

plain lying. Being abnest he left bad company. Tuesday night I spoke in Houtzdale. We had a good crowd but no questions were asked. Sold quite a few copies of "What Means This Strike?" and dis-tributed a lot of leaflets. Prosperity has Houtzdale. You can easily see that If you are forced to look at the town. It is one of thoses goil-forsaken collec-tions of hovels which the coal barons house their slaves in and call a town. It is a coarse blotch on the surface of the cearth; the butward sign of the inward hell in which the mine slaves spend their lives. In one respect it is not so of-fensive to the sight of a decent man as Scranton. Houtades is not hypocritical; it is a marderous, vuscar shave pen and looks it. But in Scranton the untutored yap, who is prond of "our" fine buildings points out to you the fine high school, which workmen's children cannot at-tend;---a splendie library and the magni-ficent pile occupied by that colossal hum-hug, the Scranton Correspondence t pile occupied by that colossal hum-the Scranton Correspondence of of Mines, a leg-pulling "short cut novledge and good jobs" which has

to knowledge and good jobs which has netted its promoters millions and proves how capitalsm expolts even the despair of its midde class victims. But while you look at these monuments to stupid-ity and cupidity you see, slinking along the other side of the street, a few more monuments: a ragged, grimy-faced crowd of little boys returning from work. Not for such as these is the beautiful library buiding fixed up like a cathedral, standed class windows, hich arched cell. Not for such as windows, high arched cell-ing and soft voiced attendayts; not for such as these are high schools built. At the age when this world should be to them a playground made especial-by for children to romp in and the merry laugh of innocence and youth bring out from them as natural as the esong of the birds, they are dwarted and stunt-ed in body, blotted in mind and darkened in soul by the vicious and hypocritical capitalist class. What a debt of gratiade we owe these rulers of ours! How here our children should give thanks and prayer anad praise to the God, Capi-i! Maybe we will pay the debt for Maybe we will pay the debt for little ones before they grow up for

The alleged "labor" press followed snit, and the S. L. P. made open warfare on the dastardly devotees of Australian to a Banquet. TORONTO, June 10 .- The delegates fakirdom. of the machinists unions holidaying in Toronto among other jollifications held a

whe

banquet Thursday night. It added one more damning fact to the indictment of tralian State railways. Here is one of

make a specialty of Irish workingmen only. All workingmen are made hideous, secure their rights. Americans will no doubt have been ferences with officers who served through and Hearst shows his "friendliness" out the war, besides several others some regaled with the accounts of the "bene fits" of labor that accrue from the Auslabor by making workers the butt of his months back. Still, others are to arrive shoot down and bayoaet their fellowcheap daubers. The Irish societies have declared war immediately. inell and his accomplices. Beside the "benefits": Capitalist politicians, sittoilers. Such a condition of things is These have brought or will bring all inconsistent. ting as members of the State parlia-ments, voted to give themsves the free use of the State raiways for furthering their own candidates. The Socialist Labor not a little. The result probably will be Secretary upon every conceivable subject, administrative or otherwise, than can now be possibly collected by the that Hearst will withdraw the offending pictures and devote his exclusive atten-tion to nationalities which do not read Party demanded that the same privilege staff Generals in the course of a flying Party demanded that the same privilege to the use of the "people's railways" be accorded to them. Sir William Lyne, who traveled free over the railways, in connection with his own campaign, did visit to the islands. It is the anti-climax to a great drama. English EMIGRATION FROM ITALY EASY. and brings Secretary Root and his bueaucrats into absolute ridicule. connection with his own campaig, did not even deign to reply to the communi-cation. Hence while the candidates of capitalism used the State railways free the S. L. P. candidates had to pay fare These proposed inspection journeys for Capitalists Hone to Quiet Clamor Due t "information" are not complimentary to Famine and Lack of Work. MacArthur and his generals, nor to the officers of the staff in the Philippines. From the new regulations it is evi That is the verdict of every line for every mile of line over which they officer dent that the Italian government wishes in Washington. Still, everybody laughs to make emigration as easy as possible, on account of famine and lack of work. The total campaign fund at the dis cause everybody knows that they are posal of the S. L. P. was less thin £60, yet with that amount much was accomjunketing journeys amost pure and sim-The Italian papers are now publishing the new regulations. lished. All this, undertaken on the pretense of "A recent decree has established that passports will henceforth be given, free Thousands of manifestos, leaflets, an conomy, rather marks the new era of extravagance which has fallen upon the extra copies of the S. L. P. organ here, "The People," were scattered throughout New South Wales, while speakers were of charge to those who are going to for eign countries in search of work. conairy, Although Dewey and Olis were refused \$10,000 as members of the l'hilippine Commission on the plea sent along the North Coast and South Coast and 200 miles along the southern "A passport is good for three years and can be renewed by a simple state hat the statute forbade such extra comline as well. ment written on it. ensations, here in Washington General "It is to be obtained personally or by The Party is perfecting its organization ohu M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, was writing, from the mayor of the town in which the applicant resides; it is free of charge, and can be had in a few tion and raising funds. Everything is being got in readiness to contest the coming State elections. allowed upward of \$5,000 in addition to his pay, besides \$10 per day expense for five months' service on Alger's celbrated Beef Commission. Captain Crozier's report of two years days. "When a person in a foreign country Child-Labor Law In Effect. has urgent need of a passport he can obtain from the consul a permit, also gratuitous, which is good until the day ago upon the unsatisfactory state of the fort-buiding, gunmaking and gun-moun-NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 10 .- The Child-Labor Act, passed by the recent Legislature, prohibiting the employment aining branches of the new coast de e receives his new passport, "The prohibition forbidding the emigrafense system, previously much inspected of children under fourteen years of age in shops, mines, and factories, has gone by the Secretary. Assistant Secretary and several chiefs of bureau, and duly tion of young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one is annulled; into effect. The factory superintendents say that it "does not interfere with say that it "does not interfere with them," but will "seriously embarrass poor reported by all to be perfecty satisfactor; hut the prefect can refuse a passport to those that he believes wish to leave is proof that much of this "inspection" by the higher officias is worse than families' who are partly dependent on the work of the children. A half-dozen Italy expressly to avoid military ser worthless. There is a still more flagrant case of factory managers in Nashville condemn the law as unwise. The President of the Nashville Woolen Mills, Leonard Parkes, vice. its inutility. Captain O. M. Carter, now serving a term in the Leavenworth Mil-"Soldiers who are in foreign countries with regular passports, are excused from returning for instruction (except for service), but they must have permisitary Prison, was in charge of the Gov-ernment harbor work at Savannah for Sr., thinks the law a hardship on the mothers, and does not understand why it does not apply to stores, tele-graph offices, newspapers, and other places where children are employed. The public generally, on the other hand, is upward of nine years, during which time it was proved that he swindled the sion to emigrate from the commander of the military district as well as from Treasury cut of more than \$2,000,000. of service expired, and many had done Now. Carter's work was "inspected" con-so, He did not believe that any mem-stantly by the great men of the War De-ber of Big Six was in the militia to-day. the mayor. But the mayor will see to that; it is only necessary to remind him much pleased over the effect of the law. 1 of it when requesting a passport."

which owns everything, produces nothing,

thirds of the product of the workers' toil. it was shown that "harmony of interest"

could not be, so long as these two classes -the robbed and the robber exist.

The speakers and the literature of the Party made a good impression every

and yet is enabled to appropriate two

women. Those who were born in Ire-land, or who, were of Irish descent, took The capitalist press, of course, sup pressed all news of the S. L. P. propa exception to the especially villainous caricatures of Irish hod carriers, Irish ganda. This, however, was naturally to be expected, as the organs of capitalism ervant girls, and Irish laborers of all While they were the only ones only fight for the class that owns them. kinds. to protest, it is a notorious fact that the "Examiner," the Chicago "American," and the New York "Journal" do not

menced.

troops of all kinds have gone out to the Philippines. Some 40,000 of these have returned and are still returning. They have been armed and equipped. transported to and fro, killed in action men and women, is growing bitter. As is usually the case, Mr. Hearst's "Ex-aminer" crawfished, but it has been hard and died from disease, alternately and starved in the exegencies of the service-all without the presence of hit, and the fight has only just com- either Adjutant General Corbin, Inspector General Breckenridge, Surgeon Gen-The "Examiner," like the New York eral Sternberg, Commissary General "Journal," applies absent treat-ment to its news columns, and it has Weston, Chief Signal Officer Greely or any other bureau chief. These officers carefully remained in Washington, while een in the habit of filling up space with disgusting distortions of workingmen and minor officers and the other fighters proceeded to first beat the Spaniards and then suppress the Filipinos.

In doing this, as Secretary Root now explains, they ran up a pretty heavy bill of "expenses," and the burenucrats are going to Manila to cut down expenses. In fact, the War Department ought now to have nothing of importance to learn about the Philippines. Mr. Root has recently had the advantage of con-

of charge a certificate that work may be carried on in a room or rooms in a tenement which meets the sanitary requirements and other sweat shop regulations contained in the Costello Anti-Sweatship law. When an application for such a certificate is made an inspector is sent to report on the rooms upon his report the issuing certificate depends. In the Brooklyn case the inspector would refuse a certificate whether or not the rooms met the requirements of the law. Then he would send around a middle man who would tell the applicant he or she could get the certificate upon the payment of sums of from \$3 to \$10, according to what the middle man thought the ap-

to overawe and intimidate working peoplicant could pay. ple who have been peacefully trying to It has also been learned that some of the inspectors have accepted bribes from manufacturers to report that their es-"Workingmen have been called out to tablishments are complying with the law when they are violating the law regarding fire-escapes, ventilation, water closets and machinery protection. Detectives Williams and Branniff were closeted with Deputy Attorney-General Hedges for two hours yesterday. that time every phase of the complaints was gone over. After the conference Mr. Hedges said: "It is incorrect, as it has been said, that I shall conduct the prosecution of these cases. This is not like it was in the election cases that I prosecuted last year, where the Attorney-General superceded the District Attorney. These cases will be prosecuted by the District Attorney of Kings County. As the five cases we have in hand to prepare now re all in Brooklyn, Mr. Philbin will uve nothing to do with them. Commisr'oner McMackin has referred his depu-tier to me for advice as to how to comp.sin against the men. I shall investigere all this evidence and then I shall be, ready to go on with the matter. No war-ants have been issued yet and none wi, be issued until I have completed my work in the matter. "We have direct evidence against five men. I can not say who they are or fron what source the information came, but i, was got at more than one factory. A number of the offenses charged were committed within a reasonably recent time, say a month." Section 4S of the Penal Code makes the taking of any money whatever unlaw-fully, a felony and the maximum penalty prescribed by law is ten years imprison-ment or \$4,000, or both. Yet \$1 and one day may be the only punishment.

ad of ceaseless travail; For its rot gnawing fear and cares darkened mind and stunted frame childhood lost and its blotted name

"Its childhood lost and its blotted name "We owe you, O, millionaires!" Wednesday night I spoke in Patton. This is one of the coal towns which has ately passed under the shadow of the Prust. For years the Socialist Labor Party hanner has been flaunted in the ace of "brother capital" and the coward-y fakers who claim there is kinship be-ween the robber anad his victim. A andful of Socialists have kept fakir and yober on the jump here. When robber on the jump here. When try to clap the blinders on the de When ry to cmp the binders on the de-niner's eyes, every time the mili-ocialists pulled them off. After Socialist agitator spoke here the who dared not deba's in public, ed among the miners and told ow much they, the fakirs, "be-in socialism," but "the S. L. F. ocialist

lid not have the right tactics towards .

a host of freaks, fakirs and governme officials who were invited, there were two pronounced enemies of the wage workers: Hon. G. W. Ross, Attorney-General of Ontario, and Q. A. Howland, Mayor of Toronto.

where the boy commenced financially in a broken down wreck of an old man, empty of pocket, physically a bankrupt,

sad of heart, and the only prospect for the time left him on the earth where the

capitalist has finally turned him out to die like an old pit mule is the poor house as a way station on his road to a

pauper's grave. And such are the gifts and fruits of Christian capitalism and

Organized Scabbery. WM. S. DALTON.

INT'L MACHINISTS' CONVENTION.

Invites Enemies of the Wage Workers

Hon G. W Ross in the Provincial Legislature of 1900 vigorously opposed a proposition to permit propertiless men to hold aldermanic offices. He said that a measure to abolish the property quali-fication should never be introduced with traveled. his consent. The only change he favored was an increase in the amount required to qualify. The honorable gentleman had to decline the invitation, but it was with regret. He was sorry he was unable to meet such congenial conspirers against

the wage workers. O. A. Howland, however, accepted the invitation. He is known as "the gentleman meyor," and made himself prominent during his candidature for the mayorality of Toronto by scorning all reference to the workers. During the banquet he made a speech that sounded like mixed drinks. Le said "he was a believer in men, and especially in the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon, no mat-ter under what flag." Erase "Anglo-Saxon" and substitute "capitalists," and

18-cents an hour. He said the city wa

rkers.

his meaning is clear; for the very next day, at a meeting of the City Council, say that it he objected to civic employes receiving paying more than other employers. If the city continued to pay 18 cents the men ought to be worked proportionately harder.

Thus do the pure and simple labor fakirs traffic with capitalists; thus did the delegates of the striking machinists caress the men who spit in the faces of other workers. Such tactics will never other workers. Such tiertes will never build up a vigerous, militant organization, will never achieve anything but defeat.

"In the recent strike at Albany I know that one man called on to take up arms had a brother among the strikers. and he was practically ordered out to

from the latter body, John J. Pallas,

President of the Central Fakirated Un-

ion, said yesterday that so far as he

knew no move in that direction had been

"If I had my way," he continued, "I

would take every labor man out of the

militia. No workingman ought to be-

"I say this because of the purpose for

which the militia has been used in the

last few years. The troops have been

called out at the behest of capitalists

A 16 51 91

made.

long to it.

bayonet his own kin. "Many of the soldiers sent from New Vork and Brooklyn had been strikers themselves. "The militia is mainly made up of

working men. Who else will join the National Guard? Vanderbilt will not Neither will George Gould. And few of the leading capitalists are soldiers.' "Mind you, I would not do anything to injure the militia in any way if it confined its activity to the protection of the country and turned its attention to

legitimate purposes. "When workingmen with bayonets are arrayed against other workingmen on strike, the capitalist can sit back in his chair and laugh.

"There is no need to call out the militia to suppress strikers. There was "Peace is always broken by

corporation hireling, who either encour-ages or through his own peculiar zeal commits an act of violence, and thus the trouble begins.

"The railroads are practically willing to sacrifice a car or so, to get the militia out, and overawe the men."

George Harris, Secretary of the Cigar Makers' Union, echoed the sentiments of President Pallas.

Assistant Secretary Robinson, of Tynographical Union No. 6, said that he had not heard of action being taken by any "labor union" in New York looking to the withdrawal of workingmen from

the militia. In 1895, during the railroad strike in Brooklyn Big Six, he added, had advised all workingmen who were members of the militia to resign when their terms of service expired, and many had done so. He did not believe that any mem-

Linseed Company Absorbed by Standard Oil.

At a meeting held yesterday of the American Linseed Company five direct-ors of the Standard Oil Company were elected to the board, thus giving it con-trol of the policy of the company. The DAILY PEOPLE predicted some weeks KNUT WICKSELL

A SWEDISH PROFESSOR LIKE MANY WE HAVE HERE.

Still True to Himself. He Is a "Political Economist." Who Discovers Errors in Karl Marx, and B elieves That the Doc trines of Malthus Are Based Upon Knowledge.

It'is about two years ago that we through the Social Democratic papers, were reminded that Knut Wicksell still existed and told of his coming nearer to Socialism."

Anyone who happened to be in Stockholm about fifteen years ago will re mber the widespread sensation created Wicksell, partly through his Mal chusianism (the doctrine that the growth of population ought to be restricted by legislation in the interest of the Commonwealth), partly through his appearance at public meetings with "proofs" of the "errors" that were to be found in the system of political economy that through Karl Marx and his followers has ed such a foothold among followers

We certainly do not deny that a rapprochement has taken place between the leaders of the Swedish Social Democracy and Knut Wicksell and his fellows but we wish to state that this rapproche ent has come to pass because of the generation of the Socialism of said leaders, and not through any advance that Wicksell may have made.

very fact that about a year ago Wicksell was given the chair of political economy at the state university of Lund ought to aid us very much in understand-ing that Knut Wicksell has not advanced very far, For in highly conservative eden they would not allow a revolu-nary Socialist, or even a sympathizer, to take in hand the education of youth That would be dangerous to capitalism. Indeed, a trained, class-conscious thinker, whether a class-conscious cap-italist or a class-conscious Socialist (i. e., representing the working class). "would exclaim at the news of Wicksell's pro-motion: "yet another devoted lackey of capitalism rewarded!" To-day the capitalist class cannot find more devoted servants, nor more servile tools than "professors" who wittingly or unwittingly prostitute thenselves by appearing publicly to share the "errors" of Karl Marx.

No political economist, either before or after Karl Marx has ever dealt cap-italism such telling blows as did Marx himself. And the savant that could disprove what he has said would be the preatest philanthropist and beacon to international capitalism . Knut Wicksell has many competitors for that honor, but they are all, as himself, pygmies com-

pared to Marx. One of these competitors is no less a personality than the leader of the French Social Democrats, Jean Jaures, who, as known to our readers, about a year ago "proved" that "Marx was miswhen he asserted that the concentration of capital is going on quickly and surely" on evcry field of industry. Jaures had concluded that farming constituted an exception—and every one of the newspapers of the Swedish Social Democracy gave prominent space to that epoch-making "discovery." "Arbetaren" at the time cursorily examined the "formidable arguments," and showed them to be chaff that did not even en-dure the fanning of an unlearned work-

But to return to Knut Wicksell and osition toward Socialism; a fresh is now presenting itself that it is really the representatives of Social Democracy, and not Wicksell, that have changed. It was fifteen years ago, in a debate with the Social Democrats that Wicksell ppeared with his fatal proofs. re then not only refuted by the latter, but in all ways exposed to critiand ridicule. Now, a lecture de-ed by Wicksell on the 20th of March m and ridicule. in the city of Malmoe, and in every detail firming the unchanged position of the professor in political economy, is re-

part of the workers have to sustain ALL : allowed the still easier task of of sustaining themselves? It is only the capitalist "order" that prevents society from abolishing the idlness of labor, which with the possibility of our times of taking the powers of nature in the service of industry, never more need be-come necessary. In order to prove that idleness of labor is socially nec-essary, our professor needs firstly prove

that

that the capitalist order of society is "socially necessary." But it is just here that the pygmy Wicksell dashes himself against the giant on the field of econon ics, Marx. What a pity that Wicksell is not a David with a slung-shot and still more piteous that Marx is not an awkward Goliath! Wicksell's projectiles may be very ornamental and neat in appearnce, but they have the very inappropriate quality of not being able to hit, and instead of hurting what they

are aimed at, they benefit. When Marx talks about about "so cially necesary hours of labor," then that is a scientific expression for the time socially needed for the production of a commodity and it is this time that de ecides the value of the commodity. But when Wicksell in defense of capitalism talks of socially necessary idleness of labor. then that is the veriest parody on a scientific term. The expressions "season idlness of la-

bor," and "the idleness of labor that comes through crises," etc., are probably the ones that offered the professor the least chance to shine with distinction, but it was fortunate that he let the audience know that the latter was the one

most feit by the working class. But let us turn again to this report that shows how the little professionalmeteor during his time of circuit approaches too near to the planet that occupied the coveted position.

"The lecturer opposed the cause given by Mary and Rodbertus to over-production and crises, and the idleness of labor called forth thereby. According to them, the crises depended on the workers not having the ability to buy back with their small wages, more than a small part of their product.

"By raising the wages and thereby the purchasing power of the workers the erises were to disappear. Looked at carefully, the speaker said, Marx had here entered into false reasoning. The idlness of labor is namely not a rule, but rather an exception to the rule. If the cause of the crises were to be found in the low wages of the workers, the idleness would follow upon periods low wages. But now it is a fact that the crises always follow upon periods of high wages. The raising of the wages did consequently not act effectively."

The falseness of Wicksell's reasoning here certainly will escape no thinking Socialist. As long as the workers must produce more value than what they receive in pay, e. i., as long as part of their products goes to the capitalist in the form of profits, it is clear that overproduction must come. No matter HOW high wages are if there is produced more than what those wages are capable of buying back, part of the products are accumulating with the capitalist-and the time must come when he restrains the time must come when he to be production in order to get rid of his stock of commodities. When production in that way is restricted, then comes the crises, idleness of labor, which is only an aggravation of the perpetual idleness of labor. With it follows a more intensified competition for the chance of making a living; this again gives the capitalist a new means of exploitation-and so we get the cutting lown of wages. This shows clearly that it is little Knut himself, not Marx, that has "entered into false reasoning," who has irreparably gone astray in the labyrinths of political economy. And sure enough, according to the report, the pro-

fessor admits: "From the present standpoint of the science of political economy this matter is one of the very hardest to explain." It would have been more accurate had Knut said: "From MY present stand-

etc. The discouraging instances from Russia that the professor is quoted as having toentioned, cannot be a plea in the interest of Malthusianism if it cannot be proved that Russia has an over-population and is incapable of producing its own necessaries of life. But surely Mr. Wicksell will abstain from delivering such proofs, for Russia to-day exports grain in great quantities and is striving, as are all capitalist countries, to acquire new markets. "The interesting lecture was rewarded with loud applause"-say. "Lands-K," in finishing its report. But it does not say whether the audience consisted exclasively of capitalists and the hangers on of such. To the clear-sighted it is plain that, the European Social Democrats have of iate commenced to feel uneasy on account of the unavoidable consequences of Marxism, and therefore have been trying to hide the reactionary attitude that they have taken and have entered upon the discovery of "mistakes" in Marx. It is also plain that the CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS is on the retour with the leaders of Social Democracy, or in other words that the movement is more and more going ever in the control of other hands than those of the class-conscious workingmen. Social Democracy has become a reform party in cortain instances the reverse of a revolutiot ary party. V. F.

A CONVERSATION ON A TRAIN. "Harmony" Carries Knives Up its

Sleeves and Smiles on its Lips. NEW YORK, June 4 .-- Monday, June 3d, at about 7 o'clock, I boarded a Third Avenue elevated train at City Hall. Opposite me were seated three individuals. I knew one of them by sight, as I had seen him receive an unmerciful trouncing in a debate At that time he claimed the name of Hilquit and it may be that he still claims it. The other two men were unknown to me. One of them, a comparatively young man with pale hair, pale eyes behind heavy glasses, a pale face, and a pale voice was frequently addressed as "Lee," and as frequently addressed as "Lee," and as he looked the part, I concluded that he was none other than Algernon Lee. For this he may forgiven, as the thing has

now gone too far for him to get out of it with any degree of grace, and he lacks Mr. Hilquit's ability of shuffling off names. When I entered the train the gridant voice of Mr. Hilquit was giving birth to some new ideas on the machinists strike. He saw little hope of its being won, and seemed to believe that the mer had gone out on a sort of pleasure trip

From that the conversation drifted onto the Social Democracy and the coming convention. "Lee," said Mr. Hilquit, turning to the pale gentleman who was doubled up like

frozen winter parsnip, "how much does it cost to go to your town?" Mr. Lee did not know, but he opined that the fare to Minneapolis was about \$25. Then Mr. Hilquit observed that it was a pity to hold the convention in Indianapolis, as he had already been there and he would like a change of scene. As he has not yet been elected as a delegate, his assurance that he was

going to the convention was a trifle surprising. "Do you know," he said, "the first work that we have cut out for us is to lead Debs to make some break that will work him out of the party easy. There is no use being violent about it. Just let him make a fool of himself as he did before, and we have him. We have measured his strength pretty well, and I think we are strong enough to handle him. He came drunk to New York last year and bled us, and he has been drunk in a dozen other places. He is utterly

untrustworthy, and the longer he stays the more dangerous he becomes Mr. Lee sat with a full grown grin on his face, and at this point he managed

to interject something. "Vindictive?" said Hilquit, distorting his face into a smile that had nothing of joy in it, "He is an absolute serpent, a suake that crawls on you and stings you when you least expect it. It is his nature. I'd sooner trust a cat. He is of little use now, and he's in the way. The first work of the convention must be

to get rid of him. Get rid of him, that is the only thing we can do. Mr. Lee here coughed apologetically and said it might be hard to throw him out just now, though he realized that it

would have to be done sooner or later, "Before the next campaign he must go," said Mr. Hilquit. "He's untrustworthy. He is a drunkard. You never know what he is going to do or say, or what side he will come up on. Just leave him alone and he will become rooted deeper. Keep at him and he will be led into doing something and the others will get rid of him. We do not have to make the move. We can keep out of sight without any trouble and see the thing

go right." The conversation then switched off, but it came back to house-cleaning when Hisquit 'said:

"And Berger goes next." It almost seemed that he would like Berger to go first. He smiled, but there was a look in his eyes like that of a cornered rat, and the facial salvage that does duty as a forehead was puckered into one tight fold. "Berger is a meddlesome crank, and that is due to the fact that he is a confirmed opium eater. He has source of discord ever since he came into the party. If it wasn't for him there would never have been the amount of trouble there has been. Now I'll tell you what the trouble is with Berger. He is one of those men who must run things to suit themselves, or LITERATURE.

"Proceedings of the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor party. Held in New York City June 2 to 8, 1900. Stenographically report-ed by B. F. Keinard. With an Ap-pendix containing the Platform and Constitution of the Party, and numerous historic and official documents relative to the late conspiracy to wreck the party, 12mo, 330 pages. Cloth, \$1: paper, 50 cents. Fublished by the New York Labor News Company.

This book is a remarkably interesting and instructive contribution to current literature on the Labor Movement. The late Populist uprising, the more recent "Debs Movement," the many utopian measures that are flaring up, the hopeless grasping after "something now" that characterizes these efforts-all these features make the present period of the Labor Movement in America a critical one The Socialist Labor Party does not

waste its energy in the vain struggle after "something now." Its mission is, rather, to educate the Working Class in the principles of Socialism to the point where they will march to the ballot-box as a class, annihilate the capitalist system of production, with its useless capitalist class on the one hand and its drudging working class on the other, and proclaim the Socialist Republic.

Realizing that the Social Revolution can be brought about only through the use of political power wielded by the Class that seeks its own emancipation, the Socialists are organized in a political party-the Socialist Labor Party-in or der that they may achieve the conquest of that political power. The national conventions of the Party are held every four years. The one peld in 1900 was remarkable for the revolutionary steps it took. Those steps are summarized in he "Introductory note" to the Proceed-

ings as follows: One of the most interesting debates of the convention occurred over the Platform. In order that the careful reader may compare the two Platforms-the old and the new-while reading the debate. they have been included in the Appen dix.

Important constitutional changes were made by the convention, and later en-dorsed by a referendum vote. Among them may be mentioned the following: According to the 1896 constitution, the

National Executive Committee was elected by the Sections at the seat of the Committee. According to the new constitution the Committee is elected by a referendum vote.

According to the 1896 constitution, the National Secretary was elected by the Sections at the seat of the National Executive Committee. According to the new constitution the Secretary is elected by the convention, subject to approval by a referendum vote.

According to the 1896 constitution the Editor of THE PEOPLE was chosen by the National Executive Committee. According to the new constitution he is elected by the national convention, subject to approval by a referendum vote. According to the 1893 constitution, the congressional district was the basis of representation in the national convention. According to the new constitution the basis of representation is the State.

According to the 1896 constitution, no specific restrictions were imposed as to membership in the Party, provided the platform and constitution were acknowl-According to the new constituedged. tion officers in pure and simple trade unions are debarred from membership

in the Party. In order that the old constitution and the new may be compared as the debates on the various amendments are read, both of them are included in the Appendix.

The Proceedings were taken down stenographically, and form a compact volume that will give the student a good idea of how the Socialist workingmen of America organize a convention, change their platform, amend their con stitution, nominate their candidates for President and Vice-President, and transact the other business of a revolutionary organization.

Committee of the Socialist Labor Party

to the Tenth National Convention allu

sion is frequently made, in detailing the

active participants in the skirmish

documents are recommended.

conspirators was first made in

ness of tactics, who have been holding

Debs up as the incarnation of all that is

good, now find his overthrow so much

matter of fact that they make it the

subject of conversaton in a train. Evi-

dently something is going to drop at In-

above facts we can watch the comedy.

dianapolis on July, and armed with the

FRANK MACDONALD,

505 East 83d street.

ings.

To the student of this conflict, the Appendix will be invaluable. It contains sale to the public libraries. The retail price of the cloth-bound copies is \$1; discount to Sections. four addresses by the National Execu-Committee to the membership of tive At this writing, June 11, but one hufthe Party on the conspiracy, and four dred paper-bound copies are left. The price while they last is 50 cents retail; articles on the same subject that orig-inally appeared in THE PEOPLE, the liscount to Sections. official organ of the Party. These docu-NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 2 New Reade street, New York City. ments are thus referred to in the "Introductory Note:"

THE PEOPLE of July 30, 1899, will render the Proceedings and appended documents more intelligible:

render the Proceedings and appended documents more intelligible: "P. C., CANTON, O.-The designation of "Kangaroos," given to the collection of frauds, who presumed to call themselves the 'General Committee' of Section Greater New York is not wholly an original wittl-cism of this office. It is the application of a Southwesteraism. In the early fittles it was a common thing, in uany parts of the territory taken or bought from Mexico, fer four of five scamps, from among the refuse of the American adventurers that flocked thither, to foregather at a village and set themselves up as the 'Federal District Court,' one would act as Judge, another as District Attorney, the third as Court Clerk, a fourth as Crier, a fifth as U. S. Marshal, etc., and they would proceed to 'do business.' The population, mainly 'Greasers,' were often taken in : they were 'summoned' to appear, were 'tried' and 'convicted' and funed,' and a lery was mode. As 'soon as the crash and other valuables were in hand, the 'Court' would dissolve and disappear, to suddenly turn up again at some other place. The Kangaroo-like conduct of these 'Courts' of making a leap forward, suddenly stand-ing up on their haunches, filling up their pouches, and then leaping on again, gave these fraudulent concerns the name of 'kangaroos.' The similarity that the conduct of the 'Southwestern 'nangaroo Courts' is striking ; hence the application of the name to thes.''

Not only does the book give an insight into the spirit that animates the Socialist workingmen of America, but it also gives an insight into the spirit that animates the leading Socialist organization in France-the Parti Ouvrier Francais. The Parti Ouvrier Francais wields political power in nearly all the industrial centers of France, and uses that political power in the interests of the Working Class. The two parties are one in spirit to such an extent that at this convention a beautiful flag was presented to the Socialist Labor Party from the Paris Sections of the Parti **Ouvrier** Francais.

P. M. ARTHUR'S SON DEAD.

He Was a Major and Assistant Paymaster in the U. S. Army.

CLEVELAND, O., June 6 .- Major George Arthur, Assistant Paymaster of the United States army, son of P. M. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Lo omotive Engineers, died suddenly at the Weddell House, this morning. Arthur walked into the office of the hotel about 2 o'clock, and spoke to Night Clerk eorge S. Ross, and Night Watchman James Brown. He sat down in a seat on the south side of the office and went to sleep, he was not disturbed.

At 4 o'clock Ross told Watchman Brown to awaken the man and show him upstairs to a room. Brown tried to awaken him, but could only get an indis-Brown tried to tinct reply. A few minutes later he went to arouse him. At that time Arthur's hands were cold, and as Brown shook him, a sharp convulsive shudder passed over him and blood began to flow from his mouth. Ross telephoned for Dr. A. J. McNamara, and Brown and the porter carried Arthur upstairs. Brown stayed with Arthur, and at 5.45, when Dr. McNamara reached the room,

the man was dying. McNamara said it looked like poison, but he was not certain. Coroner Si-mon was summoned and began an in-There was no apparent inestigation. dication of foul play, as Arthur had his watch, money and diamonds on him when he died. He was not conscious at any time after it was noticed he was ill. Arthur recently returned home from the Philippines, where he spent nearly two years as paymaster.

BOUND COPIES OF THE CON-VENTION REPORT.

It has been suggested to us that each Section of the Socialist Labor Party should have on file, as part of its organizing and agitating material, a bound copy of the "Proceedings of the Tenth Naof the tional Convention of the Socialist Labor Many Sections have libraries Party." now: and in the future those Sections that are at present too small to have a brary will reach the point where a

library will be a necessity. The paper-bound copies of the Proceedings answer well for one or two readings, but will not stand continuous reference. We are having FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY COPIES bound in cloth.

We offer the cloth-bound copies to the Sections first. It will be wise to send in orders at once. On June 20, whatever copies are left will be offered for

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re sserts 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 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 as exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially dectruc-279 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, urthermore, 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 exist nce 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 self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

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

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

Science and invention are divorted from their humane purpose to the 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 abor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, 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 cut its own lownfall.

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 abor Party into a class-compcious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous 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 collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonweelth 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.



orted WITHOUT COMMENTS whatsoever in the Social Democratic press, al-though being a direct attack upon fundatal principles of Socialism.

cture was on "Idleness of Labor: Its Causes and Remedies." and does honor to the capitalist professor. In the following we will give a few points ich we gather from the report and d hold them up in the X-rays of So-

In the report, which we found in "Landskrona-Kuriren," it is said: "The lecturer enumerated the different kinds of idleness of labor-voluntary eness, socially necessary idleness, sea-n idleness, and lastly dwelt upon the ess that comes through crises and imes, and which is the one most felt and th by the working class.'

In this enumeration alone we see the aperficially learned man, who is trying to conceal his ignorance in the matter, his want of thoroughness, and who ex-poses his desire of shining—if it is not entirely a desire to bring himself to the notice of the captalist who called forth

all this wisdom. What is meant, without sophistry, by voluntary idleness" under a social sys-m where idleness of labor, under all astances for the proletarian mean same as starvation? As well one y talk of voluntary starvation.

But still more absurd is the "socially necessary" idleness of labor. With stat-istics that annually more and more disincity show that in spite of the increas-ing idleness of labor, and in spite of the artificial exports of the products that the employed labor is allowed to create, the national wealth of all eivilized counes is constantly growing-with all that, ch a professor dares talk about "the socially necessary idleness of labor" What is it that makes idleness of labor" "socially necessary?" What NATURAL LAW prohibits society under such fa-vorable circumstances of production, from allowing ALL to apply their labor power in such a way as to be able to sustain themselves? Now, a fractional

"ARBETAREN"

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

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If you are getting this paper with out having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscrip-

who will interfere with anybody else that runs them. He has been jealous since we beat him at the convention, and the only way to put an end to it is to put him out. He has some standing, but it would be easier to root him out than it would to do it to Debs. We'll fix Berger at Indianapols."

Mr. Lee was encouraged by all this, so he bethought himself of a hard name to call Berger. At last he hit on a cruelly In the report of the National Executive

abusive one, so he looked wisely through his glasses and said: "He is an involved biologic specimen." Then he smiled. Mr. Hilquit then said in a voice that the rumbling and rattling of the train could not drown that there was no doubt of it. Berger was everything that was bad. He was unscrupulous, he was unforgiving, he was prone to call vile names, and he was a disturbing element

that must continue to give trouble as long as he stayed. Whatever else might be overlooked at Indianapolis, this must not be. Berger, if he stayed another year, would have the whole party fighting. It was due to him that the West was so unsettled. He was a good fight-er, but he was a cowardly fighter as he would stab his best friend in the back. Mr. Hilquit held a copy of the "Workers' Call" in his hand, and he subsided long enough to glance at it. Then he

turned to Lee and said: "It has cut our subscription list in two." Lee nodded sorrowfully, and Hilquit

folded up his paper and returned it to his pocket. Then he returned to Berger. He called him every name in his vocabu-lary, and pictured him as all sorts of demons who were disturbing the divine

harmony that he, Mr. Hilquit, was placed on carth to distribute. He repeated over and over again that Debs and Berger must go. We were at Thirtyfourth street when he commenced to give reasons why Berger should go, and he was still giving them 77262 I reached Eighty-fourth street, the station at which I alighted.

Thus, these Kangaroos who have chat-tered inanely on "harmony" and broad-

AV "INTELLECTUAL" SPLIT AT LYONS.

Kangaroo conspiracy, to certain articles relative to that conspiracy that orig-Those French Socialists who met at Lyons a few days ago, under the dominaally appeared in THE PEOPLE, as well as to official statements and calls for a tion of Jaures and the rest of the "In-tellectuals," split on the defeat of a general vote, which were the direct re sult of that conspiracy. So far as the delegates to the convention were conresolution which declared that Millerand had placed himself outside of the "Socerned, they were familiar with the docu-ments, having been for the most part cialist Party" by accepting a portfolio in a bourgeois cabinet. The ona fide In Socialists who, under misguided senti-ment, attended, left the congress. The asmuch, however, as this report will be read my many persons who are not fa-maliar with those documents, they are included as an Appendix to the Proceeddominant, proletarian, revolutionary or ganization of France, the Parti Ouvrier Francais, did not take part, having pre-To those who desire accurate in riously spurned the invitation requesting formation relative to the now historic them to participate. struggle for the triamph of clear-out

The Socialist Movement in France is revolutionary Socialism in America, the quite comprehensively explained by Lucien Sanial in the Proceedings of the The appellation "Kangaroo" to the Tenth National Convention of the So THE cialist Labor Party, on pages 129 and 133. Tells about the Guesdists, the PEOPLE—in the article "Three Cheers for the S. L. P.!"—just after the episode of July 10th. To those unfamiliar with 133. Tells about the Guesdists, the Blanquists, the Allmanists, the Broussists, and the Intellectuals. the evolution of the term, the following note taken from the "Letter Box" of

Cloth, \$1; paper, 50 cents. The proceedings contains 336 pages, and gives stenographically all the discussions of the convention.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY 2 New Reade street, New York.

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

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1901.

one half per cent, twenty-five and fifty water, N. J. It was resisted by a strike cents a ton, but, as the veriest tyro in that was defeated. arithmetic will see, that does not equal On June 15, the c On June 15, the conductors and motor nen on the Elizabeth, Plainfield and the \$1.00 reduction.

Central Jersey Traction Company's lines were reduced 35 cents a day; while a Many wire workers have been increased two and one half per cent, week later, wholesale reductions which does not cover the ten per cent

innounced to take place on the Great Northern railroad lines. In these days, when the machinists want a 121/2 per cent increase in wages, which, they claim, will stimply restore their wages to the scale in existence be fore the panic reductions of 1894, it is

further wage reductions. On February 1, the Pratt-Whitney Company, machinery manufacturers, newly reorganized, of Hartford, Conn.,

discharged many of its oldest and most competent machinists because, it is said. they did not care to remain, after their many years of service, at reduced pay. On February 19, three hundred machin ists at the Firth-Sterling Steel Company, Demmler, Pa., were reduced from \$4 to \$3.25 a day. March 15 ushered in a strike of fifty

were

been deprived of their former supply of enamelers in the Mott Iron Works, New labor from the Orient. The proposition York City, against a proposed wage reduction. to take by force if necessary, American

April 10, the moulders employed in the works of the Ramapo Foundry Company, at Suffern, N. J., struck to resist reduction of piece work price.

that have gone there, have not been of a Finally, there are the reductions in the class to change this attitude on the part On January 25, 500 spinners employed of the Hawaiian people. vages of freight handlers and longshorein the Slater cotton mills struck against Owing to the uncertain status of the men.

"Prosperity," we are told, is so over new possessions, the Treasury Depart-On February 21, notices were posted whelmingly abundant that transportation is clogged, and those engaged in transment has been very chary in its handling Cotton of this Porto Rican movement. Whether this attitude will be changed by the ompany, at Central Falls, R. I., stating that beginning Monday, February 25, a reduction of 10 per cent would go into portation are simply rolling in the super fluities that "high" wages make posible. Here are a few samples of those Supreme Court decisions, is determined. As it is now, and has been "high" wages, taken from different parts since the sugar planters commenced to move these people, the Porto Ricans are On March 26, Mill No. 4 of the Lons of the country: dale Company, Pawtucket, R. I., posted

On February 14, the 'longshoremen's not allowed to land in the United States. notice that a cut of 12 per cent would wages on the Cunard Line Dock, Pier 51, North River, N. Y., was reduced 15 cents and scatter throughout the mainland. They go from Porto Rica to Hawaii via cepted the cut, believing the "dulness an hour for holiday and night work. New Longshoremen's wages have been cut in New Orleans to San Francisco practic-On April 22 the blenchers in the United New York harbor from 55 cents to 25 ally in bond, the same as Chinamen. They are put in special cars under the cents an hour, within recent years. On April 23, 700 'longshoremen struck

tucket, R. I., struck against an attempt care of a responsible keeper and are delivered in bulk to the steamship comat Newport News, Va., against a cut of 5 cents an hour on night and 10 cents pany at the San Francisco wharves. On May S. 570 employes of the A. H. an hour on holiday work. and C. B. Alling mills, at Derby, Conn.,

About the same time, 600 freight the manner in which this immigration was handled. As a result the Hawaiian handlers struck against the contract sys At the present time there is much dis tem of handling freight, in place of the government has made an investigation cussion going on among manufacturers direct system, at the docks of the Anof the matter and the Porto Ricans have regarding the advisability of making a chor Company. The objection to this system is that, like sub-letting in carsent several well-known men to accomgeneral reduction in wages of 10 per pany these shipments and find out what all of the cotton mills of Fall penter work, or the sweating system in the prospects were for their people after clothing manufacture, it leads to very landing in Hawaii. One of these men has recently made a report, and he A 5 per cent reduction in wages was announced in the Broadalbin Knitting low wages.

Such, then, are the positive reductions seems well satisfied that the Porto Ricans Company's mills, at Broadalbin, N. Y., in wages for the year. In them no at-tempt has been made to show what they have been unusually well treated, that during January. At the beginning of April, a reduction they are going to a favorable climate really mean, when compared with the of wages and hours of 3,000 knit goods workers was announced at Little Falls, intensified labor of the present day, and and to people who will take a kindly in larger output resulting therefrom. interest in their welfare. As he saw none but the planters for whom the Were this done, "the phenomenal pros-perity" and "the unprecedentedly high wages" myth would be shown to be a During the last weeks in January; a 20 per cent reduction in wages went into negros are shipped, he is, of course, an interested witness, and his palpable and still greater fraud than it really appears. truths are interesting, as they conflict

To have done this would have required At the same time reductions of 5' and much more space than at command in 12 per cent were made in the wage of this article. veavers in the mills of the Smith Carpet

"Sufficient unto the day are the evils Company, the largest in the world, at thereof."

These reductions were followed by still STRIKE IN RUSSIAN ARSENAL. another in the same mills, amounting to 5 per cent, and affecting all of the 4,000

employes, during the week beginning Troops and Police Vainly Endeavor to Drive Men Back to Work.

Despite the fight that was being pur sued by the silk workers to have their wages restored to the scale paid prior The official report of the recent strike riots in the Russian Imperial Arsenal to 1894, a fight that was waged at Scran at Obukhoff, not far from St. Peterston and Wilkesbarre, Pa., Paterson, N. J., and New York City, N. Y .- there burg, shows that the seriousness of the were wage reductions in the silk in affair has not been much exaggerated. When the workmen, practically in a January 22, 350 men and women body, threw down their tools and stopand boys and girls, struck in the Ramse ped the machinery, the director of the arsenal. Col. Ivanoff, who had only forty against a reduction of wages, as did soldiers at his disposal, appealed to the ulso, at various other times, the emloyes of Levy Brothers & Company, police for help to drive the men back to work. Two squadrons of gendarmes. In the shoe industry, 400 employes of Bales' shoe factory at Webster, Mass., a section of mounted police, and about 200 men of the police reserve were disstruck against an attempt to reduce the patched to his assitance. In the meantreers' wages from 45 to 30 cents a case time the workmen, 3,600 in number, during January. The second week in April witnessed an unsuccessful strike of "Haverhill" had rushed into the street. The porter at the gate who tried to lock the men in was stabbed and a local police inlieel makers against a 10 per cent reducspector was wounded in the face by a tion at the factory of W. S. O'Brien, Abington, Mass. On March 15, the 1,100 employes of the stone. The strikers gathered together in the road and in the yards of neigh-E. & A. H. Batchellor Shoe Factory, at boring houses and compelled the trains North Brookfield, Mass., successfully reto cease running. Col. Palabine, who

commanded the police force, endeavored to clear the streets, but the crowd reTrades' & Societies' Directory.

HUMAN CATTLE.

TO HAWAII.

Possessions" to Supply Another-In-

human Conditions E. Route-A Capi-

WASHINGTON, June 8 .- The move

ment of Porto Ricans to Hawaii is as-

suming considerable proportions and is

arousing great interest among those who

have been devoting their attention to con-

ditions in the new possessions. Owing

to the application of the immigration

laws to Hawaii, the sugar planters have

negroes from the south to the islands is

not looked upon with favor and the few

There have been some complaints as to

work to which they are accustomed

rbsolutely with what has been brought

out. They also show to what extent the

defenders of capitalism will go in their

defence. In speaking of his trip with a

recent consignment of slaves, he said: "The Hawaiian planters looked after

the emigrants well from the moment of

their recruiting until they were placed on the plantations where they are to

who had to come any distance to Gua-

nica, to the point of embarkation in Porto Rico. Some of the people had to

wait at Guanica as long as eight weeks

for the vessel that was to carry them to New Orleans. During their wait they

were supplied with some necessaries and

even tobacco and cigars. At San Fran-

cisco the women were given calico for

the making of garments for themselves

They had nothing else. These things

will be deducted from the pay of the laborers later on. The officers of the

steamship were very kind and attentive,

and the doctor gave close attention to

ty cents a day. In Hawaii they are to receive \$15 a month for the first year

and for the second year \$17 a month

is no small part of this bargain in view

of the size of some of the families; for

instance, one planter to secure the head

of a family provides shelter for sixteen

relatives, including a graudmother.

below the age of fifteen.

"At home these people were paid twen-

water.

passengers.

with free house and

the

work

Horses were provided for those

yet to be

talist Draws a Bright Picture.

з

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. PORTO RICANS SHIPPED WHOLESALE The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue. Newark, N. J. 485 We Draw Slaves From One of "Our

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

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

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

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

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB. headquarters of the 23d Assembly Dis-trict, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

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

Orleans. They are shipped from S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday Visitors are welcome. Thursday at above hall,

> SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 38th Suscription orders street. taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

> SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

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

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

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

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

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

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, S p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, S53 Grand avenue, Westville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Jcseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at \$56 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMA the 522 people in a recent shipment, 250 ERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somervilla avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be were women anad children, the latter been some complaint made in Hawaii day Sunopen every evening and all days. Papers and books on Socialism sale. Free reading room

IN PENNSYLVANIA. or even four times a day, the news agencies then throwing these papers back upon us, hoping and expecting to crush us hopelessly; and

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HOLDS ITS ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Resolutions Which Point to a Steady Militant Organization - Nominations Made for the Coming Autumn Elec tions.

The S. L. P. State Convention Pennsylvania was called to order by the State Secretary, Comrade Val Remmel on May 30, at the new and spacious headquarters, of Section Allegheny County, No. 111 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa.

James A, McConnell was elected tem porary chairman, and William J. Eberle and Val Remmel temporary secretaries. While the Credential Committee was at work the delegates were addressed by Comrades Clark, of Philadelphia, Munro of Altoons, Adams, of Wilmerding, Goff, of Pittsburg, Stamper, of Moon Run, and Thomas, of Buena Vista.

Thirty-three delegates, representing various Sections of the S. L. P. and Locals of the S. T. & L. A., were seated, Donald L. Monro was elected permanvice-chairman, and Wm. J. Eberle and Val Remmel, permanent secretaries. The State Secretary, Comrade Val

Remmel, then reported at length on the work accomplished during the year, the state of organization at present, and the work that W. S. Dalton, the National Organizer, is doing.

The receipts during the year were \$1,845.

The following resolutions were then

Whereas, There has not been sufficient Socialist agitation among the extensive Italian population of Pennsylvania, and Whereas, It is the opinion of most of the Italian Sections of this State that the progress of the movement among the Italians in the State is not what it should

Whereas, The agitation tour of Con rade D. Rondani was of great benefit to the Socialist Labor Party, therefore be it Resolved, That we call upon all the Italian Socialists in the U.S. to recall upon all quest the Italian Socialist Labor Party to furnish us with a propandist to agitate

mong the Italians. Referred to the Pennsylvania State vention by Sections Yohoghany and thedale, and adopted by the said Con-

It is with extreme pleasure that this It is with extreme pleasure that this courageous stand taken by our English Party organ, "THE PEOPLE" (Daily and Weekly), on all questions pertaining to the well-being of the working class: We realize the worth and value of a daily newspaper published in the interest of the working class: a paper that will not let the name of labor be dragged in the mire of pure and simple ignorance, or capitalist corruption; a paper that or capitalist corruntion; a paper that makes fake Socialism with espitalist trimmings an impossibility in this country; a paper that teaches the members of the Socialist Labor Party, drills and ains them, equips them with a thorough owledge of scientific Socialism, which means the death of capitalism, and the victory of the proletariat; a paper that does not encourage the so-called "intel-tellectuals" that gained control of the ent of the working class in Europe mpromised it to the detriment of that class; a paper that stands unflinch-ingly by the working class, first, last

and all the time. Such a paper is THE PEOPLE the Such a paper is THE PEOPLE the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party, the pride and joy of the proleciat, such also are the language papers, a "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," "Il oletario," and "Arbetaren."

WAGE REDUCTIONS

Whereas, These same capitalist newspapers and their annex, the news agencles, are dependent upon the working class for the sale of their dastardly sheets; and Whereas, These same capitalist news

papers have ABSOLUTELY NO VALUE AS ADVERTISING MEDI-UMS UNLESS THE W CLASS READS THEM; and WORKING Whereas, If the working class REFUSE TO EITHER BUY OR READ ANY

BUT SOCIALIST NEWSPAPERS then advertising MUST be done in SOCIAL IST NEWSPAPERS OR NOT AT ALL: Therefore, Be it resolved, that this convention condemns said capitalist news papers and news agencies, and recommends to the working class of the nation that they read instead of the capialist papers, the papers of our own party, to wit-DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, "Socialistische Arbiter Zeitung," "Il-Proletario," and "Arbetaren," knowing that such a policy pursued for one year would bury many a vile capitalist sheet and supplant them by well-read class conscious working class to educate the prole taire.

Whereas, Conditions have so shaped themselves that is absolutely necessary class-conscious workers in the the State of Pennsylvania to balk and defeat the contemptible "check off" system that the capitalists at the behest of their labor lienenants have introduced ent chairman, Wm. Adams, permapent many mining towns in Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, So-called labor leaders keep the workers in ignorance of the true meaning and object of unionism; ignore the class struggle, and preach harmony between capital and labor; prove their crass ignorance, when they say "labor disputes can be settled by arbitration, mediation, or conciliation"; and

Whereas, the working class must be nade to understand the true significance of the class struggle, and that it will continue to be waged as long as labor is robbed of any part of that it produces; Therefore, Be it resolved that we, the representatives of the class-conscious Socialists of Pennsylvania, denounce the leaders of pure and simple trade union-

sm as traitors to the working class. That we denounce the check-off sys tem, which, by robbing the miner of his scant earnings, keeps the said traitors in power as lieutenants of the capitalist class by being leaders of the U. M. W.

of A. And, further, that we call upon our or ganizations, the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, to do all in their power to spread the principles of Socialism and the or ganization of the S. T. & L. A.

WORKINGMEN:

working class.

The Socialist, Labor Party of Penn-sylvania in State Convention assembled has again come before you with the off-repeated appeal-"workingmen organize, but organize along political lines." We again reassert that all legislation is class legislation, that the political power of covernment is always controlled by those the control the wealth of the nation, that the Capitalist Class, having ex-clusive control of all the means of production and distribution, having entire control of both the political and cent. power of the nation, the Working Class

has become propertiless and dispos and powerless to combat capitalism on the economic field alone. That the Working Class, being the bulk of the duced. nation, being largely in the majority, the political power of the nation by maever. jority of right belongs to the Working

Class; it is not only their right, but it is a duty they owe to themselves and their families, that they organize polit-ically with a view to capture the political

> Bethlehem Steel Company's works, twenty-five per cent reduction.

> tions on the ground that four new fur-

naces recently built would enable the men to make an increased tonnage, thus equalizing the cut. The men, on the other hand, assert

With hearty cheers we therefore call upon the members in the State of Penn-sylvania to do all in their power to in-ing class and to extend to them, their moral and inancial aid and especially to the DALLY and WEEKLY PEOPLE. of shorter hours, the question of wages, as well as the better conditions for the Lastly, the Schoen Pressed Steel Car Working Class-must be made political issues. That all petitions to the cap-Co. made a cut of six per cent an axle, in the wages of the axle furners at Its italist legislators, as well as a march to Harrisburg demanding labor laws are of no more avail than Coxey's march to Washington. That not until the work-ingmen organize and elect out of their McKees Rocks plant. To grasp fully the extent of the re-ductions, however, it is necessary to review the reductions that preceded own ranks, men from the mills, mines

In This Year of "Phenomenal Prosper ity" and "Unprecedentedly High

Wages," 1901.

It is continually being proclaimed that this is the year of "phenomenal prosperity" and "unprecedentedly high

wages" for the working class, 1901. This proclamation is continually being made despite the numerous wage reductions, strikes for the restoration of old and increased wages, shut-downs, or "curtailments of production," and the of the Steel Trust. frequent displacements of labor, through the introduction of new machinery and

the consolidation of industry, railroads, etc., etc. An examination of the wage reductions for the year alone would at once show that the "phenomenal prosperity is a myth, and that the "unprece high wages" are paid only to a President who toured the country in behalf of that myth.

Wage-reductions have occurred and are occurring in those indus-tries in which it is loudest asserted that "commercial expansion" and "pros perity" reigns most. In the iron industry, for instance, colmans of figures are produced to show

the increased exportations in that industry. As those figures rise higher, wages,

on the other hand, become relatively and absolutely lower. That this is so is demonstrated by the fact that the wages paid in the mills of the United States Steel Corporation,

especially at the mills of the Carnegie Co., are of a lower average to-day than they were prior to 1892. And this is a fact despite the increas-

ed intensification and efficiency of the labor of iron and steel workers employed at those mills which, be it remembered, are of the very highest order, from a technical and capitalistic standpoint.

The same is true of the textile and other leading industries. The press of the country is loud in

its descriptions of the progress made in the textile and silk industries; their increased capitalization, production and exportation-but nothing is said of the frequent wage reductions or strikes for the restoration of old wage scales in them.

order that the truth of these con In tentions may be made plain, some facts gathered from the news columns of THE PEOPLE are herewith given.

On the first of January in the year of "phenomenal prosperity," and "unprec-edentedly high wages," the National Steel Co. reduced the wages of all its

workingmen ten per cent. It was followed in this action by the American Steel and Wire Co., which reduced its 3,000 employees seven and one

half per cent. On January 3 4,000 furnace blast men of the Mahoming and Shenango Valleys had their wages cut twenty per cent; while on the same day, the ployees of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, 6,000 in number, also were compelled to suffer a reduction of ten per

It is estimated that during the first week of the new century 19,000 iron and steel workers had their wages thus re-

The reductions did not end there, how

On March 4 the American Steel and Wire Co. made a further cut of two cents an hour in the wages of 2,000 men employed in the galvanizing depart-

On February 19 fifty puddlers at the nowers of the nation, and enact legislain the interest of their class-the Bethlehem, Pa., went on strike against That all legislation being class legisla

On May 10 a strike was threatened tion, there is not a legislative body, from at the Homestead mills of the Carnegie the lowest borough council up to the highest legislative body in the nation, but Co., owing to reductions ranging from 16 to 33 cents a top. The company justified these reducwhat is directly or indirectly controlled by the Capitalist Class. Every corpora-

tion, trust or syndicate has its representa-tives, its attorneys and paid lobbyists to protect the interests of the Capitalist Class against the Working Class.

and factories, select men out of their own

class, who can consistently represent their class interests, backed up by a

class-conscious political organization of the Working Class themselves, will there be any labor laws passed that will stand, will be effective, or of any benefit to the

That the emancipation of the Working

Class from wage slavery can only be ac-complished by the Working Class being organized politically and marching to the

polls on election day, voting for the prin-

ciples of Socialism as enunciated by the

nilitant Socialist Labor Party, the candi-

dates of that Party, upon the platform of that Party, the political party of the

Nominations for State Treasurer were

was elected by acclamation. After transacting all the other business

Working Class.

to 10.

reduction noted above. .There are many strikes on for resto ration of old rates. The strike inaug-urated at the mills of the Reading Iron Company, Reading, Pa., on May 8.

is a strike for the restoration of a 10 per cent reduction, put into effect last interesting to know that they, too, had fall The true condition of the iron steel workers is reflected in the condition

of the men of the Carnegie mills. These mills employ 25 per cent of the employes The leaders of the Amalgamated Asso ciation are afraid to unionize these mills, if they could, as the wage average there

is so low, that in the readjustment of the wage scale that would follow in the other mills, the tendency would be to lower the entire scale. The average is the lowest since 1892. So much for the iron industry-the

leading capitalist industry in this coun-In the various branches of the textile industry there have been some notable

proposed reduction of 12 per cent.

the mill of the United States

take effect April 1: 600 weavers

States Finishing Company, at

to reduce their wages from \$7 to \$5

struck against a 25 per cent reduction.

New York, "owing to stagnation."

effect in the McClarey, Waller Crouse Rug Mill, Amsterdam, N. Y.

ac

effect: 650 hands were affected.

of the market" responsible.

week.

ent at

River, Massachusetts.

Yonkers, N. Y.

March 4.

dustry.

On

reductions in all departments.

<text> and Labor Alliance and aid the building up of an economic organization that shall supplant the fakirated pure and simple trade union, instituting in its stead a true economic organization, which, assisted by the political class party of labor, shall sweep away the supplying of labor, shall sweep away the supports of capitalism and usher in the Socialist Republic.

Whereas. It is well known to us that the entire capitalist press, without excep-tion, use every opportunity and every de-vice to throttle the class conscious labor ent. and

hereas, The capitalist news agencies used every dishenorable means to pre-vent the successful hunching of the DAILY PEOPLE, and tried to bankrupt

Prior to and closely following the Presidential election of 1900, there were many general reductions in the wages of iron and steel workers, ranging from five to twenty-five per cent. The puddlers, for example, had their

wages reduced from \$4.00 to \$3.00 a ton. During December, 1900, the employees in the large mills at Cleveland, Mingo Junction, and Pittsburgh had their

rages cut ten per cent. From the foregoing, it will readily be seen that instead of enjoying a year of "phenomenal prosperity," and "unprec-cientedly high wages," the iron and steel workers are "enjoying" their cus-

tomary and continuous cut-downs. Many will contend that there have also been wage increases in the iron indus

This is admitted, but these wage increases have not been proportioned to the reductions.

then called for and Comrade James A, McCounell, of Wilmerding, was nomi-nated by Comrade Eberle, and John F. The Mahoning and Shenango Valley Taylor, of Pittsburg, by Comrade Thomas Lawry. blast furnace men had their wages res-tored ten per cent on February 1st and McConnell was elected by a vote of 14 ten per cent more on April 1st, after Comrade S. Schulberg then nominated Thomas Lawry, of Homestead, as candi-date for judge of supreme court, and he

vigorous threats to strike. That is, they got back the old rates, after having worked three months at the deerward wages for the benefit of their employees.

reductions. On February 5, notices were posted of a reduction of 2½ per cent a ton in all the coal mines of Alabama,

sisted an attempted wage reduction of

& Gore Silk mills at Paterson, N. J.

and other mills, in the same city.

limestone quarries of Sharon. Pa., and Youngstown, O., 3,000 quarrymen successfully struck against wage reductions ranging from 17½ to 20 per cent during the first two weeks of February.

In the tobacco industry, 300 girls employed in the plug department of the Lorrilard Tobacco Company, Jersey City, went on strike March 24 against a 30 per cent reduction; while Egyptian cigarette makers in New York City struck against a reduction of 40 cents a thousand on March 4.

Two hundred and fifty shirtmakers in augurated the new century on its first day by striking in New Yock City against a wage reduction.

On March 13, 500 women and girls employed in the factory of the J. S. Brittan Dry Goods Company of St. onis, went on strike against a wage reduction. An agreement was reached month later. What it was "deponent saith not."

In the glove-making industry, there have been continued reductions. On January 6, the pique makers in all

the factories at Gloversville, N. Y., the greatest glove centre in the country, were reduced from S5 to 75 cents a dozen. In two years of "McKinley prosperity" the wages of pique makers have been cut from \$1.25 to 75 cents a dozen. On April 5, another cut was made, this time into the wages of the waxthreaders What they were is not known. The lespatches of that date state that the Wax-Threaders Union of Gloversville de-cided to accept "certain cuts" posted in

DALLY PEOPLE, and there to summary and after a number of stirring speeches, inten holding these papers autil wason-loads accumulated, while the news dealers were not being supplied, even though ap-plying for papers as often as two, three S. T. & L. A. and the DAILY PEOPLE. the glove cities of the city. In the sugar inductry, especially in the

about the women anad children, especialsisted and finally the military guard was | ly the latter, as they become a charge called out, just as a regiment of infautry was coming up, and fired three volleys into the crowd, which fled. The official report, which says that only one

man was killed, is not generally believed. If it be true, it points to suspiciously bad shooting on the part of the soldiers.. Until after the publication of the official report, the newspapers were not permitted to print a word about the troub e. Private reports from various parts of the country are to the effect that there is discontent among the working classes in general, and that everywhere the demand is rising for shorter hours of work and higher pay.

A SIDE TRIP BY FORKER.

Albany Brewers' Union Ask Him to

Speak Before Their Meeting.

ALBANY, N. Y .-- Max Forker, who is on a German agitation tour for the S. L. P., while in this city Saturday night was invited by several members of the Brewers' Union to speak be-fore the meeting of that body Forker did so. The meeting was

the S. L. P. toward the pure and simlpe unions.

He laid bare the dastardly conduct of the labor fakirs, citing instances for every assertion that he made.

Forker then outlined the principles and history of the S. T. L. A. As he proceeded he was continually interrupted by bursts of applause. After the speaker finished the suggustion was made by one of the members, that a collection be taken up for the agitation fund of the local S.L.P. Section. A neat sum was collected. The Chairman closed the weeting

upon the public educational fund, but as they seem to be a desirable class of im-migrants there is little, real protest against their coming." The Porto Rican planters are oppos-

Th

There has

ing this emigration to Hawall. have spread all kinds of stories about the island, especially as to the wild beasts and snakes which they allege make life unendurable. There is no danger of a marked shortage of labor in Porto Rico, although it is possible there will neces-sarily be an increase in wages, which will be a "serious calamity" in a country where wages are now at a minimum, a condition which is, of necessity, an ideal one for labor skinners. Nearly 4,000 Porto Ricans have already reached Hawaii. Ten thousand have been contracted for by the Hawaiian planters. This number, it is estimated, will sup ply the temporary needs of Hawaii for

labor on the sugar plantations, and the opportunity to secure these people from Porto Rico is looked upon as the solution of what threatened to become a most serious problem.

AGAIN!

Western Labor Union Trying Its Old Dodge.

DENVER, May 29 .- A resolution has been introduced at the convention of the Western Labor Union providing that the Union shall enter actively into politics. The resolution cites the success of the labor party movement in Montana and proposes the organization of a labor party in each of the Western States. There is also talk among the delegates of extending the Union throughout the country. It would be an intesesting bit of news to hear when the Western Labor Union has been out of politics, and politics of the dirtiest capitalist charac-

ter at that.

Strikes

are epidemic just now. They show once more the peculiar brotherhood that ex-ists between capital and labor. Whether the strikers win or lose is an unimportant question compared with a knowledge of the industrial system that makes strikes possible and even necessary.

The whole subject of wages, price, profit, trade unions, capitalists, etc., t completely covered in Marx's

" Value, Price and Profit."

The DAILY PEOPLE says of !t:

"It is especially necessary that all workingmen should grasp the renson-ing of 'Value, Price, and Profit." There is a necessity on their part for a comprehensive understanding of the matter of wages, the relation of the wage-worker to the employer, the source of profits, and the relation between profits and wages. These and other subjects are here presented, and so clearly does Marx presented, them that all he has to say can be understood by any person willing to pay close attention to his words." Lucien Sanial says it places the begin-

ner in economics squarely on his feet at the threshold of his inquiry.

"Value, Price, and Profit" is tastily bound in cloth. Price, 50 cents.

N. Y. LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

2 New Reade Street, New York.

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

well attended. Forker explained the attitude of

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1901.

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

n 1888	VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES
n 1892	2,06
n 1300	
n 1300	
n 1300	
or news	

Telerance corrodes the noblest hearts; it ents away their pride, destroys the active principle of great exploits and makes of mentaj ice a sacred thing, By exacting this billity of conscience from everybody, certain ie seek to obtain absolution for their own chery and backsliding. BALZAC.

ALS STORE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 10TH NAT'L CONVENTION OF THE S. L. P.

Before us lies a neat 325-paged book-Proceedings of the Tenth National Conention of the Socialist Labor Party, aeld in New York City, June 2 to June 6, 1900. Stenographically reported by B. P. Keinard"-just issued by the Party's iterary agency, the Labor News Comany. Even if the publication contained othing more than strictly the stenographic minutes of that memorable conition, it would be of high value to the

reful student of our political developent: But the publication goes further. tains an appendix, in which are erted numerous documents of deep historic interest to the Party, with an eye particularly on the momentous events and yet it is nowhere. That figure is at were crowded into the narmow span THE MASSES. It is at one time the of about a year and a half, and closing with the meeting of the Convention. By the light of these documents the transof the S. L. P. National Convention of 1900 become luminous

But it is not alone upon the trans ctions of the Convention itself the report and appendix throw light. The publication explains not the past only; explains the present also; it thereby shadows the future.

By the light of this important docuent, upon which subsequent events in turn throw light, the roots and rootlets monologue that turns an old page down. ran he traced of the present lusty tree and turns a new page up in the history of of the S. L. P.; the shoots it dropped, man. d why it dropped them, stand out bare to the eye; the shoot it took, and why. nds out pronounced; the tree can now be classified without the risk of error, and thereby the fruit it will eventually bear may be safely foretold.

Particularly seasonable is the document at this time, when the Movement in rope-too long run upon the primitive of fatuous trust in Fate-is now convulsed by the throes of travail of a nine practical revolutionary organization, and not merely a sentimental revolutionary mob; when the Movement in rope-too long run upon the lines of It should be taken to heart, and serve lip-service-is now reforming upon lines as a warning sign-post against the policy Europe-too long run upon the lines of na-is now reconstructing upon sciific basis, thoroughly understood. What the Movement in Europe is exencing and undergoing now, the Movement in America experienced and underwent in the course of 1899. The report of the National Convention of the st Labor Party of America-as more than one historic American docuhas done all along in the Nation's y-, serves to elucidate, not only oric epoch in the Nation's swiftly marching development, but the lagging historic epochs in the tardier march of European development. The motto of the day is tersely uttered in this week's citation at the head of this Cuban Constitution, which read at all column: No Socialist organization is worth the name of either "Socialist" or ranization" that is not animated by It. The volume containing the report of edings of the S. L. P. convention of 1900, together with the appendix attached thereto, is a symphony to Baizac's great text.

"Democracy" in his own way, and each able to satisfy all sides: the United -mark the point-maintains that he is States Government imperialists, by the real representative of "the masses of the State." In the course of a series of public meetings, which each was conducting through the State, "voicing' the sentiments of the masses," and, consequently, larruming each other, their lines crossed, and the two met at the same place, facing the same audience. An explosion was the result. McLaurin charged Tillman with knowing that he did not represent "the sentiments of the masses of the State," and that he would not resign his place, knowing he could not be re-elected. Tillman jumped up, and offered to resign on the spot, provided McLaurin did the same, and then have both stand by the issue of a new elec-

by the Convention, and the President ion. 'McLaurin did not like the situaangrily turns his back upon the whole ion, neither did Tillman a minute after thing, while the Cuban patriot element ie had accepted his opponent's chalhas nothing but words of scathing conenge: Scores of candidates, they both mew, were certain to crop up for their tempt for the baffled dodgers. These are speechless with shame, mortification eats in the Senate, and, not unlikely, "the nasses," whom each of the two claimed and rage. o be the special and only represen-

him by "the masses" of filling Senatorial

vacancies? Not he! Consequently he

valid, they must be unconditional. The

comedy came to a sudden stop. There

was an end of "resignations." The two

In the course of this Bob Acres farce

The Bob Acres episodes in the human

drama are 'tween acts light comedy; as

such they are only preludes to the real

dramas about to be mounted.

Senators now hold on to their jobs.

Bob Acres occupy the stage.

The most slippery of grounds to tread is the ground of compromise. Only one ative of, might desert them, and pick in a thousand of such schemes ever sucout two brand new tin-whistles for their ceeds, and then for a while only; comsport. In this frame of mind, the two promises are, at best, mere armis-"tribunes of the masses" put their heads tices. There is no permanent comtogether, and devised a joint scheme to promise possible when Principle is at hoodwink their "masses." They both stake. The part of the wise man resigned; but how? The resignations -with the emphasis upon "man" were to take effect six months later, and as well as upon "wise"-is to on top of that were conditional. The stand firm by his colors. In the conflict two "apostles of the masses" were rubthat ensues HE may go under, but his bing their hands in glee, when Gov. Mc-

traitors.

Sweeney stepped in, and marred their PRINCIPLE, never. Nay, his Principle will surviye, and, taken up again at a more propititious season by others, The resignations were null and void. whose hearts and minds his example has If valid the Governor, also an exclusive "representative of the masses," had the fired, and who resolutely follow his footsteps, the Right is bound to prevail,right to fill the vacancies. Was he to and only then. "betray the sacred trust," conferred upon

The ground-work of Right is Manly Fortitude.

aud not without sustaining a hot fire

And now? Now the shufflers and dip-

the wind blowing upon them from both

sides. The Tweed lawyer, who officiates

in Washington as Secretary of War, now

repudiates his own explanations, that

appear tacked to the amendment adopted

returned the conditional resignations to WHAT SAVES THE VAILLANTS. the two comediaus, with the information Edouard Vaillant is one of the oldest, that, if the resignations were to be

most trusted and beloved Socialists of France. The cable despatches, announcing his withdrawal, together with the rest of the bona fide delegates, from the bogus "Socialist Unity" Congress held at Lyons, while" provoking applause, suggests the question: "How came Vaillant at all to go to such a conclave?"

There are men so constituted that they resist the recognition of disagreeable consequences. Their sanguine temperament makes them vault lightly over facts that are distasteful, and to hope for results Tillman; and at the grand finale, for that can not flow from given causes. Not McSweeney. In short, it is off while the infrequently these men are honest at the start. Usually they wind up as fakirs. A Such is the humble role that the real long-continued illogical conduct has finally actor in the world's history-THE its demoralizing effect. They start ex-MASSES-is ever assigned to, so long pecting pears from bramble bushes; they as it allows the stage to be filled with wind up pretending that thorns are pears; Bob Acres. Periodically, however, the self-love then comes in for its share, and real actor takes the bull by the horns the man is gone. Vaillant started on this and mounts the stage itself. _...en, with downward slope some seven months ago. a grandeur all its own, it sweeps the He stopped in time. What is 'it that stage clear, and delivers itself of a

saved him? The consolidation into one body of the several Socialist parties of France, that had so far reached perfection two years ago as to effect a joint national convention, was suddenly threatened last year with being turned into a scheme for scuttling the Socialist movement

in France. The development taken try; THE CUBAN "MAJORITY OF by the acceptance of a Cabinet portfolio by the Socialist Mil-ONE." lerand, a member of one of these parties, The majority of one in the Cuban Constitutional Convention that passed the "Platt Amendment" must just now

the "Independents," was the corroding acid. Protested against, from the start, by the most powerful of the French Socialbe tortured with mortification. Their ist bodies, the French Socialist Labor sad plight should not pass unnoticed. Party (Parti Ouvrier Francais), and also by the Revolutionary Socialist Party (Pa pectations entertained from it by the (Parti Socialiste Revolutionnaire), of striking and locked-out employees; so ally compelled to be simply the "Soaillant is a distinguished member. the evil grew anu gathered shape, until it | ly after a two-column statement in the became intolerable. The murderous conduct of the Cabinet toward workingmen ou strike; the appearance of such ominous figures as the Anarchist Aristide Briand, in the "consolidated" plan as zealous supporters of Millerand ; the close connection of the banking interests with the Millerandists ; the suspicious mushroom growth of "independent groups;"-these and more such incidents warned the Socialists of breakers ahead. Accordingly, when last year's second joint national convention was held, and the evidence of treason became palpable by a palpable packing of the Convention with fraudulent delegates from imaginary Millerandist groups, the Parti Ouvrier Francais quickly caved in the treason's head by walking out of the hall and planting its own standard as the rallying point of all bona fide Socialists in

perative; he also recognized that the expulsion was the condition precedent to the perfection of unity. His intellect was pointing to the "Platt Amendment" adopted in full; the Cuban patriots, by pointclear enough for that, but it was not ing to the resolutions and explanations strong enough to remove the illusion that tacked to. it. With this scheme they such a thing could be accomplished at Lyons. When, by actual experience, he re-entered the Convention, and put their plan through by a majority of just one, failed in this, credulity was at the end of its tether. He then perceived the from the patriot element, which jeered connection between cause and effect, the at their fatuity and denounced them as traitor as the source of treason, and, perceiving it, realized that unity with Jaures and his Millerandists spelled the destruclomats find themselves in a hole with

tion of the French Socialist Movement. Vaillant forthwith withdrew and fully clasped hands with the longheaded Parti Ouvrier,

The moment was critical for Vaillant. It was the point where the Vaillants pull up sharp, the intellect being active enough to regain its ascendancy over sentiment; while, on the other hand, the torpid intellect continues under the ascendancy of sentiment, and is for ever after lost to the cause that it would promote.

What saves the Vaillants is the short ness, with them, of the dangerous tether of sentiment:

Less harm is wrought. By lack of heart Than lack of thought.

A BRACE OF QUESTIONS.

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Washington, D. C., Office, 442 Ninth street. Dayton, Ohio. Ninth street. The avove, needless to say, is an ad-

vertisement, clipped from another publication. What may be less needless to say are the facts connected with it, and that lead to a puzzling brace of questions:

Fact No. 1 .- For over two months the above firm locked out its employees, as a response to demands made by them for better conditions, and the recognition of "Organized Labor;"

Fact No. 2 .- During this whole period, the locked - out employees and those on strike have been prosecuting a boycott against the Company, which they have termed "scab" and "unfair"; they applied to store-keepers for support: but these refused to obey the boycott and to turn the registers to-

wards the wall; Fact No. 3 .- The locked-out and striking employees turned to their own, the only "A. F. of L." and "sole representative" of Organized Labor in the coun-

Fact No. 4 .- Mr. Samuel Gompers. President of the A. F. of L., along with Mr. Thomas J. Kidd, a Vice-President, went to Dayton in the latter part of the month of May to confer with the firm and adjust the differences;

Fact No. 5 .- The conference resulted in a complete frustration of all the excomplete that the firm published short-

THE "PARTY" IN KANSAS.

"State Headquarters, Social Democratic "Party."

"A CALL FOR A STATE MEETING.

"Topeka, Kansas, May 15, 1901. "My comrades:-For several months I have had little correspondence with our membership. The end of the campaign last year left me a debt to liquidate, and my business, postponed for the work of the campaign, demanded vigorous attention. In January, though suffering from grippe, I attended the national convention at Chicago, and made a fight for Socialist unity, paying my own expenses; but the grippe insisted on coming home with me, and I have since suffered from its after effects-the nervous let-down. Nevertheless, when I returned from Chicago I immediately took up the work of the legislative committee of the State Society of Labor, and prepared bills and helped to push them through; and I am glad to report that we succeeded in getting into the statute book a drastic mineventilation law, a free employment agency law, a law changing the basis of representation of the State Association of Miners, and an act enabling railcoad men to vote wherever they may be in the State on any general election day: and we killed a bill attempting to again put the penitentiary coal mine in competition with mines operated by free la-

"All this required persistent hard work before legislative committees and with individual legislators; and I scarce saw the inside of my office, or looked at my mail, between January 15th and the adjournment of the Legislature in March. My business was then clamorous for attention, and I have been almost constantly in court until last Saturday, May 11. All this time I have been suff:ering from disordered nerves. and a friendly physician has almost commanded me to go away for two or three weeks and rest up under penalty that otherwise I may adjourn sine die.

"I have been thus elaborate in stating the conditions surrounding me for six months or more, in order to make the comrades understand why I have in under as many different names as not written them. I had either to negleet laws for the relief of struggling labor, or neglect my correspondents. Which should I have neglected? I have no doubt of the answer every true Socialist will give. On my part let me say, it has been a sorry deprivation to me to be thus cut off from intimate But I have done my duty. friends. I have paid every dollar due from headquarters, and we owe not a cent in the world except that at Chicago. I pledged the Kansas comrades to pay \$20 towards the national propaganda fund. This must be paid very soon. Do comrades wish to help pay it, or shall I pay it out of my own pocket?

"At Chicago I was elected one of the six general members of the national board, which, considering that but six were chosen for the entire union. and that I was nominated by another State, was a recognition of the import-ance of Kansas in the Socialist movement. At that convention we called a union convention, to be held at Indianapolis in September.

"And now comrades, some work to be done. Much to the regret of all of us who have been privileged to know him, our State chairman, Major F. E. Miller, has removed from the State, and we must choose his successor at any ear-My health, and the necessity ly date. that I shall carn a living, make it desirable that a new Secretary be elected, who can give abundant time to the duties of his office. I wish to return to the ranks

"The new election law--the anti-fusion law-passed last winter and now in effect, gives us the right to a place on the official ballot without petition. We can nominate in convention and certify our nominations like other parties. But we can have but one word for our party name. We cannot call our party the "Social Democratic party." We are legcialist party," and I am glad of it. Each it was necessary to unloosen the purse party having a State organization is to strings of the obdurate world.

strain to which he was subjecting people. He had just returned from another visit which he undertook on his own responsibility, and had given money away, also on his own responsibility. He was trying to collect it from some passerby, because he looked upon them as ripe to be part of the feast he was spreading, and he needed them to cut the knot into which the public purse strings have a habit of tying themselves when a man is particularly hard up. The habit that some people in Kansas

have of growing finger nails on the tips of their ears, makes them particularly good subjects for an impressionistic po-litical party, but Mr. Clemens will have to send himself to a good many more conventions, pledge a few more dollars, and be ordered to stop by innumerably more physicians before he can persuade the rustic Kansan to pay the debts incurred by others. Each farmer is too busy incurring debts of his own. Years ago when the storm of Populism was but a gentle zephyr gamboling across the yellow wheat field, the Kansas farmer was accustomed to tie his money high up in an apple tree so that the hens would not at it. But when Populism had Deck blown itself out, the farmers of Kansas placed what they had left in a cyclone cellar, and it resides there still. All the persuasive nervousness that Mr. Clem-

ens has at his command will not lure it forth. Hence he now turns to "struggling Labor." One who does not understand cheerful

Western ways might be somewhat surprised at the ready manner in which Mr. Clemens "immediately took" things up. He took up a trip to Chicago, he took up the work of pushing bills, he tooks up the work of correspondence, he took up the work of court, he took up the work of calling a convention, he took up the work of being the whole party in Kansas, and he also took up the work of collecting twenty dollars. The last will be the longest job he ever tumbled into. "Struggling Labor" will not be a wiggle compared with it. The recognition of the importance of Kansas in the Socialist movement will be blank ignorance when contrasted with it. The nervous let-down Mr. Clemens tapped will be scarcely a jolt when the other is considered. These prophets in their own country are not worth two per

cent of one per cent on the dollar. Then the fact that out in Kansas they will have to go on the ballot under one name is bad. There is nothing like going you have candidates, as you have ob-

jects, or as you have platforms. Were the G. C. Clemenses deprived of several of their platforms, and forced to stick to one, or were they prevented from being several different parties at one and the same time, the result could not but be another nervous let down: political jobs, like the one Mr. Clemens got from a Populist Court can't be had every time, especially after that "American Socialist Party" had gone up the flue. While Mr. Clemens rejoices over his new party multiplicity, it is no doubt because he believes that it will be easier to collect his twenty from one than from a score of parties.

Then the laws that were tucked away Who does not in the statute book! recognise the necessity of a mine ventilation law, and a drastic one at that? Who would not sacrifice time to through a free employment agency law? Surely Mr. Clemens would do it at any time if he could get people to "spend a few dollars for the greatest cause of the age." He would do it all by himself, as he did all the other things, including calling conventions, attending them all by himself unanimously elect-

ing himself delegate, and pledging money. But far and above all these things will be the great work of "rechristening" the party. It was not for nothing that the

English language levied tribute from every other language that exists. It was not for nothing that it sallied forth during all these years and took to itself thousands of words that formerly re-posed serency in other tongues. When posed serencly in other tongues. it built up its magnificent collection of words: when it built its dictionary, that is large enough to swallow all other dictionaries, and still have hundreds of pages of archaic and new words to spare, it was simply getting together enough up and not to exert himself, ch? words to give the Social Democracy a chance to "rechristen" itself, whenever,



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

UNCLE SAM-Have you got that clipping from James Logan of the "North American Review" with you?

BROTHER JONATHAN-Yes; why? U. S .- I want you to read it again for me to get a third crack at it. B. J. (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."

What point are you going to make U. S .- The gist of that tirade is that

human nature is such that, without stimulus to exert oneself; people would stagnate

B. J.-Yes; that's the gist of it. Isn't that right? S .-- I shall grant that.

B. J .- Then there is some sense in

this clipping! U. S .- Wait! And what is implied in the tirade is that the present, the Cap-

italist Social System, furnishes the needed stimulus.

J .-- Yes; that's implied. Isn't that right? U. S .- No! I shall show you that the

Capitalist Social System, so far from providing a stimulus for the working class to exert itself, does the reverse, stamps out the stimulus, utterly dis-heartens the workers, and, if anything. stimulates them to exert themselves as

little as possible. B. J.-That would be tough! U.S.-When does the workingman get

work? B. J.-When the capitalist has orders

U.S .- And when he has none? B. J.-Then the workingman has no

work. S .- And starves? U

B. J.-Yes.

U. S.-Is it, then, to the interest of the workingman to exert himself so as' to produce as much as possible in a given B. J.-No !! It is to his interest to

oduce as little as possible. U. S. (looking incredulous)-Why, how do you make that out?

B. J. -Simple enough. The more he exerts himself, all the more he produces; the more he produces, all the sooner is the order filled; the sooner the order is filled, all the sooner is he thrown out of

work; and-U. S .- Then starves?

J.-Just so.

duced

U. S .- Now, tell me, if you can, where the stimulus, said to be given him by capitalism, comes in

B. J.-Say! You ARE right. The divvil a stimulus is there!

U. S .-- And the stimulus to the work-Lingman is the wrong way: it is to slack B. J.-Just so! U. S.-Under Socialism, the more effort

the workers put forth, all the quicker the requisite wealth produced: the

B. J.-All the sooner can the workers

enjoy it in leisure-' U. S.-In intellectual and physical

pleasures, ch? In the company of their

B. J. (swaying from one side to an-other)-This Logan is a confounded liar!

U. S .- Does capitalism promote one's

B. J .-- Not a bit! It is Socialism that

would do that. That's why I call the

fellow a liar. U. S.-It is not in this one particular

only that Capitalism acts as a deadener

of noble effort. It is in all others, Work-

ingmen frequently perceive methods of improving work. If they put their in-

vention into practice, they only throw themselves out of work all the quicker.

If they get a patent out for it, and ex

peet in that way to profit by their genius

wives and children, ch?

exerting himself?

a third figure hovers about. It never steps upon the stage, and yet it is the pivot upon which the play revolves. It is here; it is there; it is everywhere; background for McLaurin; at another, for

BOB ACRES ON THE STAGE.

The situation created in South Caro lina, by Governor McSweeney has about it permanent features, infinitely more interesting than the temporary feature of the pickle into which it has thrust two pretentiously self-righteous politi-

Senators Tillman and McLaurin. Both Tillman and McLaurin are Demrats; that is to say, they are both and out by the Democratic party in full, but tacking to it resolutions and

of shuffling with difficulties to all t engaged in a serious struggle.

> The "Platt Amendment," so-called, is a series of resolutions, drafted by Senator Platt of Connecticut and adopted by Congress, that were to be embodied in the organic law of Cuba. The gist of the "Amendment" was a repeal of the Teller Resolution, whereby the United States pledged itself to give sovereign independence to the Island. The "Amendment" placed Cuba under United States suzerainty, and the fact was all the more emphasized by the season of its adoption. 'The "Platt Amendment" was passed in Congress after the draft of the

points as the act of a sovereign people. was submitted to the President. Upon this declaration by Congress, the Cuban Constitutional Convention divid-

the land. ed into two sets. Both sets recognized what the "Platt Amendment" portended: they saw and felt upon them the mailed hand of power: they also smelled gunpowder and bullets, exchanged in case of a refusal to submit. But one set imagined it could shuffle with difficulties and diplomatize the country out of the scrape; the other set indulged in no such visions, and was resolute to face the worst.

In pursuit of their policy, the former drafted an amendment to the Constitution embodying the "Platt Amendment" nachine. But the two have conflicting explanations calculated to dull its edges. forces." The expulsion of Millerand from Is the "Social Democratic Herald" re-

Vaillant did not go out with the Parti Ouvrier. He and his party admitted the justice of the Parti Ouvrier's premises, and the wrongfulness of the Millerandists, now furiously captained by Jaures. But his sanguine temperament blinded him to the recog nition of the consequences, inevitable from the facts that his intelligence recognized. He saw treason clear enough, yet hoped that its fosterers might not be traitors. Accordingly, he adhered to the opinion that "unity" was still desirable. Thus it came about that he appeared a

the Lyons convention, which was called by the Millerandists to "unite the Socialist

Dayton papers declaring its determination, in arrogant language, "to continue to do business at the old stand, in the old style;" and finally,

Fact N. 6 .- The above advertisement, booming the firm and representing it as an "Organized Labor" concern is taken from the June "American Federationist." which announces itself on the title page as "Devoted to the interests and voicing the demands of the Trade Union Movement," which is the official organ of the A. F. of L. and on whose editorial page is emblazoned the legend: "Samuel Gompers, Editor." The questions hereby suggested are: Is the appearance of the above advertisement, under the above circumstances, one of the manifestations of the "harmonious relations" existing be-

tween Capital and Labor, as understood

by pure and simpledom? or Is it a fresh instance of the theory of "expropriating the expropriators," as practised by the Organized Scabbery?

Political and Economic.

The "Social Democratic Herald" has started to print the English translation of the Guesde-Jaures Lille debate that appeared in THE PEOPLE and promises to produce the rest. As this English translation has never been published in any other form or any other place than THE PEOPLE, common courtesy would lemand that the source from which the "Social Democratic Herald" took it be indicated. This, however, it fails to do

adopt a party emblem, which must be certified to the Secretary of State and will be printed at the head of the party We should choose our emblem. ticket. "In view of all we have to do, a meeting of the entire State Committee is hereby called, to meet at the National Hotel

in the city of Topeka, June 6, 1901, at 4 o'clock p. m., to do whatever bus-iness the committee may see proper to do

"Now, comrades, 'it's up to you.' Take a day off and spend a few dollars for the greatest cause of the age. Let

ery comrade attend who can, whether a committeeman or not, and assist in the work of reorganizing and rechristening the party in the State. Recent letters to me show that the prodigals who left us for Bryan are coming home. 'Not as single spies but in battalions.' There is work to be done. The harvest is ripe. Let us prepare to reap it. Loosen your purse strings and come to a genuine Socialist feast. Write me that you will be here. Yours fraternally, "G. C. CLEMENS."

Thus sayeth the office hunting G. C. Clemens,-"Party" in Kansas.

Mr. Clemens is a little bit promiscuous in his frequency. He is also prone to call persons and things. He is furthermore apt to go to places, run things, be active, and then find that most of his motions were due to a "nervous let-down,"-all of which comes from one lines. man being a "Party." A nervous let-up however, never seems to pay a friendly visit to his mind, and if it did, would doubtlessly find it taking absent treatment at his fellow Social Democrat. Profesor Kharas' magnificent institution in the post offices of every city in the land.

When we last saw Mr. Clemens there was a strange, yearning Populist movement about his lips that told of the great | will have captured all the sheep.

quicker the requisite wealth is pro-·

Ex-Gov. Altgeld is wroth at the Supreme Court Iusular Decisions. "The portend the destruction of the Republic, "They

says he -- whereupon he may now be expected to take the stump for these very Judges, the same as he took the stump in Missouri for Judges that issued injunctions against workingmen on strike, right after he had enriched the dictionary of political bumcombe with the slogan: "No Government by In-

junction. Mr. Samuel Gompers, in this month's "Federationist," has an acount of the meeting which he recently conducted here in New York under the auspices of certain capitalists. He tells what a "success" it was, but he reglects to tell that at the first meeting there were not thirty-five people present, and at the

each time he bluffs he is called. The ended Boer War blazes into "unendingness" every few days and reports are received to the effect that the triumphant British have valiantly charged on a drove of sheep and rounded up several thousand. Then the British make another sally and capture a wagon load of women who were coming within their . Occasionally, to vary the monotsion Bureau. Less than 4,000 have been granted. This is a very poor recony of existence, they few Boers. or capture a thousand or so Boer "lead-ers." The Boers, on their side, consistboys are not yet a political force. Some

ently peg away, and though pacified, contured, and killed a dozen times over, inflict serious losses on the English. It is expected that if the war continues through the rest of the year that the Boers will have captured all the British study in patriotism. Such self-sacri-soldiers, and that the British soldiers lice for a mere pension shows the way

the flag is wrapped around our hearts.

and exertion, the capitalist steals their patent, and the capitalist courts give was ignominously. second meeting he hustled off the platform by the chairjudgment against the worker on the man. Gompers is fair at bluffing, but ground that it "would be wrong to place the employer at the mercy of his em-

ployee," as they actually said in the Dempsey case. And so on. Capitalism

is a deadener of all stimulus, it is a deadener of all efforts for good. Next week I'll show you some other beauty-spots in that clipping. Keep it," B. J.-I will. Nearly 45,000 claims by Spanish War "weterings" have been filed in the Pen-

ord and shows that our embalmed beef

of them had their claims ready before

they marched, but the claims are just

where they were at first. But still ev-

en in failure the thing is an excellent

CORRESPONDENCE.

idents who prefer to appear [Correspo in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communica-tions, besides their own signature and None other will be recog-

Educating is Bradlock-Light on an O'Connell "Kachinists "Victor;"

TOTTHE PEOPLE-The Buzz-Saw of the Fighting S. L. P. was started up the Brst time this season in Braddock on Saturday, May 18, when Comrauss Schulberg, Illingworth, Adams and Roffman addressed the largest meeting ever held in this vicinity.

Comrate Roffman, who acted as chairman, opened up the meeting with a short address on the S. L. P. and then introduced Comrade Schulberg. He held the crowds, about 800, spell-bound by his argument of why the workingman should be a Socialist. He gave descrip-tions of scenes enacted in the past weeks tions or scenes enacted in the past weeks in Albany, N. Y., where once more the soil of this country, "the home of the free,", was stained with innocent blood. He then showed how the pure and simple trade unions were scabbing it on one another, the Brotherhood of Lo-counding Engineers and other Reilway comotive Engineers and other Railway Brotherhoods hauling troops to Albany to help to break the strike. His exposition drew such cheers from the crows as never before stirred this Carnegie town. 'He next showed how capitalism was on its jast legs, quoting history: when Rome and Athens were tottering, the ruling class, endeavored to pacify the people class endeavored to pacify the pacify with free "entertainments, the same as our local' capitalists are doing at the our local' capitalists are doing at the

Comrade Illingworth next took the stand and touched up the labor fakirs of the International Association of Malists who claim nine hours was granted at the Westinghouse Machine Com-pany at East Pittsburg. He said a notice had been posted at the shop saying that been posted at the shop saying that and after May 27 these works will mence at 7.15 until 12.00, starting commence at 7.15 until 12.00, starting again at 12.45 and quit at 5.50; on Satur-day commence at 7.15 and quit at 12.5," making a total of 54 hours for the week. Prior to this we have been starting at 7.6 with an hour for dinner, and quitting at 5.30; on Saturdays starting at 6.55 and quitting at 11.35, making a total of 55 hour of the ours a week. Now about 65 per cent of the employees at the factory come and go by trains, which arrive at East Pittsburg between 6.30 and 6.50. These trains run to suit the W. E. Company which is located at the same place. The next train to arrive after the 6.50 is 7.20, so you see the 20, so you see those who go by train ust get there the same as if starting 7.6; but must work until 5.50 in the at .0.1 bit must work thill 0.30 in the evening and wait until 6.5 for a train, so instead of them having shorter hours they are actually in the shop 20 minutes longer than befare and this is what is heralded as in great sectory" by business agent W. Shaw of the pure and simple I. A. of M. Nor is this all. The men here never anote activity at the Battar have now sent a petition to their Brother Capital asking him to change the hours to more suitable ones, but of course we shall get it where Mary wore the beads, --in the neck. He also stated that bee they got this "grand victory" and hour a week WITHOUT THE TEN HOUR PAY they registered their num-ber going in at the door and were allowed two minutes' grace without being docked. But that was all done away with now and the register clocks are in the depart ment where you work and must be punched there before starting-time. So right at your work when the

whistle blows. Comrade Adams was the next speaker. He went on to describe the development of the machine, showing how at the Westinghouse air brake works they were ouse air brake works they were ing away with the skilled mechanic d unskilled men were doing the work of four skilled men.

Comrade Adams was on stand, it struck the politicians of the town that it was about time the meeting was broken up, so they sent a German band to play at the saloon door at the opposite side of the street, but it was opposite no go. Adams held his own easily and the band gave up in disgust. The meeting closed at 10.30 with three cheers for the S. L. P. and a tiger for

cheers for the S. L. A. the S. T. & L. A. "A MEMBER OF MACHINISTS" I OFAL 190, S. T. & L. A.

just it properly: and don't put it down you see the whole question anuntil

wered. In the spring months there seen coming up out of the soil in shady and moist places a kind of growth called the mushroom. It takes but a few hours for it to reach its maturity and all of the forces of nature have never been enough to prolong its life. And, like the manna of the Jews, it must be gathered before the sun scorches it or it is unfit for edible use. The hand of man has never been able to cultivate it in a way to gather a large crop each season, for it doesn't grow from a seed but springs directly from the earth. The question that nature has left for only us in regard to the mushroom is, Do you know how to gather and prepare them for the table, and do they taste well to you when they are prepared? If

not, there are reasons why you should leave them to the care of Providence, but no reason why you should open a blood vessel to try to nourish them. LEWIS FREEMAN. Chillicothe, O., May 28.

Where the Dues of Rank and File Go-

To THE PEOPLE .-- The following

properly authenticated story may serve to throw additional light upon the pure and simple leader. The hero of the story is a leading member of the Organized Scabbery, he has a "national reputa tion." It is unnecessary to mention his name. The role in which he here appears is so familiar a role, in which appears everywhere and for which he is everywhere known, that his name will easily occur to many readers of THE PEOPLE in all the towns that our hero has "dohe." The reason I give it is that it is the completest of its kind I have ever heard, and better than any other it may bring home to the deluded rank and file whither their money goes when their leaders "visit a town in the interest of the Union," and why dues must be high. Here is the story:

L." After holding a meeting, he adjourn-ed with a number of local fakirs-fifteen or twenty - to a barroom, threw down a double-eagle to pay for drinks, then announced that he was very tired and would retire. Four, who had been preadvised, accompanied him to his room, where he doffed his hat and overcoat, donned a big ulster and a cap, and with his four companions took a hack which was in waiting at the door. They were driven to a brothel. Mr. gave the madam \$100, remarking that he was engaging "the house for the night;" she requested \$25 additi, i-al, which he paid without a murmur.

I wish to add that I got this story from one of the "four" with all its details. ONE WHOSE DUES HELPED FOOT THE BILL.

Duluth, Minn., May 28.

Conduct of Alliancemen, Unorganized Man and Pure and Simplers on the Firing Line-

To THE PEOPLE.-In my last letter I referred to the petition that was going around the shop asking the firm

change the working hours, 800 machinists having signed the petition. The firm took no notice of it, so on Thursday, May 23, the men held a mass meet ing at noon and passed a resolution to quit work at 5.30 on Monday, May 27, whether the whistle blew or not. They also elected committees from the

various departments to go to the superintendent and assistant superintendent and demand that they should quit work at 5.30. Among the men elected on these committees was Comrade Illingworth. After Comrade Illingworth found out

that the pure and simplers were in the majority on the committee he proposed that, as we are going to ask the firm to change the quitting time, why not at the same time ask for 10 hours pay as per

same time ask for 10 hours pay as per I. A. of M. agreement. A leading pure and simpler, a member of Local 52, I. A. of M., spoke up and said, it was better to creep before we walked; another pure and simpler said: "It is an old saying, 'We can catch more disg with molescent the mineser." flies with molasses than vinegar." Comrade Illingworth answered, saying he had heard that sugared bait was a good thing to catch suckers, but as we are neither catching flies nor suckers

neither of the suggestions amounted to anything. After this cross-fire it was decided BY THE PURE AND SIMPLERS "Cholly Boys." NOT TO ASK FOR THE TEN-HOUR That it will be a difficult task to make PAY.

case; seeing now how cowardly they were, Illingworth spoke up: "Mr. Boles, the committee that you see

here are under instructions; those in-structions are to inform you that every man will shut off his machine at 5.30 on Monday and walk out of the shop." This completely took the wind out of

Mr. Boles, and the little would-like-to-be fakirs, trembling in their shoes, tried to explain the situation. Illingworth then asked the committee if it was not a fact that the above resolution was passed unanimously? The unorganized men immediately answered "Yes," and

pure and simplers with bad grace the had to give in. Mr. Boles by this time had got his wind back, and in a pleading tone said, "I would be sorry to have any trouble with my employes, but I did not think the petition was the voice of the men. as any man who was a good talker could get up a petition and most any workingwould sign it; but as it

seems to

be the desire of the men and the firm wants to oblige them and continue the friendly feeling that now exists between our employes and us. I would like to know what hours you are instructed Illingworth then politely but present." irmly said: "Those in the petition." An unorganized man on the committee,

who instinctively saw that the position of Illingworth was correct, then spoke up and said: "We did present the hours the men want but got no reply." By this statement this man showed the unorganized men have more backbone and manhood than the men organized in a pure and simple organi-

zation. With a slight compromise the superintendent agreed to introduce the sched ule that the men wanted in spite of "the agreement with the railroad com pany," and this was the "victory of Wm. Shaw, business agent of the Pittsburg District, I. A. of M."! No doubt if the pure and simplers had asked for 10-hours' pay for 9-hours'

work, the firm would have granted it. But it is not to the best interest of the Labor Lieutenant of Capital to get a real concession for the wage slaves. Down with Organized Scabbery and up

the S. T. & L. A. A MEMBER OF LOCAL 190, with th S. T. & L. A. Rankin, Pa., June 1.

Camping on the Trail of Pure and Simpledom

To THE PEOPLE .- The following is a copy of a challenge that L. A. No. 267 has sent to all the "pure and simple' unions. "At the last meeting of L. A. No. 267

of the S. T. & L. A. it was voted to issue to you a challenge to a joint debate on the following subject: "'Resolved, That the A. F. of L. and

'all other 'pure and simple' labor unions, independent or otherwise, are a detriment to the interests of the work-

ing class.' "L. A. No. 267 is to take the affirmatime and your body the negative." "It was also voted to send a copy of

this letter to all 'pure and simple' ims in Lynn whether affiliated with the A. F. of L. or not, and also to request you to either accept or reject this hallenge within the following week. "In pursuance with this motion, L. No. 267 hereby challenges you to a joint debate, the subject to be: "'Resolved, That the A. F. of L.

and all other "pure and simple" labor unions, independent or otherwise, are a detriment to the interest of the working class.'

"If you accept this challenge L. A. No. 207 will furnish the hall and we will meet a committee frem your body to make arrangements as to time, etc. "L. A. No. 267, S. T. & L. A. 39

"Thomas M. Birtwell, Secretary, "South Side avenue, Lynn, Mass."

Woburn's Other Extreme-

TO THE PEOPLE .- Your corres pondent of May 20th, "Sympathizer," drew a very accurate and truthful pic-ture of conditions in Woburn, so far as it went, yet he neglected to represent other elements without which the true situation cannot be appreciated.

Prof. Starr has recently been quoted by the capitalist press as saying that parting the hair in the middle is a sign of degeneracy. If such be a fact, it would seem that degeneracy has set in here among what are supposed to be the Saintt Charles Total Abstinence Society, more commonly called the

water, and answered: "Oh, oh, I don't want to speak as a representative of the 'New Yorker Volkszeitung,' now." Will you please give me an answer to that statement, as I want to use it in the next meeting? JOSEPH HAIN.

106 Van Siclen Ave., Member 21st A. D., Brooklyn, S. L. P.

Brooklyn, June 1.

[There is no truth whatever in the Loewenthal yarn, or any part thereof. The last time Comrade De Leon was in Boston is now over a year ago, and all the money he received was for his actual railroad fare and hotel bill. Absurd, likewise, is the alleged Moren episode. The yarn first made its bow to the public in the columns of the "Vorwaerts," the Jewish Social Democratic organ in this city, and was relishingly rolled over their tongues by the gibbering Anarchist-Social-Democratic monkeys in the East - Side coffee houses, where these specimens congregate. The yarn was neatly disposed of by Comrade Moren himself in a neat little letter published in the "Abendblatt," ty's Jewish organ, on last May 14, in which he says:

"Winchevsky states in this 'Vorwaerts' article that I have preferred charges against Comrade De Leon for having received \$500 for the DAILY PEOPLE from a suspicious source. It should sufice as a denial to remind the readers that the statement appeared in the waerts,' and was signed by M. Winchevsky The badly banged Kangaroo is thrown

back upon his imagination for solace. Ed. THE PEOPLE.]

The Way Out for Mr. Dan Harris-

To THE PEOPLE.-I notice in the May issue of the official journal of the Cigarmakers' International Union, an appeal signed by Dan Harris, as chairman of the Joint Advisory Board, asking workingmen to refrain from using the product of the American Cigar Company, on the ground that the American Cigar Company is destroying the peace and happiness that the cigarmakers enjoy. Now it appars to me that Mr. 'arris departing from first principles-that of arbitration and conciliation. To boycott the American Cigar Company is against the often expressed principle of arbitration for which the pure and simple trade union stands, and Dan is a leading figure in that movement, so he should be the last to declare war on Brother Capital

Perhaps he don't know how to go about it, so I will give him a few point-ers, which may help him,

Now, Mr. 'arris, you know that there was a strike of trolley men in Albany last week. You also know that our dear Brother Anthony Brady, a director of the Albany Trolley Company, settled the strike for the men, his love for Brother Labor being so great that he thought it his duty to help him out in time of trouble (not to mention the poli-

tics in it). Now to the point: You should have the union raise the bill of prices \$5 thousand, and make a demand on the American Cigar Company for the increase, then offer to arbitrate in case they refuse to grant your demands. Send Sommy Gompers, a member of your union, also a great labor leader, to Ex-Governor David B. Hill to have use his influence with Authony Brady (the head director in the American Cig.:r Company) so that Brady will see the that you get what you ask, the same as he did for the trolley men. You know that Sammy Gompers is on very good terms with Dave Hill. You remember the time you got 30 days in jail and a fine of \$50 for an assault on a fellow cigarmaker, who would not dance the

way you fiddled. It was Sammy's friend-ship for Dave Hill that helped to have the fine remitted, although you served

the 30 days. The time Sammy sang before Gov. Hill, when Hill tendered that reception to the delegates to the Trades Assembly at the Executive Mansion in Albany, he sang so well that Dave I'ill has not forgotten it to this day. As I say, you know of the existence

of that friendship between Sammy and Dave. You also know that David B. Hill is a personal friend of Anthony Brady. You also know that Brother Authony Brady is the chief director of the American Cigar Company, and have no doubt that he would do for the cigarmakers what he has done for the rolley men. So you see how easy this You have a member of your Union these deluded creatures realize that they who is an Assemblyman. After you are not of the elite but members of the raised the bill \$5 a thousand, have Sammy Gompers see Dave Hill so as to have Hill use his influence with his proletariat, there is abundant evidence, installant plan. To see these youths parade the streets of Woburn aping the friend Brady to grant the demands manners of the 400 with their eye glasses our Union makes. Also have Mike Muldoon and Charlie Leo of Troy, N. Y., two members of the Troy Cigarmakers' Union, see Ed. Murphy, with whom they are well acquainted and who is also a friend of Anthony Brady. Then have Assemblyman Sam. Prince, another member of your Union, see Brother Brady, and, between the gang, I am sure that Brother Cigarmanufac-turer and Trolley Owner Anthony Brady (partner of Ed. Murphy and Dave Hill, who in turn are good friends of Sammy Gompers, Sammy Prince, Mike Mul-doon, Charlie Leo, and Dan Harris) will do for you what he has done for the railroad men, and make a great victory

evidently is the business of scabbing at on starving workingmen,-the only opening guaranteed by law to the worker. Hereafter, no doubt, every progressive college will establish a School of Scabbery, in which the students will be shown how to scab successfully. The course in scabbery will be taken up after the other course, so that the number of students who are full of the required knowledge be always on haud ready to scal may The word scab, by the way, is very ugly

is also very expressive. schools of scabbery will, no doubt, be endowed and supported by such spirited and patriotic gentlemen as Rockefeller, Carnegie, Morgan, etc, who their benevolent and patriotic action, will do great good to "civilization" by crushing the hateful aspirations of the workers. Colleges in making their prospectuses,

will not neglect to make some such announcement as this: "The Snobs-Dob's College calls your attention to its successful school of scabbery. The college is situated within ten

miles of a factory town, and all students who desire may take the supplementary course in scabbery. Among other things, students who take this course will be taught how to run the gauntlet from the railway station to the factory. Prof. Squirmer, the noted contortionist, teaches this part of the course, also how to hit a starving man in the stomach so that he will think he has been struck by a square meal; also how to live inside a factory for more than a week without dying, and also how to disappear from a given place at a given time.

When up-to-date colleges begin to issue announcements like the above then may all reformers and poets cease their labors. for the social problem will have been solved, and "Civilization" will have made a tremendous advance. The future may then be left to Ignatius Donnelly

ANTI-SCAB. New York, June 6.

Two-Faced Ohio Social Democrats

To THE PEOPLE .- Let me give our readers throughout this land a short sketch of what transpired in the convention of the Ohio Social Democratic party held here last Friday, May 31. He Max Hayes did the most talking.

told the delegates what "great" progress the Social Democracy had made in the last year; also told them that the S. L. P. was fast crumbling into nothing. He said that in a short time "De Leonism" will be wiped out of existence. Then he went on to make a "nice class-conscious speech.

When the Committee on Platform and Resolutions was ready to report, Max Hayes again got up with the resolutions in his hand and begged leave of the chair to read them. Here is where the fun began. I almost forgot myself, and came uear moving the adoption of those resolutions; they sounded so much like De Leonism that I actually thought I was in an S. L. P. convention

The platform was short and devoted entirely to the collective ownership of the means of production and transportation with all the immediate demands left unt.

Max had no more than sat down when a storm of protest came from the largest part of the 23 delegates present. One of them who sat near me but did not see my S. L. P. button said: " By Gee, what does that man think

of anyway? Here he has denounced De Leonism from beginning to end and -d footsteps then follows right in his daping everything the S. L. P. does!" By this time a delegate from Dayton, Dillon by name, got up and asked fur information.

"State your question," said the chair. "I want to know if that platform is adopted whether or not we in Dayton will be allowed in a city campaign to adopt a palliative platform.

"For," said he, "I am tired of 'class-consciousness,' and 'scientific Socialism;' 'scientific Socialism' and 'class-consciousness' is what is killing the De Leon party.

llim and others who were opposed to that platform were answered by Max Hayes that it did not apply to eity election, but only to the State; that all city branches could adopt any kind of platform, whenever a city or county con-vention was held. He further stated that the leading Socialists of this country took this same stand in leaving out of their platform the "immediate demr.nds.

LETTER BOX.

Off Hand Answers to Correspondents.

INo questions will be considered that come n anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide she pature and address.]

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN .- Official notices must come property scaled and signed. None other will be recognized. This precaution has become imperative.

R. T. S., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Ger-mans call it "Galgen Humor" (gallows wit), that is, the heetic levity that often marks the conduct of the erhpinnal about to be hanged. For the rest, even if the Kang-aroos, lacking the attribute of Mann, had not sense enough to hereeive their doom, they surely have the teecessary ab-mal attribute of ears, and wilb these they aroos, not sense enough doom, they surely have the faccessan mal attribute of ears, and with they hear the cracking sound of appro-destruction in all parts.

J. S., OMAHA, NEB --People OUGHT to think for themselves by all means. The trouble with you is you don't think. No thinking man (presuming he is honest) can "think" Bryan to be a triend of the work-

M. W., BUFFALO, N. Y.-Hasn't THE PEOPLE given him credit for pulling out of the Lyons bogus convention? But Vali-lant's display of manhood at that season was lant's display of manhood at that season was no reason to conceal his previous weak-ness. To call attention to that is useful at our own present constructive period. Think of it. Had Vaillant seen as clearly last November as he did last May, would the Jaures-Millerand corruptionists not have caved in all the sooner?

M. M. SEATTLE, WASH .--- Let's go back

to first principles. 1. "Profit sharing" is a swindle. Where the "sharers" neither have access to the books nor a voice in the control of a tirm's funds, nor standing in Court to assert their rights, the "sharing" must be

assert their rights, the "sharing" must be a humbug. 2. It follows from the above, that work-ingmen. who can be entrapped into "profit sharing" schemes with employers, must be at about the lowest rung of the ladder of class-consciousness. The answer to the second and most im-portant part of your question is evident from the above: Such workingmen could not be Unionized at all. As to the first part of your question, there could be nothing to hinder a private concern. If it chooses, to share its dividends with its employees, or otherwise to distri-bute by giving away part of its profits.

bute by giving away part of its profits. H. H. J., NEW YORK.—That is one of the false pretenses of traction companies. They affect great solicitude for "the travel-ing public;" and with that they justify the break-neck rate of speed of their cars; and with that their Judges hold them free in cases of accidents. The fact is that the faster the ears run on a line, the fewer cars are needed, and along with that a smaller number of employees. By running their cars so fast that they endanger the lives of the pedestrians, the traction com-panies sore in rolling stock and in wages. The upshot of it is that with a smaller outlay of capital, the company makes more money: each car crew does the work of four or five or more crews in former days.

"H." NEW YORK.—Your letter will be in to-morow's DAILY PEOPLE, and in the WEEKLY PEOPLE of June 22. You may be at perfect ease. The Organized Scab-bery in your International Cigarmakers' Union will no more find you out, unless you choose to reveal yourself, than the Organ-ized Scabbery of "Typographia Numero Sieber" has been able—desplic all attempt-ed bribery, mousing and soying—to find out who "Junlus" is. Don't feel alarmed either for the DAILY PEOPLE staff. They are ready, and will ever be found so. So, either for the DAILY PEOPLE staff. They are ready, and will ever be found so. So, then, let's have all you have to give. The Buzz-Saw of the Fighting S. L. P. is here to rip up the Labor traitors, and clear the way for the final battle with their pay-masters, the Capitalist Class.

E. L., AZELTA, PA.—Don't be too severe on your own class, the farmer: there is nothing the matter with your 'Hlussien of property,' your small farms. Would you or anybody else, farmer or otherwise, object to paying 1,000, or even \$10,000 taxes if you could have an income of \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000 ? Surely not. These taxes that bother the small farmer is a deluison : the thing stands upside down before him: what is pluching him is, not the taxes, but the paltriness of the income out of which the taxes must come, and which is becoming smaller and ever smaller, and therefore making the taxes ever harder to bear. It follows that the way to educate the farmer is, not to jump in with his de-lusion, but to cure him of it. He must be shown that, even if all the taxes are abol-ished, his income will decline; he must be shown the reason why, to wit, the concen-tration of the things essential to production in the hands of a few; he must be shown that the only way out for him is the Co-operative Commonwealth. Only those farm-ers that are won over in that way are worth having. Try that tack. T. F. T. CHICAGO, ILL—Yon think E. L., AZELTA, PA .-- Don't be too severe

T. F. T., CHICAGO, ILL .- You think that was "putting it too strong? up the recent issue of the "Indepr You will there find an article by H Lloyd of your own city. Read it. M see how "distinguished publicists he "Independent. rticle by Henry D. Read it. You will Lloyd of your own city. Read it. You will see how "distinguished publicists." men "known all over Europe," "leading pro-fessors of political economy," and "Intel-lectual leaders of Belgian Socialists," all, these tunamed greatnesses, according to him—his word is supposed to be taken, not only upon their "distinction" and "leader-ship," but also upon what they did—all, hastened to "lay plans before" him, and to confer with him upon certain important subjects.—Now, what do you call that but "giving oneself letters patent of distinc-tion?" That is what all these freaks do when they "come out for Socialism." Nothing to retract.

the small slave holders and their slum-fol-lowers, the white irash. So to-day. These small store-keepers, cigarshop-keepers, etc., etc., are to-day the most virulent assallers of Socialism. They are not at sea as to who is the Socialist. They recognize him in the S.L.P., and, the same as their proto-types the small slave-holders, they conduct in this generation a campaign against the S. L. P. with infamous weapons. This crew can not be lashed too severely. Whence the S. L. P. is and must be mercileas to-wards the Kaugnoo, along with his under-strapper the Labor Fakir.

5

"EX-YORKER," GRAND JUNCTION. "EX-YORKER," GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.--The Kangaroos are scurrying about and "like rats without a tail," they "are doing, doing, doing," We got them corralled and into a hole. See illustrated answer to "H. S. G., Butte, Mont," further down.

C. S., DUQUOIN, II.L.-You err if you imagine that there is the evidence of per-sonal resentment in these columns. There is none such. The Socialist is not made of panier mache. He may display anger now and then; but it is not anger from personal motives; it is the very excusable anger at some trivial fellow who, by his triviality, makes one's work hard.

W. S., PHILA., PA .-- B certainly is wrong when he says wages regulate the demand, meaning the demand for labor, Speaking generally, and having the right thing in mind, supply and demand regu-late wages. The right thing to keep in mind is the law of values and prices ap-plied to the merchandise labor-power.

O. S. COLUMBUS, O .- Your answer A.O. S. COLUMBUS, O.-Your answer to Dave Rankin, the Cleveland, O., Fopulist, was, a knowlevel. Indeed, if that one man is abilithat there is of the S. L. P., then as you networked him, the statement throws complete discredik upon the ability of the Labor Pakir element of the whole country, seeing it, is unable to defeat the plans of one solithy. These Rankins don't complete discredit upon the ability of the Labox Fakir element of the whole country, seeing it is unable to defeat the plans of one solitary may. These Rankins don't seem to realize how they contradict them-selves. As the Germans say: "Entweder, cdo" — It is either one thing or the other. Either, indeed, all there is of the S. L. P. is just that obe man,—and then he must be a portent, sheat as the world has never yet seen, and he can't be the "adventurer." the "nobody," the "clown" that these same Kankins at other "lines promounce him to be; or he is the "adventurer," the 'mobody," the "perfesse," the "clown" they save he is, and then the S.L.P., whose strong muscle of body and main they there onstanty run up against, to their sorrow, must be the organization that they hat to admit it is. But we can all be unconcerned about what they think, or think they think. What they think don't change facts,—as they must mournfully admit.

J. Z. D., DETROIT, MICH .- The DAILY PEOPLE, was founded last July 1. Within twenty-one days it will celebrate its first anniversary.

up the records for you.

no power for good.

O. H. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

C. S., SOMERVILLE, N. J .- Shaal hunt

Is doing no more than the majority that voted for the cowardly and imbedle Kautaky resolutions in the International Congress gave aim "carte blanche" to do.

M. H. VALLEY OHIO, O.—Don't fear. Neither is the N. E. C. weakening, nor is it seeking for a chance to "pull the monkey's tail some more." The general vote called for by the N. E. C. on its answer to the Social Democracy was a wise step. Should there be lurking in the Party any hollow teeth, too bashful to drop off of themselves, this is the chance to find them out and get rid of them.

T. D., ELIZABETH, Nº J.-Don't: don't come here with any such ghost stories. The "Volkszeitung" is thoroughly discredited. With a German population in Greater New York of over 219,277, mostly workingmen, and an existence of twenty-two years, it has dropped, from a one-time, circulation of 22,000, to less than 5,000 to-day. It has no nower for wood

T. P. McT., NEW YORK.—A "joke by Macdonald?" No, indeed! That "conversa-tion on a train" was a faithful, though, of course, condensed, report of the conversation actually engaged in by the gentlemen men-tioned

R. B., DERBY, CT.—The Sabbath is not an institution of Jesus; it is an institution of Moses. The comrade was right in his criticism.

T. J., ONEONTA. N. Y.-The Erie, Pa., "Public Ownershop" died some moons ago. It was not large enough for a grave for itself, so it was dumped into the grave whither a goodly crop of Social Democratic papers promptly wandered since their birth,

H. S. G., BUTTE, MONT, How stands the chase? The below will give you a pic-torial representation, snap-shotted for your benefit:

papers promptry wanted ago.

-Millerand



Botany Applied to Sociology.

To THE PEOPLE .- Once more are called upon to vote on a question made/clear and answered by our National Executive Committee.

The question is, "Shall We Accept the Answer of the National Executive hittee, S. L. P?" The answer flows from the experience made in the past and present and pointing to the future. have eyes through which we must We ok for ourselves and if possible see herein we differ, if at all, from those ith whom we associate and have dealsigned?

My experience is that I cannot accept, any difference of opinion and call it "unity." Either I must show, and make clear to the unbiased mind that my ideas are drawn from the most en-lightened viewpoint or show wherein my opponents are deficient and leave my

my opponents are deficient and leave my ideas for my opponents to correct. As for me accepting the answer of any other man or body of men, that I will not do unless it compares favor-ably with the source from which I draw my own conclusions, in the light of my own reasoning, that reasoning to find as trath until offset by a more enlight-ened and clearer understanding.

Have the Social Democratic party shown wherein they are superior in any way, to the S. L. P.? Have they ever shows that the S. L. P. was based on a wrong foundation, or that they were bas-ed on a right? On the contrary have they not time and again admitted that the S. L. P. is right but "too intolerant" to grew rapidly? And is it not to add to their size in point of numbers that they

are asking us to join them? There may be another reason for want-There may be another reason for want-ing us in their ranks. Where is Our Talescope? Bon't fail to get the right and toward you, and don't fail to ad-

The seven committeemen at the advice of a pure and simpler did not go through the shop in a body for fear of exciting the men at work.

Single file they finally confronted His Royal Nibs, the superintendent, and his zealous assistant. Then the fun and high collars, which resemble a high commenced One of the pure and simplers (who

board-fence whitewashed, would furnish more amusement for any sensible wagehad been elected spokesman) fawning, bowing, and scraping, begged amid worker than an evening spent witnessing the performance of a colored cake walk. Summed all up, it is well that an all-wise Providence has seen to it that apologies to know what had become petition that 800 machinists had such giddy youths have escaped the evil

The superintendent slowly drawled out, "Well, as we could do nothing we influence of old John Barleycorn. As it is, no serious injury is done, further than to divert what was supposed to be a temperance organization into a simply threw the petition on one side. Another pure and simpler spoke up (or down) amid apologies for being or mutual admiration society and Woburn is fortunate in having an old ladies the committee saying that as he was a home for their future incarceration. In justice to all, let it not be inferred popular man in his department he was requested to draw up the petition; having done so he said that he did not want to that the Wobarn S. C. T. A. society is be on the committee as he had got his wholly composed of non compotes menti MAN WITH A CAMERA.

foot in it as deep as he wanted to. Mr. Boles, the Superintendant, know-ing he had a soft bunch of pure and Woburn, Mass., June 2. simplers to deal with, proceeded to handle them accordingly, saying he was To THE PEOPLE. - At the last sorry, but as he had made an agreement

meeting of Branch 17, East New York Workingmens' Sick and Death Benefit the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad to start and stop at a certain time, it was impossible to change the hours now. He further told of how good Fund, held last Monday, May 27, a mem-ber of the Board of Directors of the the Westinghouse firm was to its men, how well they looked after the interest "New Yorker Volkszeitung," by the name of Loewenthal, made the followand comfort of their employes, and how happy the men would be in the future if ing statement: "Some weeks ago Daniel De Leon, Editor of THE PEOPLE, went to Massachusetts and got \$500

did what was to the best interest of the firm. (from whom he did not say), and a man Comrade Illingworth was "too radiby the name of Moren of the Twentycal to be spokesman," so the cockronch fakirs said, but he stood this gaff as first Assembly District, New York, made

charges against De Leon in the General Committee, New York, but they were not published." I asked him if he meant to say that De Leon used the money for himself. He quickly took backfor the Yoonyuu. CIGARMAKER. New York, June 2.

N sw Opportunities.

12

the

Loewenschwantziana-

To THE PEOPLE .--- I learn from the papers that a dozen Columbia College students have been sent to Ampere, N. J., to scab it on the striking mechanics. The report states that as the students approached Ampere, they became more and more interested in what they had left behind. However, when they reached the station they were hustled to the factory, where bed and board had been prepared for them by the "benevolent company." The press, however, neglected to sing the praises on this new method of ginning a career" for impecunious college youths.

It is asserted that in America there are always new openings offered to young men, in place of the ones that have been closed up. The latest of these openings

Again I almost forgot myself and was just about to applaud when I saw it wasn't Dan but Max, and therefore was false pretence.

After several delegates talked for and against, the platform and resolutions were adopted.

The next important business before the convention was to vote for the seat of the State Committee then to be elected. Dayton, Toledo and Cleveland were nominated. Haves was opposed to having the committee in Cleveland, and asked the delegates to vote for the city that could best take care of that important work, whereupon a delegate from Davton got up and among other things said that if the delegates voted for Davton

he would assure them that the work would be done right. "For," said he, "we have a rich man in Dayton who is a member of our local and spends a lot of money; we will elect him secretary of the State Committee, for he has the time to do it.

Dayton was elected. A great deal more could be said but these are salient points. OTTO STEINHOFF. Columbus, O., June 2.

I. N. G., COLUMBUS, O.—Fan'from hav-ing "slunk into a hole" in Brussia. Mr. Edward Bernstein is now "delivering his goods" in payment of his return home. He is delivering speeches in Berlin. The Gov-ernment sees to it that he has large meet-ings. And to these audiences he preaches the theory that Marx should be shelved along with the class-struggle : and the Ger-man capitalist papers are reporting him as "triturating Marx." For the rest, the at-titude of Bernstein Is that of the Social Democracy here in America : in other words, both are backnumbers, the old, old device to get jobs under Socialist colors by denying Socialism.

Socialism. "M. M.," NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Ah, rood man: The trouble with you is that you are not fighting in your Union. Do you imagine that men, still blind to the favolution, fail to perceive the outlines of Revolution in your aspirations, and that-they fail to perceive the presence of the Revolutionary fibre in your conduct? And do you imagine that Revolutionary talk, under such circumstances, can give sight to the blind and draw them on? Oh, no? Such talk only renders its subject ridicu-lous. It was on the slope, that you are now treading, that the German Kangaroos slided to their destruction, and from which they plumped into the bogs that they are now stuck fast in.

L. F., DURBAN, NATAL.-The exchanges L. F., DURBAN, NATAL.—The exchanges are coming ib. Spread the light. Your letter will be passed to the Sixteenth As-sembly District. The DAWAY PEOPLE'S color, are flying proud, defant and un-conquerable.

conquerable. W. W. G., AUGUSTA, ME.—It is so only in seeming. Look at it closer' by the light of historic experience, and you will change your mind on the acore of "unnecessary S.L.P. severity." Do you recollect who were the most virulent anti-abolitionists in the South? Was it the large holders of slaves.' When the issue was to go to the front in military array, when that was needed to save slavery and make head against aboli-tionism, then these large slave holders head-ed armies, and carried on war in civil-ized way. But before that time had ar-rired, was it they who rode abolitionisms on rails, tar-and-feathered, and otherwise heaped ignominy on them? No; it was



AT THE ROUND-UP.

J. C. D., HOLYOKE, MASS.—The "Zu-kunft" is not an organ of the German So-cial Democracy, nor is the paper any way affiliated with the German party. It is a freek narry. It is a freak paper.

W. G., BROOKLAYN, N. Y.-Do you mean-The Louse, by Stone, him whose alias is Nochim Zadig' or what other Stone do you refer to ? There are several, some good, some bad, some indifferent. Be precise.

some bad, some indifferent. Be precise. J. T. F., PORTLAND, ORE.—1. The circulation of the WEIEKAY PEOPLE for the weeks cading June 1, was 10,220. This does not include special orders, but regular readers. Nor. of course, does this include the DAILY PEOPLE 'circulation. Of the above figure S.475 are mail subscribers; the rest are through sgents and office sales. "2. Yes, indeed, furious is the boycott that the Organized Scabbery brigade, alded not a little by the small fry politicans, is direct-ing, against the DAILY PEOPLE. But the DAILY PEOPLE symbolizes the Party, that speaks through it. It is a military square, like that of Wellington at Quaire Bras. It holds its own : wears out the enemy; and, with the aid of the reinforcements that are surgly coming through the education it sprinds, it is bound to roll the foce in the dust. As the S. L. P. is here to stay and win out, so is the DAILY PEOPLE. F. A. W., LYNN, MASS.—The matter of

F. A. W., LYNN, MASS.—The matter of John Scollard has been referred to the prop-er officers. His record will be investigated.

J. C. V., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The way the statement came to appear in your letter that Sieverman gave evidence in favor of Grady at Grady's triat, is that the state-ment appeared in one of the newspaper clip-pings that you sent along. That the com-pany is a fire insupance, instead of a life, insurance was purely a typographical error.

J. A. L. PHOENIX, ARIZ.-No such mu-nicipal program has come here.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. NEW YORK.—Take notice of the statement at the head of this column. No questions are answered that do not bear true signature and address.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES New and Second Hand. EILLIARD SUPPLIES PRICES LOW LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT F. Brunner & Son, 671-673 CommunipawAva If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscrip-

tion. Renew when it expires.

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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Ruhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Rea Henry Kuhn, Secr street, New York.

BOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA —F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

ALEW YORK LABOA NEWS COMPANY-2-6 New Reado street. (The Party's liter-ary agency.)' Notice-For technical reasons, no Party announcements can 50 in that are not in this office y Tuesdrys, 10 p. m.

Manesota State Com mittee

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 4.-At the regular meeting of the State Committee last night there were present S. John-sen, Spettel, J. W. Johnson, Eanmond, and Secretary Davidson. Hanson. and Olson were excused. Communications from New York, Chicago and Milwau-kee; from Wayzata, Duluth, Two Har-bors; St. Cloud, Winona, Red Wing, Hen-ning, Red Lake Fails. St. Paul and Inning, Red Lake Falls, St. Paul and In dependence, Minn., were read and rout-ters disposed of. The vote for State Secretary and State Committee was convassed, as follows: For Sate Secretary, Chas. W. Davidson received unauimous vote, and was declared elect-

Total, 18

9

9

W.B.Hammond 0 11 14 Thos. Van Lear, J. W. Johnson, Peter Lindbom, P. C. Hall, S. Johnson, Geo. F. Spettel and A. Worm were declared elected. Frank Lind, J. W. Crossfield, V. C. Koneczny and Gust. Larson were elected numbers at large. The vote on the appeal of Section Duluth from the decision of the State Committee in the cases of Roemer and Orchard was cansassed as follows-the question being, Shall the decision of the State Commit-

	-Roemer-			-Orchard-	
Section.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	
at. Paul	9	0	9	0	
Henning . J	G	0	6	0	
Winona		4	. 0	10	
Minneapolis .		5	- 15	6	
Duluth		10	2	8	
Members-at- large	3	0	3	. 0	
		1.10	- 25	24	

Sections Red Wing and Lake City did A majority having sustained on of the State Committee, the retary was directed to so notify the itestants. On motion, John R. Sandahl, a member-at-large, living in St. Paul, was directed to join Section St. Paul. Receipts, \$17.14. Appropriations. ninistration, \$1.59; due stamps, \$7; plies, 40c. On behalf of the twin city excursion committee, Hammond nted to the committee a new em-W. B. HAMMOND, Bec. Sec'y.

New Jersey State Committee. Meeting of New Jersey State Exec-tive Committee was held June 6, 8 p. a. at 78 Springfield avenue, Newark,

Present-Duggan, Hoffman, Mattlek, Vilson, Wittel, Qohen. Absent-Walker.

Hoffman elected chairman. Minutes of last meeting read, correct-and approved as corrected.

dence-Letters from section issex County, Hudson County and Pas-nic County nominating Newark as the ce to hold State Convention on June

Also letters from Section Union Coun-ty, Comrades Kuhn and W. S. Dalton, carding Circuit organization and fi-

Financial secretary's report accepted. Treasurers' report showed receipts, \$21, erpenditures, \$20.

ted that as Newark is the only e nominated for the holding of the e Convention that it be declared Voted that secretary issue call for con-

One delegate shall be elected from held at Easton, July 7th where the each general committee, one delegate by press committee is to report. THE SECRETARY. The secretary of more The Secretary. from each section having two or more subdivisions. The State Executive Committee will be represented by its secre-

tary. Credential blanks will be furnished

Credential blanks will be furnished in due time. All organizations are requested to in-struct delegates so to bring all im-portant matters before the convention. Sections are exactioned to see that their membership are in good standing, as delegates from organizations not in good standing will not be sented. By order New Jersey State Executive Committee, LOUIS COHEN, Secretary.

Secretary.

S. L. P. of Canada.

Regular meeting of the National Excontive Committee, held June 3. Comrade Bryce in the chair. Ashplant, Ap ploton, and Pickworth absent without ex-

Minutes of last meeting read and adopt ed with correction so as to read "for seat of Board of Appeals, Toronto, Hamilton, T. A. Devane, Troy, N. Y. 1.00 of Board of Appeals, Toronto, Hamilton,

United States, S. L. P., 1e one Lackey of Nelson, B. C., never known to have ieen a member of S. L. P.

Communications from New York, Vaninstructed to reply to same. Financial report of National Sceretary handed in duly audited and signed, order-

ed filed. A vote of censure was passed on Com-rade Ashplant for unparalleled negligence of duties as trensurer. Secretary in-structed to write informing him that his book and financial statement must be placed in the hands of the auditing committee at once, as per instructions of last meeting.

Full reports for termination of time of office of N. E. C. show the date to be April 1, each year. Adjourned, I. P. COURTENAY, Rec. Sec.

To the Comrades in Massachusetts.

Having been placed in nomination by Section Lynn for Secretary of the Commonwealth, by Section Fall River for Auditor, and by Section Salem for Attorney-General. I wish to say that I appreciate the honor of being a candidate of the Party for any office, and I will be pleased if I am nominated, but it must be understood thatI desire the Party to nominate any one who may be able to add more strength to the ticket. I have chosen to accept the nomination of Section Lynn, not because I love Section Lynn comrades more than I do the comrades in Fall River and

Salem, but because I hope some time to occupy the position of Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Commonweath of Massachusetts. I am bending all my energies to the future success of the Socialist Labor Party at the polls, and I will continue to so exert myself whether bonored by being the nominee of the Party for any office or not. Hoping the comrades will elect a ticket for this commander which

select a ticket for this campaign which will help us on the road to future success, I remain fraternally, JEREMIAH O'FIHELLY.

Section Cambridge, Mass,

Abington, Mass. June 3.

menths.

port.

The following have been elected off p. m. cers of the section for ensuing si. Organizer-Alfred Fuglestad, 37 Cras

cent avenue, North Cambridge. Corresponding Secretary - Edgar 'E. Chester. Financial Secretary-Treasurer - Nila

r. I uglestad. Auditing Committee-William Ryan

John W. Ducharme, William H. Dovy Grievance Committee-Thos. Waddel' Alfred Fuglestad, Edgar E. Chester Literary Agent-John W. Ducharme

To Senders of Notices.

494 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge

Section San Antonio, Texas, S. L. P. Open air meetings every Sunday at 5.30 p. m. on Main Plaza. The public

is requested to ask questions after the speaking on all matters pertaining to the Labor Movement. A full supply of sound Socialist literature for sale and for free distribution. Sample copies of the WEEKLY PEOPLE can be obtained at every meeting and subscriptions taken for same. Wake up, ye wage slaves of both sexes and all colors, and learn that there is something elsse worth striving for besides a full(?) dinner pail.

THE AGITATION COMMITTEE.

Pittsburg, Kan., Attention. Local 338, S. T. & L. A. of Pittsburg, Kansas, is to be given a set of the Cen-tury Encyclopedia and Dictionary. It headed the list with 3732.

Daily Peop'e Birthday Gift. and Vancouver," instead of "Toronto and Hamilton" only. National Secretary read communica-tion from National Secretaryv Kuhn of E. Moonelis, N. Y. City 1.00 Socialist Literary Society, City ... John Heidenreich, Cleveland, O... 1.00 1.00 Ernest Leske, Newars, N. J 1.00 Otto Ruckser, New Haven, Conn., 1.00 John Larson, New Haven, Conn. .50 .50 F. Serrer, New Haven. Conn E. Farrell, Bakersfield, Cal 1.00 C. D. Lavin, Bakersild, Cal.... P. E. De Lee, Troy, N. Y..... C. A. Johnson and wife, Minneap-2.00 olis, Minn 2.00 E. J. Morin, Duluth, Minn 1.00 L. F. D., Duluth, Mian A. Brockton, S. D., through J. 1.00

OFihelly G. S. H., N. Y. City Stanton Pleasure and Educational 1.00 1.00 Club. N. Y. City 25.00 Julius Hammer, N. Y. City 10.00

Total\$113.98

Subscreen, a. AUGUST RUBACH DEAD!

Comrade August Rubach of the Sixth Assembly District, Brooklyn, Socialist Labor Party, died at 3.30 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday of last week.

Comrade Rubach has been in poor health for some time. His illness was due to a clubbing which he received at the hands of the police during the Brooklyn trolley strike of 1895. Comrade Rubach who was employed

as a conductor, went out with the men and took an active part in the strike. Because of his activity he was evidently singled out for "punishment" the police. So brutally was he clubbed that he lay a long time in the hospital

Partial paralysis set in and he was never the same man again. His death last Tuesday adds one more indictment to the capitalist system.

Allegheny County, Pa. Workingmen in Allegheny County should attend the lectures held at S. L. P. hall, 111 Market street, Sundays at June 16th-We are all going to the

S. L. P. boat excursion. June 23rd-S. Schulberg. S. Socialist Methods and Tactics." Subject: June 30th-John F. Taylor. Subject

'Capitalist Methods and Tactics.' July 7th-H. A. Goff, Sr. Subject "The Philosophy of Socialism." July 14th-James McConnell. Subject

'Patriotism." July 21st-D. E. Gilchrist. Subject 'Economic Organizations." July 28th-Wm. Adams. Subject: 'Reform Movements."

Meetings start at 3 p. m. sharp. AGITATION COMMITTEE.

Section Milwankee, S. L. P.

Section Milwaukee has made arrange In cendlug in notices take them as ments for a mass meeting of the Tanbrief and concise as possible. Notices nery Workers of this city, the object should be written ou a separate sheet of being to organize an Alliance. The paper WITHOU'C any other matter on it. The paper should be 'arge enough to allow margin at top for heading and to avoid pasting. Do not crowd your writing.

To Include the Principal Cities in Ohio,

1.1.1

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1901.

THE FIELD OF LABOR.

the news from the Field of Labor for the week ending Saturday, June 8, was again largely taken up with the doings of the International Machinists' strike. The week was ushered in by the decla-

in substance antagonizes the Interna-

It declares substantially the right of

The International, on the other hand,

has met the declaration of the employers

back defiance and state that they never will accept any modification of their

demand or resume labor until the shorter

workday is an accomplished fact. With this end in view, it was decided

to affiliate with the Allied Metal Trades Association, an association formed of

It was in addition decided to sell the

Spanish-American war bonds which the

International has in its treasury. These bonds will realize very little.

of money. Despite the assurance of the "leaders" that there was a \$2,000,000

fund with which to pay strike benefits,

This is a cause of grumbling and de-sertion on all sides. Many large firms

are content to wait until the machinists

are starved into submission by this crim-inal condition of affairs. Many of them

have also taken advantage of it to start

It is not likely in view of these facts that the threatened "general strike" on

there is very little money on hand.

up again in several cities.

the railroads will be ordered.

and no prespect of victory in sight.

vould develop into au industrial con-

taken advantage of this "victory" to in-vite "friends of labor' and politicians of

labor one iota, during the strike or on

In Albany there was a great deal of

unrest during the past week that should

cause the Holyoke paper makers to stop

This interest was due to the threatened

It appears that despite this "victory"

the company has been systematically vie-

timizing the men most prominent in that

strike by discharging them for "reasons

of economy." Of course, this action is

taken for the purpose of intimidating the

remaining men. and making it possible, thereby, for the company to carry out its

renewal of the Albany car strike of three weeks ago: a strike which was declared a

The International is very much in need

various employes' organizations.

the employers to manage their business as they see fit, in the matter of hours,

tional Machinists at every point.

ford.

newed strikes.

Illinois, Wisconsin, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.

Arrangements have been made to extend Max Forker's German Agitation tour to the above States. His itinerary will be as follows: Buffalo, June 14th and 15th. Cleveland, June 16to.

Detroit, June 17th. Chicago, June 18th, 19th, 20th. Milwaukee, June 21st and 22nd. Sheboygan, June 23:d. Indianapolis, June 24th. Cincinnati, June 25th. Pittsburg, June 27th. The dates for other Pennsylvania cities and Baltimore are not yet definitely fixed.

These will be published later.

Forker in Buffalo.

Max Forker of the Socialist Labor Party will speak in German on Saturday evening, June 15 at Holberger's by the passage of a resolution at the Toronto convention, in which they hurl Hall, 1237 Genesee street, near Latour street.

Readers of THE PEOPLE are requested to bring their German speaking friends.

German Mass Meeting in Cleveland, Ohio. Comrade Max Forker will speak next Sunday, June 16th at 3 p. m., at Schloss' Hall, 356 Ontario street (German American Bank Building), top floor. Every reader of THE PEOPLE should attend and bring his German friends. COMMITTEE.

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

Lectures will be delivered under the auspices of Section Dayton, S. L. P. at its hall, No. 34 Davies Building, as fellows: June 13th-"What Socialism is, and

Its Assurance as the Coming Order of Society," by Henry J. Kastner. Lectures begin promptly at S p. m.

This action has already been fore-shadowed in the Toronto convention's The audience is invited to ask questions on the subject of the lecture and on matters pertaining to Socialism and So cialist tactics generally. Admission free. Workingmen and women are cordially invited to attend these lectures, which will be made interesting as well as instructive.

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

Next to the machinists' strike that of the 3,000 papermakers of Holyoke, who The regular meeting of D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., was held on Friday evening, struck in twenty-seven mills in sym-June 7th with the District Master pathy with the firemen's demands for eight-hour day and an increase of 25 Workman August Gilhaus in the chiar. cents attracted greatest notice. It was feared, at first, that this strike Roll call of officers showed the D. M. W. Gilhaus present; D. W. F. Krinks, presflict of vast proportions, so thorough was its organization, but this turned out ent; D. Sec. Brower, absent in Newark, N. J.; D. S. at A. Rasmussen, presto be unfounded. A compromise was effected in which the men agreed to wait ent. ten days, after which a "settlement was to be effected." Already have the fakirs

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Reports of committees:

Grievance Committee reported that afhigh and low degree, who never helped ter having gone through the evidence in any other occasion, to take part in a jubliation meeting to be held this week! the case of Pioneer Cigarmakers Allianve, L. A. 141, vs. Edward Coleman, and having carefully considered the same, they recommended that Edward Coleman be reinstated. and think. On motion the report of the Grievance

Committee in this case was concurred in, comrade Stark of L. A. 141 voting against. Reports of locals:

L. A. 19, Walters' Alliance, reported that some of their members had gone out on strike against a reduction in wages, and members of the German Waiters' Union had taken the place of the Alliance men; the German Wait-ers' Union instructed their members to go to work in this place as soon as they heard that the Alliance men had gone out.

non-union policy. Let us hope the Holyoke "victory" is one such: though we fear it is. I. A. 9S reported that they sold 48 There were other strikes as follows: tickets for the Dictionary and Cyclo-pedia; also that some of their mem-The street car men of Terre Haute and Brazil, Ind., went on strike for the reinbers are on strike through the nine hour statement of two firemen who had been promised an increase of wages, but were L. A. 170, Lithographers, nothing to instead.

victory.'

reinstatement was demanded-the demand which caused the lock-out-was accepted without modification. Then, as to emphasize their debasement, the employees of the company attended the Sumeral of one of the owners of the company, in a body. And yet, some people wonder why the enslavement connected with the "worker's betterment" idea is not appreciated The news from the Field of Labor for

by the working class!

General Executive Board,

* NEWS FROM #

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

The news from the Field of Capital

for the week ending Saturday, June 8th

was interesting in that it reflected to

what extent the concentrated capitalist

industry of this country is influencing the capitalist industry of the world. THE PEOPLE has already pointed

out how American competition in the world's markets is about to effect a rev-

olution in the capitalism of England. We do not believe, however, that it

has as yet been pointed out how this competition acts in the other European

A despatch from Progue, Bohemia re-

veals the fact that 34 chambers of com-

merce in Germany, 6 in Russia, and 9

newspapers, especially German ones, that such a "defensive alliance" on the

part of Europe is an absolute neces

fully combat that of America.

realize their situation.

sity, if Eurpoean industry is to success-

We fear, however, that the Europeans will have to learn the lesson that has

been forced upon England, before they

England has grasped the fact that its

capitalism, when considered from a tech-

abreast of that of America, that it is not

as highly perfected mechanically, or as well organized economically, or as free

industrially, i. e., unrestrained by trades-

unionism, as is the capitalism of Amer-

ica, which because of these facts, sur-

passes it in competition in the world's

gations of capital for protective purposes

only is not enough. There must be a consolidation of capital, with all the

economies that it implies, for cheap pro-ductive and competitive purposes also,

American capitalists, realizing the sec-

ret of their own success in the world's

markets, are not lying awake nights in

fear of Pan-European Congresses, but

are going right on with the work of con-

The public was informed during the

week that Morgan is behind a \$20,000,000

watch and watch material trust, the goods of which will be manufactured in

the United States, thus avoiding the in-corporation of Swiss materials. The

Swiss watchmakers intend to fight this

trust. How is not quite clear or appar-

Again the news of the week informs

us J. P. Morgan is said to be behind an attempt to form a soft coal combine

along the Kannwha and Michigan rail-

with a daily output of 8.250 tous of coal and 450 of coke. Morgan's com-

bine of soft coal is however surpassed by the purchase of the Standard Oil

Co., which secured the entire Pocohan-tas coal field in West Virginia from the

Flat Top Land Association, paying \$13,-

A recently incorporated corporation,

the Anglo-American Zinz and Lead Co.,

capital \$8,00,0000 has acquired seven-

eighths of the properties in the Joplin (Missouri) field, which is the zinc center

Twelve chlorimation and cyanide mills

in Colorado were brought by a New York syndicate for \$3,500,000. They will be

turned over to the American Smelting

and Refining Co. (the Smelter Trust),

the largest shovel manufacturing con-cerns of the United States, located at

Fifteen sewer pipe plants, with a cap-

The Imperial Dry Goods Co. capital

ital of \$7,000,000 located at Cleveland;

\$1,000,000 proposes to establish depart-

ment stores in the principal towns of

Jersey, with a capital of \$30,000,000. It will issue four per ceat debenture bonds to acquire the Continental and the Am-

erican Tobacco Companies, also the Am-

origan Cigar Co. The American and the

Continental Companies, have combined

is a \$20,000,000 linen goods manufactur-

ers' trust, including eight of the largest

firms in the business, which the week

A combine to be capitalized at from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000 000 for the pur-

pose of controlling the redwood inter-

ests on the Pacific Coast, is being formed.

Patchogue, L. I. formed a combine with

Eighteen retail lumber dealers at

Chas. Schwab, president of the United

The American Shirt and Collar Co.

company, the

Pittsburg is being formed.

O., are about to merge.

capital of \$166,190,000.

a capital of \$1,250,000.

A \$10,000,000 consolidation of 16 of

The combine will include 13 companies

centrating industry.

road in West Virginia.

000,000 therefor.

of America.

for \$5,000,000

Pennsylvania.

evolved.

ent.

then the Europeans may possibly win.

nical and financial standpoint, is

countries.

The regular meeting of the General

ration of defiance issued by the Metal Trades Association; a declaration which Executive Board, S. T. & L. A., was held on Thursday evening, June C, with the following members present: Murphy, Gilhaus, Ebert, O'Rourke, and Brower. Katz speaking in Brooklyn.

wages, employment of union or nonunion men, etc., etc. In pursuance with this declaration Communications:-One from R. A. Habershaw, of L. A. 204, Pawtucket, R. I., stating that the many shops, especially in Buffalo, Hart-Newark, and elsewhere, have re-Local had been reorganized, and is now doing active work. voked their agreements with the Inter-national Association, thus creating re-

in Austria have approved the Bohemian manufacturers' proposal for a Pan-Euro-Received and filed One from L. A. 348, Textile Workers, of Fulton, N. Y., giving report of their pean Congress to consider plans for fighting American competition. It has been pointed out by European Local and asking information about due

stamps. Attended to by the Secretary.

Communications were also received from Milwaukee, Wis.; San Francisco, Cal.; Brisben, Pa.; Salem, Mass.; Buena Vista, Pa.; London, Ont.; Clevcland, O.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Lynn, Mass.; Newark, N. J.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Jersey City. N. J.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Allegheny, Pa.; River Point, R. I.; Washington, D. C.; Haverhill, Mass.; Schencetady, N. Y.; Hartford, Ct., forwarding money, asking general information, etc.

Communication was received from L. A. 185, Boston, Mass., enclosing \$5.25 for the strikers of the U. S. Butter Ex-tractor Company, of Newark, N. J. Received, and Secretary instructed to forward the money to the strikers. One from Karl Wallberg, secretary of

markets. he Iron and Metal Workers N. T. A. Therefore England has concluded to No. 6 requesting the Board to issue an appeal for financial aid for the S. T. & readjust its industrial affairs accordingly. The Europeans will have to do like-A. machinists who are out on strike theonghout the country. wise. The combining of isolated aggre-

Action: That secretary be instructed to send out an appeal for the striking machinists. All moneys to be forwarded to W. L. Brower, 2-6 New Reade street, N. Y. City, and same will be acknowly edged and report of receipts will be printed in THE PEOPLE.

condemnation of the action of the New York Central Railroad machinists at The strike of the Alliance machinists of the Sprague Electric Company of Depew, N. Y., in striking in "an un-constitutional manuer." • Taking it all in all, the end of the third Newark, N. J., was discussed at some length, and it was finally decided by the week of the machinists' stribe leaves conditions in an unsettled and unprom-Board to consider this matter a shop strike. ising state, there having been no gains

There being no other business, the meeting adjourned. W. L. BROWER, Secretary.

Union County Excursion. The excursion of Section Union County

was held last Sunday. A large crowd attended, and the affair was a success, both financially and socially. A three-decked barge was comfortably filled, and dancing and music by Drake's band served to enliven the occasion. The first intention was to sail up the Hudson, but the wealthy people along the Hudson do not wish workingmen's excursions to go up the river, so they got an injunction restraining them from doing so. The excursion started from Eliz-abethport at ten o'clock, and sniled up the East River to North

Beach, which was reached at two o'clock.

At three o'clock the return was started.

and home was reached a short time after

eight. It was voted a most pleasant and

S. L. P. Supplies.

Application cards.....40c. per 104

Kuhn, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York city, Box 1576. Avoid credit or-

ders for they involve useles expense and

"The Workers' Republic."

Constitutions, a neat 16-page

booklet with stiff red cover.

size, with emblem (to order

enjoyable event.

trouble.

Voted that State Committee give a ecception and entertainment to the delereception and entertainment to the dele-rates of the convention on the evening of June 30th at the party headquarters for the mutual benefit of the headquar-ters and the Circuit Agitation Fund. Voted that 1,500 tickets be printed and circulated among the sections. Voted that the fakirs' typographical la-bet be omitted from printed matter.

of be omitted from plinter inter be Noted that a committee of three be lected to act as an entertainment comittee in conjunction with the Essex ounty Socialist Club.

Wilson, Wittel, Cohen elected as En-rialament Committee, Voted to put notice of call and of re-

voted to put notice of the active of the sec-ception in all party papers. Voted that D. A. ishe invited to send a fraternal delegate to State Convention. Voted that \$5 he placed at the disposal of the secretary to send six months' subs of the WEEKLY PEOPLE to prospec-tive members in uncommised towns. tive members in unorganized towns. Voted that committee of one be elect-ed to assist the secretary in drawing up

to assist the convention. Vilson elected as such committee. ated to adjourn nutil'June 20th. LOUIS COHEN, Secretary. Voted to

the Sections of the Socialist Labor

Party of New Jersey: You are hereby notified that the State anyention of the Socialist Labor Party Convention of the Socialist Labor Fabry of New Jersey is called to mest at the seadquarters of the Essex County So-calist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, New-trk, on Sunday, June 30, at 10 a.m., for he purpose of nominating a State ticket, to select a seat for State Committee, to consider ways and means of propaganda der ways and means of propaganda to transact any business that may arly come before it. a are hereby instructed to elect tes upon the following basis; nd to tran

To S. T. & L. A. Machinists.

Striking machinists of S. T. & L. are requested to report everything con-cerning the strikes to committee elected by the Executive Board for that purpose. Reports will be received between 6 and 8 o'clock Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday in D. A. 40's office. By order of the Executive Board, SECRETARY.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem & Easton, Pa.

Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton, Pa., of the S. L. P., held an-other joint meeting on Sunday, June 2nd at the Allentown Labor Lycenm to hear the report of the delegate to the State Convention. The comrades of Easton were present in full force while the members of near by section Bethlehem were, with a few honorable exceptions, conspicuous through their absence. Er en some of the Allentown comrades were missing, while Comtade Wissmer put in appearance on his wheel from far off Quakertown. The report of the dele-gate was received and a lengthy discusand was followed. It was thought advis-able to have a computation made of the amount of literature distributed through the State during the year, al-Arita so to have a system adopted by which information could be obtained as to the circulation of the party press. A desire was expressed to have the future State conventions held in places more cen-trally located. Section Bethlehem an-nonneed the holding of a picnic on June 10 and Section Easton on July 4th to which section Easton on July 4th to

who belongs to a pure and simple un ion should be present as Comrade Fred Kalbitz of Chicago is to deliver the address on the "Aims and Objects of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alli-

ance This is the first time that we are endeavoring to attack the fakirs on their own ground, so bring every one you can to make this meeting a scess. FRANK R, WILKE, Organizer.

To Rhode Island Comrades.

The annual excursion of the Socialist Labor Party occurs Sunday, June 16, on Steamer Bay Queen, to Newport, with sail around the Bay.

It is hoped that every comrade in the State will be on hand and bring friends and strive to make the affair a success. The proceeds will be devoted to propa-gauda for the State and City elections in the Fall. Tickets only 35 cents: music and refreshments on the boat. Come and enjoy the day with the S. L. P.

THOS. F. HERRICK For Rhode Island State Com.

16

17

Dalton's Itinerary for the Central Coal District,

.....June 14 Brockwayville 15 ***** Warren Erie 4 19

Warning to Custom Shoemakers.

Custom Shoemakers are warned to teep away from New York as there is general strike on in the shops here. Team men are notified that there is a strike at Francis O'Neil's, Broadway

which comrades and sympathizors were strike at Francis O'Neil's, invited. The next joint meeting will be and Twenty-eight street.

report.

movement.

L. A. 274, New York machinists, reported they had sold 100 tickets for the Cyclopedia and Dictionary. Had a discussion on the strike matter at their last meeting and decided to assess their members, and also ask that an appeal

for finnacial assistance be sent out by the G. E. B. L. A. 141, Cigarmakers, reported they

had sold 49 tickets for the dictionary; trade pretty busy and the local getting well

L. A. 1028, Musicians, reported pro gress. Had taken 15 tickets for cyclopedia and dictionary. L. A. 208. Shoeworkers, nothing spe-

cial to report. L. A.'s 1, DAILY PEOPLE Alliance

83, Typographical Aillance, 215, Book Workers' Alliance, 2304, Shoeworkers, and 1563, Excelsior Labor Club, ab sent.

Section New York reported that they would hold a festival on July 4th and requested the district to assist in disposing of tickets for the same. On motion it was decided to accept 200

tickets, and a committee was appointed to take charge of the same. New business:

Secretary was instructed to notify L. A. 19 that comrade Lustig refuses to retract a certain statement which he had made before his local, after being ordered to do so by this district and that he will not be allowed on the floor of D. A. 49 again until he complies with the order of the district. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned. SECRETARY.

TYPEWRITING.

Agreements, notices of meetings, consti intions and all kinds of typewriting don at the shortest possible notice.

K. PRYCR,

2 to 6 New Reade St. ___ New York, the discharge of the four men whose

charged

The car men of Detroit, Mich., to the number of 800 demanded an increase of 2 cents per hour, and twelve hours' pay but withdrew their demands upon the refusal of the United Railway Company to

grant them. The street car motormen and conductors of Deyton, O., decided to accept their company's proposition, which consisted of a refusal to recognize their union or arbitrate matters, but to treat each man individually.

One hundred men employed in the construction of an electric railway at Cumberland, Md., sturck for a ten-minute lunch time at 9 a. m. What a contrast to the two foregoing items. 50 girls employed as tuckers, in the

shirt waist factory of Goldsmith & Co., \$25 Brondway, N. J., were locked out, because they refused to obey the whimsical demands of Mr. Goldsmith, who wishes them to give up their Saturday half-holi-

day and remain in the factory all day hough there was no work to do and they were not paid for so remaining.

The carpenters at Newtown, Mass., struck for an eight hour day, while those at Halifax, N. S., struck for a nine-hour, day and an increase per hour One hundred and twenty-five quarry-

men at Westerly, R. I., struck for an eight hour day with nine hours' pay. The spinners of Mobawk Manufactur ing Company at Oswego, N. Y., struck for an increase of wages. At Johannesburg, South Africa, the

At Johannesburg, South Africa, the diamond miners struck against the mili-tary order fixing wages at five shillings (1.25 per day). The building laborers employed in Summitt avenue, West Hoboken, struck against non-union labor.

Besides these strikes, there was a noteworthy lock-out settlement. occurred in the works of the Na

This tional Cash Register Company, of work ers betterment" fame, Dapyton, O. The company wins as its proposition involving

We learn that the newly for ers' Publishing Compay" have taken idated has been incorporated in over the business of printing and publishing the "Workers' Republic, the official organ of the Irish Socialist Republican Party. For some time back the journal in question has been produced by the voluntary labor of the members of the Dub-

lin branch of that body, and has in consequence appeared after a somewhat irregular fashion, but is now established on strickly business basis, and will, we understand, be published regularly on

the first Saturday of every month.

It will be a twelve page paper, and each issue will contain besides its usual features, a complete work on Socialism which will afterwards be published in pamphlet form. The price of the paper be one penny per copy, or two saillings per annum, post free to any part of the Postal Union. Address, 138 Upper Abbey street, Dublin, Ireland.

States Steel Corporation, purchased the Bethlehem Steel Co. "to protect his own interests." The Conemaugh Cteci Co. is a new

steel combine, formed to merge or ab-sorb the Cambria, Pennsylvania, Bethlehem, Phoenx, Alan Wood and several minor steel and iron companies. Or course, it is a "formidable rival" of the 1,500 million dollar ste⁵1 trust, though its capital is buft \$50,000,000.

solidations and incorporations there were two noteworthy incruses of capital. The first was that of the Cambri

tion of the Conemnugh Co., it is sasid: tion of the Conemany Co., it is sasid; the second was that of the Amalgamated Copper Co., from \$75,600,000 to \$155,-000,000. Let the Europeans go and do likewise if they wish to defeat Am-

should prepare to socialize the concen-trated industry which is sure to be the Let these prepare to expropriate the expropriators.

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, are requested to communicate matters of industrial interest, such as reports of partikes, succents, lockouts, etc., to the DAILY PEOPLE.

Reports of meetings should be sent in at the earliest possible moment and reports of other matters at stated intervals.

> Pepin's Dates In Minnesota. Wabasha, June 12, 13, 14. Winona, June 15, 16.

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

tion. Renew when it expires.

S. L. P. & S. T. & L. A. Secretaries Take Notice.

Secretaries of S. L. P. Sections and of scal and district alliances connected with

In addition to the aforementioned con-

Steel Co., from 16,000,000 to \$50,000,-000, which is to be used for the forma-

erican competition. In the meanwhile the working class