAN PIERCE,

Recording Secretary

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the DAILY PEOPLE Building on Monday evening. July 16. Sauter in the chair. Present: Sauter, Forbes, Keveney and Pierce. Absent on DAILY PEOPLE business: Forker, Wherry and Hosman. Receipts for the week, \$30.40; expenditures \$46.54

A communication was received from Section Pittsburg requesting that Malloney and De Leon be sent there as speakers during the S. T. & L. A. convention. Referred to the National Secretary.

A communication was received from 'Albert Schmutz, secretary of the Kentucky State Committee, announcing that all letters intended for him should be sent to his new address-1702 Edward street, Louisville, Ky.

A communication was received from Melko Meyer, secretary of the Michigan State Committee, announcing that all mail jutended for him should be sent to his new address-1011 Huncock street, East, Detroit, Mich.

A communication was received from section Hudson County, N. J., announc-Ing the election of Charles E. Herrs-chraft as organizer. The manager of the Labor News Company was instructed to determine the cost of publishing the proceedings of the National Convention.

Sections are again urged to settle forth-with for the assessment to defray the expenses of the Party's delegate to the International Congress. The time be-fore the congress meets is short, and the work of the National Executive Com-mittee will be greatly facilitated by the mites will be greatly facilitated by the prompt settlement for these assessment

Adjourned. JULIAN PIERCE. Recording Secretary.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 2, 1900.-At the regular meeting the following ere present: S. Johnson, Potter, J. W Johnson, Spettel, Hansen. Communications from Duluth, Winons, Milaca, Hen sing, Sturgeon Lake, Minn.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Seattle, Wash.; and New York City were disposed of. H. W. Bodholdt of Birch Creek was elected a member-at-large. Reports of treasurer for last half year showed total receipts of \$57.81 and disbursements of \$50.80, for last half year showed total receipts at \$57,51 and disbursements of \$50,80, leaving a balance on hand of \$36,82. The rote on State Scoretary was unani-mous for Charles G. Davidson, and he was declared elected. For members of the State Committe rote was: St. Paul. Min'p'lis. Total. R. Peterson 4 A. L. Worm...... 9 N. L. Casperson., 6 13 Geo. F. Spettel ... 12 D. A. Potter 11 15 20 Johnson 6 Hansen 9 Liadborn 6 18 12 12 P. Pedersen 1 J. W. Johnson... 9 U. R. Olson.... 5 W. B. Hammond. 13 23 W. B. Hammond. 13 14 27 On motion, the following, having re-ceived the most votes, were declared ilected: Geo. F. Spettel, D. A. Potter, B. Johnson, C. Hansen, J. W. Johnson, O. B. Olson, and W. B. Hammond. The County Committee then adjourned sine tie. The newly elected committee was called to order, with all members pres-ent, except Qisen and Hansen, and or-ganized by electing W. B. Hammond re-iording secretary and D. A. Potter, treas-ing secretary and D. A. Potter, treas-secretary and D. A. Potter, treas-secretary and D. A. Potter, treas-ing secretary and D. A. Potter, treas-secretary and D. A. Potter, treas-ter, treas-secretary and D. A. Potter, treas-ter, meeting regularly on the first Monday of each month. W. B. HAMMOND, Becording Secretary.

i- Idle Capitalists. (Continued from page 1.)

months, yet every business in which these bandits are interested goes along just the same. The fireman shovels up the coal and stokes the locomotive just Henry O. Havemeyer Jr. Takes as well, the hog-killer kills hogs just as dexterously, and the miner hammers his pick just as deep into the earth, and, in short, the whole industrial system goes on just as well as though the yacht

owners were on the spot. What then becomes of this capital-ist contention that the capitalists "man-age" the industries? Can an Armour manage a hog-killing factory in Chicago when he is coasting along the shores of

Italy? Can a Gould manage a railroad in New York when he is thousands of miles away among the ice-cliffs of Iceland? No They cannot do it. No man living could do it. And when the political econ-omists, whom these self-same capitalists have educated, attempt to justify the perpetual plunder of the working class the capitalist class on the ground that the profits of the capitalist class are the "wages of management." when these subsidized political economists make such a contention they simply

how to what a depth of sophistry and wilful falsifying they can sink. The Goulds, the Sterns, the Armours, are a burden on the shoulders of the working class.

They perform no useful work. produce nothing of service to

mankind, yet they consume everything. They make no clothing, yet they wear the finest of silk and satin. They produce no foods, yet the choicest of viands are theirs every day in.

the year. They produce no shelter, yet they live in palaces, and travel in Pullman cars

and private yachts. On the other hand the working class do all the useful work of society. The working class produce their own

shoddy, and the silks and satins that grace the forms of the capitalists. The working class produce the dirty

tenements in which they live, and at the same time they produce the palaces in which their masters debauch. The working class produce their own unhealthful, sodden food, and at the same time they produce the table luxuries that load down the tables of the rich. The working class produce every car that speeds across the continent, yet when they take a ride themselves they

go in the smoker, and leave the Pullman for the exploiter. The working class produce every vessel whose gunwale cuts water on the Atlan-tic or Pacific, yet when they go from country to country in search of a market for their labor power, they go steerage, while their exploiters luxuriate in the first cabin.

The capitalist class is a useless class. The capitalist system of production is a useless system of production.

The capitalist system of government is a useless system of governme is only used to enslave the working class. The working class is the only useful

class in society to-day. It is the brain of society and the brawn

of society. Down with capitalism! Up with the Socialist Republic!

DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

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75.00 ter, treasurer Liany People Concert, on March 26..... 30.00 Received from Ninth Congres-



A Wife.

Wealth Lavished Upon Decorations-

The Sugar Trust, Which is Repub-

lican in Republican Districts and Democratic in Democratic Districts,

But in All Districts Labor-Fleecing,

Breaks Forth Into Flowers and

NEWPORT, R. I., July 11 .- The wed-

ding of Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer,

Jr., third son of the late Theo-

dore A. Havemeyer, of New York,

to Miss Charlotte Whiting, daugh-

ter of the late Augustus Whiting, also of Newport, took place shortly

dence of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives,

and was attended by a large number of

the cottage colony. It was the most lux-

urious wedding that Newport has seen

since that of the groom's sister, last sea-

son. The wedding was set for 11 o'clock

and long before that hour the avenue

in front of "Swanhurst," the Rives' villa.

was crowded with people, all anxious to

see the guests, who began to arrive

about 10.30. Not only was the villa dec-

orated for the occasion, but the spaci-

ous lawns were studded with tents for smoking and bands, while in front of

the plazza was a large tent in which the

200 guests sat down to the wedding

The ceremony took place in the draw-

ing room, and was performed by Rev.

Father William B. Meenan, of St. Mary's

Church. Four sanctuary boys, in their

white surplices, were also in attendance.

The ceremony was performed under a

gothic arch, completely covered with the

feralike asparagus plumosa, festooned

lily of the valley, and white orchids,

tied with large bows of white satin

ribbon. This arch was banked on either

side with tall, graceful palms and rare

foliage plants. Through the long draw-

ing room there were placed graded col-

umns of pure white, garlanded with

rich green vines and festooned with white

fessamine. Broad white ribbons were

white leghorn hats trimmed with pink

roses and white chiffon. They carried

bouquets of pink roses. The ushers were

Messrs. Harry Boocock, of Brooklyn, and

J. M. McCormick, of Chicago, classmates

of the groom at Yale College. The gift

to the ushers were pearl horseshoe pins.

The bridal party was met at the altar

with clusters of Augusta Victoria roses

Bunting.

breakfast.

party passed.

(Continued from page 1.) raw material is produced, cannot fail to

be productive of large fortunes." Labor saving machinery can only be-come more profitable according as there is a sale for the products of the labor used up in operating the machinery. The needs of the Philippine laborer are much less than the needs of the American laborer. With machinery to aid his labor, the American mechanic can pro-duce enough in six months to keep the American continent healthy for a year It is therefore a legitimate presumption that the Philippine laborer can supply the wants of the Philippines in three months. What are these "oriental cap-italists," of whom Hutchins will we one going to do with that machinery and those Philipines for the remaining nine nonths of the year? Put them to making articles of merchandise to be sure. Fo

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1900.

Hutchins Economist.

whom? The Filipinos? No-their con-suming power has been satisfied. For whom, then? Why, for the Americans of course. Just as the cotton manufact-urers of the United States are moving heir mills to the South and there employ ing cheap, labor, and driving the New England operative to the poor house. just so will they transfer other indust-ries to the Philippines, and there amass "large fortunes." as Hutchins puts it, "large fortunes," as Hutchins put by using the CHEAP LABOR of Philippines to displace the DEAR ABOR of the United States.

We begin to see, in these gala days of expansion the true inwardness of this great enthusiasm for colonial possessions. At first the only motive of the capitalists "free an enslaved race." was to see that by freedom these capitalists nean the coining of "large fortunes" for hemselves.

And the political economy of Hutchins and his Washington "Times" is a good illustration of the meaning of terms used by the capitalist class. By CHEAP LABOR they mean labor that is highly productive and that they can get along on low wages. By DEAR LABOR they mean labor that is highly productive, but that also demands wages more in pro-

portion to their productivness. To-day, many American capitalists have prison contracts, by which they get prison labor for a song. Shortly, these contracts will expire, and about that time they will transfer their prison plants to the Philippines, there to have them operated by labor that is cheaper than the cheapest convict that ever wore stripes in Sing Sing.

THE TERRA COTTA INDUSTRY. (Continued from page 5.)

politicians and powers to use their "inlooence" to get him a job again in the terra cotta factory.

Humane Capitalism Turns the Horse Out to Grass.

The fact that the factory at Revere. fastened to each column, with long strea-Mass., is the only one of any productive mers, thereby forming a complete aisle capacity in New England, the next facthrough the centre of the room up to tory of the company being at Port Murthe gothic arch, through which the bridal The effect in the room ray, N. J., opens up a wonderful develwas white and green. The bridal party opment for this factory at Revere. The marched to the altar to the strains of product must be sent to all the large the Bridal Chorus from the Lohengrin, citics where "sky-scrapers" are being the bride being escorted by Mr. Rives. crected. Transportation is a very im-She was becomingly gowned in white portant feature, consequently plenty of lace, with vell of the same material, and raw material is being purchased, giving an outlet to the Boston and Maine Railcarried a bouquet of lillies of the valley, bride roses and gardenias. The only road. A connection is to be made; the blocks wil be loaded on freight cars jewel worn by her was diamond earrings, a solitaire surrounded with smallat the factory, the horses and the blacker stones. She was preceded - by her siniths, and all other encumbrances of maids, Miss Lily Oelrichs, the cousin a cruder age-such as harness-makers. of the groom, and Miss Natica Rives, hay and grain makers, and the hundred a cousin of the bride. These young ladand one other "skilled trades" wil get a ies were gowned in white silk crepe, with squeeze, and be turned out to grass. a jacket of old Spanish lace, and wore

As shown in this story of capitalist development of this factory, a wonderful improvement of the condition of the capitalists who own it goes on all the time. Now, why does not the condition of the worker improve also?

Why do they get loss while the capitalist gets more? Because the capitalists make the laws that say he owns this uachinery, this factory. ingmen, who are now geting lower wages (while the National Fireproofing Company takes higher dividends) and who have had to step out on tramp when the machine stepped in-if these workingmen owned this factory, every machine that was put in would mean a reduction of their burden of toil and an increase in the porduct, which would then be theirs. There is no longer any escape. The workinmen are up against it whither they turn. The battle must be fought out right where the workers are. The out right where the workers are. The workingmen cannot dodge the issue. Their ballot must be cast for the rights of their class—the working class. They must refuse to vote for the capitlist class. No matter what the name of the capitalist party, it stands for the private ownership of the tools without which the workingman cannot live. The class-conscious army-the Socialist Labor conscious army-the Socialist Labor Party, that knows no race, no creed, no color-is the army to which all working-men should attach themselves to down the capitalist class. DONATIONS TO THE DAILY PEOPLE. Received up to July 16 from: A. C. Kihn, Brooklyn, \$4; Yorkville Socialist Educational Association, per S. Klein, Kihn. Brooklyn, \$4; Yorkville Socialis Educational Association, per S. Klein, tressures, \$5; J. Ebert, Brooklyn, \$1; Cash Brooklyn, New York, \$2; Patrick Murphy, Brooklyn, \$25; Excelsior Liter-ary Society, New York, \$10; total, \$47. UPVie & ULINY HENRA KUHN. National Secretary.

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SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADON TERS of 34th and 35th A.D.'s. 481 Y ave. Business meeting every Friday ing. Free reading room and pool par open day and evening. Free lectures er Sunday evening. Subscriptions for t paper taken.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE every Monday evening, 8 p. m., at D People Building, 2-6 New Reade era New York. Dally People stamps may purchased by delegates from L. Abel Assistant Organizer, 177 First aven E. Siff, Financial Secretary, 362 C street; Julius Hammer, Recording retary, 304 Rivington street.

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., se every first and ubird Sunday, at 2 p. at Krame's stall, 167 S. Howard str Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartzes str

THE NEW JENSEY STATE Committy S.L.P., meets lat Sunday of month 10 m, at bendquarters, Euser Co. Social Club, 78 Springfielt are, Newark, Addre communications to Join Hossack, faty, 105 Princeton are, Jensey City,

SECTION ESSEX COUNTI, S.L.P.

County Committee representing the tion meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in of East County Socialist Club, 78 Sy field avenue, Newark, N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, L.P. Be guarters and free reading room, 2054 Main st. Public meetings every Sunce 8 p.m., Foresters' Tempic, 129 % W. F street, corner Spring. FEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 214 T. A. A. meets every lat and 274

T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 2rd T nesday at 8 p. m., at 235 E. 38th at Secretary, K. Wallberg.

SECTION BUFFALO S.L.P., BRANCH meets at International Hall, 271 E. G esce st., near Michigan st., upst. Pub-lectures and discussion on questions p taining to Socialism every Monday, 5 except 4th Monday of month, which is served for business meeting. Everybo-welcome. Bring friends along

WW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LADO PABTY meets every 2d and 4th Fri ay, p.m., S.L.P. headquarters, 853 Grand Westville Hr. meets every 3d Tuenday St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome, 40

CANDINAVIAN SEC. 78, S.L.P., Er. meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month at o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th stra

meets 2d and the others of the Star Sthe stre Subscription orders taken for the Sca Socialist weekly, Arbetaren.

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 SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH meets Ist and 3d Sunday of month at i a.m., at Linnea Hail, 319 Atlantic enue, Brookyn.
 WAITERS ALLIANCE "LIBERTY", No. 1 B. T. & L. A. Office 257 E: Houston Telephone call, 2321 Spring, Meets ere Thursday, 3 p. m.
 WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, hear quarters of the 23d Assembly District, 31 W. 143d at. Business meeting, 2d at 4th Monday. Free reading room; ope 8 to 10 p.m. Subscriptions for this pape taken. Visitors welcome

4th Monday. Free reading room : open 8 to 10 p.m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB,

14th Assembly District. Business met-ing every Tuesday evening, 8 p.m., at Cib rooms, southwest corner 11th street and First avenue. Fool Parlor open ev-

BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Headquarters, No. 45 Elliot St., rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room. Open every evening. Wage-workers wei-come.

Directory

Of Organizations Represented in Sec-

tion New York, S. L. P.

General Committee meetings, 2d and th Saturday, 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade St. Oity Executive Committee meetings, 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m. at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade St. Office of Section New York, at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade St.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

ASSEMBLE DISTRICT MERINAN, 18, 34 and 5th-24 and 4th Monday, p. m. at 261 Hudson street. 26-Every Monday, 8 p. m., at Glub room, 255 East Broadway. 4th-24 and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., Mr.

celsion Hall, 285 East Broadway, 6th and Tenth-2d and 4th Wednesday, 1 p. m., at Club Rooma, southwest series 6f lith street and First avenue. 8th-Every Wednesday, 8 p m., 26 Delshes

street. 9th-1st and 3d Monday, 8 p. m., 349 Niet

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sional District, proceeds of the-atrical performance, per F. atrical performance, per F.
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Meceived for Minor fund from
W. W. Townsend, Washing-ton, D. C., \$10; Joseph Fink-bohner, Philadelphia, \$1,30;
F. Kochendorfer, Albany, 40 cents; Charles Sobey, New Haven, \$1.15; sale of Kan-garco song, New Haven, 16 cents; collected by Mrs. Mary Ballhaus, Chacianati, O., \$5; Jacob Weiss, Brooklyn, \$1... 18.00 お朝 19.01\$13,534.96 Total

HENL- KUHN, Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., July 12, 1900. At a meeting of Section San Antonio on the 0th inst., the following comrades were duly elected to serve as the State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Texas for the ensueing year: Frank Leitner, Charles Microw, A. Leitner, A. 1. Mills, Charles Pollard, Charles Werper. Samuel J. Garrison. On the 11th, inst., the above-mentioned comrades (all being present except Comrade Mierow) met in a special session and organized as the State Committee of

the S. L. P. for Texas. The officers elected are as follows:

State Organizer-Frank Leitner, 226 Centre street, San Antonio. Financial Secretary and Treasurer-A. T. Mills, Boom 24, Alamo Ins. Bidg. San Antonio.

Recording and Corresponding Secre-tary-Samual J. Garrison, 713 N. Florer treet, San Antonio. A State Convention is called to meet in

A state Convention is called to meet in San Antonio on the 22d, inst., to nomin-ate candidates and Presidential electors, and to provide for the campaign. SAMUEL J. GARRISON, Becording and Corresponding Sec'y.

Newpo

by the groom and his best man,a brother, Mr. Fred C. Havemever, when the coremony was performed. Satin cushions were placed under the arch for them to kneel on. The ceremony was most impressive. After the ceremony the couple received the congratulations of their friends while standing under the arch, and then repaired to the plasma for the breakfast, the guests going to the tent on the lawn. The dining room was decorated in a similar manner to the drawing room. similar manner to the drawing room. Through the library and parlors were placed large vases of American Beauty roses. The verandah, where the bridal table was set, was beautifully banked with tall paims, and the table covered with tall paims, and the table covered with tall paims. The tent was completely banked on all sides with rich green fol-lage and large clusters of flowers, and the thirty-eight round tables in the tent wave decorated with large backets of were decorated with large baskets of pink sweet peas. On the bride's table was a large wedding cake, which was cut by the bride. During the breakfast a military band, stationed on the lawn, a military band, stationed on the lawn, rendered a picaning program. The en-trance hall at Swanhurs, was a com-plete bower of palms, trailing vines and pink roses, which formed a half curtain, breaking the view from the driveway. The grand stairway was massed with rich green foliage, fostoon-ed with large bunches of pink roses tied with bread ribbons. The decora-tions were by Wadley & Smythe. The presents received by the young tions were by Wadley & Smythe. The presents received by the young couple were both numerous and cosily, and came from all parts of the world. Mr. and Mrs. Havemayer left on the 1.20 trip of the steamer General on their wedding tour, which will extend until mext January, they sailing for Europe on the 25th of this month. They will make their home in New York, and it is likely that they will build a villa at Newport

The Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held at New York city, June 2-8, 1900. The absolute harmony that prevailed, the class-conscious resolutions that were adopted, the endorsement of the S. T. & Li A. Dp a unanimous vote-these actions and many others of an equally advanced char-siter make the convention historic. many others of an equality advanced char-seter make the convention historic. The delegates were a robust lot of fakir-haring kannroo-killers standing on the dring line. of the Social Herviution, and, responsive to many requests, it was deci-ded to photograph the convention. The photograph is interesting. In the foreground appears the beautiful red flag presented to the Socialist Labor Party of the United States by the Party Ourrier plainly visible. Directly behind the flag stands Joseph F. Mailoney, the candidate of the S. L. P. for the Presidency. On one side of Mailoney stands the editor of the People, and on the other side National Sec-retary Kuhn, holding on his arm the mail-et wrested from the heads of the kangaroos on Jaiy 10th, and since then held as an historic trophy of the Socialist Labor Party and used is a gavel at the convention. Directly in front of the flag sits Sanial, the suitor of the Socialist Amane, while to the right and the left are grouped the other of the socialist Amane, while to the right and the left are grouped the other delegates to the number of 52. The size of the photograph is 140 by 17 tentes. PRICE \$110

PRICE. \$1.10.

S to 6 New Reade St., New York.

Arentery Friday, 8 p. m., Club Base 235 East Broadway, 18th-Ist and 30 Friday, 8 p. m., C Booma, 441, West 29th street Mona, 441, West 29th street Southwast comer, of filh street and F Systems. 15th and 17th-let and 3d Friday, 5 has Itesidence of B. O'Tople, 355 West 59th street.

16th-Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Ba

16th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Econs. 98 Avenue C.
18th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., Cub Booms, 281 Avenue B.
19th and 71mf—.et and 3d Monday, 8 p. m. 20th—1st and 3d Thursday, residence at M. Bets, 211 East 28th street.
28th—24d sud 4th Monday, 8 p. m., Cub Booms, 312 West 1.3d street.
28th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., at Ma Fifth avenue
20th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., at Ma Fifth avenue
20th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., at Ma Fifth avenue
20th—2d and 4th Booms, 4 p. m.
28th—2d and 4th Wednesday, Club Booms, 242 East Both street.
30th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., Chub Booms, 1704 First ávenue.

Rooma, 1704 Fritz Avenue. 22d and 346-Drery Thursday, 5 p. m., Cis Rooma, 100 East 100th street. 84th and 36th Every Friday, 5 p. m., Cis Branch 3 (Bohamian) -- 1st and 3d Woma day, 8 p. m., Club Room, 41s East Tis street.

street. Italian Branch-Last Sunday in month. p. m., 335 East 106th street.

By PAUL LAFARGUE, Translated and Adapted by Dr. Harriet E. Lothrop.

p. m., 335 East 106th street. BUILDUGH OF BHOUKLYN. 24-Brey Thursday, 8 p. m., as Hall, Fre pect and Jay streets. 8th-ls: and 36 Wedneeday, 8 p. m., 55 Bat Sth-2d and th Thursday, 8 p. m., 55 Bat

sett street. 6th-Every Monday, 8 p. m., at 45 M

The stand and thursday, 8 p. m. 1 Third avenue. 10th-2d and 4th Thursday, 87 St. Edw

street 12th.--2d and 4th Sunday, 10 s. m., 4 12th street.

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