WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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TRUTH ABOUT MILLERAND.

HE HAD LONG SCHEMED TO OBTAIN A PLACE IN THE CABINET.

A Capitalist Tells a Story That Shows the "Socialist" in the Light of a Schemer and a Poltroon-The Complete Case

M. Poincare delivered on May 12 a political speech at Nancy, in the course of which he told to the public an anecdote, known to some for a long time. It concerns the entrance of Millerand into the French ministry.

"During the afternoon of Friday, June 16, one of the best known Socialists, M. Millerand, came to see me, and in the presence of my friend Grosdidier, Mayor of Gommercy, who is present here today, on that day, and in my office, M. Millerand said to me openly and loyally, that realizing the gravity of the crisis, his companions desired to assume their share of the work and the danger. He said to me that it appeared absolutely necessary to him, in making up the cabinet, to utilize all Republican forces, and to give a place to the Socialists. He then proposed to me the name of M.

"I have a great deal of admiration for the notable talents of M. Viviani, and also for the conservative and strong talents of M. Millerand. But I did not think then, nor do I think to-day, that it is to the interest of the Republican party to ally its interests under such circumstances, with the interests of the Socialist party, which demanded that such antagonistic forces be united in the same cabinet. I replied decidedly to M. Millerand that nothing could bring myself to be the instrument of such a combination, no matter what happened. combination, no matter what happened.
"A day later, when I had failed in my attempt at conciliation, M. Waldeck-Rousseau was given the task of forming

This was not forgotten by Millerand and his friend. In "La Petite Republique" for May 14, 1901, Jaures

There is nothing sensational about the matter simply because three days later Millerand entered the ministry of Wal-deck-Rousseau."

deck-Rousseau."

It is true that the same journal publishes on the second page the following ambiguous note:

"It is possible that in the course of a conversation with M. Poincare, Commide Millerand may have said that he believed the Socialist party, in consideration of the scialist party in consideration." ation of the crisis that threatened the republic, should 'assume its share of the work and the danger,' but it is very evident that Millerand never made the evident that Millerand never made the demand with which M. Poincare credits him."

But the evasive communication on the second page cannot stand against the statement of Jaures on the first page.

At all events, it is not three days, but six days after his visit to M. Poincare, six days after his visit to M. Poincare, that Milleraud became part of the WaldeckBousseau ministry. Therefore it was during a week that Millerand publicly offered himself.

We have now sufficient documents to classify the facts.

Millerand, on June 16, offered to M. Poincare his choice of Viviani, or, as is well understood, in the event of his being rejected, then Millerand himself stood

EVENING. Millerand wrote in the "Lanterne," which was to appear NEXT MURNING, Sunday, June 18 under the date of Monday, June 19, the following article in which he makes no attempt to conceal his desires.

"A single sentiment, in different quarters of the Republican party stands forth

and demands attention. The new cabi-net cannot, has no right to be formed otherwise than to preserve and safeguard democracy and liberty as they are AT THE PRESENT TIME.

"All clash of opinion must be sunk: all preconceptions on things and per-sons must be wiped out.
"There must be but one heart and one

"It is to carry out this program, and with this idea that the Minister will rally around his flag and around the flag of the Republic, all his forces of

"His will be the common work of our party, of all our party. No group, no man will be able to deny him the benefit

or the honor.
"Away with vain quarrels. The coun try wishes no longer to listen to talk. It commands its representatives to forget past dissensions, and to unite for the past dissensions, and to unite for the next struggle. Its sovereign voice will be heard and obeyed.

"For the republican party, for the republican party! This slogan will lead us to battle and to victory."
Sunday, June 18, certain juornals

which do not support the socialist party, such as the "Matin," "Le Journal du Peuple," announced the formation of the Waldeck-Rousseau - Millerand Ministry. Thus it was. Millerand, thrown out by M. Poincare, was, or forced himself by M. Poincare, was, or forced himself to be included by M. Waldeck-Rousseau, This is what "Le Journal du Peuple", says under the signature of M. Sebastien Faure, and under the title "The Minister of Liquidation":

"Yesterday at 11 o'clock in the even-

ing, the formation of the ministry com-

posed by M. Waldeck-Rousseau was officially announced. He is president of the council and Minister of the Interior; M. Casimir-Perier, Minister of War; M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Millerand, Minister of Justice.

"In a minute the rumor took shape, and at 1 o'clock in the morning at the moment I am rapidly scribbling this, the news passes for a certainty.

"La Petite Republique' on the same date of Monday, June 19 said nothing of the combination. In an account of the visit of M. Waldeck-Rousseau to the Eylsee it declares:

"It is impossible to give any definite information concerning the composition of the new ministry. Not one exact item can be obtained. We do not care to publish current ruomrs as they are too nensensical to be credited."

The combination of Waldeck-Roussea cemed an assured thing on June 19, but in reality was second to a scheme to have M. Bourgeois, recalled from La Haye by telegraph, to use his personal influence to form a ministry through a union of the Republicans.

The famous convention of the Socialists in parliament occurred on Wednes-day, June 21. Comrade Vaillant has given in this publication the following account of that meeting and it has not een disputed:
"Millerand went to that meeting. He

lemanded a word. He said that as we had no doubt heard, there had been of-fered to him, because of the crisis, a place in the ministry. The negotiations to that effect had come to nothing, had broken off, and nothing further had been the politicians, so much so that it is an said to him with regard to it, and it had nothing but a past interest. He was able to say that at no moment in the negotiations had he spoken in the name of the Socialist group, that he had made no bargain, had said nothing and had treated only in his own person. JUNE 22, AT SIX THURSDAY.

O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING, THE had in mind. WALDECK - ROUSSEAU - GALLI-FET-MILLERAND MINISTRY WAS FORMED

By dogged persistency, a serene au-dacity and absolute deception on his part, Millerand was a minister. The case of Millerand and the Lyon's convention: The convention of the Rev-

olutionary Socialist Federation of the IterOise held at Neuilly on May

5, and the convention of the
Revolutionary Socialist Federation of
the Scine, held at the Palace of
Industry on May 12, have shown an
ideal of the Miller of the Scine of the Scin inclination to be rid of the Millerand affair; the first has cast Millerand off; the second has called upon him to choose between the Ministry and Socialism.

Already Pinard of the Worker's Federation of Revolutionary Socialists of lura. Yves Lefebvre, of the Socialist Federation of Breton, and many others, voicing what is doubtlessly the opinion of their fellows have experienced a desire to be finished in some way or other with the ministerial "experiment," the

root of our bitter disseptions.

It does not matter in what form the resolution may come. It is essential to cast aside the only serious reason of our internal strife. We have often expres-sed this opinion in this review, as we are convinced that peace will be restored only by an ending of this discussion of the presence of Millerand in power-Hu-bert Lagardelle in "Le Movement Socialiste." (Bi-monthly organ of the French "intellectuals."

PULLING LAMBS' LEGS.

Sweat-Shops and Slave-Pens Made "Am erican" to Jewish Children.

yesterday morning for their Decoration the condition of the workmen. There Day celebration. The class is made up are trades that boast of having enrolled yesterday morning for their Decoration of the children of Russian Jewish immigrants and they are sent to this school to get knowledge of English before being sent to the public schools.

The opening hymn was followed with an address of welcome by one of the children David Grablowsky who has been in America only three months. He displayed a fair knowledge of English, and the other participants showed that they had the attitude of the press, and the authormade rapid progress in the mastery of ities effectually assisted the working the language. None of them had been int his country longer than seven months. A. S. Solomons, the general agent of the Baron de Hirsch fund, by means of which the Educational Alliance is run, made a short address to the children, in which he said

"I want you children to adapt yourselves to the conditions of American life and soon learn American customs. I want you especially to revere the American flag, and always remember that it is the only flag but one under which the Jew can live and enjoy the same privileges as Christians. I want you to take home these flags which you now carry, and hang them up in your bedrooms. where you can look upon them every morning when you arise, and always look upon the flag as a symbol of your pro-

Dr. David Blaustein, Superintendent of the Educational Alliance, then spoke to the children in Yiddish, and told them of the possibilities before them. He explained the meaning of Memorial Day elebrations and other American customs He told them that everything in the inited States was open to them, and that the only office barred to the boys was the Presidency of the United States.

SPANISH SOCIALISTS.

THEY ARE CARRYING ON AN ACTIVE PROPAGANDA.

Growth of the Movement-Condition of the Working Class-Governmental Amelioration-Capitalists Looking for a

MADRID, May 15.-The strikes and disturbances in Catalonia have caused much sensation not only in Spain, but on the Continent generally, on account of the part played by the Socialists.

The Socialists, who have become every year more plentiful in the Peninsula, are charged with having aided and abetted the strikes, the labor demonstrations ou May Day, the disturbances in Barcelona, and in other provinces, but did not play a prominent part in the recent disturbances.

The Socialists have 258 sections in the provinces, 2 newspapers in Madrid and 11 in the provinces. The Socialists are as yet too much scattered over the kingdom to be a weighty political and electoral force. Their growing importance is, however, beginning to be recognized by open secret that the present Liberal Covernment, and particularly Senor Sagasta and his Minister of the Interior, Sener Moret, would have liked to find some constituency willing to return to Congress certain so-called Socialists he

The working class of Spain have been much agitated of late years not only by the Socialist propaganda, but by suffer ing and discontent. Ten years ago they revealed their aspirations and their grievances in such imposing May Day labor demonstrations and strikes that was appointed to draw up projects to be preserved as soon as possible to the Cories. When the May Day demonstra-Cortes. When the May Day demonstra-tions ceclined and strikes became less frequent, in the last years of the nine-teenth century, little more was heard of the commission or of remedial legislation and Madrid parties and Parliament became too much engrossed.

became too much engrossed in colonial nad foreign wars and their consequences to attend to the wants and desiderata of the working class. The discontent of this, class, however, grew apace. The necessities of life have grown dearer in Spain, and the most in-dispensable articles of consumption, bread, meat, petroleum, sugar, coffee, colonial products in general, and clothing, have considerably increased in price during the last decade, especially since the loss of the colonies. Rents in fowns are higher, and salaries and the remun-eration of labor have not much improved, while the profits of all the highly pro tected industries that have become prosperous under the tariff of 1892 have

grown enormously.

This state of things has led the working class to push in all parts of Spain the organization of their trades unions. clubs, associations of every kind. In the province of Barcelona alone the civil sistance and for campaigns to improve tens of thousands of men in their fed-erations, such as the masons, the miners, tailors, the railway and tramway men and the four classes of operatives in the factories of Catalonia styled "Cuatro clases de vapor," the latter thirty thous-and strong. Directly they thought hemselves in possession of sufficient reserves the trades unions in many provinces started strikes that very often ended in their attaining a little of what they demanded. In most strikes public opinion. class, as their sufferings and embarrass-ments could not be denied, and a general uprising was feared. The strikes were most serious and prolonged in the min-ing districts, and in the manufacturing districts of Biscay, Catalonia, Almeria Murcia, and sometimes even in Madrid, where tramway and railway strikes have been extremely troublesome for the authorities and for the public.

The working class all over the peninsula have shown a constant desire to pursue the realization of their economic social aims apart from the great political parties. The reason of their abstention from the political parties of capital is that they find fault with all politicians, monarchical and republican alike, on account of the inadaquate reforms, social and economic, that they offer, his explains the visible progress of the influence of Socialism. As to the in the last two 3 trades unions and associations, more this movement. than half of their members are Cortes vote laws show that the Socialist trades unions the

FRENCH "INTELLECTUALS" SPLIT

The Jaures-Millerand "Socialist" Con gress Acts as Does Its Counterpart, the "Social Democracy" in this

Country. LYONS, France, May 28,-The "Sociclist" Congress called at the instigation of the "intellectuals" for the pur-

pose of "vindicating" Millerand and misleading the bona-fide class-conscious Socialist movement of France, ended in a split to-day. A resolution was present-ed declaring that Millerand the minister of Commerce, had placed himself out side "the party," presumably the "So-cialist" Congress, by accepting a port-folio in a bourgeois cabinet. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 910

The delegates of the "radical" groups the Allemanvists, et al., thereupon left the hall.

The class-conscious Socialists of France as represented by Le Parti Ouvrier, Le Parti Revolutionnaire and L'Alliance Communiste refused to participate in the o-called "Socialist" Congress. three bodies outnumber the Jaures-Millerand "parties." Le Parti Ouvrier is very strong in the North of France while Le Parti Revolutionnaire flourishes in Paris. Thus the large industrial towns, such as Lille, Roubaix and Marseilles are dominated by the class-cor scious proletariat of France. In municipal elections of 1900, when the ssue of Millerandism was squarely met the Parti Ouvrier made immense gains "Intellectuals" sustained severe defeats.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

The Smash-up of the Bogus Socialist Congress at Lyons Insures Socialist Solidity.

PARIS, June 1.-The defeat at the Lyons "Unity" Socialist Congress of the resolution declaring that Millerand, the Minister of Commerce, had placed himself outside the Party by accepting a portfolio in a capitalist Cabinet is rapdly clarifying the situation.

Eight Socialist deputies, including Edouard Vallant, who withdrew from the Congress, have decided to organize a new group in the Chamber of Deputies, composed only of Socialists who adhere to the principle of the Class Struggle Other deputies have notified their readiness to join. The effect of this will be to wreck the last hope of the Jaures Millerand combination of "intellectuals' and Anarchists to disrupt the Socialist movement of France; it foreshadows the downfall of Millerand, if not of the whole Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet; and it solidifies the Socialist Labor Party of France (Parti Ouvrier Francais.)

The Lyons "Unity" Congress was called by the Jaures-Millerand element, and only a compartively small number of bona-fide Socialists responded to the call. These have all withdrawn.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE SCHOOLS.

Plan to Make Child Labor More Valuable to Capitalists.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 20,-A scheme for "educating" the cotton-mill well understood, in the event of his being rejected, then Millerand hinself stood ready. June 17, M. Poincare gave up his attempt to form a cabinet, and M. Waldeck-Rousseau was called during Waldeck-Rousseau was called during gathered in an auditorium at the corner of the Educational Alliance English classes gathered in an auditorium at the corner of the Educational Alliance English classes gathered in an auditorium at the corner of the province of Barcelona alone the civil authorities report the existence of several thousand unions and associations. The object of all is to foster an "esprit de corps" and prepare means for reduction of the Educational Alliance English classes gathered in an auditorium at the corner of the province of Barcelona alone the civil authorities report the existence of several thousand unions and associations. The object of all is to foster an "esprit de corps" and prepare means for reductions and associations. ment of a proposed textile and industrial school for mill operatives, in connection with which a cotton-factory is projected. Here it is proposed to give a thorough textile education to those cotton-mill hands who have already learned their work, but are desirous of becoming more skilled. The promoters say those who work in the mill will be employed about six hours per day, and during the remaining portion of the day they will devote themselves to the regular literary studies of a high school.

Several cotton-mill men to whom this cheme has been presented have signified their belief that it is practicable. They especially endorse the textile part of the education." Mr. Baldwin has made a special study

of the conditions existing among cotton mill operatives, among whom he has labored for several years as a minister and he is considered eminently fitted for the work which he is projecting, which is to make child-labor even more profit able to the capitalists than it now is.

ing in their press, their meetings, and their petitions up to the present has been insufficient. and too much inspired by the fear th politicians have of the employers of labor." The Madrid Governments have in the last two years attempted to stifle this movement. They have made the Cortes vote laws regulating the work of Socialists. Statistical, data recently women and chadren in mines and fac-published at Madrid and Barcelona tories, the night work of both sexes, and nions the liability of employers in regard to the accidents. Other bills will be introduced number of their members tenfold in to create arbitration courts with mixed number of their members tenfold in twelve years, and they have a press and reviews of their own which keep up an active propaganda and help to collect tation, to establish Sunday closing and the subscriptions for their reserve and to put some limitation in the hours of resistance funds. They persist in say work.

METAL WORKERS "UNION"

PLAN TO AMALGAMATE ORGANIZA-TIONS OF ALL METAL TRADES.

Have No Fear of the Trust-It Is "Under the Watchful Eye of the Ruler of Nations" - Gems from the Fakirs'

MILWAUKEE, May 31 .- A plan to maalgamate all the organizations of men who work in metals is being considered at the national convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron & Steel and Tin Workers which is now in session Exactly what is being done or has been done has not been made public It is said that a proposition will be made to the American Federation of Labor to take the matter up. The amalgamation would include every metal trade-machinists, pattern makers, moulders, blacksmiths, metal polishers, brass workers and other trades as well as the iron and steel workers.

Another question which is being con-sidered is the methods to be pursued to bring all the skilled workmen employed in the plants of the Steel Trust into the Amalgamated Association. So far as can be learned, nothing definite has been decided. Under the rule of the Amalgamated Association all the mills under the management of a single corporation must be "union" if the company employs "union" men in any of its plants. This rule is said to have been allowed to be a dead letter for several years.

The association has adopted a resolu-

tion indorsing the machinists' strike now in progress in the plants which are members of the Metal Trades' Association.

The association met on Wednesday and President Shaffer made a speech in reply to certain statements of President Schwab of the Steel Trust regarding the effect of "unions" upon the working-man. President Shaffer's remarks bore chiefly on the statement said to have been made by President Schwab before the Industrial Commission, to the effect that "unionism" tended to suppress in-dividuality in the shop. He also declared as follows:

"We fear not the trust, because, after all, organizations and combines, whether of individuals, enterprises, commodities, or capital, are under the watchful eye and guardian hand of the Ruler of all nations and Moulder of all destinies. In anything, we demand above everything e that the producers of wealth possessors of wealth be placed together on a common level, that one hand clasp the other and that they make up."

The principal speech at the opening of the convention was made by W. C. Davis, vice-president of the Fourth district, who said in part:

"You have assembled here to formulate scales of prices for the different trades represented in our association, trusting that our deliberations will be

mutual, that we shall be conservative in our actions as we have always been in past. All we ask is a fair share what we produce, fair day's pay for an honest day's work.

This will enable us to educate

children to become loyal American cit-izens and to prepare ourselves for old age. This is becoming more necessary now than it has been in the past. Owing to the introduction of improved machinery the men are required to work faster than our fellow workmen across the salt water; hence an old man is not wanted in the factories of this country. The work-men of America, it is admitted, work faster, manufacture and produce faster than they do in foreign countries, and more than that, the American workingmen fill the cemeteries faster on account of fast work and long hours.

"Eight hours' work in American factories is sufficient for any ordinary man, and to that end we must all aim, and to accomplish that we must have a thorough organization of our trade and a continued eight-hour agitation in the labor movement. The eight-hour workday is becoming extremely necessary in the new century, as all the great manufac-turing establishments are being consolidated into trusts.

"The three great concerns, United States Steel Corporation, the Republic Iron and Steel Company and the American Tin Plate Company, have purchased all the mills of the country of any consequence, and they will undoubtedly close the smaller mills and centre their work to the best equipped plants that can make the most profit, and those mills will be crowded to their fullest capacity and the workmen will be compelled t up the tonnage for the smaller mills that emain idle, thus enabling the turers to reap a harvest and become multi-millionaires, like Andrew Carne gie, in a few years, while their employe re compelled to operate the mills on the Sabbath day for merely enough to keep their families as their share of the rofits for the long hours of labor. "The American workmen are entitled

to more than just a common living in this glorious country, the land of the free, where they are so patriotic as to offer their lives for the sake of their country, and have responded to every call that has been made by any Presi dent for volunteers.

"The three great trusts that have been formed in iron, steel and tin are the controlling power now in the market of the United States. They have organized for the purpose of making a uni form price for their commodity and to prevent the keen competition in bidding for business, as it has always been thrown in the teeth of the laboring man, especially in our business, that competition was so close that it was necessary to make a reduction in the wages of the

employees, this being the case of the organization of the big billion dollar steel trust. More capital represented than there is in the Treasury United States means a good thing for the manufacturer. "If an organization is good for them

and they are allowed to fix a price on their product so as they will be able to make enormous profit then why is not an organization of our trade, representing labor, just as legi-timate as the other when we are organized for the same purpose to prevent the keen competition in wages from non-union men, and put our labor or the market and demand an equitable rate of wages for that labor? There should be no objections from the big com bines against their employees for follow ing their own example to organize for their own protection.

While we are organized I do not believe in being stubborn and radical in our de mands, but to be fair and reasonable and meet our employers in an intelligent and business like manner, study the market and its surroundinges, and for our organization and all other labor organizations to make any rapid advance ment in building up our unions will be by education and careful study of market conditions and by the financial state ments that have been given to the public through the press, showing millions of dollars' profit divided among the share holders of the steel, iron and tin trusts. There should be no great difficulty in the convention fixing a reasonable scale of wages that will be acceptable to the manufacturers."

PRIVATE PROPERTY.

How Evolution Works Relentlessly Against It.

There can be no longer any ques tion as to whether and how private property is to be preserved in the instruments of production; the only question is what shall, or, rather, must, take its place; it is not a question of making an invention but of dealing with an actual fact. We have as little choice in the matter of the system of property that should be instituted, as we have in the matter of preserving the existing one, or throwing it overboard.

The same economic development that propounds the question: "What shall be put in the place of the system of private ownership in the means of production?" brings along the conditions that answer the question. The new system of property lies latent in the old. To become acquainted with the former we must turn, not to our personal leanings and wishes, but to the facts that surround us.

Whoever understands the conditions that are requisite for the present system of production knows what system of property those conditions will demand when the existing system of property ceases to be possible. Private property in the instruments of production has its roots in small production. Individual production makes individual ownership necessary. Large production, on the contrary, denotes co-operative, social production. In large production each individual does not work alone, but a large number of workers, the whole commonwealth, work together to produce a whole. Accordingly, the modern instruments of production are extensive and gigantic. With them it is wholly impossible that every single worker should own his own instruments of production. Once the present stage is reached by large production, it admits of but two systems of ownership.

First, private ownership by the in dividual in the instruments of production used by co-operative labor; that means the existing system of capitalist production, with its train of and exploitation as the portion of the capitalist; and.

Second, ownership by the workers in common of the instruments of production; that means a co-operative system of production, and the extinction of the exploitation of the workers, who become masters of their own products, and who themselves appropriate the surplus of which, under our system, they are deprived by he capitalist.

To substitute common in the place of private ownership in the means of production, it is this that the economc development is urging upon us with ever-increasing force.

The End Near-Pall-Bearers Arrive. DAYTON, Ohio, May 29.-President

Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and C. I. Kidd, president of the International Union of Am algamated Wood Workers, have arrived here. They will lend "assistance bring about a settlement in the pending labor trouble. Their particular attention is directed to the grievance of the wood workers and molders at the National Cash Register factory. Gompers said:

"I am here to do all the good I can. I do not know exactly what is needed, but I expect to confer with the National Cash Register people. Until then I cannot say what I will do. Mr. Kidd will look after the troubles of the wood

It is said that Gompers will advise with both sides, but will not take direct action toward settling the strike of the molders and metal polishers.

His presence and that of Mr. Kidd is

looked upon as a significant and likely

TRIALS OF THE WORKERS.

SUICIDE, MISFORTUNE, AND PHYSICAL INJURY, THE TALE OF A DAY.

Musician Cuts His Throat-Could No Secure Engagement - Workman Too Poor to Bury His Boy-Hurt in Mine Explosion-Crushed in Eric Shops.

John E. Lundstrom, of 129 East Sixty-third street, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He had had much bad luck for years and had often talked of suicide. He married his wife eight years ago in Sweden, and shortly after the marriage she died in his arms. He came to this country with a married sister. They lived for a time in Boston. Lundstrom was a 'cello player, but he finally lost his job in the orchestra in which he was playing and he and his sister came to New York.

Lundstron decided to become a soloist, but he couldn't get engagements, and a: last he was offered a job as 'cellist in a same er orchestra. The orchestra began i's concerts last week, but without raking Lundstrom. He went to bed about mednight Sunday and cut his throat a few minutes later.

TOO POOR TO BURY SON.

The case of Oscar Jacobson, the 13 year old by who was killed while jumping from a Jefferson avenue butcher's wagon during a runaway accident at Jefferson avenue and Ormond place. Reooklyn, on Saturday, revealed a pathetic chapter of family history when his father, Charles Jacobson, called at the coroner's office yesterday.

The father said the boy was the sixth member of his family removed by death during the past few years. The mother

died some years ago. About twelve months ago the father and son hired a furnished room at 1.161 Fulton street and had lived very happily there up to the time of the accident.

Mr. Jacobson said the boy was all he had in the world and his sudden death was a shocking blow. He added that

he was too poor to bury the little fellow and it is probable that unless some kind. ly disposed citizen extends help the boy will be buried by the county. EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

EXPLOSION IN A MINE.
SCHANTON, Pa., June 3.—By an explosion of the ast Spencer's mine, Sunmore, the morning, Edward Hughes, mine boss; James Tighe, and an unsultantial statement of the statemen known Italian laborer, were burned. Hughes and Tighe may die. They were going through the old workings when the explosion occurred.

CRUSHED IN ERIE SHOPS. Charles Erwin, 38 years old, of 206 Second street, Jersey City, was severely crushed yesterday forenoon while repairing an engine in the Erie machine shops. He was caught between the engine and tank. His injuries are serious. He was take to St. Francis' Hospital for treat-

ORDERS SQUATTERS TO MOVE. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 3.-E. H. Harriman, the New York railroad magnate, has bought the Josiah K. Mead tract consisting of hundreds of acres of wild land west of Tuxedo.
It is now inhabited by squatters. Mr.

Harriman has ordered the squatters to vacate and he will improve the land for park purposes.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

Convicts Prodded By U. S. Bayonets to Build Canals.

OMAHA, Neb., May 30.-After a preliminary discussion in this city in which various Western lawmakers took part, Elwood Mead, of the Irrigation Bureau, appearing for the Government. the Congressional delegations of Nebras-ka and Wyoming have issued a call for the consideration of matters touching irrigation and public lands. The real deliberations are to take place at Cheyenne, Wyo., on June 20, and Congressmen will be present from Nebraska, Kansas, North and South Dakota, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.
Senator Dietrich of Nebraska set forth

his scheme for the employment of State and federal convicts in building canals and reservoirs in the arid lands of the West, and suggested that the prison labor be guarded by United States troops who would thus be given employment in time of peace. The workmen also would not come into competition with 'organized labor.' Mr. Mead expressed disapprobation of

Mr. Mead expressed disapprobation of the United States taking up the burden of irrigation directly, believing that the initiative should come from the States expecting benefit. The opposite view was taken by George Maxwell, Secretary of the National Irrigation Congress. He was empowered to draw up a bill for submission to Congress setting forth his plan, the same request being made of Mr. Mead. The two propositions will be laid before the conference at Cheyenne.

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

THE SANFRANCI SCO STRIKE

of fate, holds a commission from Samue Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, as 'General Or-ganizer.' Mr. Pierce came to San Fran-

in Los Angeles during the month of December, 'he just took a little much needed

rest' and then proceeded to recite his stereotyped speeches for the benefit of

the workingmen of the city at a rate of \$10 per charter. It was easy. Restaurant employees and other miscellaneous trades all sent for charters—that magical instrument which, according to

Pierce, can in less than twenty-four hours radically change economic con-

ditions that have existed for several

decades. Higher wages, shorter hours, stringent regulations immediately when the charter arrives—all these Pierce promises for \$10 only; it was cheap, and

the roll of the embryo thing which was

so erringly called a union swelled into

many promises swelled also. His first

attempt to deliver the goods took place on the 1st of May, and of course re-

both the unions and the industries of

"Mr. Pierce is not an organizer; he is a disturber and interloper and a meddler. He has tried hard to disrupt and ruin

some of the best labor organizations in existence; he has promised to put the

Building Trades Council out of business; he has attacked the United Brotherhood

of Railway Employees and most shame-fully abused its officers, and he it was

who urged the machinists of the Union Iron Works to 'cinch the Scotts' by strik-

ing some three weeks ago and prevent the launching of the Ohio if the de-

mands were not acceded to; and it was this man Pierce who on the same occa-sion so ardently expressed the hope that

would be the only persons present at the launching of the battleship Ohio. But

such expressions and actions do not

represent the sentiment of the organized

represent the sentiment of the organized workingmen of San Francisco. It is a strange and foreign voice that represents nobody and which has absolutely nothing to lose. The organized mechanics of this

city are as loyal and patriotic as the

best American citizen in any community.

True trades unionism is marching be-hind the Stars and Stripes and should

not be confused with a Piercean product that wabbles behind the red flag and

keeps time to the funeral march."

Mr. Pierce, when shown the statement

a statement is beneath notice. I have

nothing more to say."

In the light of these exposures and

in the light of the mis-leaders criticism on the part of the mis-leaders of labor, it is highly amusing to read communications or statements that ap-

pear in the capitalist dailies signed by "Kangaroo" secretaries and "business" agents of the antiquated labor(?) organi-

zations, harping on the magnificent display of solidarity on the part of organ-

It is needless to add that these "Kan

garoo" secretaries and "business" agents are drawing handsome salaries and that

they hve no use for a bona fide trade and labor organization like the Socialist

The strike goes merrily on, and if the strikers do not win it will not be because they are not being played and their legs

Down with the labor lientenants of the

capitalist class and the freak pure and

simple organization with its policy of "no polities in the union." Onward with the Fighting S. L. P. Up with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. The

Wireless Telegraph Concern.

CHICAGO, May 26.—The Northwest-ern Wireless Telephone and Telegraph

84 Lasalle street, is a chief stockholder

has sprung into existence from its par-

has sprung into existence from its parent company, the American Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Company. Articles of incorporation permitting the new company to operate in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, in the northern part of Michigan, and in Arizona part of Michigan, and in Arizona part of Michigan, and in Arizona.

were taken out yesterday at Phoenix, Ariz. The capital stock represented is

The patents of the promoters are said

to cover the dot and dash system and

Mr. Schwab says is only operated in the

United States through the courtesy of

his company. The parent company is said to have in successful operation a

vireless line extending from Yokohama

to Corea, a distance of 500 miles over-

land and water.

The Clevedand and Buffalo Steamship

line has applied to Mr. Schwab for a

Jobs for Fakirs.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 24.-The

committee on public health and safety reported to the house at Hartford a bar-

bers' license bill. It provides for a com mission of three to be appointed by the

governor, the members of which shall have been residents of the State for

three years, and who shall have followed the trade of a barber for five years.

They shall receive \$5 a day for actual

service, and three cents a mile for trav-

el. There shall be four examinations a year by the commission. All barbers

who are now following the trade at

present shall file an affidavit with the

commissioners, that they are barbers by trade and competent to do the work of

They shall pay one dollar for a certi-

ficate, and hereafter barbers to secure a certificate must be examined by the com-

missioner. They must have either stud-ied in a school for barbers or practiced

work at the trade for three years befor

securing a license, and must be at least 19 years of age. The fee for examina-tion is \$5. The commission has power

to revoke any license. A penalty of not more than \$100 is provided in case of one

working without a license and in the event of a boss barber employing such

ompany, of which Joseph S. Schwab,

of labor fakirs as ever drew salaries

d by a crooked and parasitical gang

Trade & Labor Alliance.

Labor Fakir must go.

\$5,000,000.

ized labor.

of Mr. Chester last evening, said:

ident McKuley and Irving M. Scott

San Francisco.

thousands and the head of the man of

DEMAND FOR UNION RECOGNITION RUN

cisco in January last, and, as he had drawn down a stipend from the federation of \$410 for his organizing expenses INTO THE GROUND.

How P. H. McCarthy, Democratic Office Holder and "Labor Leader" Was Utilized for the Purpose by Mayor Phelan -ASympathetic Strike Sidetracked.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 24 .-The strike of the waiters and cooks which has been on since the early part of May and which now embraces several ndred bakers, besides other strikers, viz., carriage workers and helpers, blacksmiths, metal polishers, frame workers, numbering, all told, about 2,000 men, tooks very much at the present writing to prove, as the history of most strikes that have assumed or threaten to assume respectable proportions, have proven, dis-astrous to the strikers.

The keynote of the present strike is recognition.

There are a number of employers' associations banded together to defeat the aim and purpose of the trades unions, viz., the unionizing of the shops. Their ition can be stated substantially as follows: "We are willing to concede, we have conceded all they ask in the matter of wages and hours. There are subjects which a union may legitimately unrtake to regulate between employers and employees; we will not unionize our shops, stores and restaurants nor will allow any one to say that we must not employ non-union men. On this subject we are absolutely united and on this subject we will entertain no proposition of arbitration. It is a right which we will not surrender. It cannot be ar-bitrated."

It is not generally known who are the principal individuals composing the employers' associations.

Their work is being done incognito and

secretly. They have chosen an attor-ney M. F. Michael as spokesman for the

ould the strikers win they would be in great luck for the reason that the pure and simple unions of San Francisco are lousy with labor fakirs and political crooks and the honest rank and file are to put it mildly, between Charybdis and Scylla, or the devil and the deep blue

A complete record of this strike would prove an intersting and instructive study in politico-labor fakirism besides an un-swerable argument in support of the con-tention of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., that the pure and simple union policy of "no politics in the union" is an absurd and ridiculous farce.

P. H. McCarthy, a notorious labor fak political crook, is the key to the understanding of the present conlict between the workers and their mas-

This labor lieutenant of the capitalist dass at the present time, holds a political job as a member of the Board of livil Service Commission, a gift of May-

This was as a reward for the services rendered by P. H. McCarthy in so manipulating the Building Trades Council of which he is President, that the New Charter, which Mayor Phelan was anx-

cous to see adopted by the electors, was endorsed by that labor-political machine. In addition to this during the last muncipal campaign, the San Francisco "Examiner" published a long communication from McCarthy eulogizing Mayor Phelan and calling upon all workingmen to support him for re-election mentioning in true labor fair style that ning in true labor fakir style that helan was a staunch friend of the working class, etc., etc. This, in spite of the fact that the Mayor of San Francisco is considered one of the largest property colders in this city besides being a pliant tool of the capitalist class, of which he is a member, as well as being a crafty politician of the Democratic faith.

demic of strikes during President inley's visit, again made use of its chief Labor Lieutenant by appointing McCarthy on the Presidential Reception Committee of which he was appointed President, realizing that with McCarthy so placed the members of the Buildings Trades Council would be held in check from any desire to go out on a syment the strike from assuming a ge al character, thereby weakening it to a

however, without exciting considerable suspicion that P. H. McCarthy is being ed to do the dirty work of the or ed enemies of the working class. d enemies of the working class. siderable jealousy exists among the

Considerable jealousy exists among the leaders of the organized scabbery, and as a result exposures in the capitalist dailles are becoming frequent.

Among them is one in reference to Jefferson D. Pierce, who, as organizer of the Federation of 'ell is the chief di-

the Federation of 'ell is the chief di-rector of the present strike; and, as such, has incurred the enmity of Mc-Carthy, for reasons that can be readily inferred from the malodorous record of the latter. The following statement made by Louis Chester, chairman of the Exrades Council, and which appeared in the San Francisco "Examiner" of May 14th inst., explains itself:

"The situation is serious and may result in a temporary reaction of our present prosperity. Then ormal growth and progress of legitimate trades unionism will be checked in the same ratio as our strikes—the result of erratic agitation. It is to be regretted that the cause of united labor shall suffer because of the stood that the old and reliable trades unions are entirely blameless and not in any manner responsible for the pres-ent critical conditions which are con-fronting San Francisco's industrial econ-

disturbance when traced down to working iginal source falls on the head of event of son D. Pierce, who, through irony person.

20TH CENTURY METHODS

Import and Lodge Non-Union machinists in Their Building-Carey and the Mis-Laders of Labor "Jollied" by Repub.

USED BY PUMP TRUST IN DEALING

WITH MACHINIST STRIKERS.

EAST CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 31 were locked out on the 18th inst. by the Blake Pump Works (in the Pump Trust), are still under the delusion that they will win their battle with the capitalists who, unlike the organization(?) of which the machinists are members, use twen-tieth century methods in attaining their ends.

sulted in a failure. The effect of this failure is what may prove disastrous to both the unions and the insastrous to headquarers in Lasalle Hall, on Second street opposite the new Registry of Deeds building, about five minutes walk

from the pump works.

The men congregate there each day and discuss their chances of sharing in some of those 50,000 "Golden Hours" which were promised them by Jas. O'Consociation of Machinists, in a speech recently delivered by him at Faneuil Hall,

Each day since the beginning of the lock-out the "union" has had pickets stationed in the vicinity of the works, who have in several instances succeeded in turning away a number of non-union

The men have been orderly and have kept away from the premises of the company, except when sent out to do

picket duty.

Armory builder weeping Jeems F. Armory builder weeping Jeems F. Carey, of the Social Democracy, and several other misleaders of the working class, addressed the machinists here and in Boston, urging them to stay out until the company granted the demands of

Last Thursday a committee appointed by the "union" called on Mayor Dick-inson, a Republican, and asked for police escort to the works; but like all men of his kind he jollied the committee along by stating that according to newspaper reports the men all over the country were orderly and that no violence was reported, and he could not see why the body of men of which the committee were members, could not get along without police protection.

But the company had eight policemen at the works two hours before the men left their headquarters on Cambridge and Third streets, to draw the wages

Negotiations are now going on between the allied trade unions, that will probably terminate in having the men employed in the iron, brass, and other departments come out in sympathy with the locked out machinists, which they probably will do, as it is understood that they have grievances of their own.

While the machinists have been busy one way or another the company has not been playing the part of "Rip Van Winkle," but on the contrary has been wide awake. It has succeeded in securing a large

number of non-union machinists, machinists' helpers, and lathe hands. It has converted a new brass shop that was near completion when the lock-out began, into a first class hotel, where the non-union men are housed and fed.

Carpenters and plumbers have been

busy for the last two weeks dividing it into separate apartments (sleeping and eating) and laying steam and water

The rooms are lighted by electricity and heated by steam and are high in

ceiling and spacious. In the rear of the building, which is only one story high, there is a first-class washroom fitted up with large mirrors, new washstands and towels.

In the kitchen can be seen bread, cake, pies, etc., also groceries and provisions in great quantities.

There are eight or ten large tables in the dining room , each about fifteen feet long, which are covered with large white

The bedrooms are fitted up with cotsto cover the dot and dash system and are improvements over anything that is also purchased a light to the Marconi system, which It has also purchased a

cooking utensils, together with plates, cups, knives, and forks. They have also secured an upright mahogany piano, which is set up opposite

the kitchen, in the dining room, to be used by the non-union men who will put up at 'Hotel de Blake." The pianist should be careful not to

play "There is no Place Like Home, Sweet Home," or the men will prooably line to connect Milwaukee and Grand Haven. This line will be in operation The company has secured the services of several cooks, and a number of girls to wait at the table, wash dishes and

Mr. George de Laval, who is superintendent stated to the writer that he in-tended to keep on hiring men until the

places of the men that refused to return are filled. He stated that the men whom he has secured are competent workmen and that the company will treat them fairly and

give them full protection. He also stated that at least 50 of the locked-out men would return to work on Friday and Saturday as they have

asked to be reinstated. A number of the men have secured work elsewhere.

Mr. de Laval also stated that in spite of the fact that the union has succeeded in stopping non-union men, the company will manage to fill all orders.

The union succeeded in having about 150 men return to Lowell last Monday, the first day of the lock-out.

that his company employs 1,400 people, and that they have a weekly pay-roll of \$25,000, and that he believed that the day's pay for a fair day's work. When asked how many men went out, he stated that there was 665, and that 285 returned on the following Monday.

Subtract 285 from 665 and it leaves 380 men out, and as I counted 400 men who received their wages last Thursday, 200 must be about the correct figure, as stated in last Saturday's issue of the DAILY

The men could be easily counted, as they marched in double file from their headquarters.

The capitalist papers have stated that there are 700 men out at Blake's.

A NICOTINE TRIO.

Louis Weiner, Tom Tracy and Henry Abrahams,

BOSTON, Mass., May 24.-That story sent from here in the DAILY PEOPLE of the 16th is very interesting. But that comrade who wrote it did not complete it. He should have given a short history of those three men whom he mentions, namely, L. Weiner, Tom Tracy and Henry Abrahams. To complete the story I will fill in what he omitted.

This L. Weiner is one of three broth ers who are members of Union 97. All three are willing to be leading fakirs. There is Sim; he has as yet not made a success as a fakir; Jonas was turned down by the Tracy gang; and last but not least there is Louis Weiner, who every now and then attempts to play the role of leading fakir, but who only fires the balls that others make. He has for the past thirteen years tried to be a factor in the Boston labor move ment, but being an unusually ignorant man he can never come on top as an A 1 Labor Fakir, so he is content to act as the tail to Tracy's dog.

This Louis Weiner was in trouble at one time. Whether & was with his own money or the money of the union or the money of a lodge of which he was an officer, I do not know, but he was in trouble over money matters. So in order to raise money he went home and ground up a pint of dried green peas mixed it with a gill of salt water and swallowed the dose. After having done that he let out a yell which brought up the neighbors who asked him what he had done. When they saw him vom-iting green he replied that he was in financial trouble owing to playing the races, and that he took a dose of Paris green. A physician was called at once who examined the man and declared that there was "no danger, as green peas and salt water does not kill." But the dodge had its effect. It called the attention of the cigarmakers that Mr. Weiner needed money. So they scraped together some few dollars for him on the promise that he would swallow no more green peas.

The second character is Tom Tracy. This Tracy is one of the vice presidents of the C. M. I. U. of A. A hidebound fakir; a fakir when he was a councilman, a fakir as a trade unionist The question has already been asked: "How did Tom Tracy ever become prominent in the pure and simple movement?" and no satisfactory answer has ever been given. Everybody recognizes that what he knows about the labor movement will not hold him over from Saturday night until Sunday morning But as an instrument he was very use ful. So in the hands of John F. O'Sul livan, Frank K. Foster and Frank Mc Carthy he was the man to do the work

for the gang.
His work in New York during the Upman strike is well known. How he came on and helped the men lose a strike that could be won without him But when strikes are won there is no need for junketing trips over the country to boycott "the scab firm," and Tracy knows that. So his reward is the label Committee.

The last named of this precious tric Henry Abrahams, is a character that nust be known to be appreciated. About five feet in height, weight about 105 pounds, high cheek bones, big nose, small black eyes, containing all the trickery that can be put in a body of his size, ready to lick the feet of his foe if there is a job or dollar in it, or to turn on his friend for the same reason.

New England pure and simple trades union movement for the past twenty years. At one time he was a prominent member of D. A. 30, K. of L., fighting the C. M. I. U. of A. in Boston, charged by the Boston cigarmakers with under-hand work in the interest of the K. of L. which at that time was fighting the C. M. I. U. of A. all over the country. He is now and has been for severa years the corresponding secretary of Union 97 holding office as an "anti-Socialist" under the anti-Socialist rule, and continuing in office under Socialist rule as a "Socialist," ready to change his color with every change of the wind and at all times acting as spy and informer for the Tracy gang. Whenever a victim was to be found in order to strike ter ror in the hearts of the timid members, who like to kick against the order of things, Henry Abrahams is the man to do it. When a man is to be hounded for checking some pet scheme of the gang, H. Abrahams is the man to do it. In fact, if there is anything to be done which should not expose the leaders, Henry Abrahams is the man to do it and, in return for it, they keep him in his \$20 a week job. At all times a lickspittle of the Tracy gang and shedding tears and calling on God to have mercy on his family when his job seems in jeopardy. In fact he reminds me more of Uriah Heep than any man I have ever met. ONE OF No. 97.

ELEMENTARY BOOKS ON SOCIALISM

'the following books are endorsed by the National Executive Comittee of the So cialist Labor Party, and cover the whole field of Modern Scientific Socialism: What Means This Strike? Reform of

what Aleans This Strike? Reform or Revolution, The Bull Pea, Socialism, The Working Class, Tau Capitelist Class, The Clars Struggle. The Socialist Republic, Development of Socialism From Utopia to Science, Teritorial Expansion, The New Trust., Taxation.

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OVERWORKED EXPRESSMEN

THEY LABOR FROM EARLY MORNING UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

Their Pay Only \$50 a Month - Mus. Drive Fast, and Stand the Consequence If Arrested-Tom Platt and His Income

A DAILY PEOPLE reporter in an interview with some of the express men of the city obtained the following evidence of the inhuman manner in which this portion of the working class is treated by the parasites that live and grow fat from their labor.

One employe of the Dunlap Express

Company, in reply to questions, said: "Well, I'll tell you. At times we have a rough spell of it. This is during the busy season. We are worked from 8 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock the next morning. Don't forget that we are worked hard at all times, never knowing at what time of night we will arrive home to our families. But it is the manner they use us after the busy season is over that rubs against the grain. "Then we are laid off with a recom-

mendation, giving us the privilege of looking for another boss." "What wages do you receive, and are there any taxes that you have to pay?"

asked the reporter.

His answer was that the drivers receive \$9 and \$10 a week, and helpers \$6 a week. In the office the helpers are called "wagon boys," but some of them have sons that are young men. "I suppose you mean by taxes what we

have to give up from our pay? Well, we are oftentimes charged with the loss of packages which are never placed on the wagon, and by this means times when our pay looked like 'thirty cents.' We also have to furnish bonds

At this point the man became some what afraid that he had said too much, and said:

"I hope you will not put my name in your paper, for they'll bounce me' After being assured that in no case would any information be given that would lead to his identification, he con-

"When we return to the barn at nine o'clock at night, we are given a load to Tremont or Morrisinia, and then we meet with men in those high toned districts that have never done a days work in their lives, and they complain how hard we drive the horses and threaten to get the Bergh Society after us. The fact is, if we don't hustle the mules, we are told that we take too long to deliver a load, and are given a chance to take things easy on the streets wearing out our shoes looking for another job."

Traveling over to the office of the Century Express and finding one of the men there eating his dinner, the reporter showed him the statement of his fellowworker at Dunlap's, and asked him what he thought of it.

He blurted out: "It's true, true every worse. I don't know what the people are coming to, for bad as con are, it is necessary to have a pull to get flat at an exorbitant rent, or spend half your earning at the bar of some politician in order to get on one of these

After the man had allowed his auger to cool, he was asked to give a state-ment of facts concerning the appointment, wages, and conditions of the men working with him.

"On applying for work at our office, you are given an application to fill out, telling all about where you have worked, and the nature of it, for the last five years. Then it must be signed by four references, and if they are all right and the color of your hair and eyes suit the

superintendent you are appointed, "This does not mean that you are to have steady work immediately unless your pull is of the nature to place you at once, but that you will get a job as wagon boy at six dollars a week. Then seibly get a steady job as driver. You will then receive fifty dollars a month. First of all though you have to hire bonds at a cost of four dollars a year, and go to the firm of Apple at Fulton and Front streets, and give up eleven dollars for a summer uniform, and fourteen dollars for a win-

ter uniform. We report at 7 o'clock in the morning, and get through when they are to let us go. If we kick we are told we are not hired by the hour, but by the It is a regular practice to hold a load for us until the last thing at night, so it will take us several hours to deliver it.
"Then they have a system of spotters

to watch us to see that we do not delay too long on a load, or get a glass of beer on a hot day. The chief of these is S. A. Haring, who is at the barn in the morning, and if you are five minutes late, or you take too long to deliver a load, on his report alone you are suspended for

the chief clerks who is looking for promotion. He hands around subscription lists to make a present of a diamond pin or some other ornament to adorn the person of the superintendent, G. W. Slingerland, while our wives are in The reporter then visited the men in

the employ of the United States, Adams, Manhattan, Wells Fargo, American and National, and the reports were all of the same nature, with the exception that these companies work their men Snndays and holidays.

Tom Platt is president of the United

States, a silent partner in the Century, and he also fats up his income by going bonds for the men. If you are getting this paper with-

out having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

A Select List of

Socialist Books

For the Workingman and the Student.

The following books are recommended by the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party to those desiring to know what Modern Socialism is. The evolution of society from Slav-

ery through Feudalism to Capitalism is a necessary part of the science of Socialism, and the growth of the Trade Union and the Labor Movement generally are closely connected with it. A number of standard books on History, Political Economy, and and the development of various social institutions are therefore included in this list.

Aveling, Edward:

The Student's Marx: An Introduction to Karl Marx's Capital. Cloth Charles Darwin and Karl Marx: Aveling, Mrs. Eleanor Marx:

The Working Class Movement in England: A Sketch of Conditions from 1545 to 189510 Bax, Ernest Belfort:

The Religion of Socialism. Cloth 1.00 The Ethics of Socialism. Cloth 1.00 Outlooks from the New Standpoint. Cloth 1.00 History of the Paris Commune.

come. Cloth 1.00 Sebel, August: Woman in the Past, Present and

What Means This Strike?05 ple" Union. A Debate with Job

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From Utopia to Science
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Introduction on the Materialist Conception of History and an Appendix on Primitive Property

in Land. Cloth............ 1.00 The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844. Cloth 1.25

Engels and Marx: The Manifesto of the Communist Gronlund, Lawrence:
The Co-operative Commonwealth

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The Co-operative Commonwealth Paper
Socialism vs. Tax Reform....
Hazell, A. P.: The
The Exploitation of Labor

.05 Hyndman, H. M.: Economics of Socialism. Cloth.. 1.20 Commercial Crises of the Nine-teenth Century. Cloth 1.00

The Socialist Catechism The Capitalist Class

Lafargue, Paul: The Evolution of Property. Cloth 1.00 The Right to be Lazy10 Lasalle, Ferdinand

The Workingman's Program..... Socialism: What it is and What

Lissagaray:
History of the Paris Commune.
Cloth Revolution and Counter-Revolu-

ital" Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Na-.10

festo on the Paris Commune.. Secret Diplomatic History of the

Marx and Engels: Manifesto of the Communist Ancient Society 4.00

Anarchism and Socialism. Cloth... .40

Quelch and Wright:
Socialism and the Single Tax. A Quelch, H .: Economics of Labor....

Sanial, Lucien: Socialist Almanac Taxation The New Trusts. Foreign Com-

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Social-ist Club, 78 Springfield avenue. New-ark, N. J.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

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

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COM-MITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Spring-field ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Pes-chine ave., Newark, N. J.

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Houston st. Telephone call, 2321
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NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB,

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

meets every Wednesday, 8 p. S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street. Wednesday, 8 p. m., at

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall, Visitors are welcome. SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday

of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch

2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner

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New York City.

controls the Medina paving stone

in nearly every city in the East. Capital \$1,000,000.

A new company with \$16,000,000 cap-

ital will absorb the Electric Company of America and the American Railway Company, two Philadelphia operators.

The New York Gas and Electric Light

Heat and Power Company and the Edison Electric and Illuminating Com-

pany of New York were consolidated, with a combined capital of \$45,000,000.

The corporations known as the Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company of

Philadelphia, the Bethlehem Steel Com-pany, and the Vickers Sons and Maxims

of England recently consolidated. The

Cramps are thus enabled to produce a

and engine without outside assistance.

A consolidation formed of the Driggs

of Derby, Conn., and the American Ord

The Merchants Associated Company is

capital, formed by John Claffin, and com-

500,000 corporation formed to purchase

tervention of jobbers and middlemen.

National Association of Retail

to own and operate cigar stores.

The Dearborn Chemical Company

gists. It owns and operates 50 of Chi

The Witch Hazel Trust is formed of

The National Umbrella Frame Com-

"the New Cereal Trust," is formed of

abolished by the American Cereal Com-pany. Their combined capital will be

The American Cigar Company, known

as the Cigar Trust, is owned and con

trolled by the American Tobacco Company, known as the Tobacco Trust. Capital \$10,000,000. Is owner of a cigarmaking machine. It has absorbed the Havana-American Cigar Company, a

\$10,000,000 corporation made up of con

solidated firms; also large cigar factories

in Chicago and other cities. Is behind the movement to consolidate stogie fac-

tories. Plans are on foot to increase its

The Stationary Engine Trust, officially

known as the Allis Chalmers Company

has an authorized capital of \$50,000,000. It is a consolidation of the following

corporations: The E. P. Allis Company, of Milwaukee, the Fraser and Chalmers

Company, incorporated, of Chicago; the Gates Iron Works, of Chicago, and the

Dickson Manufacturing Company, of Scrantou, Pa. The new company will

furnish the most ponderous as well as

the most delicate of mining machinery.

The American Locomotive Company i

a new incorporation with \$50,000,000 capital, and the sobriquet of the "Locomotive Trust." It includes every locomotive works in the United States with

two exceptions, the main one being the

Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Phila-delphia, Pa. The total output of its

combined plants will be 14,000 locomotives a year. The output of the Baldwin Works is 1,200 a year.

an assured fact. Ninety per cent of the

implement makers have expressed themselves in favor of it. It has reached a stage in which the syndicate backing it

can be carried through successfully. The influential members of the trust were

inclined at first to believe that the cap italization should not exceed \$50,000, 000; but after consultation with im-

portant representatives of the farm implement trade it is now believed the capitalization will be \$75,000,000.

A \$75,000,000 Watch Trust is one of

the latest combinations under considera-

tion. One of its avowed purposes is to introduce Swiss watch movements into general use here, but its first and prin-

cipal object will be to reduce the output of watches, of which there has been a

An Agricultural Implement Trust

capitalization to \$100,000,000.

National Shoe Company is a \$3,

wherever its interests direct.

Seabury Gun and Ammunition Comp

modern battleship throughout.

Steel Corporation.

ital \$250,000.

Capital \$3,000,000.

formed.

\$40,000,000.

HUNG UP FOR INSPECTION.

THE LABOR FAKIR OF THE SOUTH LIKE HIS NORTHERN BROTHER.

Samuel Gompers and His Pure and Simple Attempts to Lie Out of a Difficulty-The Fakir Brood of Dallas Done Up

Ever more clearly is being established the fact that the American Federation of Labor has degenerated into an adjunct of the capitalist system. The developments of each passing week serve to further demonstrate the truth of the contention of the Socialist Labor Party that the workers in that "poor and simple" aggregation are dominated to their further degradation by the suborned lieutenants of that class that is of material necessity the implacable foe of working class interests. And with each revelation of the perfidy of the "lenders" in the A. F. of L. is accentuated the necessity for the existence and growth the New Trade Union, political in charssity for the existence and growth of acter, steadfast in purpose, that must be the disciplined class-conscious econ-omic organization coadjutant to the real political labor movement against the strongholds of capitalism.

These more or less trite paragraphs are preliminary to one more disclosure of duplicity in high places in the "A. F. of Hell," and in which the king skate of fakirated aggregation stultifies himself over his own signature and inci-dentally proves the weakness of A. F.

of L. methods, to say nothing of their reprehensibility. Now to the story: For more than eighteen years, A. J. Charette, now of Dallas, Tex., had been identified with the A. F. of L. as a member and a worker. He was a cigarmaker. He was one of the few inential spirits in the organization whose self-sacrificing devotion, personal integrity and earnestness of effort in behalf of the working class had never been questioned. He has been an untiring worker as an organizer for many years, was Sam Gompers's trusted representative in various western states. He never would accept any remuneration for his services and was prodigal in the use of his own earnings in furtheruse of his own earnings in furtherance of the organization of the workers A little more than a year ago Mr Charette began the publication of "Com-Dallas. He declared himself satisfied

if the paper would prove self-suport-ing. Mr. Charette sunk \$400 in cash nearly a year of labor in this venture, because the unions failed to sup-port the paper.

In the meantime his eyes began to open to the futility of the Gompers brand of trade unionism. He began to see its inherent weakness. He be-

gan to study the ethics of labor union-ization and, finally, the light dawned so clear that he wrote to Gompers in Oct-ober, 1900, surrendering his commission as organizer. Coincidentally he gave due notice to the Dallas Trades Assem-bly of his resignation, October 19, 1900.

The following resolution, passed by unanimous vote of the Trades Assemon Friday night, OCTOBER 19, 1900, was written by Frank R. Shanks, then secretary, now president of that

central body:
"Resolved, That it is with deep and

sincere regret that this assembly accepts the resignation of Brother A. J. Charette as local organizer for the American eration of Labor, and we accept the same only at his urgent request, realizing that the position he occupies will be, indeed, hard to supply. Brother Charette, by his untiring efforts and the many sacrifices which he has made in behalf of the labor movement, has proven himself one of the most faithful, devoted and zeelous workers within our ranks; and THIS ASSEMBLY WILL NOW FEEL GRATEFUL for his many valu-

able services rendered in the past: "Resolved, That a copy of this reso-lution be furnished to the Dallas 'Labor for publication."

name of the paper was changed accord-

Mr. Samuel Gompers's response to Charette's letter of resignation was to send the latter a new commission, together with a letter over his personal sig-nature of which the following is a ver-

batim copy:
Washington, D. C., October 1900.

Mr. A. J. Charette, Organizer A. F.
of L., Dallas Texas.

"Dear Sir and Brother:—your favor of the 14th inst. has been received and contents noted. I assure you I regret exceedingly to learn of the illness in your family, and trust before this reach-es you your daughter will have progres-

far on the road to recovery. Now in regard to the union of bakers which you organized last July, and made application on August 11 to Secretary Harsbecker for charter, sending him P. O. order for \$15 in payment of charter fee, let me say that I am writing to Brother Harzbecker by this mail, giving him substantially the statement you make in regard to the entire matter. As make in regard to the entire matter, As soon as I am in receipt of his reply I shall write to you further in regard

"I beg to assure you that I appreciate to the fullest extent the earnest, faithful and self-sacrificing work you have done in the interest of our great cause, and therefore CANNOT CONSENT TO YOUR RESIGNATION FROM THE POSITION YOU NOW HOLD. I hope you will write me statin that you have reconsidered the matter.

"With best wishes and hoping to hear

"With best wishes and hoping to hear from you soon, I am,
"Fraternally yours,
"SAMUEL GOMPERS,
"President of the A. F. of L."
Mr. Charette's response to this letter was an unqualified refusal to accept the commission. Then Gompers wrote and the state to Character as follows: mission. Then Gompers wrote and man—who assumes direction of the labor reletter to Charette, as follows:
"Washington, D. C., Nov. 9, 1900.

man—who assumes direction of the labor movement of America! If such a liar Labor Party!

Mr. A. J. Charette, Organizer A. F. of

L., Dallas, Texas:
"Dear Sir and Brother:-Your several favors have been received and contents noted. I assure you I regret exceedingly that you have decided you can no longer act as organizer for the A. F. L. in Dallas. . . I was in hopes that you would reconsider your resignation, but of course, under the circumstances as stated by yourself, I CAN ONLY ACQUIESCE N YOUR DECISION, THOUGH WITH REGRET, and will crase your name from our books as organizer. . You will also permit me to thank you for the earnest, faithful work you have accomplished in the interest of our great cause; and though no longer officially connected with th movment as organizer, yet I am sure you will continue to lend your help and influence to the movement wherever possible.

"I have already received notice from the Trades Assembly of your intended resignation and the recommendation they and you make for the appointment of W. B. Courtney as your successor, I beg to say that Brother Courtney already holds a commission as organizer, but I am glad to learn that he is held in such high esteem by both the trades assembly and yourself. . . .

from you at your convenience, I am,

"Fraternally yours "SAMUEL GOMPERS,

"President A F. of L." Now for a bit of history and then the reproduction of another letter from the sweet-scented mogul of the Associated Fakiration of Liars.

Early in 1901 Mr. Charette published is "Open Letter to Laboringmen." In this letter Brother Charette made a clear statement of his position on the la-bor question, outlined the reasons for the inadequacy of the A. F. of I., as a "pure and simple" economic organization to achieve results, cited instances of how the workers are being by their leaders, etc., in a masterly way, and then pointed out why the only sistent method to resist the capitalist is to go into the S. T. & L. A. In conclusion he renounced all connection in official capacity with the Trades Assembly and his own union. He, however, still retained his membership in his own local (cigarmakers') union.

publication of this document created a furor. The Trades Assembly adopted resolutions denouncing Charette as a traitor and condemning the letter. The cigarmakers' union drew up articles of impeachment and a charge was made that Charette had been "DIS-CHARGED BY SOMUEL GOMPERS AND HIS COMMISSION AS OR-GANIZER REVOKED FOR CAUSE."

A little clique of malicious cut-throats in the cigarmakers' union announced they were going to take Charette's card a card that stood for conscientious service in labor's cause for a fifth of a century—and the leading spirit in this group was one French—which name may or may not be an "alias"—who claimed to hail from New York and whose card was less than a year old. Charette was tried!!!

"French" was the prosecuting witness. There was a bare quorum present. French asserted that Charette had had his commission revoked by the president of the A. F. of L. for cause.

Mr. Charette defended his position most ably, but the "jury" was stacked, and an angel of light would have pleaded the cause of Christ himself in vain before that aggregation of ignorami and malicious persecutors. ous persecutors. Well. Charette wrote to Gompers, ask-

ing him if he had made any statements such as charged in the trial.

Weeks elapsed. Gompers and "the gang" were in correspondence. Meantime a new trial was obtained and a full attendance of the union was present.

The foreging lettters were submitted evidence to among other falsity of the position of the "pros-tion," and "French" slunk from tion," room like a kicked cur. One or two of his henchmen followed him out. The trial resulted in a verdict of acquittal, 20 to 4.

And here is the evidence that Gompers in his littleness of soul stood in with the coterie of cut-throat fakifs to assasinate It should be understood that Mr. Charette had sold the "Common Sense" to
Messrs. Lyon and Andrews, publishers
of the Houston "Labor Journal," and the
President of the American Federation of wrote the letter that follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 12, 1901.

Mr. A. J. CHARETTE, Dallas Texas

Dear Sir:-Your favor of jecent date has been duly received; but absence from the city and other matters of great importance requiring my immediate and constant attention since my return, have

prevented my giving you an earlier reply.

"Of course you can appreciate the fact
that any one who speaks for, or in any way undertakes to represent the Ameri can trade union movement and American Federation of Labor, ought to be in sympathy with it and advocate the cause of Labor. From information communicated to this office, it is plainly dent that for some time your course has not been in consonance with the laws, principles and policy of the American labor movement, nor in the interest of labor. It was for this reason I DEEM

"You may honestly differ from the pur-

As an example of unwreathed lying and serene self-stultification this conduct

caps the climax. In all the littleness of colossal mendacity Gompers has written himself as the most bloated pismire on the dunghill. As between this man Gom-

pers and Charette, the former is not worthy to lick the mire from Charette's

And this is the character-this is the

"Very truly yours,
"SAMUEL GOMPERS,
"President A. F. of L."

italization of \$20,000,000, is in process ED IT ADVISABLE THAT YOUR of formation CONNECTION AS THE REPRESEN TATIVE OF THE A. F. OF L. SHOULD BE DISCONTINUED, AND REQUESTED THE RETURN OF YOUR COMMISSION AS ORGAN-IZER TO THIS OFFICE. and Ashland and Olive Hill, Ky., of which the consolidation has rendered

aseless. Capital \$1,250,000. There is also a fertilizer trust, with plants at Chattanooga and Birmingham, Ala., Sparrows Point, Md., Iron Mounpose of our movement and to this you

Seventeen cement plants in Clark County, Md., and Louisville, Ky., con-solidated under the name Western Ce-

what must be his servile henchmen who rule the fate of the workers in the local unions under his direction and counsel!

Down with such scoundrels and all that

WARD H. MILLS.

TRUST BUILDING.

Partial Account of the Corporations Created by Capitalism in 1901.

During the past five months the capitalist class has been busy in its work of building trusts. True to its mission of eliminating competition and the middle class by concentrating industry, it has greatly added to the immense incorporations of the years of 1899 and 1900. At a time when its mouthpieces are assuring the middle class of its permanence, by manipulating figures so that they show a decline of instead of an addition to, concentration, the capitalist class is creating corporations of an unsurpassed magnitude and scope. At a time, to be more specific, when the "Journal of Commerce" is sophistically telling its readers that the amount of capitalization in 1900 was only \$945,000,000 as compared with \$2,500,000,000 in 1899, thereby causing them to believe that concen tration is declining, instead of being added to, the capitalist class evolved a trust of such magnitude that the human mind staggers in an attempt to form a conception of it! That trust was the one billion four hundred million dollar steel trust-a trust whose capitalization exceeds by \$500,000,000 the total capitalization of the incorporations of 1900. And in the very year when, if the re-assuring of the "Journal of Commerce" is correct, such a thing ought not to occur, owing to the decline of concentration, we witness railroad, banking, shipping, trading and industrial consolidations and incorporations taking place at a rate that bids fair to surpass that of 1900, when compared with 1899. The total capitalization for the month of January, for instance, was above \$105,-250,000, or just about one ninth of the total capitalization of 1900. ary it was \$90,000,000; while in March it reached the enormous amount of \$220,000,000. From these figures, it is safe to conclude that the grand total for the year will be over a billion dollars, or a monthly average equal to the January incorporations.

To give a complete record of the trusts built by the capitalist class—who, to parathrase Emerson are building better than they know—during the past five months would require many large and volumes; so only a few of them, and those the most typical will be en-

The Pacific coast rejoices in a recent consolidation of the leading trading and transportation companies of Alaska, with a capital of \$100,000,000. The same locality can boast of the existence of a powder trust: a consolidation of four houses controlling the entire western part of the United States, British Columbia, and Alaska on the north to Mexico and Central America on the South.

Californa has an \$8,000,000 consolidation formed of the California Wine Association, the American-Swiss Agricultural Colony, Lachman and Jacobi & Co., and C. Shilling & Co., that controls 80 per cent of its wine output. Five firms in the same State formed

what is popularly called the Raisin Trust. They sell 90 per cent of the seeded raisins and 75 per cent of the Trust. raw product of the State, and have a capital of a million dollars.

In the Coeur d'Alene district, Idaho, a consolidation of all the silver-lead mines is underway. The control of the output of these mines is essential to the success of the American Smelting and Refining Company (the \$100,000,000 smelting trust). The consolidation will

ikely merge with this company. It will be capitalize at \$30,000,000.

All the coal companies in Walker County, Ala., about twenty in number 1020,000. and having an annual output of 1,250,000 tons, consolidated with a capital of two millions. The Monongehela River Con-solidated Coal and Coke Company swallowed Alabama's four biggest coal mining concerns recently, paying \$3,000,000 for them.

The gradual absorption of the various phosphate interests in the Mt. Pleasant fields led to the formation of a phos-phate consolidation at Nashville, Tenn.,

capital \$2,000,000. La Crosse, Wis., has a brewery trust of recent formation, including every brewery in the city, known as the La Crosse Brewery Company, and capitalized at \$1,250,000.

Eight of the leading publishers of popheadquarters at Chicago and a capital of from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000, to be known as the American Music Publish-

ing Association. Three title and guarantee trust companies of Chicago have ended a persistent rate war by consolidating, with a capital of from \$5,000,000 to \$7,500,000. The new company will have absolute control of the realty business of

The same city recently had an elevated railroad consolidation, on which occasion the Northwestern Railroad, the Lake Street "L" railroad, the Union Loop Company and the Metropolitan "L" Company were merged into one

The American Traction and Light Company, a \$40,000,000 corporation, was recently organized.

A consolidation of the mining properties of the State of Indiana, with a cap-

A fire brick trust exists, with fifteen plants located at Ironton, Portsmouth, Sciotoville, Bellaire and Cincinnati, O.,

tain, Mo., Copley, Pa., and on the Pacific large overproduction. The principal concerns entering the trust are expected to Seventeen cement plants in Clark be the Elgin National Watch Company

be the Eigin National Watch Company of Illinois, capital \$4,000,000; the Waltham Watch Company of Waltham, Mass., capital \$4,000,000, and the Keystone Watch Case Company of Pennsylvania, capital \$3,300,000.

The oil corporations in the Beaumont District, Texas, are considering the advisability of consolidating into one ment Company. Capital unknown. Seventy-five Medina block paving

visability of consolidating into one corporation, with a capital of \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000. This step is conthey stand for! Up with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist

So it goes. Con State and industry.

stone quarries in Monroe, Orleans and other counties in Northeastern New York formed a Paving Stone Trust that

SUPPRESS SOCIALIST SPEAKER WHO WAS ABOUT TO ENLIGHTEN THEIR DUPES.

Did it Because They Did Not Wish to Antagonize Their Oppressors-Cowardly Conduct Regretted by Honest Rank and File - That \$2,000,000 Fund Lie of the Machinists Association.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 36 .- E. F.

Wegener, organizer of Section Hudson warship complete from guns to armor county, N. J., Socialist Labor Party, visited this city yesterday upon the request of Section Plainfield. During his sojoarn here, Wegener secured nance Company has been formed. It will operate in opposition to the Cramps-Vickers- Maxim consolidation, and will permission to address the striking members of the International Association of perfect its plants so that it can build a Machinists at Trades Council Hall, This permission, however, was only obtained A Dredging Trust, embracing thirty of the largest dredging plants on the after some parley. A committee of the machinists was sent out by the organiza-Great Lakes, is a 1901 product. It has tion to ascertain who Wegener was. Wega capital of \$10,000,000, and is backed ener told them plainly that he was a by the leading marine interests of the Great Lakes, notably the United States Socialist, and if he would talk at all it would be along Socialist lines only. At first it was decided not to permit him the formal title of the Department Store Trust, a corporation with \$24,000,000 to talk, but after Wegener had shown a membership card in a trades union was finally concluded to let him have the posed of the largest department stores of Entering the hall, Wegener immediately began to show the fallacy of their unclass conscious organization. In-New York and Brooklyn. Its object is to buy and operate department stores stead of a complete solidarity of all labor, there was organization by trades. He pointed out the fact that while the the products of factories and sell them machinists were on strike, the patterndirect to the dealers, without the inmakers remained at work, though both trades belong to the same American Federation of Labor. Also that when the a corporation formed in opposition to the members of one organization went on strike, the members of another who be-longed to the militia drove them back cago's leading retail drug stores. Capto work at the point of a bayonet, or else, in their capacity as railroad men trans-The United Cigar Store Company is a ported the militia without protest, as was wo million dollar corporation, formed the case with the Brooklyn and New York railroad employees who transported the 23d and 9th Regiments en route to Althe leading witch hazel manufacturers of bany to break the street car strike there. Connecticut and Massachusetts who Then, Wegener, proceeded to show how the misleaders of labor preached "no the major porton of the output. politics in the union," and shortly before election time chase up the members of pany is formed of the leading umbrella the campaign committees of the Republi-can and Democratic parties for the purframe manufacturers, of which there are but six in this country. Capital \$1,000,000. Popularly called the Umpose of obtaining place on their tickets on the strength of their labor influence. brella Rib Trust.
Six of the leading silk dyeing concerns And how they lead the rank and file of their organization like sheep into the of the country, located at Paterson, N. J., compose what is known as the Silk Dyers Trust. Capital \$3,000,000. This shamble to vote for the old party candidates, who used the power thus placed in their hands against striking working trust closed a number of plants when men, by calling out the police when out A Silk Thread Trust, with a capital on strike, or sending the militia to beat them into subjugation. When they are of \$12,000,000, is being formed. It will not doing this they used the same powers consist of the leading silk thread manuto issue injunctions against strikers, or facturers of the country. It is backed to render judicial decisions nullifying by the Coates Thread Company, an English corporation, with international interests and a capital of \$68,000,000. benificial labor legislation. Whereupon the workers shout that the old party politicians are corrupt; whereas they have only been true to the interests of the class whom the misleaders of labor serve, the the ten largest independent mills outside of its "opponent," the "Old Cereal capitalist class. Trust," the American Cereal Company. Capital \$4,500,000. This trust will be

The speaker then showed that it was the working class who were remiss in their duties. That had they been as careful to serve their class interests as the capitalists are, in securing the influence of the misleaders of labor in their (the capitalists) behalf, they would not have cause for complaint. Wegener then showed the futility of the nine hour day, which, he said, would not bring relief or salvation to the machinists, as the reduction could be made up by speeding up the machines and lopping off wash time, etc., etc. The trouble, he pointed out, lay in the private ownership of the tools production and distribution. He showed that machine shops were owned by the capitalist class and that it was necessary for machinists to go to these capitalists in order to secure the work whereby to live. That this work was only secured upon the terms of these capitalists, who because of their ownership of the tools and machinery the men need, were in a position to dictate terms.

tion virtually made masters of the capitalists and slaves of the machinists. He was about to show the necessity of the working class, including the machinists. owning the tools of production and distribution when he was prevented from proceeding any futher. The reason given was currish in the extreme and only went to show the truth of the speaker's

The secretary of the union protested

against the speaker continuing on the ground that since the Trades Council, composed of Republican politicians and capitalists of the place, permitted them to use the hall free, it would be unwise to antagonize them by listening further to the speaker. Should they persist in doing so he (the secretary), feared they would not be able to secure the hall free, or at all, thereftner. This objection was sustained by the vote of the assemblage. Wegener then withdrew. He was surrounded by many of the strikers who expressed their regret at the turn affairs had taken. Others gasped his hand and wrung it, without saying a word. It is believed here that Wegener was cutting a little too deeply into the ignorance which the fakirs here have fostered, and they feared the result should their dupes learn the true condition of affairs. The striking meahinists here are being buoyed up by all sorts of false-hoods. One of them is to the effect that the treasury of the International As-sociation has a fund of two million dollars with which to carry on the "general strike." That this is a lie, was shown in the fact that there was no money on hand here, with which to pay the strik-er's strike benefits, a condition that ex-ists in other cities also.

If you are getting this paper withsidered necessary to protect them from the Standard Oil Company. out having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscrip-Concentration in every tion. Renew when it expires.

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

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

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

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

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct

opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class., Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of solf-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slarery, is ever deprived of the necessaries of life.

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

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

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to th inslavement of women and children.

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

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

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

"LET THERE BE LIGHT!"

.. CREMO ..

Incandescent Light Co.,

HIGH GRADE MANTLES. 411-413 East 91st Street, NEW YORK.



WE CLAIM:

Unexcelled Brilliancy

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Absolute Uniformity

Our cremo and vulcan mautles are superior to any other mantle on the market. Their dazzling brilliancy and astounding durability are admired by all who have tried them. Ask your dealer to handle them. A handsome display box, containing a sample dozen of above mantles or branded with the Arm and Hammer sent to any address on receipt of one dollar. Agents wanted all over the United States and Canada. Liberal terms,

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Boat stops at Pittsburg, South Side, Homester dock, Port Perry and McKeesport. GOOD MUSIC. Ticko is earnestly de- For full information and tickets send to WM. J. EBERLE. 12 Hoff St., Allegheny, Pa.

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TO CELEBRATE THE

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Prize Bowling for Gentlemen. Prize Games for Women and Children TICKETS ADMITTING GENTLEMAN AND LADY, 25 CENTS.

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If there be a vile thing in the world, it is a plebian, advanced by patricians, not for the purpose of righting his own order, but for playing the pander to the worst interests of irs. He who is of the people but makes himself a traitor to his birth, if he furnishes the excuse for these tyrant hypocrites to lift up their heads and cry, "See what liberty exists in me, when WE, the patricians, thus elevate a ian." Did they ever elevate a plebelan if he sympathized with plebeians!

-RIENZI (Bulwer Lytton.)

THE GAMUT OF TURPITUDE.

This week's quotation or thesis is taken from a novel, a classic passage from Rienzi's impassioned address. Almost anything may seem more kindred to it than the maxim of the Class Struggle; and yet it is the solid fact of the Class Struggle that is the underlying truth from which the passage derives its beauty. Keir Hardie's recent performance in the British Parliament, introducing and speaking to a motion calling upon the capitalist Government to inaugurate the Socialist Commonwealth: here in America the Social Democrat Woodbridge accepting a political job from the capitalist Mayor of Cleveland. O., are but modern illustrations of the turpitude inveighed against by Rienzi and that violates the scientific principle that underlies his scorn, and imparts vigor to it.

The principle that establishes the relative identity between Classes in sociology and Species in biology, establishes the fact that no social Class ever cuts off its own head, but must have that operation performed for it by the Class historically called upon to do the amputation. "Did they ever elevate a plebian if he sympathized with plebians?" Such is the quotation that the Class Struggle hurls both at the man, who, to-day, claiming to be a Socialist, strikes the attitude that implies that the emancipation of the Working Class can be the suicidal gift of the Capitalist Class; and at that other, who accepts admission to the capitalist robber castle, by the grace of a capitalist: "Can Capitalism love its executioner, Socialism?" or "Did capitalists ever elevate a workingman if they did not know they were securing a traitor? But the infamy does not end there.

Take the case of Keir Hardie. lapping the Class Struggle in the face oy his motion, he was not merely imnecile, he was guilty of turpitude: no French capitalist; he was referring to Truth can be violated without disgrace to the violator. Hardly a day passes in Parliament without some project of law being on the tapis. The parliamentary opportunities are numerous, by means of proposed amendments or otherwise, to tear big holes into the fabric of capitalist theory, and plant conspicuous solid chunks of Socialism. Such a conluct would serve as an educator to the Working Class constituencies; they would 'earn the positive and the negative lessons that would enlighten them during the hurly of campaigns, and guide them on election day. But such conduct implies struggle: no wordy declamation of set speeches, spoken in safety, would stead: such a conduct implies knowledge; no phrase-mongering would do. To avoid such conduct, and substitute it with the one Keir Hardie did, denotes the craven who would be taken for a fighter, the gnoramus who would be taken for a fit eader,-the stage-strutting misleader, in

Take the case of Woodbridge. The political field is the field of born adversaries. No political party has any business there except on the theory that no other can justify its existence. The political field implies mutually contemplated argued that Mr. Debs "preaches the extermination. This is especially so with class struggle," and that "his words a revolutionary party, above all with a party that claims to represent the Working Class, and to aim at the uprooting of the Capitalist Class. He, accordingly, ho acts with a party, that he advocates as Socialist, and afterwards allows himself to be elevated by the party he fought. brands himself a speculator on Labor April 27, containing an article by Mr. veigle the working class into pinchin: yotes, which he sought to gather only Debs entitled "Socialists Who Would itself and depositing its savings in

for the purpose of raising his own price, his bribe

The dictates of the Class Struggle can not be violated with impunity. Just now, with Millerand and Keir Hardie in Europe, and the Social Democrats Morris Eichmann in the East, Woodbridge in the West, and a batch of two others of the same ilk in San Francisco, the gamut of "practical" turpitude runs from antipode to antipode.

> The sassage quoted by our correspond-WELL FOR FRANCE!

Emasculate Socialism." This corres-

"What more can you want? The

theory of the class struggle' is here

set forth plump and plain. You may say, as you do in to-day's Letter-

Box column: 'What does it boot to

know a theory if one does not prac-

tice it? I respectfully call your attention to the paragraph that I

mark. Do you ever use stronger lan-guage against hypocrites and trai-tors? What more can you want?"

"I respect the honest effort of any

man or set of men, however mis-guided, to better social conditions,

but I have no patience with the

masks of meekness and in the name

of 'b otherhood' betray their trust-ing victims to the class that robs

them without pity and riots in the proceeds without shame."

causes some people to imagine they prove

a proposition by a mere reiteration.

The same good soul who admits

above that the stating of the theory of

the class struggle,-even though the

statement be "plump and plain"-, may

be mere declamation, and who under-

stands that preaching unbacked by prac-

tise is worthless, is perfectly satisfied

with a bit of declamation in lieu of

It is not the declamation, a man may

indulge in against the hypocrites and

traitors in the Labor Movement, that he

is to be judged by: it is by his actions.

Are Mr. Debs' actions in keeping with

practice on an other score.

Odd is that mental phenomenon that

pondent closes his plea thus:

A certain capitalist, unbosoming himself with a capitalist Editor, is reported, black upon white, as having held this language:

"It might as well be admitted, once for all, that the time of arbitrary rule, exercised by employer over employee, is gone by,—sad to say. Until recently we did as we pleased with the workingman, or almost so. It didn't work bad. That that is over, thoroughly over, strikes one in eye; the thing is no longer open doubt. The workingman has to doubt. The workingman has opened his eyes; or at least some people have made it their business to open them for him. He now is conscious of what he is, of his power, of his omnipotence. Henceforth he is to be reckoned with. We long had reason to expect that we would dise of those Trade Unions, that reared their heads in the face of our authority: WE SEDUCED THEIR PRESIDENTS AND BROUGHT THEM OVER TO OUR SIDE, But that's all over, all over.

Who was that capitalist, to what country did he belong, in what capitalist paper did his utterance appear?

L. endorsing as "a friend of the work-

lugman" the candidacy of a Tammany

Senator Cantor, right after Cantor's ap-

plauding the Tammany Governor Flower

for sending the militia of the State to

Buffalo to help the railroad magnates

violate the 10-hour law, and break the

switchmen's strike; with a Ratchford

pushing through resolutions commenda-

tory of Mark Hanna at a miners' con-

vention immediately after the butchery

of miners on strike against the Hannas;

-with these and many more such inci-

dents freshly burned into the quivering

flesh of the proletariat, the mournfully

made declaration that the time is passed

of the employer, does not fit to America;

tion fit to present American conditions

the French workingman; and his words

"boring from without" conducted there

by the French Socialist Labor Party,-

The spokesman, one Nicholas Savon,

plaintive wail it is that appeared in the

Paris "Figaro," knew whereof he spoke.

He sees Millerand tottering to his doom;

be sees in that political manifestation a

summary of the manifestations he has,

to his unconcealed sorrow, run up against

in the economic field. Yes, indeed, the

time is gone by in France when leaders

in the Labor Movement can be success-

fully "seduced and brought over" to the

As that day has dawned for France

of the workingman will be opened here

WORKS, NOT WORDS!

Several good people have off and on

misappreciated here. In language sweet

and touching, these correspondents have

prove that he has learned the lesson that,

not sentiment, but firmness of purpose"

must animate the Socialist movement.

also. The S. L. P. is here on deck.

side of the employer.

the Parti Ouvrier Français.

last open.

his denunciation? Can he have been an American capital-Last election Mr. Debs worked for the ist, referring to the masses of the Amerire-election of Mr. James Carey to the can workingmen? No. His estimate of Massachusetts Legislature; and only a the situation fits in some respects to few months ago Mr. Debs referred os-American conditions; it does not tit in tentatiously to his canvass in that all, or in most respects. It fits in so far State as an evidence of his loyalty to the as it depictr the presidents of Trade gentleman, and as a factor that con-Unions "seduced and brought over to the tributed to his election. Thus, in pracside" of the employer, in other words, it tise, we find the man who preaches fits the Organized Scabbery period the anathema upon the "frauds and quacks country is now going through, and under who wear the mask of meekness and which the healthy class instincts of the in the name of 'brotherhood' betray their rank and file are downed with the aid trusting victims to the class that robe of these Labor Lieutenants of the capithem," going arm in arm with, supporttalist class. But the description certaining and boasting of his support of, a ly does not fit when it declares that fraud and a quack who with the mask period to be over. With a President of 'brotherhood' betraved his trusting Mahon of the Amalgamated Association victims to the class who robs them," by of Street Car Employees blocking resovoting for a \$15,000 armory approprialutions in favor of class-conscious polittion, and boasting to this day that he ical action in the national convention of would do the same thing over again, the his Union, held in this very State and "militia being workingmen, the same as at the very time when the rat-a-tap of letter earriers" !! Are preaching and the musketry, let loose by the capitalist practise here in accord? Are they not political power upon the Albany division rather, conspicuously at fisticuffs? of his own organization, was making th No, the S. L. P. is not satisfied! It windows of his convention hall rattle wants infinitely more than WORDS; it with a President Gompers of the A. F. of wants WORKS!

TRAINING THE LAMBS.

The President of the Public Savings Bank of Dayton, O., has undertaken the task of supplementing the exploitation of the workingman's family, carried on in the factory, by twisting awry the child's mind outside of the factory. His plan is simple; it is as subtle as it is simple; and it is as fiendish as it is sub-

It is well known that what the capitalist lives on is the lion's share of the wealth, produced by his workingmen, but appropriated by himself under the when presidents of Trade Unions are name of "profits." It is well known "seduced and brought over" to the side that the volume of his plunder depends upon the perfection of the privately own and, of course, neither does the declara- ed machinery of production, which the capitalist class manages to bring into that the eyes of the workingman are at operation: the more perfect that club is, the harder are the workingmen hit, No; it was not an American capitalist and, accordingly, all the more plunder mown, and goes without saving, that it is out of this plunder, perpetrated summarized the result of the intrepid upon the working class, that the capitalist class raises the money, whereby to procure improved machinery and ever more improved machinery, wherewith to be able to hit the working class all th of the Marseilles Dock Company, whose harder; and thus to secure all the more plunder.

Not quite so well known is another set of facts, that, however, is being perceived ever more clearly. It is this: The capitalist is not satisfied with what he plunders his workingmen of in the shop; he seeks to get at their wages too. and the way he goes about it is to set u "savings banks." By inducing his work ingmen to drop in there their individual pennies, the aggregate of their pinchso will it dawn for America. The eyes ings named "savings," rises to considerable figures, and he thus finds ready the sums that he can lay hands on as "loans," whereby to procure still better machinery, whereby to plunder the workingmen still more. The "savings bank" dodge is being quite widely seen through written to this office, arguing that Mr. Eugene V. Debs is misunderstood and as a scheme whereby to knock down the workingmen with their own little earz-

There is still a third set of facts that here comes into play. It, like the previous set, is also not as widely perceived as the welfare of the workingman requires. Nevertheless, that set of facts also, and also thanks to S. L. P. education, This week one of these good souls backs is slowly but steadily breaking through. up his plea with a clipping from the It is not enough to plunder the working "Social Democratic Herald" of last class in the shop; it is not enough to in-

banks, something else is needed. All these other conditions are like sails to help the capitalist ship forward; there is also needed the ballast to keep the ship steady and safe. The ballast in this case is the "delusion of property' that savings in bank are expected to raise in the workingman's mind. Wholly stripped of property the workingman might be set thinking upon the socia mechanism that leaves him empty-handed despite all his toil, and lands all the wealth he produces into the idlers' hands. That is a dangerous frame of mind for the worker to get into: it portends the downfall of the robber system of to-day. In order to guard against such danger the capitalist superinduces "saving" on the part of his workingmen. In that way he kills two flies with one slap. The savings of his workingmen furnish him with ready cash to plunder them ever more; while, all the while, holding before their eyes their bank deposit books, with their paltry little deposits entered, they imagine they are property-holders themselves, capitalists themselves.

It is these last two sets of facts that the Dayton Public Savings Bank President has started to improve upon. He has issued a letter to the "Boys and Girls who Deposited in the Public Savings Bank," tickling them in all manner possible to keep on depositing, and thereby tickling other boys and girls to do likewise.

By stating the aggregate deposit, \$9, 372.62, he superinduces the notion in each child mind that it is part-owner of the whole; he thereby aids them at an early age in the self-deception that they are property-holders, while in fact their little savings are only big enough to be swallowed up; and he finally attunes the "young idea" to the frame of mind required of it, when grown up, so as to be a blind and docile victim of the capitalist hyena.

Some people take "the bull by the horns:" children are hardly comparable to bulls; other people take the "right highly centralized, stronger, and productive of less competition than all the ing infancy lacks the glum pig qualities; -President Lewis B. Gunckel of the Dayton Public Savings Bank takes the lamb by the leg and trains it early for the slaughter house.

The "constitution does not follow the flag," and Congress has its little carve out ready to divide the insular pic. The Supreme Court in deciding that the Philippines and Porto Rico were not to e looked upon as integral parts of the United States, simply gives an official stamp to a condition that everyone knew existed. But that stamp, that official order to go ahead, will be an excuse if any objections are offered to the acts of the Administration. The decision gives an absolutely free hand to the office ers, it makes a regime of carpet-bagging the only one possible, and it gives to the machine that controls the government undisputed sway/in dealing with the un-fortunate islands. They can be looked upon as nothing else but so much ground on which to farm out those who must be rewarded for "service," or else as house of refuge for the incompetents in the families of politicians. The demand for graft has grown to such an extent that this country alone could not supply

it. The strain will be eased to a small extent by the decision of the Supreme Court, but unless manifest destiny moves some more it will be hard for sons and cousins to exercise their magnificen genius in filling positions for which they are utterly unfit

The five young West Point ruffians who were expelled for conduct unbecom ing a thug, have been taken into the em loy of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, General F. V. Greene was the one who stooped to prevent the who spoke in this instance; it was a ("profits"), do they yield. It is also well "blasting" of the career of these young men, and they are all to take part in the extension of the work of the Company, It was not very long ago that we heard of the strange doings of this Company, and of its attempts to prove to Ven-ezuela that any territory desired by the push and enterprise of free born Amer-ican citizens could not be kept away from them. The ex-West Pointers may not be thorough soldiers, but they have had enough training to make them thoroughly useful. One of them, Keller had quite a little to do with the Booz case, and it will be remembered that said Keller was one of the most noted hazers n an institution where hazing was done for the love of the art and not for mere marks. Such a being, a bully, and pos-sessed of less compunction than a wild cat, would be just the person to put in charge of operations when there any danger of a strike, or when the nasome country resented the invasion of American "capital"—and arms. Such men have their uses. They have been trained to kill, and to direct kill-They have had no business training, so it is probable that what they learned at West Point is the thing that they will use in their new sphere of

The record of lives lost in mines for the past week will amount up to over two hundred. This by no means includes the total number of accidents, because such things as limbs lost, feet crushed fingers jambed, and wounds of different kinds are not considered of sufficient importance to be chronicled. It is only when the killed and wounded run up into the tens and scores that any notice is taken of them.

The larger accidents were: 99 men lost in the Universal Colliery, Wales, 21 lost in the Waldenburg mines, Prussia, 3 lost at Shamokin, 35 lost at Dayton, Tenn., 5 lost at Louisburg, Nova Scotia. When the single deaths are added to this, and the fact is realized that this sacrifice goes on day after day and morality knows.

year after year, the full criminality of capitalism cannot but be evident.

The miners are given enough wages to

starve on. They are fleeced from the day they enter the mine until they are dragged out a battered corpse, or else are thrown out until things can be "reare thrown out until things can be "re-adjusted." Capitalism which will thus fleece the men who work, which will starve and ruin them, has no special compunction about making them work under ouditions that are almost certain death, There are few accidents that could not be avoided, but "economy" must be prac-ticed, and it is a great deal cheaper to kill men than it is to spend money protect them.

Political and Economic.

Evidently the Wall street gamblers' organ, the New York "Times," is of the opinion that balderdash is part of the 'news fit to print' for its patrons. It publishes in all seriousness a letter from Lyons, France, on the First of May with this opening sentence:

"Lyons, May 13 .- The 1st of May, 1901, was, according to the Socialistic agitators of France, the day for a gen-eral and inevitable upsetting of industrial conditions and a revolution such as the country had not witnessed for over 100 years."

The Omaha, Nebraska, "labor unions" have declared that department stores must not be patronized by their members, and their advertisements shall be accepted by "union" papers. The "Workers' Gazette," official organ of the Central Labor Union of Omaha, says this was done because department stores "kill trade and crush competition": therefore they must not be supported. There is nothing said about the treatment of those who work in them, but it is just to suppose that it is all right, since no protest comes on that line. In the same number in which the Omaha "unions" are pictured as dealing death-blows to department stores because they a tremendous business by "killing busia tremendous business by "killing business," there are advertisements of Armour's products, White Sewing Machines, Omaha Packing Company, Browning, King & Co., and the Chicago, Milwankee and St. Paul Railroad. These do not kill competition. Each one of the above firms is part of a trust, and trust of which it is a part is more Omaha department stores put together. sible explanation of the attitude of the Omaha C. L. U. is that it finds easy money from its foolish boycott, or else are some little store kepers in its ranks who have an ax to grind.

The New York "Evening News," which poses as a "friend of labor" re-cently published a tirade about the "inof employees." The basis of the article is that employees on the street railways are insolent in their manner they scowl sometimes, they look at pas sengers in an unbecoming way, and in stend of deporting themselves humbly and with a due appreciation of their position, they act abruptly and ungraciously. They say nothing: they act on their "insults." These "insults" "are bitter hard to bear because there is nothing tangiable to take hold of." Street car men should remember this, and give the "News" man something tangible that he can grasp, because he is becom ing tired of not grasping intangible things. It is a wearisome occupation, and not at all in keeping with the ideas of one who wishes deference, servility prolonged attention, and a satisfied smile under all conditions from a conductor who must get his car in on time, or else pay for it. If the "News" is so very anxious to "reform" things on the street car lines it should go to the fountain head of the trouble. The conductor and motorman are overworked. They have a responsibility that no pas-senger can understand. They work at a high tension, and not the least exasper ating, annoying, insulting thing in their life is the dwadling idiot who demands attention at all times from them, and is fishing for some "tangible insult" that he can "lay hold of."

The Rome, Italy, "Avanti" gives this other neat little dialogue:

SOCIALIST: "Tell me, at least, if you admit that socialism is coming."

OPPONENT: "Yes, it'll come, but it

cannot last."
SOCIALIST: "Let it come then, and fterwards we'll talk about it further."

The New York "World" referred to the Herron-Rand incident as a specimen of "socialistic" marriage. The other papers, when they thought of this wonderful explanation and solution of the case, also called it a "socialistic" mar-riage. What a "socialistic" marriage is, nobody seems to know, but there must be such a thing lying around loose since the papers credit Herron with having gone off and had one. But essentially, and in its outward manifestations, this marriage did not differ from tens of thousands of others. Down in Newport. R. I., divorced persons have been joined to other mates during the past week ly prone to indulge in marriages similar to the one that Herron figured in. Some times the man furnishes the cash, some times the woman furnishes it. Mrs. Rand Herron is the banker in this instance. If a "socialistic" marriage is one in which the woman supports the man, then the world must be full of "socialistic" beings, and did not know it until the papers came forward with the discovery. The Belmonts, Sloans, Vanderbilts, Oelrichs, etc., who have figured in the most unsavory episodes, the gentlemen of the Seeley dinner, the products of the Dakota courts, have—it would seem—all been "socialistic" in their conduct. Why did the "Appeal to Reason" not discover that they were coming its way? Why was it left for the "World" to discover that the most common failing of cap-italist society was "socialistic?" Herron was re-married in the way that suited him, and he is married as tight as the law can make him. Where the social-

isticness" of the case comes in only the

spawn of capitalism, reeking with im-

PURE AND SIMPLEDOM.

The piling up of evidence is not always a superfluous proceeding. Even mere repetition is often needed to drive a point home. When the hammer of repetition is winged with a fresh fact, the point is driven home all the better. So it is with regard to the fact that Capitalism has a tender spot in its heart for the Gompers or "Pure and Simple" style of Unionism; that Capitalism positively dotes on this style of "Organized dotes on this style of "Org Labor"; and that the incidents would seem to run counter to this the ory, the periodical occasions when Capitalism takes, as it were, the "Pure and Simple" Union on its knees, right side up, and lambastes it-no more overthrow the theory than a mother's periodical disciplining of her children in a similar way overthrows the theory of maternal affection. All this has been demonstrated with scores of proofs. One more proof will not be superfluous. proof in question adds zest to the point,

The following commentary appeared in print last week on the recent dis astrous miners' strike in France:

"The collapse of the strike at Monteeau-les-Mines, already announced by cable, furnishes the conventional last chapter of a very familiar story. It adds a little to sum of human experience, but it is not at all likely that the lesson the members of labor unions outside the individual sufferers. The Mont-ceau men held out until they had exhausted every penny of their ne-cumulations, and of such funds as were contributed by others, and then, when on the verge of absolute starvation, were compelled to sur-render unconditionally, without gaining a single point in addition to those conceded to them in the first in-stance. All their sufferings have been in vain, and they are much worse off now than they were in the beginning. Of course, they are crying out that they have been shamefully deceived, deserted, and betrayed by everybody, by their own leaders, by the French Government, and by the National Federation of Miners, which was to have declared a general sympathetic strike in their behalf on the 1st of May, and did nothing of the kind; but that will not prevent other miners from falling ino exactly the same trap by-and-by. Meanwhile, the mining company, relieved from all fear of consequences, the opportunity charging finally several hundred men. who were either incompetent or un desirable.'

What is the source of this com mentary? It speaks of the disaster as a "very familiar story"; it observes that not at all likely that the will be heeded" by the Unions; it points out facts that go to show positiv neroism on the part of the strikers; it describes their wild anger; and it clo that part of the recital with the fore east that not all such sad experience "will prevent other miners FROM
FALLING INTO EXACTLY THE SAME TRAP BY-AND-BY. enumeration, one after another, of the leading and baneful features of "Pure and Simple" education and tactics might justify the belief that the commentary proceeded from some intelligent Labo ource, a rather disheartened, mistic source, yet still a source friendly to the workingman. It must be either that, or just the reverse. Either it must be a friend's utterance, that seeks to call the workers' attention to the folly of persevering in the attempt to lick the capitalist on the economic field of battle, and seeks to point the political field as the field where Labor has the power to overthrow its oppressor; it is either that or the commentary is an exhalation of joy from some capitalist breast, closing with the reassuring remark that not all such blunders and sufferings "WILL PREVENT OTHER WORKINGMEN FROM FALLING INTO EXACTLY THE SAME TRAP BY-AND-BY."the trap of the "Pure and Simple" Union, led by the Labor Lieutenants of the Capitalist Class, so as to safeguard the interests of the exploiters.

The answer to, What is the source of the above quoted commentary? is best | not a power to elevatementary, from the identical source, that appeared in print only a few weeks earlier, on May 9. The subject then under discussion was the Cooper Union meeting at which Mr. Samuel and other such "Pure and Simple" Union leaders, backed by a few capitalist "intellectuals," sought to fasten the blinkers of "Pure and Simple" ignorance upon an audience of workingmen, and were roundly laughed at by these. That commentary was the fol-

"It is not surprising or discouraging that there should have been a disorderly element at the mass meeting in Cooper Union last evening, under the auspices of the Committee of Conciliation of the Civic Federation, which hissed those representatives of labor who expressed con-servative views, and which called for a policy of force, instead of one of arbitration The really significant and important feature of the gathering is that leaders of so much fluence with workingmen as President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and John Mitchell. President of the United Mine Workers were ready to take their stand openly and strongly in favor, of moderate measures.

The elements that would prevent workngmen from regularly "falling into exactly the same trap of 'Pure and Simple and waste their heroism, are dom'," and waste their heroism, herein called "disorderly"; while the ment that would perpetuate the blunder on the part of workingmen of regularly "falling into exactly the same trap" are styled people of "conservative views," and are pronounced "leaders of in-

Is any additional light shed on the answer by the fact that the two comabove quoted proceed the "rifle diet to the workingmen" "New York Evening Post"?

Hardly!



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN - Are you ready to take up again that passage by James Logan from the "North American Review?"

UNCLE SAM-Quite so. B. J.-Go ahead.

U. S .- You read it once more.

B. J. (unfolds the clipping and reads):

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

that without prizes ahead for a young man he would not put forth—

B. J.—Now that does sound sensible.

Suppose you and I were to set our boys to run a race. They are spirited boys. But for all that, don't you imagine a prize ahead would prick them to put forth their best efforts?

U. S .- Would you get up a revolver as the "prize" and say to the winner: "You shall have this revolver to keep the loser in slavery by threatening his

B. J.-Why, no; I wouldn't call that "prize." U. S.-No more would I; nor does the

Socialist; nor would any sensible or humane man. But that is the sort of thing that the capitalist class calls a

B. J .- A revolver to shoot others down! U. S .- The "prize" in capitalism is, what?

B. J.-Lots of money., U. S.-For the purpose of the winner working with it?

B. J. scratches his head.

U. S .- Is it not for the purpose of the winner stopping to work?

B. J.—Oh, yes. U. S.—And make others work for him?

B. J scratches his head again.
U. S.—That's the size of it. The thing capitalism calls a "prize" is a reward that can be enjoyed only, like a pistol is enjoyed, at the cost of some one else.

B. J.—How! how!! U. S.—Capital is a "prize" to its winner only when it enables him to accom-plish the double purpose of rendering impossible the competition of people (the middle class) who have some capital but not enough, of rendering impossible the acquisition of it by other people (the working class). Capital thereby ruins the former, throws them into the ranks of the latter, and thus forces the work-

ingman to sell himself in wage slavery to the fellow who won the "prize."
B. J.—The devil, you say! U. S .- The capitalist Social System, accordingly, is a social system where the reward or "prize" of the winner conists in a power, not for good, but for evil. It is a power to tyrannize; it is

B. J.-But-U. S .- Does the "prize" held by any monopolist you know of do ought but spread ruin?

B. J.-I must say that's all it does. U. S.-Is the existence of such a "prize" ahead a promoter of good ef-

forts? B. J .- I'll be hanged if it is.

U. S .- That the "prize" in capitalism is what it is rather damns the system, and is a reason to put an end to that sort of a "prize." Man needs no such spur to exert himself. Capitalism brutalizes man by forcing him to compete for such

B. J.-Surely such a thing can't be called a "prize."

U. S.-John Stuart Mill pointed out

well what that "prize" amounted to by describing its obverse. Said he: "To give a prize to the winner in a race may be all right; but to decree that the loser shall be whipped to death is all wrong."
The 'prize' in capitalism is the power
on the part of the winner to whip society till it bleeds,

B. J. starts to tear up the clipping of James Logan.

U. S .- What are you doing? B. J.-Tearing this worthless elipping

o pieces. U. S .- Don't! I have some more falls to

ake out of it. .

B. J.—What, more? Is there anything take out of it.

eft of it? B. J .- Why. I have not begun yet. B. J. carefuly folds up the clipping for

next week. Emigration From Great Britain.

LONDON, June 1 .- A Parliamentary paper just issued shows that the emigration and immigration from and to the United Kingdom during the past year were, respectively, 168,825 and 62,505. Sixty-one per cent of the former went to the United States. The immigrants were mostly Jews from Russia, Poland

and Roumania.

CORRESPONDENCE

at under an assumed name, will attach a name to their communications, besides r own signature and address. None ar will be recognized.)

' To THE PEOPLE -Our local poli ticians are noted for their shrewdness but with a growing section and an in creasing S. L. P. vote, they scent dan ger. During April we secured a license from the Board of Aldermen for a stercopticon lecture by Charles Kroll. It was a success, and the crowd that came astonished us.

One of the local papers, which, by the way, is owned by a large real estate owner, and controls the city govern ment, had an editorial commenting with horror on the greatest mistake the government ever made in granting a license to hold a secular entertainment on Sunday evening in a Sabbath observ-ing community. We at once decided to have Kroll deliver another lecture on Sunday, May 19th. As he was unable

to come on that day we put it off to the next Sunday.

We realized the danger of not re-ceiving a second license, but credited the Board of Aldermen with more con-sistency than to condemn their own resistency than to condemn their own ac-tion inside of a month. We went ahead and arranged for the meeting. Our fears were confirmed when we were informed that the license was voted down. The chief of police, a typical hypocritical Puritan, with santimonious front, inned us that he "would not allow the Sabbath to be desecrated even with a free lecture," and if we attempted it, he would break up the meeting and arrest every member of the section.

The blue laws of this State of Mass-

achusetts have been kept on the books by the capitalists simply for the purusing them against those pose of using them against those who may menace capitalism. The law was against us so it would have been a waste of ammunition to fight the case just yet. We have used the refusal of a license for all it is worth, and we have found it worth considerable.
PRESS COMMITTEE,

Everett, Mass., May 27.

Political Corruption in Lynn Social Democracy

To THE PROPLE -In the letter that comrade Walsh has in this week's PEOPLE he got the answer that Keefe gave to Page, in regard to Timson's nomination by the Democratic party a little wrong. The answer that Keefe gave was: "The Democratic nominations from Ward 5 were filed with the city clerk on November 28, 1898, and the S. D.P. filed their nomination papers on December 2, 1898, so that the S. D. P. are stating a deliberate lie when they y that Timson went up to the city ballot and that the city clerk told him it was 'too late as the names had been sent up to Boston to be printed," when the S. D. P. didn't send in their nomination until four days after the Den ad filed their nominations, and as all the names were on the same bal-lot, the Democrats couldn't have their names printed first, but they were all printed at the same time."

Keefe also said: "The night the Dem ocrats nominated Timson, Branch 5 of the S. D. P. instructed Timson to go to the caucus and decline the nomination. and that Timson and another man, that Timson invited to go with him, went out, and we have that man's writter ent that the nearest Timson went to the caucus was on the opposite side of the street, and when the S. D. P. didn't expel Timson they must endorse his action,"

In regard to the letter that Page gave me to read, it said in that letter: That Smith wrote to the Secretary of State to decline the nomination, he wrote the letter on the 22nd of October and the secretary of State got it on the 26th of October. Keefe riddled that letter by showing the "Fitchburg Sentinel" of October 13th, 1900, where it stated that Smith was nominated on October 12th, and that he waited ten days before he wrote declining the nomination and then to make sure of getting on the ballot waited four days more, before he sent the letter.

The S. D. P. declined our challenge to debate after they found that we had the documentary proofs to prove our statements. Lynn, Mass., May 26. J. F. C.

Money! More Money! Still More Money!

To THE PEOPLE-Hardly have the schemers of Cigarmakers' Union No. 90. by double-dealing and counting in votes, secured a loan ("aber nit") of \$500 to the high salaries of a lot of useless and incompetent editors of the "Volks-zeitung," and in that way keep that moribund paper a few weeks longer for the Organized Scabbery, than a new howl for more money comes up again from the same "Volkszeitung" source

from the same purpose, and for the same purpose.

The schemers are scheming high and the scheme at our Treasury again, low how to get at our Treasury again, and as soon as possible and for a larger amount, and if our good members are not on the alert they will get it too.

Looking over the international annual Financial report, I see the following figures against our union: Deficiency, \$1,493; illegal expenditures, \$1,339; total illegal expenditures, \$1,339; total, This is only up to JANUARY

ce then the following donations we been paid out: Brooklyn Labor reeum, \$250; "Volkszeitung." one cent nd, \$150; and the last \$500 ("aber nit") folkszeitung" loan; total \$8,732.

New this is not all the bleeding we

Now this is not all the bleeding we poor cigarmakers are subjected to. Most of us also belong to several other societies, like the Kranken Kasse, Kinder Kasse, Fire Insurance, Singing Society, Oremation Association, Frauenverein, etc., etc. Also in the above Societies we are either directly or indirectly taxed

for the "Volkszeitung" war fund, to say othing of the festivals, given yearly for the same purpose.

And yet De Leon has the front to say

that we pay no "War Tax"!

New York, May 26.

John Kenney and Other Organized Scabs in Syracuse

To THE PEOPLE .- On Monday, May 7th the employees of the Benedict Man-ufacturing Co. of East Syracuse, were locked out because they formed selves into Union No. 157 of Polishers, Buffers and Brass Workers. Since then they have been fed with the rotten economics of Organized Scabbery and become so weak as to be unabl longer to stand on their feet. International Windbag, E. J. Lynch, was there looking after his interests as dues-gath-erer; Homer D. Call, international secretary-treasurer of the Butcher Worketter known as a union wrecker, strutted the stage as the organizer and other luminous scabs ejected leprous

In the dues-paying, dupes-getting gamall were buncoed but one-Homer D. Call, who got his commission as organ-The union is now dead, the men izer. signing an agreement not to belong or pay dues to a union. The agreement. substance, reads as follows:
"The men agree to drop member-

ship in any union with which they are now affiliated, and not to give moral or financial support to any union for five years to come.

"The Benedict Manufacturing company agrees not to join any trust or combination of silverware makers for five years.

"The Benedict Manufacturing company agrees not to force the men to do piece work and not to require it to be done, except by request of the workmen.

"The Benedict Manufacturing com-pany agrees in case a man forgets to punch the time clock on arriving at the shop, provided that he has worked half a day, to fine him but half an hour's

On Monday morning the men will return to work, the company not having got through making-repairs. The night previous to the signing of the above agreement Windbag Lynch spoke to the men of the beneficiary features of this "union." This is a death benefit of \$100, for which a fund of \$500 is supposed to be kept to be replenished by an assessment of 25 cents a member every three members. Eight months ago ther ing used by the officers in other ways. Since the amalgamation of the metal polishers and brass workers into one international body in Syracuse six years ago, there has been a wild revel and criminal waste of funds on the part of its officers. Lynch receives a salary of \$1,200 and traveling expenses for miles a year, which he takes advan-tage of by jumping from one place to another, notifying locals half a day in advance of the time of his coming. When its secretary, Carter, rifled the treasury three years ago Lynch and his gang on the executive board refused to proceed against him.

Then John Kinney was elected secretary-treasurer, and soon after it was reported that he was using union funds "boost" vaudeville shows and a local secretary presented charges against him. The executive board would not entertain charges, and the local secretary was called before it and asked to retract. He refused, the meeting was turned into a wild west show, and he had to flee for his life, leaving behind him his hat and coat. The executive board then fined him \$500 and to-day he is outside the

union. There are many choice bits of history that may be written of this branch of Organized Scabbery. For these and many others Local No. 15 in Syracuse withdrew and the members are now in the S. T. & L. A., determined to carry on the battle against crooks of every description. They are now agitating among their fellow craftsmen and the presentation of alliance principles is employees will have working class principles presented to them, and they are ready once more to battle with that will make them impregnable to the sophistry of capitalists or their henchmen, the labor fakirs.

THOS. CRIMMINS. Syracuse, May 24.

On the Market Square at London, Canada, To THE PEOPLE.-The open air

weekly propaganda meetings of Section London, S. L. P., of Canada, are now an established institution on Saturday nights on the market square of that Ontario city during the summer months.

Starting with the first Saturday in May, (as recently noted in the columns of THE PEOPLE) the S. L. P. boys of Section London unlimbered their artillery and trained the Long Tom of Socialist intelligence on the lecal ramparts of Capitalism.

On Saturday evening, May 18, Comrades Fred Haselgrove, present organizer of the Section, and Fred J. Appleton were the gunners, and they sent a few well-directed shots into the camp of the enemy; Appleton landing square on the mouth of a local labor-fakir auxiliary

of capitalism.
Comrade Haseltrove dealt specially with the point that poverty bred by the industrial economics of capitalism is a basic cause of crime. Dealing with the so-called "social evil" of prostitution, the comrade showed to his wage-working audience how the wretched, poverty cursed environment of the child of th wage slave in a modern city tenement and factory fostered the tendency to vicious habits, while the demands of a capitalist system of profit mongering robbed the parents of both time and opportunity for the development of natural character. Also pointing to the capitalist use of machinery as a means for making profit by the substitution of female, and child labor, in place of the capitalist was a means for making profit by the substitution of female, and child labor, in place of the one-time skilled mechanic in the produc-tion of commodities, with the consequent degradation of the wives and daughters of the working class into a part of the profit making mechanicism of the capital-

ist system. He showed that prostitution is in a very great proportion due to economic conditions, which the Socialist Labor Party alone thoroughly under-stands, and a true remedy for which is to be found only in the revolutionary policy of the International Socialist organizations, substituting collective onwer-ship for private profit-grabbing onwership of industrial machinery.

In regard to cvils associated with the liquor traffic, Comrade Haselgrove show-ed that the Prohibitionist who claimed drink to be the cause of poverty was "away off" with his feet in the air; and showed again how the wretched social environment of the wage slave under capitalism fed the liquor traffic with ready made victims. If under Socialism the environment of the worker was natural on the one hand, and the profit seeking inducement to the liquor seller was removed on the other hand, the drink problem would settle itself.

Comrade Appleton took the stand after Haselgrove, and made a "B" line for the labor fakirs who befuddle the working class movement in London, Ontario, under the leadership of Joey Marks, editor of a spasmodically published sheet, known as "The Industrial Banner," "The Industrious Bluffer,") ficial organ of the local impure and simple Trades and Labor Council. Owing to a proclivity on Comrade Appleton's on several occasions been a special object of attack (with the S. L. P. in general,) in the rag above mentioned, and as Editor "Jos." Marks is leading clown of the local fakirated labor hippodrome, Comrade Appleton has many times enjoyed the fun of exposing to London wage workers the clownish stupidity of the kind of "teaching" (?) with which Editor Joe confuses the rank and file of the London trades unions.

On this particular occasion Comrade Appleton produced and analysed the "May" issue of the sheet referred to, issue of the sheet referred to, and in telling comparisons, very soon showed to his audience the vast difference in value to the working class of an in-teligent and consistent educator such as THE PEOPLE, of New York, compared to the tom-foolery of the sloppy inconsistent rubbish found in the official organs of "pure and simpledom," such as "Industrial Banner" and its ilk.

Among other trash, Comrade Appleton stuck a pin in the following from the May "Banner," viz. :

"The Coal Employees' Union, after their next meeting have decided to locate in Labor Hall. The drives at J. Mann & Co. last week were surprised to receive two envelopes, one containing their week's pay, the other a sum of between amount of work performed during the year, this was entirely unexpected and came as a most agreeable surprise. THE FIRM IS TO BE CONGRATULAL...D AND NO DOUBT THE EMPLOYEES PRECIATION OF THIS GENEROUS ACTION BY STUDYING THE IN-TERESTS OF THEIR EMPLOYERS." In another column appears the follow-

ing itself on record as against receiving free libaries from Carnegie. There is blood on Carnegie's gifts, and they should be resented as an insult by the workers." The facing both ways policy of such fakirs as Marks was aptly exposed by Appleton in a comparison of the above two items from the same issue of the local trades union organ. As our Comrade tersely put it to the crowd. "IF J. MANN & CO. ARE TO BE CON GRATULATED, WHY NOT CON-GRATULATE CARNEGIE?"

Comrade Appleton publicly challenged Marks to debate with him on the mar-ket square, the merits of the S.T. & L.A. vs. the Fakirized Impure and Simple Trades Union as an educator to the wage worker.
Comrade Forbes our literary agent was

on hand with a good supply of literature, and the meeting was a great success, as usual. REPORTER. London, May 25.

The Wicked Whiskey Tax.

To THE PEOPLE.-At the last see Missouri Legislature, a bill was passed, increasing the tax on whis-key ten cents a gallon. As a result the liquor dealers are up in arms against the new law and at a meeting held here last night it was decided to carry their protest into the courts, and if possible, have the law declared un

Why do those geptlemen go through all that trouble if the workingmen pay the taxes? Perhaps they take pity on the wage-slaves and want to relieve them from the burden of the additional tax on whiskey, by having the law annulled. Be that as it may I would advise the liquor dealers to apply for a charter in the American Federation of Labor, and then proceed to collect money from the different unions to raise a fund sufficient to carry on a successful fight in the courts, giving as the pretext the wish to courts, giving as the pretext the wish to relieve the members of "organized la-bor," in particular, and the working people of Missouri, in general, from the awful burden imposed upon them by the additional ten cents tax on each gallon

of whiskey.

To get a charter from the A. F. of
L. will be a cinch. Then let them proceed with the scheme as laid out above, and it will be only a question of time when the funds will be on hand; the case in the courts, the law a thing of

have scored another victory.
HENRY J. POELLING. St. Louis, Mo., May 25.

Another Tooth Added to the Buzz-Saw.

To THE PEOPLE.-Capitalism may force the worker from one place to another in search of a livelihood, but it can never extinguish the spirit of class-consciousness which it instills into him. In the year 1894 the seed of Socialism was planted in this town and many a good worker was added to the ranks of the Fighting S. L. P. from the first section organized here. Conditions, however, forced the majority of them to take to the "Alpine-stock," causing the section to dishand

town. The Billion Dollar Trust has acquired possession of the local tin mill, and after a long idleness operations have

been temporarily resumed.

Thus many "Weary Willies" were brought to town including some party members. The agitation of these con rades roused the spirit which has lain dormant since 1897, and a section of elven members is the result of a meeting held yesterday, May 19. Comrade Francis Henry of Sherrodsville, O., candidate for Attorney General, was the first

He showed plainly how powerless the methods of pure and simple trades unionse are to better the condition of the working class, citing his own craft, the miners, as an example. He concluded ery worker to join the ranks of the S T. Comrade D. N. Lachter, of Section Allegheny County, Pa., followed and ganization. We next proceeded to organze and another tooth was added to the buzz-saw. Officers elected:

Recording Secretary-J. H. Jackson Financial Secretary-B. S. Parry. Treasurer-George Lohrman, Literary Agent-Jack Loyd.

JAMES RUGG. Canal Dover, Ohio, May 20.

To THE PEOPLE.-The Cigarmakers of the New York District are just being called upon by the Joint Advisory Board to vote upon the question "Shall we or to boom the boycott against Kerbs Wertheimer & Schiffer?" Some of the smaller unions have already voted on and voted solidly against the and the larger unions will vote on it this week.

It seems the members have not yet forgotten the last farce boycott against the same firm several years ago, that resulted only to the advantage of the firm-said boycott lasted about two and a half years, and after giving it up, it was found that the firm had its business almost 40 per cent, and the local unions had expended nearly \$8,000

"business' agents of the union were then David Heimerdinger, The aspirants in the present "business agency are reported to be R. Modest, whose job on the "Volkszeitung" is very shaky, A. Mauracek, Abe Rosenstein, Iky Bennett, C. Strauss, Mike Raphael, Ben Asch, and Sam Prince of the Bridge boodle remembrance. Reported slated by the J. A. B. machine in order to keep the machine in working order they may be compelled to drop one of the above in favor of Mike Raepheal, who runs the machine of the Brooklyn unions.

As both Rosenstein and Bennett were badly defeated as Board Delegates by Union 144 on account of having beloed Negendank and Strasser in running the late strike into the ground, it is probable that the machine will consider them and drop Mauracek, who is yet in the posi-As Bridge boodle Assemblyman Princ has placed himself on the sidewalk his

case may be seriously considered by the machine, too. Brooklyn, May 24.

S. L. P. Men on Deck and to a Purpose.

To THE PEOPLE-Last Saturday afternoon the writer, in company with three other comrades, seeking diversion from the monotony of every-day life, strolled into Keith's Union Square Theatre. After a dose of some character sketches and serio-comic songs, we were treated to the American Biograph Among the different pictures there was one commanding more attention than the rest, that of the "Brave 23d Regiment of Brooklyn," now made famous by its faithful services rendered at the Albany strike, marching in a body.

No sooner did the picture appear than a ripple of applause was heard from different parts of the house. We saw now a good opportunity to "get a whack at that cowardly gang of ruffians and murderers, and started to hiss as loud as we knew how. Our expression of contempt took effect, for before the march was half finished the picture was removed.

posing an enemy of the working class. W. T.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 28.

A Batch of Frauds Nalie 1.

To THE PEOPLE-Section Dayton. S. L. P., asks that the within enclosure that speaks for itself be published in the DAILY and the WEEKLY PEOPLE. Dayton, O., May 27,

[Enclosure.] Headquarters Socialist Labor Party, Rooms 33 and 34 Davies Building,

Dayton, Ohio.

In the Dayton "News" of April 29, ast, appeared the following over the signature of "MacD." "A SKUNK! WHEW!"
Here is how the "Cleveland Citizen,"

the official organ of the Trades Council of that city, sizes up the De Leon branch of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance who is trying every contemptible means possible to break up the trade unions of this country.
"Some months ago a pestiferous De

Leonite joined the East End Iron Workthe past and organized (?) labor (?) will ers' Helpers union, talked big, had him self elected treasurer, and then demanded the union join the Professor's S. T. & L. A. When the proposition was sat upon, he mumbled something about 'fakirs' and bolted with \$5.50 of the union's money. This contemptible act was simply in line with the infamous conduct of the 49 bolters who stole the money and library belonging to Section Cleveland. The dead-beats and rascals are too cowardly to organize their 'Alliances,' but would rather wreck bona fide unions. The time for parleying has passed. If any De Leonite is in any or-ganization, kick him out, and hands on your pocket-book while doing so.

The De Leonites therein alluded to are But of late prosperity (?) has struck fide revolutionary party of the working

class in the United States; and Section Dayton, of that party, has investigated the charges made against the good name of the party in the above malodorous squib, and has brought to light the true facts in the case, which are as follows:

The article referred to appeared in the "Cleveland Citizen" about a year ago, and was written and published by Max Hayes, the editor of that paper, a person who had been expelled from the traitorous conduct toward the working class; and it referred to a man who had come down from Pittsburg, wearing a red button, but who was in no way connected with the Socialist Labor Part or the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance This individual got drunk, was arrested and, upon his release, skipped the town with \$4.10 of the union's money.

And Section Dayton further begs to

say that the "Cleveland Citizen" thoroughly discredited as a labor paper among all decent, self-respecting, classconscious workingmen; and that the individual who would look over its files for a year back to find something whereby to vent his dirty spleen against the that is tracking his own contemptible, traitorous conduct to earth, must pretty hard up for material of that kind. In point of fact, we have it on good authority, that he has saw-dust in his head. Section Dayton has called him down several times on his own lying reports on the labor movement; but he is too cowardly to reply thereto.

On May 20, 1901, a copy of the foregoing was handed to Mr. Cox, the man-ager of the "News," by a committee of Section Dayton, with a demand that he cause it to be published in his paper immediately after the next article of MacD's; and with the proviso that if he did not do so this leaflet would be gotten up and distributed in Dayton.

Mr. Cox got up a great bluster and informed your committee that he couldn't be "threatened," called the committee a lirty loafer and ordered him out of the building, never to return.

Section Dayton, of the Socialist Labor Party, now, therefore, denounces the Dayton "Daily News" as an enemy of he working class and the writer of the 'Labor News' columns of that paper as spy on and a traitor to that class. Section Dayton hereby challenges any one or any organization that desires to enter the lists in favor of those whom it thus denounces, to a public debate of the questions involved before any orranization of workingmen in the city of Dayton.

SECTION DAYTON, S. L. P.

More Social Democrat Ducks Take to the Pond cl Capitalist Political Jobs.

To THE PEOPLE.—The expected has nappened. Dr. C. W. Woodbridge, a member of the Social Democracy has been appointed to the tax board (Board of Equalization) by Mayor Tom L. Johnson. Woodbridge is the same identical Doctor (God save the mark!) who is re-

sponsible for the book, "The Way Out of Wilderness." This little book wrote about twelve years ago-a horrible example of confusion and nousense. He is out of the wilderness. Another member of the Social Democracy.

Dr. Tuckerman, hung around Mayor Tom L. Johnson in order to land the Health Officership but did not succeed because of being a pro-vaccinationist, while the Mayor is an anti-vaccinationist.

Still another "me too socialist, better than you," Otto Johnson, got a job from Tom L. also on the tax board. This gentleman is not an outright member of the Social Democracy but has had his mouth full of Socialism for the last 12-15 years, and acted as election clerk for the Democratic party all that time. The Socialist Labor Party was always too "narrow" and "unpracticable" for him. He is so-called book-seller, with a little candy store in connection. About 16-17 years ago, when the big strike in the ourgh wire mills was on, the gentleman

became notorious for scabbing.

At the special election, held in the Tenth Councilmanic District, this city, This Otto Johnson was a candidate for Councilman, but was counted out, and his opponent, a Mr. Koch got the nomina-This district, being Democratic. Koch was elected.

Mr. Otto Johnson, or his friends, tried Again did a little band of Socialists to get even with the successful candidate. "disrupt a peaceful meeting" by ex- Mr. Koch, and spread a leaflet calling on all good Democrats not to vote for Mr. Koch because he had got the nomination by fraud, and was not capable to fill the The "good Democrats" were urged to vote for the Republican candidate, and if they could no do that, they should vote for the Socialist candidate, and in this way they could repudiate the fraud.

rotting away, insinuated in his "Citizen" rotting away, insinuated in his "Citizen" that the S. L. P. was endorsed by the capitalists." The still worse whipped, and more stupid "New York Volkszeitung" improved upon the lie, and claimed that the Republicans had no candidate in the field, and that the De Leonites were en-

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Corre

INo questions will be considered that come In anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bong fide signature and address !

F. A. W., LYNN, MASS.—1. At Wichert & Gardner's there were 359 hands at work. Of these, 190 were simply branchmen; 160 were sheemskers proper, turn and welt men. ALL these 160 came out on strike, refusing to sign that villatious agreement: the branchmen were buildozed into submission with the aid of the precloss Arlington Smith. The dirst report in THE PEOCLE on the matter was on Feb. 26; there it said that 175 hands went on sirike. In the issue of March 24, when the official report was published, the figure is given accurately as 160.

2. The nationalities represented among the strikers were: American, Italian, Bohenian.

accurately as 160.

2. The nationalities represented among the strikers were: American, Italian, Bohemian, Portuguese, Hungarian and Jew.

Let us have the name of the shoemaker who claims the reports in THE PEOPLE were false, and that "only a few Pagos went out on strike." His referring to fellow, workingmen as "Dagos" seems to characterize the man quite well. We probably may be able to give you his pedigree.

H. H., CHICAGO, ILL.—The label has been sold by the Garment Workers' Fakirs to Harris Cohen, a sweat-shop dealer on Park Row in this city. The matter was fully exposed at the time, some four years and the company of the property of the control of the company of the control of Park Row in this city. The matter was fully exposed at the time, some four years ago, in the columns of THE PEOPLE. As to the Cigarmakers' International Union label, there is hardly a shop in this city that lives up to Union rules, and yet lots of them have the label. A label given under such conditions is given for a consideration. The "pure and simple" label is not in the interests of the workers, It is in the interest of the employer.

A. I. C., DETROIT, MICH.—1. Shall have to await the French papers for a full answer to your specific questions. The latest number of "Le Socialiste" throws, however, a little light on those 910 votes with which Jaures carried the Lyons "Unity" Congress for Millerand. Bogus delegates from logus groups are Jaures' men. He tried the same thing before when the Parti Ouvrier botted, refusing to be outvoted by the heelers of the Dreyfusard bankers.

2. It is clear that 286 men, who had been visionary enough to fall to see through the game that Jaures is playing, got at Lyons to the end of the tether of their credulity, and bolted, thereby justifying the conduct of the Parti Ouvrier in not going to that farce. A. I. C., DETROIT, MICH.-1. Shall have

E. V., DAYTON, O.—That is a feature of the Organized Scabbery that has not had proper attention paid to it. Eaton of Tobin's Boot and Shoe Workers, Arlington Smith of the "independent Shoe Workers' in this city, are two in point. They arboth small property (cural) holders, and both took to labor-faking as they would have done to raising potators. Unions, run by such folks, must partake of such folks characteristics. Follow up the point. It is more than likely that a goodly number of the membership of the Organized Scabbery are in the Union-officering business to pay off mortgages on their property.

T. J. C., TRENTON, N. J.—There is no apology whatever for any workingman— whether trolleyman, conductor, engineer, fire-man, brakeman, switchman, station hand, etc., man, brakeman, switchman, station hand, etc., etc., etc., along the whole line that the militia had to travel in order to reach Albany, who contributed his share in dumping the militia upon the men on strike. The moment you look for apologies you are on the slope; so long as you look for apologies you will ever find some excuse.

J. W., BUTTE, MONT .- "Political Unity" without "Organic Unity" spells log-rolling And in the rolling of such logs all prin-ciple is triturated.

C. L., BOSTON, MASS.—Can't accent YOUR Bible version of the occurrence. By suppressing the fact that Jesus immed upon the dealers in merchandise, you imply that his whole wrath was concentrated upon that specialized dealing in merchandise that consists in dealing in money. Now that is simply not so. He was as severe upon the one as upon the other. "Business" spells cheating.

"UNIONIST AND FRIEND." NEW LO
DON, CT.—Well! well!! well!! Wh
is that sort of thing to end? Suppose y
are right in holding that "the yery natof the trade Union compels it to be 'p
and simple! by excluding politics."—supp
you are right in that, should not then
Union be all the more firm set on
"economic legs?" If a Union need not reg
politics and need not regard econom
if it can violate the canons of polit
principle, and also violate the canons
economic principle in helping to here
strike by carting the militat to the the
of the strike:—If it can do that and
be a Union, of, what earthy use is it?
Such bodies are not Labor Organizat
They are sorry imitations of competing "UNIONIST AND FRIEND." NEW LONDON, CT.—Well! well!! well!!! Where They are sorry imitations of comp talist concerns. And when they talist concerns. And when they set them selves up as elements in the Labor Movement, they are such only in the sense that

A. S. D., PHILADELPHIA. PA.—Don't bother with the "intellectuals." The real intellectual does not need to be bothered over. He'll come in all of himself, just because he is intellectual. All the others are not worth the powder to blow them to Hades with. When this latter set discuss, it is rather a dispute they carry on. It is not intelligence that speaks, but a perverted mind, corrogied by concelt. Give your time to the Issue on. Give your time to the Labor conceit. Movement.

F. K., PHILADELPIA, PA.-Of course

way they could repudiate the fraud.

There were only three candidates in the field. The candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, Comrade Joseph Gable, received 101 votes about 5 per cent of the total vote polled.

The Social Democracy did not put up a candidate because they could not make a show. Their candidate, one Mr. Schroeder, threw cold water on himself, saying the Democratic candidate was a "good man," and his chances should not be endangered.

Labor Fakir Hayes, who smarts under the lashing he got from the S. L. P., and who find; his Social Democratic dung-hill rotting away, insinuated in his "Citizen" that the S. L. P. was endersed by the care.

R. W. NEW YORK.—There is no Social Research and the bepronounced "class-conscious."

"S. T. & L. A., "SOMERVILLE, MASS.—The S. T. & L. A. believes in these, consequently, it believes in the shell. He habel is a class-Unconscious weapon. With the pure and simple Union the label is a class-Unconsequently, that label' soon becomes a start "linon men" on-enavisating tours for such employers. The S. T. & L. A. label is a class-Unconsequently, it believes in these, consequently, it believes in the sleek. It has the beyont. The S. T. & L. A. label is a class-Unconsequently, it believes in the sleek. It has the beyont. The social support in the specific product of the two economic weanons of the strike and the beyont. The S. T. & L. A. label is a class-Unconsequently, it believes in the sleek. It has the pure and simple Union the label is a class-Unconsequently, it has the pure and simple Union the label is a class-Unconsequently, it has the pure and simple Union the label is a class-Unconsequently, it has the pure and simple Union the label is a class-Unconsequently, it has the pure and simple Union the label is a class-Unconsequently, it has the pure and simple Calledon the label is a class-Unconsequently, it has the pure and simple class-Unconsequently, it has the pure and simple class-Unconsequently, it has the pure and simple class-Unconsequently, it has the pure a

R. B., NEW YORK .- The Lyons Congre

"the Republicans had no candidate in the field, and that the De Leonites were endorsed by the capitalists."

The Social Democracy is honey-combed with lawyers who come to its meetings and declare openly on the floor that they voted for Tom L. Johnson. Other members, not lawyers, have done this same thing. The C. ... U. fakirs keep mum about this.

Already several decent men have left the corrupt gang of the Social Democracy in this city, and have returned to the Socialist Labor Party. More will follow soon; but no fakir need apply. Fakir Hayes keeps mum about all these occurences, while the Buzz-saw of the S. L. P. keeps on ripping him up.

IKE THE HORNE.

Cleveland, O., May 29.

delegates were on hand, but the PartiOuvrier (French Socialist Labor Party)
was too wide awake. It exposed the frand
apd botted, and thus smarked the bankers'
project. Since then Januers has been "organizing groups," while drawing 10,000
frances safary, and his set called this Lyons
Congress to "harmonize" the Socialist
forcest! Of course, the Parti Couvier refused to go. The only ones that did co were
some credulous. Socialist elements and
Janres' haltch of manikins. The result-you
know. The credulous Socialists regained
their sense and withdrew, leaving none but
Jaures' manikins in the hall. The bankers
have wasted their money.

R. H. D. INMANADOMES AND MA

R. H. D., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Mr. Debs, American Railway Union was orli-Debs American Rallway Union vas criticized from its inception, in April 23, in THE PEOPLE. Its defects were pointed out in detail in two articles; and its fate, that overtook it a year later, was accurately forsteld. Mr. Kelther at the time poobpoched at these criticisms in the then organ of the new body, "The Rallwayman," we think it was named, published in Minne and its with him as editor. Hunt up THE PEOPLE'S files, you will find the criticisms to have been strictly academic, even friendly.

C. T., CHICAGO, H.L.—Go 'way! Your International Typegraphical Union is no better than the "Union" engineers that carried muitla to shoot down "Frion" trobleymen. Your "Tnion" carried a pessolution whitewashing Gov. Steunenberg for throwing "Union" miners into bull-pens. Your concern is a "Union" as much as a coyote is a St. Bernard dog.

N. N., PHILADELPHIA. PA.—Upon the facts that you state, you are perfectly justi-fied to work in that shop. The Labor Move-ment is not a cockroach concern.

S. F. CINCINNATI, O.—Nor is that all pld it strike you that the Rev. Three-Card-Monte has kept as a profound secret the name of his "expert stenographer?"

"JOE," HOLYOKE, MASS .-- It should be "JOE." HOLYOKE, MASS.—It should be superfluous to devote any space to your Mr. Ruckland. If your people need assistance to "help them see through that windbug," then must they be past assistance. The gentleman is himself constantly giving his measure in his "public utterances." For your information let it be said that when Buck land was still in the Parly, the "Rejected Manuscripts" pigeon-holes in this office were full with tape-wormy, pretentious and worthless lucularations with which the gentleman pestered this office; with that as a grievance, he Kangarooed,—and this office drew a long breath. e grievance, he Kan drew a long breath.

M. F. H., WASHINGTON, D. C .- Have no M. F. H. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Have ne enxistles on that score; but neither lik down flat on your back, or your stomach, and expect Fare to do it. There is one feature about this on-coming revolution that makes it safe; at least makes sure that it can't be sunfied out. That feature is its many-headedness. Previous revolutions could be beheaded, this one can not; the former concerned few heads, and they could be cut off; this one concerns millions of heads, they can't all be cut off; enough will remain, even under the most adverse circumstances to put the Revolution through.

J. T. J. NEW YORK.—The libel suit that Sam Prince, the Tammany member of the Cirarmelees' Union, hed against the "Volks-zeltung," and on which he go: judgment for about \$700, has been amicably settled, Right after July 10, '00, the two fell into each other's arms I. L., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Go with that yarn elsewhere. Ghosts return to old castles. New homesteads are not afflicted with them.

E. F. O'C., CLEVELAND, O,—It is possible that Mamie Hayes plagfarlzed the article; he is none too good to abstrain from swindle. Nevertheless, he certainly has a sufficient supply of nonsense to prevent him from stealing that of his neighbor.

R. W., JACKSONVILLE, ILL-You are surely good, even if you say it yourself. But remember the adage not to be simply good, but good for something.

F. R. H., CHICAGO, ILL,-Grapple with It, man; grapple with it. It is always dangerous to shuffle with difficulties. It is always do they are bound to grow over your head, Cut through. Throw c'd ties over board. Come out and strike out.

T. C. T., NEW HAVEN, CT.—As far as T. C. T., NEW HAVEN, CT.—As far as the reports of the Lyons Congress to, they present Jaures in a Jesuitic light. His pretence that the Millerand question can be settled AFTER unity is established is the veriest Jesuitism. It is the Millerard question that brought on the rupture. The sine qua non of Socialist unity must be the recognition of the Class Struggle, not as a theory to be prated about, declaimed about and ignored in practice, but as a living principle not to be loss sight of, and strictly adhered to. The acceptance of office from capitalist politicians is certainly a derial of the class struggle. No clear-headed and self-respecting body of Socialists can sit with people who wink at such a thing. For that reason the Parti Ouvrier recused to join, and for that reason two hundred and odd other less clear-headed delegates who went to Loyns bolted.

J. C. C. SYRACUSE, N. Y.—That's all right. Object lessons are right as far as they go. Only don't make them go further than they do go. If object lessons are what you seen to take them for, both seed and furrow, don't you think the frayed transers of the clothing trades, the shelterless heads of the building trades, etc., etc., etc., should be object lesson, enough

"RAH!" FITCHBURG, MASS.-Nay F. K., PHILADELPIA, PA.—Of course that word in last week's Letter Box answer to "W. S. D., Seranton" was a typographical error. It should have read: "So long as the large majority is as class-Unconscious as the Albany strikers were." The context showed clear enough that those strikers could not be pronounced "class-conscious."

"S. T. & L. A.," SOMERVILLE, MASS.—
"RAH!" FITCHBIRG, MASS.—Nay, and yield the amplitude of a whipped curve to "Volkszeitung" never dared to take up the gauntier and publish its own report in the familier to the affair to the pronounced "class-conscious."

"S. T. & L. A.," SOMERVILLE, MASS.—
"RAH!" FITCHBIRG, MASS.—Nay, and yield the amplitude of a whipped curve to "Volkszeitung" never dared to take up the gauntier and publish its own report in that "Leader" meeting in 'St. The most significant circumstance in the affair the properties of the significant circumstance in the affair that the properties of the content of the significant circumstance in the affair that those strikers could not be pronounced "class-conscious."

H. A. G., PITTSBURG, PA.—You may not believe it, but it is true. The work to be done here needs one hundred more men than can be afforded. Do you realize the strain upon the existing force? Only what is immediately and urgentity needed can be attended to. Much matter of importance is constantly laid over, for lack of time and physical endurance to give it the attention that it needs.

H. B. F. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The theory is pretty. Only, don't let Socialists waste time speculating upon when that bountful Isabelis will turn up. Shall have the article in THE PEOPLE.

H. B. S., MOON RUN, PA.-The letters are great. Will you allow their publica-tion? Shall try to get back for you the one you inquire after.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES New and Second Hand.



F. Brunner & Son, 671-673 Communipawāya "ARBETAREN"

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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Two months (trial subscription)... .10

Sample copies free.

Regular meeting of May 31 held at 2 to 6 New Reade street New York, with Peter Fiebiger in the chair. Receipts for week ending May 25, \$24.70; expenditures \$28.74.

The press committee for the "Social-Istische Arbeiter Zeitung" was represented and rendered a report. The editorial management of the "Arbeiter Zeitung," in spite of the present editor's best efforts was not considered satisfactory, due to lack of time because of overwork: and with a view to improve it, the editorial managment will be transferred to New

The New York State Committee's agitation tour with Comrade Forker as speaker is to be conducted in conjunction with the N. E. C.

Communications were received from Section Plainfield, Conn., reporting reinstatement of Joseph Magnan. From Barre, Vt., requesting temporary suspen-sion of dues on account of local burdens. Resolved, that the constitution cannot be "suspended." From Hudson, Wis., report itional organized, J. R. Pepin on agitation work. From Scranton, Penn., report from Dalton. From San Antonio, Texas; San Francisco, Cal., and Duluth, come reports of agitation, local conditions, accountings étc. From Philadelphia, Penn., complaint about miscondust of Section Philadelphia, in refusing

JULIUS HAMMER.

Recording Secretary.

Massachusetts State Committee.

Keefe, of Lynn, in the chair,

from Medford, absent. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communications from Medford, Haverhill, Salem, New Bedford, Fall River, Everett, and Boston forwarding nominations for referendum vote for State

From Charles Kroll, secretary Rhode Island State Committee, a circular let-ter relative to Circuit organizer. Secretary was instructed to send circulars tions in the State as per request of 19th and 21st A. D. 10.00 Rhode Island State Committee.

From M. Crotty, secretary of District 19, S. T. & L. A., requesting vote on resolutions on S. T. & L. A. sent out

REPORT OF COMMITTEES Christensen, on Rules of Legal State Committee. Received as progressive, and committee ordered to make a definite report at the next meeting.

Auditing Committee reports financial report for April as correct. Report accepted and secretary ordeed to send same to Sections.

Minutes of previous meeting approved. Communications from Somerville, nominating C. A. Christensen, as delegate to District 19, S. T. & L. A.; Mal-

proval. The by-laws were approved, with the exception of article 10, said with the exception of arricle 2, sec-article conflicting with article 2, sec-S. E. C. has named Saturday, July 20, as the day for holding the convention of the Party in the State. Convention will be called to order by S. E. C. at

each, and an additional delegate every twenty-five members or major

fraction thereof.

A committee of five, consisting of Conrades Caulfield and Bresnahand,
Boston; Berry, of Haverhill; Jones, of EDWARD DITTRICH,
Cashier, Eferett; and Johnson of Louisville, were nominated and elected to prepare a campaign document. Financial report for Max audited and found correct.

Finacial Secretary reports following receipts and expenditures for May, with cash on hand. Receipts \$168.76: expenditures, \$100.00; of this amount \$75 was used to pay off a loan of last year, and of the cash on hand \$139.95, \$81 is auxiliary or circuit fund.

EDWIN S. MAYO. Recording Secretary, S. E. C. 22 Villa avenue, Everett, Mass.

Pennsylvania State Committee.

At the close of the old State Committee of the Pennsylvania S. L. P., whose term of office has expired, the committee terned over to the newly elected com-

Messer, S. Schulberg and James Illing-worth, and Val Remmel, secretary, met and organized the following officers, James McConnel, chairman; D. E. Gilchrist, recording secretary; Wm. J. Eberle, treasurer; Val Remmel, secretary

Eberle, treasurer; Val Remmel, secretary of the State Committee.

The secretary was instructed to send out a circular giving notice to all sections of the organization of the new committee, and to notify them that after June 1 due samps will be sold at 15 cents, of which 3 cents is set aside as a mileage fund to help to defray the expenses of delegates to the State Convention.

VAL REMMEL Sec.

VAL REMMEL, Sec.

Rubach Fund,

Previously acknowledged\$03.89 Section Latrobe, Pa. 2.00

Mrs. Granwald, N. Y. 1.00 DAILY PEOPLE MONIES.

DAILY PEOPLE Trustees, from May 1st to May 31st.

(These announcements will be published monthly.) Section.

Angeles, Cal.....\$16.00

 San Francisco, Cal
 16,00

 San Jose, Cal
 3.00

 San Pedro, Cal
 4.65

 Plainfield, Conn.... Christine Jacobson, 25 c.;

Detroit, Mich., Mrs. Hasseler, \$3; Wm. Lucck, \$3; A. Louwett, 75 c.: G. Tuchelski, \$1.25 Caroline G. Gross, Syracuse, N. Y. 10.03 Section New York, sale of cigars. Branches Homestead, and East Pittsburg, Section Allegheny County, Pa. Geo. Wagner, Allentown, Pa... Section Latrobe, Pa.... Bloomfield, N. J., Machinists Alli-20.00

5.00 Mass Bronx Base Ball Club, proceeds of .25

Previously acknowledged ...\$15,868.17 2.43 2.00

General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A. The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Friday Members present: evening, May 31st. Murphy, Katz, Wallberg, Gillhaus and 2nd and 4th A. D. 4.00 Brower.

> One from Fulton, N. Y., requesting an organizer. Action-attended to by Secre-

One from Syracuse, N. Y., stating that Comrade Corregan would attend to the organizing of the weavers of Fulton, N. Y. Action-filed.

Fulton, N. Y., and organized the weavers into a local alliance and forwarding charter application. from D. A. 12, Philadelphia, Pa.,

in relation to inquiries made by Genereal Secretary and giving further information on the movement in that city. Action-One from the organizer of Section Cin-4.00

> tended to by Secretary.
> One from Branch Plainfield, N. J., Action-Secretary stated he had swered and explained; also what the duty of the District Officers was in the

matter. Indorsed. One from Comrade Geo. Ash, Olathe, Colo., applying for membership at large.

One from L. A. 345, San Francisco, Cal., stating the cooks, waiters, and ma-chinists were on strike in that city. Ac-

requesting German organizer to assist in organizing the tanners. Secretary stated he had written to Comrade Baustian, Chicago, Ill., to attend to the matter.

nize the card of the S. T. & L. A., and

strike for increase in wages and on strike for increase in wagtion. Action-Secretary instructed to answer approving of their action and

one from Iron and Metal Workers, N. T. A. No. 6, stating they had received reports from Locals under their jurisdiction that members were on strike in the following places for a nine-hour

Crocker & Wheeler Co., Ampere, N. J. S. T. H. Williams (cigar machinery),

ark, N. J. Hughs & Phillips, Newark, N. J. Worthingon Pump Company, Brook-

Hoe Printing Company, New York City, N. Y.
Also that the United States Butter

a short time.

Charters were granted to the following:
Textile Workers, Fulton, N. Y., Iron
and Metal Workers, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
Egge Candlers Union New York City,

Egge Candlers Union New York City, N. Y.
Communication was also received from Cleveland, O., Schenectady, N. Y., Los Angeles, Cal., Newport, Ky., Louisville, Ky., Syracuse N. Y., Salem, Mass., Haverhill, Mass., Blythedale, Pa., San Antonio, Texas, Minneapolis, Minn., Detroit, Mich., Allegheny, Pa., Bartonville, Ill., Lincoln, Neb., Baltimore, Md., Newton, Mass., and Erie, N. Y., asking for general information, forwarding dues. for general information, forwarding dues,

23d street Pittsburg, Kan.

MEWS FROM M

The news from the Field of Labor for the week ending Saturday, June 1 was very much in character like the news of

the preceding week. As the news of the preceding week was mainly taken up with the machinists "general strike" so was the news of the week under consideration.

That news shows that despite the assurances of President O'Connell that the strike would be ended May 27th, it is

In that city, over one thousand ma-chinists ceased work because their demands were refused by the employers organized in the National Metal Trades

O'Connell represents 30 per cent, of the largest employers, through its Ad-ministrative Council, at a meeting held in Chicago on Wednesday, May 29, de-clared its agreement with the International Association of Machinists null and

"This agreement was once looked upon as the best ever drawn between employers and workmen for the avoidance of

Association will fight the nine-hour demand when and wherever possible.

before the abrogation of this agreement still continues, in their respective shops. In such shops as the Worthington Pump, or Hydraulic Works, for instance,

laiming concessions by the hundred. The character of many of these concessions are in the nature of compro nises, and very poor ones at that. Two typical instances of these

are herewith cited. At the Westinghouse Machine Com-pany shop in East Pittsburg, the hours were reduced one per week, WITHOUT ANY INCREASE IN PAY; and . ith-

road in New York City the hours were reduced from 60 to 59 per week, the pay remaining as of old. What, with the ting down of time allowances and the intensification of labor, this "concession" can be easily turned into a benefit to

The aftermath of the strike, as predicted to come, last week, is already on the way.

The International officers, in order to keep their dupes in line, have claimed the possession of a \$2,000,000 strike

Not a dollar of this fund has mater ialized, however. All demands for the payment of strike benefits are met by excuses of various kinds; in some in stances-as in the case of the Hydra lic Works men, who were PROMISED that they would get \$2 a week, and if they didn't like that they could go back work again-the demand for strike benefits is met by brutal insults.

Aside from the machinists' "general" strike, there were a few other strikes The slate picker boys employed at the Enterprise Colliery, Shamokin, Pa., went on strike because they were compelled The stage hands in a Brooklyn theatre struck to make the house union one. The motormen and conduct ors on the Jamestown (N. Y.) Street Railway and suburban lines struck on Decoration Day, for the rejustatement

of three discharged union members. Sixty employes of the Boston Ice pany, Boston, Mass., struck against the spotter" system of treating the drivors Other men employed by the company in the suburbs, to the number of 200, will also strike unless the spotter

Fifteen riveters struck for an advance of 56 cents a day on the Rapid Transit Tunnel, New York City. This is claimtension of the strike of the rockdrillers, stationary engineers, and iron workers, which, according to the contractors, is over and ended. The employees of the Schoen Pressed Steel Car Company, McKees Rocks, Pa., axle department struck two weeks ago against a reduc-tion of 6 cents a piece in axle turning rates. The strike was lost, 265 ore handlers, employed on the Eastern Min nesota Ore Docks, at Alloezus Bay, Minn., struck for an advance from \$1.75 to \$1.90 a day. The strikers' places were folled by unemployed, and the strike, consequently, lost. The coopers employed by the J. P. Squire Company, East Cambridge, Mass., struck for an increase of \$2 per week and time allowance for

Besides the strikes that actually oc-

Company, whose president, Baer, is also president of the railroad.

At Boston hundreds of carpenters em-ployed in that and surrounding cities and towns may go on strike on July 1 for an eight-hour day. The union carpenters in the Bronx

threaten to strike Monday, June 3, for \$3.50 a day. About 2,000 carpenters are said to be involved. The woodworkers carpenters and sheet

to strike unless their wages are etc., etc.
P. S.—Cyclopedia and Dictionary go to 3732, Jas. Moffat, Secretary, 524 E. one thousand eight hundred brewers in Boston and vicinity are going to de-

The journeymen plumbers at Passaic N. J., struck for an increase of wages from \$18 to \$21 a week. All plumbing

The men employed in the paper mills of Holyoke, Mass., exclusive of the Whiting mills, threaten to strike if the stationary firemen's demands for eight men's demands have been granted in

Yards threaten a strike that will envolve several thousand men. They want the re-instatement of four discharged butch ers, who refused to perform an amount of work which they say is physically im-

to the extreme limit of physical endurance, as charged by the capitalists attempt by forcible methods to make it perform the physically im-

Canadian S. L. P.

LONDON, Ont., May 20,-Socialist Labor Party of Canada, regular meeting of National Executive Committee. Towton in the chair. Appleton and Pickworth absent without excuse. Minutes

Statement of finances received from national secretary together with treasurer's book handed over to the auditing com-

Comrade Ashplant reported on leaflet, attitude of the S. L. P. to pure and simple unions, that owing to the present action of Section Vancouver union

label he had not proceeded with it. Committee reported purchasing locker for N. E. C. at \$3. All necessary alterations ordered to be made and bill sub

turns of nominations for seat of N. E. C. for coming year show London elected again by acclamation, and for seat of Board of Appeals, Toronto and Hamilton. Secretary instructed to submit same to Sections for vote at once, also communicate with Section London, asking it to elect N. E. C. at next meeting.

Moved by Ashplant, seconded by Haselgrove, that a leaflet be drawn up to de-

On motion of Haselgrove this committee recommends its successor to consider the necessity of going to St. Thomas to lecture with the view of organizing a section there at an early date. Adjourned. I. P. COURTENAY, Rec. Sec'y.

Section Buffalo, N. Y.

The attention of our Buffalo comrade and friends, and those who may visit our city during the exposition, is called to the fact that the Section Buffalo, S. L. P., has at last reached that stage in its development, when it can establish for itself a permanent meeting place, right in the heart of the city.

Beginning with Saturday, June 1, the Section meets every first and third Saturday evening in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street, (same hall held last winter). All readers are cor-

celebrate the first anniversary of the Party's dearest child, the DAILY PEOPLE, with an excursion down Niagara River, all around Grand Island. The Section has chartered for this purpose the new, nicely-equipped, double-decked boat, Twentieth Century. The fine big dancing deck and good music will be at the disposal of lovers of dancing for the

The boat will leave dock at FOOT OF GENESEE ST., at 9.30 a. m. sharp, and will return at 7 p. m. This highly enjoyable trip, which would cost ordinarily nearly one dollar, can be secured on this occasion at the price of twenty-five cents for an adult, and fifteen cents for each child of the age from six to fourteen years.

Since whatever profit will be made will be used for the S. L. P. campaign, and the support of our Party papers, the Section calls upon every one of you per-sonally to help make this excursion a record breaker. You can do it by supplying yourselves with tickets and selling them to your friends. Apply for them to Party members at meetings in Florence Parlors or at open air meetings every Saturday and Sunday evening, corner Main and Niagara street. Don't delay doing it as the carrying capacity of the boat is a limited one, and you and your friends may be left.

Minucapolis, Minn., Organization Fund

The following amounts have been received in Minneapolis for the organization fund this month:

to the State Secretary W. B. HAMMOND, Organizer.

MEWS FROM M

The news from the Field of Capital, for the week ending Saturday, June 1. indicates the fact that capital has fully recovered from the shock of the Wall

That news looks normally rich in the number of mergings, combines, consoldations, absorptions and increases of capital, while being abnormally rich in

In fewer words, it shows the increased

mines have been secured in the State of Indiana in the interest of a consolidation. It is asserted by the promoters that this consolidation will join hands with similar consolidations in Illinois and Ohio, the whole to have a capital of

of over 1,000,000 tons annually. George J. Gould is thought to have an interest

The Gould syndicate is also said to have secured a large acreage in the coal fields of the Telqua Valley, British Columbia.

A Massillon coal mining company, with a capital of \$1,000,000 was incorporated to consolidate the mines of the district, whether it is backed by Hanna and

importance. The Salmon Packers "combine," or consolidation was completed under the name, Pacific Packing and Navigation Co., with a capital of \$25,-000,000. A real estate combination in New

York was formed with a capital of \$15,-000,000 by A. S. Porter. A combination of local importers of ten from Japan with a capital of \$3,-

000,000 was planned. A combination of yellow pine lumber dealers, backed by a Boston syndicate,

The manufacturers of Hartford, represents an aggregate capital of \$60,000, 000 have formed an organization for mutual help and protection. The consolidations were as follows:

Several lighting companies were consol-

capital \$2,500,000. In Louisville, Ky. Citizens Lighting Co., capital \$1, 000,000, consolidated two separate con-The Canadian Salt Company and the

a capital of \$8,000,000. The sale of the Detroit and Pontiac surburban trolley line, 25 miles long, to the Detroit United Railroad was said to be another step in the consolidation of all thes uburban lines with the latter

railroad. In Illinois the Elgin, Carpentersville and Aurora, Aurora and Geneva, Aurora street and Aurora and Yorkville traction companies, consolidated under the name The Elgin, Aurora and Southern Trac-

The Union Traction Company of Philadelphia absorbed the Lehigh Valley Traction Company.

The St. Louis and San Francisco and the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Mem-phis Railroads will be consolidated July 1, retaining the name St. Louis and San Francisco. The absorptions included the follow-

western Railway Company; the Northern New York Telephone Company by the Hudson River Telephone Company, and the Columbia Watch Company, Waltham, Mass., by the Watch Trust. The increases of capital, which are of

great importance, as they reveal in the aggregate more than new incorporations in the writer's opinion, the growth of concentration, were as follows:

The William Barr Dry Goods Company of St. Louis, from \$900,000 to \$2,000,000; the Chicago Heights Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, from \$5,000 to \$50,000; the reorganized Vulcan Consolidated Copper Company, from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000; the newly organized Universal Tobacco Company, from \$10,000,000 to a figure not yet made public; the Palmetto Company, from \$3,500,000 to \$10,000,000; the Utah Sugar Company, from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000,

in New Jersey, New York and Delaware, is computed by "The Journal of Commerce" to be \$177,980,000.

In April it was \$215,000,000: in March,

\$220,000,000; in February, \$90,000,000; in January, \$105,250,000, or a grand total for the five months of \$808,230,000,

Interest and dividends for the current month are the largest for the period ever known. Interest is payable on bonds having a par value of \$692,463,-505, calling for the distribution of \$17,-358,639, against \$16,547,926 last year, \$14,822,719 in 1899, \$14,774,354 in 1898 due on stocks whose par value is \$930,-199,532, calling for \$29,618,138, against \$21,776,717 last year, \$22,292,848 in 1849, \$19,431,886 in 1898 and \$18,656,-

ments \$46,976,777, against \$38,324,643 has year, \$37,115,467 in 1800 and \$34,-206,240 in 1898.

PENNSYLVANIA NOMINATES

The First to Roll Up Its Sleeves for the Coming Campaign.

PITTSBURG, June 1 .- State Treasarer-James McConnell of Wilkinsburg; Supreme Court Judge, Thomas Lawry

The above ticket was nominated at the convention held here yesterday. The Socialist Labor Party is the first in the

There were 30 delegates present. Donald L. Munroe of Altoona presided and

Val Remmel was secretay.

Most of the session was devoted to

hearing reports from different sections in the State, and to a discussion of matters of party welfare. An encouragingly large increase in membership was reported, and the outlook for a stirring campaign is bright.

vening, May 29, in Linnea Hall, 219 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, was well attended. General Secretary W. L. Brower and Karl Wallberg, Secretary National Trade Alliance No. 6, addressed the meeting. At the conclusion of the remarks a Local Alliance was organized to be known as Iron and Metal Workers Union. The following officers were

Recording Secretary, Lauritz Nielsen. Financial Secretary, Carl Jensen:

Treasurer, D. L. Campbe

The organization decided to meet on 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month.

Good Work by Branches of Section Alle-

At a joint meeting of Branches Homestead, Braddock and East Pittsburg, held on Sunday, May 19, the entertainment committee reported \$76.49 cash on hand from the May 1st Celebration with \$16 worth of tickets to hear from.

\$15 to the DAILY PEOPLE, \$15 to "Arbeiter Zeitung."

\$15 to Section Allegheny County. Branch Braddock pledged itself for \$5 month to the Dalton agitation fund. As a result of Saturday nights meeting there were four applications for membership in Branch Braddock; same re-ceived and referred to Section Allegheny

Readers of Cleveland, O., Attention!

The debate between Max Hayes, editor of the Cleveland Citizen, and our Comrade D. E. Gilchrist, of Pittsburg, Pa., will come off next Sunday, June 8, at p. m., at Section's headquarters, 365 Ontario street, top floor. The will be on the subject. "The Social Democratic Party's Methods of Organization," concentrated in the following

resolution: 'Resolved, that the report DAILY PEOPLE, "Socialistiche biter-Zeitung," and "Clevelander Volksfreund," on the meeting called by the Social Democratic party and held in Pittsburg, on April 21, is correct and true, and therefore Mr. Max Hayes, of Cleveland, editor of the 'Cleveland Cit-

All readers of THE PEOPLE in Cleveland should attend without excep-

German Agitation Tour by Max Forker. The New York State Committee has arranged for a tour by Comrade Max Forker of the principal cities of the State. As far as determined the itin-

Rochester, June

Comrade Max Forker will address a mass meeting at the S. L. P. headquarters, 119 State street, Room 12 on Satters, 110 State street, Room 12 on Sat-urdry night, June Sth.

The readers of THE PEOPLE are r quested to inform their German speak-ing friends of this opportunity to hear

an able statement of true revolutionary Socialism as represented by the S. L. P.

Hall, corner West and Fulton streets, Cloversville. The subject will be, "Revolutionary Socialism versus Reform Politics."

Come one. Come all.

Dalton's Itinerary for the Central Coal

District, PattonJune 5

Punxatawny Kane Warren " 18

L. ABELSON, Organizer,

Daily People General Fund. Paterson, N. J.: M. Steel, \$1: M. Bones, \$1; John Tully, \$1; Fred Koettgen, \$1; Herman Mack, \$1 \$5.00 Vt.: Proceeds of Section Berlin, May Day celebration

Section Cleveland, Ohio, May Day Ernest Romary, Denver, Col J. H. Ecklund, per L. F. D., Du-

\$2; A. Worm, \$1; Henry Carling, \$1; R. Peterson, 50 c.; H. Smith, 50 c.; T. Richards, 50 c.; Sam Johnson, 50 c.; M. Cicanek, 25 c.; A. W. M. Anderson, 50 c.; Hyack, 50 c.: James Flynn, 50

c.; Emile Constant, 50 c.; .

Section Buena Vista, Pa., 23.80

game played May 30, 1901 10.00 149.66

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec-Treas., DAILY PEOPLE Committee.

Katz elected chairman. COMMUNICATIONS.

One from Corregan stating he visited

ciunati, O., requesting information of the cloakmakers, and stating he was on strike with the machinists. Action-at-

requesting speaker for machinists on strike. Action—Secretary stated he had turned the same over to the Iron and Metal Workers, N. T. A., with a request that they attend to the same. Indorsed. One from D. A. 19, Lynn, Mass., relating to internal affairs of that district.

One from Section Milwaukee, Wis.

One from L. A. 339, Iron and Metal Workers, stating that Ningara Lodge 330, I. A. M., had decided not to recog-

One from L. A. 3, Machinists, Min-peapolis, Minn., stating that they were

day and increase in wages: Sprague's Electric Works, Bloom-field, N. J.

Extractor Company had moved to Wat-sessing, N. J. Their employees are still on strike, and the I. A. M. had assisted

w. L. BROWER, Sec'y. mand an eight-hour day, and enforce the demand by a strike if necessary.

THE FIELD OF LABOR.

hours a day and 25 cents an hour are not acceded to. This will shut down twenty-seven mills. The stationary firetwo mills and a college there. The sheep and cattle butchers em-ployed by Swift & Co. at Chicago Stock

possible of execution.

What a commentary on capitalist in-

of last meeting adopted as read.

mittee from Section London.

mitted at next meeting. National secretary reported that

fine what Socialism is along S. L. P. lines as opposed to what Socialism is not, "Citizen and Country," "Canadian Socialist League," etc.

where the lectures of Labor Lyceum were dially invited to our new quarters. On Thursday, July 4, the Section will

whole day.

W. Williams\$0.7	10
V. Erlandsen	5
J. B. Hansen	.5
P. Farrell	25
	25
Carl Madsen	25
W. B. Hammond	25
L. A. Ferrin	25
T. Russell	25
J. W. Johnson	25
	50
A. Larson	25
M. Hansen	25
A. Ortman	25
H. B. Fay	25
Anderson	0
W. H. Brown	25
A. N. Buck	25
A. G. Miller	50
Louis Marget	25
J. Huesman	25
Total\$6:	25

Which amount is this day transmitted

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

field, and from now until November will keep the Buzz-Saw humming.

New Machinists' Alliance. The mass-meeting held on Wednesday

Committee was elected to arrange for an agitation meeting for some night next week.

gheny County, Pa.

It was decided to donate part of the money as follows:

County. J. ILLINGWORTH. Rec. Sec'y.

izen," has proven himself to be a Labor Fakir."

tion.

erary is as follows: Albany, June 8. Schenectady, June 9th. Gloversville, June 10th. Utica, June 11th.

Buffalo, June 14th. Forker in Albany.

Attention, Johnstown and Gloversville! Max Forker will speak in German Morday, June 10th, S p. m., in Concordia

ORGANIZER.

Section Berks County will hold a open air mass meeting on Saturday, Jun 8, at Fifth and Penn streets, with Samu-Clark of Philadelphia as the speaker & the evening.

Stamford, onn.....
 Collinsville, III.
 4.00

 Chicabo, III.
 15.50

 East St. Louis, III.
 2.00

 Jacksonville, III.
 4.50
 Clinton, Iowa..... Newport, Ky..... Hallowell, Me..... Baltimore, Md.....

7th Ward Branch, Jersey City . . Branch No. 1 Hoboken

Branch No. 2, Hoboken

Branch Bloomfield,

Amsterdam, N. Y.....

New York City:

16th A. D.

23rd A. D.

26th A. D. .

Assembly Districts-Manhattan:

20th A. D..... 2.00

Assembly Districts, Brooklyn.

21st, Branch No. 1.....

Scandinavian Branch

21st, Branch No. 2.....

Richmond County

San Antonio, Texas

HUGO VOGT,

DAILY PEOPLE BIRTHDAY FUND

Previously acknowledged.....\$39.98

Total\$54.98

Rhode Island State Convention.

To the Members of the Socialist Labor

bers of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island is hereby called to meet in Textile Hall, Olneyville Square, on Sun-

Excelsior Literary Society...... 10.00

A. D...... 2.05

Essex County, N. J.:

Lawrence, Mass.....

to entertain charges.

Charter granted to new Section at
Town of Bakersfield, to be known as Section Kern County, Cal. Taunton, Mass Woburn, Mass Worcester, Mass Duluth, Minn

Meeting of Sunday, May 19; Frank Keefe, Deans, Tyndell, Christensen Ransch, Bohmbach, Quarustrom, and Mayo, present. Tuglestadt and delegate

resolutions on S. T. & L. A. sent out fo Sections of the State for general vote. Secretary instructed to comply with re-

Meeting of Sunday, June 2; Frank Keefe of Lynn in the chair. Eight delegates present. Absent. C. A. Christensen and delegate from Med-

gate to District 19, S. T. & L. A.; starden nominating S. G. Ferguson as delegate to District 19, S. T. & L. A.

Springfield's vote on N. E. C. resolutions received. The vote should have been sent to the N. E. C. direct. All please take notice. From Lynn submitting by-laws for ap-

Sections will be allowed one delegate

Olof Sherrane, City.

B. Jensen, Compton, Cal....
Abr. Winkle, City....
T. Thompson, City...
S. Thompson, City...
J. B. F., 30th A. D., City... J. H. Gray, Scranton, Pa....... John Sweeney, Fall River, Mass... Gustave Duerr, Cleveland, O..... mittee all books and property of the State organization. State organization.

The new committee, which is composed of H. A. Goff, Sr., James McConnel, D. E. Gilchrist, Wm. J. Eberle, Edward

> day afternoon June 9th, at 2.30 o'clock. The comrades throughout the state are urged to make every effort to attend the convention and to come prepared to in-augurate a vigorous and telling cam-Per Order R. I. State Committee, Chas. Kroll, Sec'y.

> > Winons, June 16, 16

Party of Rhode Island.

Pepin's Dates In Minnesota. Red Wing, June 0, 7, 8. St. Paul. June 9. Lake City, June 10, 11. Wabasha, June 12, 13, 14.

Yonkers, N. Y..... Cincinnati, Ohio...... Altoona, Pa. 4.00 Buena Vista, Pa.

Cashier.

Sec. Board of Trustees.

they proposed to fight it to a finish. Action-Indorsed.

Newark, N. J. Alcho-Vapor Launch Company, New-

in filling their places.

After a general discussion it was decided to put a special organizer out for

As predicted in the review last week in some cities, especially in the city of Chicago, the strike has only just begun.

Association.
This Association, which, according to rold and no longer binding upon it.

Its abrogation means that, along with the new firms that have joined it since the strike, the National Metal Trades The fight inaugurated by its members

the strike flourishes in all its fury. As usual, the International officials are

At the shops of the Manhattan "L'

to work more hours than they were paid

are taken off their wagon.

curred, there were many threatened strikes. motormen and conductors of the Black River Traction Company at Watertown, N. Y., threaten to strike for an advance from 14 to 16 cents an hour. The trouble was begun by the company docking the men for time taken at meals. From Reading, Pa., comes the an-nouncement that the labor unions there are endeavoring to bring about a strike on the Reading Railroad, in order to assist the strike of the Reading Iron

iron workers at Ottawa, Ont., threater

Minneapolis, May 27.

work is at a standstill.

street panie of a few weeks ago. new corporations and dividends.

power and strength of concentration in the interest of the capitalist class. Of the mergings the most important occurred in the coal fields. Options on \$15,000,000 worth of coal

probably \$50,000,000. M. A. Hanna & Co. have secured options on nearly all the coal mines of the Massillon (Ohio) district, with an output

in the deal.

Gould is not stated.

Of the "combines" there were many of

was formed in Texas, with \$20,000,000 capital.

cerns. Windsor Salt Company which ally control the salt output of the Dominion of Canada, have consolidated with the Canadian Salt Company with consolidated

tion Co., capital \$2,000,000.

ing: The Fort Worth and Gulf Railway Company by the St. Louis and South-

Company, from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, and, lastly, the Chicago Telephone Company, from \$1,000,000 to \$9,000,000.

The aggregate capitalization of new incorporations for the month of May,

exclusive of the capitalization of the Billion Dollar Steel Trust.

As for the dividends from capitalist industry the following figures are explicit enough to speak for themselves:

and \$13,982,021 in 1897. Dividends are 143 in 1897.

Combined interest and dividend pay-