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tions without remittance must state distinctly how forg they are to run.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

# CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS.

THE POWER IT GIVES ONE MAN AGAINST MANY.

Arthur Vardy, of the S, L. P. and S. T. & L. A., Defies Organized Scabbery of U. M. W., And Stops Check-Off in His Case-Stirring Them Up in Du Beis'

DU BOIS, Pa., June 11.-This is a DU BOIS, Pa., June 11.—This is a town of some twelve thousand inhabitants. It has iron works, tanneries, lumber mills, street-car lines, hotels and several good shed buildings, mostly all, including the people, owned by "Johnnie". Du Bois. Johnnie seems to own everything but the coal mines; how they escaped him is a mystery. He owns an empire in land, about six miles wide and fifteen long. All this he owes to the "industry," "sobriety," and "abstinence" of old Johnnie Du Bois, his uncle, who claimed all this land under some sort of claimed all this land under some sort of a grant from some sort of a government and who "improved" the land so much by deauding it of its forests—that is, his wage slaves did-that he left his nephew millions of dollars and most of

the land.

Old "Johnnie" was a shameless old roue whose escapades not only made history but built up the fortunes of quite a few cockroaches who understood the science of blackmail.

Young "Johnnie" is different. He is not only married and moral but very religious. He gave a lot and a big bunch of monay to the Starvation Army to

mey to the Starvation Army to a "citadel." This building, towith the nightly howling of the Organized Beggary on the streets, gives strangers a bad impression of the peo-ole of Du Bois. But the "citadel" is only of that "Johnnie" Du Bois, labor a proof that "Johnnie" Du Bois, labor skinner recognizes 12.5 value of these scabs of the parson craft as instruments for degrading the workers and he invests his money in good things. Not that I wish to imply that the people of Du Bois are very intelligent. No. They are robbed regularly and vote regularly to continue the robbery. But the silly season does not last any longer in Du Bois than clsewhere. About twelve months a year. THE BLUFFERS AND A MAN. Du Bois is afflicted with that intermittent fever known as the pure and

at fever known as the pure and uples. There is the usual quota of dding, blooming and busted labor

At the head of the local galaxy of lieutenants" stands one Burney Rice of the United Mine Workers of America e incident in his career throws a light his character, or, rather, lack of

on his character, or, rather, lack of character.

The S. L. P. was going to hold a public meeting and a couple of comrades went around town posting bills to advertise it. Barney sneaked after them in that skillful way which marks the born Pinkerton man and styly fore down the bills as fast as he could. This is the cunning bunce artist who is President of the United Mine Worker's District here. By threats, promises and appeals to prajudice, most of the miners around Du Bols were "horganized." After a safficient number were in to make the bluff go down, those insurgents who kicked on the check-off blackmail were told that they MUST JOIN OR LOSE. will not join a "union" because of their disgust with the only kind of "Union-ism" they know anything about, the pure and simple fakir-led style, and there pure and simple fakir-led style, and there are others who don't like the expense. These men know nothing of genuine Trade Unionism and they are easily bluffed. But there are others who object to joining the Organized Scabbery because they know what bonest Unionism is and hate the counterfeit. It's a mighty hard game to bluff them.

Mr. Hice and his Yoonyun ran up against one of the latter kind when he attempted to bluff Arthur Vardy, coal mining wage slave, and one of the rank

attempted to bluff Arthur Vardy, coal mining wage slave, and one of the rank and file of the Fighting S. L. P. Comrade Vardy was told by all sorts of people, from skate to superintendent, that he ought to join the Yoonyun and "save trouble." He attended one of their meetings and put the matter to them straight.

"I am a member of a bonn fide Trade Union. A Union which demands for me all the wealth I produce. The charter of that Union is open and every man who honestly desires to build up Unionism is Welcome to come in. We don't ask our enemy, the capitalist, to act as a cashier and collector for it, and we don't permit labor fakirs

for it, and we don't permit labor fakirs to lead us up against the guns of the If you show me something better e Socialist Trade and Labor Althan the Socialist Trade and Labor Al-liance I'll join it, but you have got to

He challenged the takirs to debate the He challenged the fakirs to debate the question, but the only maswer he got was on pay-day, when he found that the dues for the U. M. W. had been deducted from his wages. He made a kick that caused the pay clerk to stare.

"What does this mean; when did I suthorize the fakirs to grab my money?"

"I don't know anything about it," said the clerk; "you'd better see the boss."

The boss said he did not know much about it, but presumed Mr. Vardy would do as the others did.

"Not on your life," said Vardy. "I

have not authorized any such robbery and I'll not stand for it. If I did not call this bluff, old Krueger might get short of funds, and come over from Holland and grab my wages to carry on the war, or King Edward might get short of change and ask you to check-off a few plunkers to keep up his household. I'll sue the company if this happens again, and bring 'em to time with a short turn. I'll sign this pay-roll, but I'll turn. I'll sign this pay-roll, but I'll write 'under protest' below my name. I'll not be bluffed by these union-wrecking

The bluff failed. No more dues were checked-off on his pay, and the bluffed crooks, enraged at this militant's firmere compelled to try other tactics THE OPEN CHARTER AND THE STRIKE.

Meeting after meeting of the local was called, and message after message was sent to Vardy. The messengers all sung the same song: A special permit had been granted to the local from the head bunco steerers to keep the charter open so that Brother" Vardy could join with-out paying initiation fees. If he did not take advantage of this act of clemency a strike would be declared in the mine he worked in, and his discharge would be demanded. To all of this the answer

was the same:

"I've stated my position. I stand on the rock of the class struggle. You may be able to deprive me of a chance to earn my living, but all the fakirs out of

earn my hving, but an the takers out of jail can't budge me from my principles, you close your charter and open fire."

The charter is still "open," another special dispensation, good for thirty days has been made. Every meeting sees a new committee elected to jalk to "brother" yardy. But the committees take mighty good care to stay away from him. When they see his red button, they take to the other side of the street. Yet he is not a violent man. But his jolly laugh when he nails their cowardly excuses, and the quiet way he has of exposing their ignorance is worse than a body

beating would be.

The fakirs dare not order a strike. That might endanger their staff of life: the check-off. So there the matter stands, or,

One intrepid man standing off a score or so of croks, backed by a couple of thousand honest, but blind wage slaves. STIRRING 'EM UP.

Right on top of this the S. L. P. men here got out their bills, advertising an address on "The New Trade Union" for Monday night, June 10, on the best street corner in town. We were there before the Starvation Army arrived, but waited the Starvation Army arrived, but waited for them to get through, because they had promised us that they would close early, besides it would have meant a clash with all the odds of bass drum, tamborine, and howling dervishes against one speak-er. Of course, they held out longer than usual, as they said they would oul early. er. Of course, they held out longer than usual, as they said they would quit early, but the crowd gathered around Comrade Vardy when he got up on a dry goods box to introduce the speaker.

It was a splendid big crowd and it stayed. I asked the audience to stay until I was through and challenged denial of

any statement either in regard to the pure and simple union or the Socialist Trade Labor Alliance. The principles on which the pure and simple imitation was built. and the utter failure to accomplish any good for three workers was shown. The S. T. & L. A., its principles, tactics, and history was gone into and the power of a genuine trade union, backed by the b.
L.P. was explained. It is significant that nuine trade union, backed by the S. the local fakirs sneaked away as soon as the time arrived for questions. I took occasion to warn the crowd against the back-biting tactics of these cowards who kicked on the check-off blackmill were told that they MUST JOIN OR LOSE THEIR JOBS. That is, they must go to the capitalist and "LEGALLY AUTHORIZE" HIM TO HOLD OUT and then try to put words in his mounth. The DUES FOR THE "UNION" We sold twenty-six copies of "What Mens this Strike" and "Reform or Revolution." We would have sold many more, them to work. This bluff scared most of them. There are wage workers who will not join a "mnion" because of their mickel and too proud to may so.

W. S. DALTON.

# EVICTED IN THE BAIN.

1

#### Poor Woman and Three Tots Turned Into the Street.

Because she was unable to pay her rent Mrs. Mary Brady and her three children, Catherine, aged 5; Elizabeth, aged 7, and a four months old br'y, were sessed from their three rooms at 64 Linnet St., Bayonne, N.J., in the rain, last Saturday morning. The unfortunate woman moved her few household goods into a woodshed in the rear of the building, and with her children, made the

woodshed a temporary home.

Saturday night Mrs. Brady and her children slept in the shed. The next day the condition of the family became known to the neighbors. None of them, however, had room enough in their homes to eyer, had room enough to the destitute family. The woodshed a temporary home. accommodate the destitute family. During the rail last Sunday Mrs.
Looby, of G2 Linnet street, sisterin-law of Policeman Looby, offered Mrs. Brady and her children the use of a large room in the rear of her house. Since then they have been cared

for by Ars. Looby.

Linnet street folk have made up a small purse of money, which has been given to the mother of the evicted family. Mrs. Brady is out most of the time look-ing for work. She hopes to obtain rooms for herself and children within a day or

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

# HOLYOKE STRIKE ENDED

WORKERS ACCEPT COMPROMISE AGREE-

Fire Bells Announced the Signing of the Agreement, to the Thousands of Wage Slaves Who Lined the Sidewalk-Details of the Compromise.

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 15 .- Committees from the Papermakers' Union, the Firemen's Union and the paper manufacturers have been in session at Hotel Hamilton, for several days to arrange details about the compromise agreed upon last week. Their labors came to an end yesterday and were submitted for approval of the strikers at a special meeting held at City Hall, last night. A signal of twenty-one strokes on the firebells was agreed upon to be counted as soon as the agreement was ratified.

At nine minutes to nine the bells rang out announcing the end of the great strike, to the thousands of wage

slaves who lined the sidewalks.
The operatives will resume employment Monday and the new schedule goes into

The details of the compromise are substantially as follows:

The manufacturing departments will be operation from 7 a. m. on Monday to 6 p. m. on the following Saturday, making 131 hours. A week's work for a tour-worker shall not exceed 66 hours. Each company, however, reserves the right to operate its manufacturing department in any or all of its plants for a full 144 ours per week but in case a company elects so to run it will not require any tourworker to work more than 66 hours

in any one week.

In case the shortening of hours in the finishing departments should so unbal ance any plant as to make it impossible to finish the paper made, it is understood that the help will work such overtime as is necessary to keep the finishing room up even with the manufacturing until such time as any extra equipment needed may be added. The help working such overtime to be paid for the same as their regular rate of wages.

The rag room and stock preparing to

The rag room and stock preparing to washers: Hours—Monday to Friday, inclusive, 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday, T. h. sh. to 4 p. m. Note: Men will be expected to get bleachers on before 4 p. m. If they do not, will be expected to do so without overtime up to 5 p. m. Wages—Men, \$1.25 a day; cutter men, \$1.50 a day. Exceptions: Cutter men, in Parsons Paper Company. Cares Manufac. Parsons Paper Company, Carey Manufac-turing Company, Valley Paper Company and Hampshire Paper Company will be paid \$1.25 a day. Engine room: Monday, 7 a. m. to Sat-

urday at 6 p. m., six days to equal six days, five nights to equal six days in working days. Wages—Skilled helpers, \$1.50 a day; unskilled helpers, \$1.35 a day. Skilled stock lifters, \$1.50 a day; un skilled helpers, \$1.85 a day.

Machine rooms: Hours, Monday, 7 a.m. to Saturday at 6 p. m. Six days to equal six days; five nights to equal six days. In special cases where a few hours are required to run out a color or complete an order the machine men will work the necessary overtime at reg-ular wages. Wages—Loft-dried machines, back-tenders, \$1.50 a day; machine-dried back-tenders, \$1.62 per day. Exceptions: The Chemical Paper Company, Newton Paper Company, Excelsior Paper Com-pany and Franklin Paper Company will add to the wages that they are now paying 10 cents per day. In special cases

Finishing room in general: Hours, Monday to Friday, inclusive, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Saturday, 7 a. m. to 12 noon. Calenders, web, Hours, Monday, 7 a m. to Saturday at 6 p. m. Six days to equal six days; five nights to equal six days. Wages—for forman of tourfi \$2 a day; runner, \$1.50 a day; helpers, \$1.35 a day. Calenders, sheet: Monday to Friday, inclusive, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Baturday, 7 a. m. to 12 noon. This m, to Seturday at 6 p. m. Six days to equals six days. Wages - Calenders helper, \$1.50 a day; girls at Parsons No.

1 to be put on piecework. Cutters: Hours, Monday to Friday, inchasive, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Saturday, 7 a. m. to 12 noon; this to equal six days. Wages—skilled men, \$1.50 a day;

maskilled men, \$1.85 a day.

Fluishers: Finishers who both count and bundle paper, Monday to Friday inclusive, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Saturday, 7

Lofts: Hours, 7 a, m. to 5 p. m Hangers will on Saturday follow mach ine to U p. in. and hang all paper made. If lot loft is run on tour hangers will work same hours as machine men. Wages—Hangers, \$1.75 a day; men joggers, \$1.75 a day. Note: no overtime to be paid to hangers for time from 5 p, m, to 6 p, m. Saturday. Repairs, including box-makers; hours,

Monday to Friday, inclusive, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Saturday, 7 a. m. to 4 p. m. Wages—Boxmakers or sawyers, \$1.75 a day; skilled nailer, \$1.50 a day. Size makers and helpers: Hours, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Note: No change is intended by this as to rules to hours or

wages now in force. Sunday work; Double time will be allowed for Sunday work on repairs, whether done by repair men, machine men or others,

### "SLAVERY CONTRACTS" SUSTAINED

# Planter Who Worked Negroes as Convicts

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 16 .- J. S. Fowler went to trial in Anderson Friday evening on the charge of false imprisonment and assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature. Mr. Fowler is one of the largest cotton planters in the county, where wealthy planters are numerous. He also conducts a large business in the city of Anderson. He and a number of others' were indicted for imprison ing negroes on his plantation, working them as convicts and whipping them as slaves. Fowler hired convicts from the State to work his plant. ation, and these "contract" laborers were put in with the convicts and under the same guards. In the contracts, locally known as slavery contracts, the negroes agreed to be locked at night, to work under guard and to be whipped for infraction of plantation rules. They signed these contracts generally when they got into debt to the landlord, or were threatened with prosecution for petit lar-ceny or other minor offences. They "docked" for loss of time and poor work, and in this way could be held indefinitely.

Fowler and other large farmers

would also take negroes out of jail before their trial, giving bond for their appearance and work them until court appearance and work them until court
met. The court officials had been
permitting these practices for years,
sometimes the charge against the
laborer being dropped by the Prosecutor, he was kept in the stockade
for months after court had met and adjourned. There were cases of fathers sending their sons and daughters to these stockades to work out their debts, but there were several instances of men being kidnapped: captured in one county Georgia and taken to the convict

All the other planters pleade guilty to whipping the negroes and were fined \$50 each, and the cases for conspiracy and false imprison-ment against them dropped. Fowler maintained his right to lock up men who were "willing" to be imprisoned He had given bond for some of them and his only guarantee of keeping them to work out their debt to him was to guard them with the other convicts. As to whipping the negroes he supposed they had been whipped by his guards, but it was without his orders. The guards had pleaded guilty and been fined. A number of negroes testified to having been im-prisoned and whipped, but all said they had signed the contracts "agreeing" to

Arguments in support of the legality of the contracts were made and weakly opposed by the State. The jury re ained out five minutes, finding Fow ler not guilty on both counts. So the Anderson contracts have been sustain

# FAKIRS IN A WRANGLE.

### Choice Billingsgate Thrown Back and Forth at Meeting of C. F. U.

Harmony and solidarity as it pre vails among the pure and simplers was quite effectively illustrated at yesterday meeting of the Central Fakirated Un-

Delegate Warner of the International Association of Machinists reported in his usual blowing and bragging manner about the machinists' strike. He said that the manufacturers will be beaten out of their boots before long. He also charged the Amalgamated Society of Machinists with disloyalty.

This brought Delegate Johnson of the Amalgamated to his feet telling Warnet that he was a windbag and that in the Worthington Pump Works 25 to 100 men were at work for the last three weeks and if assistance was not quickly forthcoming the whole strike would be in the soun

plete whirlwind of "liar," "rascal," "scab" and "traitor" hurled at each other by both delegates and billingsgate reigned supreme until the delegates were cooled down a little by the Sergeant at Arms, but this did not prevent them from nearly coming to blows when they

Kangaroo Job Harriman appeared as a committee from the labor secetariat making a strenuous appeal to the delegates to induce their organizations to make Jon's job more secure. The cost, he said, would be only 25 cents a year per member and the 80,000 (?) members of the C. F. U. could for this paltry sum have their own lawyers and bureau of information always at their call.

On motion of Delegate Jacobs a committee consisting of Kelly, Jacobe and O'Brien was elected to confer with Job in regard to particulars. The three committeemen are well known fakirs and Democratic labor politicians.

Delegate D. O'Connell of the Varnish

ers reported that his organization had hired a lawyer to proced against Amalgamated Painters and Decorators because they deprived his members of

In spite of the brag and bluster with which the "settlement" of the Rapid Transit tunnel strike was received last it leaked out through Delegate Green of the Rock Drillers that the contractors "don't care a damm about the settlement" they entered into. The delegate of the Brewers reported that they had "unionized" Everard's Brewery.

# "BORING FROM WITHIN."

and Whipped Them as Slaves is Acquitted. EXPERIENCE OF BUFFALO S. L. P. MA-CHINISTS.

> Boosting "Socialist" Goble to Office in a Pure and Simple Union-Goble Develops Into a Smooth Fakir-Birth of the Alliance-The Ground Cleared.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 16 .- From its inception up to a few weeks ago, the Buffalo Iron and Metal Workers local

Both organizations, although suspicious of each other, preferred to silently watch each other's moves, each waiting for the other to open hostilities.

This abnormal state of affairs, due partly to the up-to-date diplomacy of some of the leading representatives of the I. A. M. locals, partly to excessive good-naturedness and misplaced confidence of some of the charter members of our Iron and Metal Workers' Alliance, was at last put to an end by recent events We will record those events in our next communication.

Here, however, we will endeavor to give a cursory sketch of our own experience prior to those latest events. It will enable the reader to understand better the future developments and news from Buffalo. It may help our comrades in other cities, who may be similarly situated as we were, to understand more readily not least, it furnishes additional and invaluable evidence for the correctness and timeliness of the stand taken by the Party against Socialists holding offices in pure and simple unions.

Prior to the spring of 1900 the two locals of I. A. of M. here had for a business agent a certain Mr. Daglish. He was a labor fakir of the old school, what we may term a 19th century labor fakir; an ignorant bully; an aspirant for a political job or nomination; a heeler for capitalist parties and, of course, an avowed "Socialist killer." At that time his future successor, the up-to-date, or 20th century labor fakir, Mr. Ired Goble, who was recently introduced to PEOPLE readers, was lumbly working as a machinist in the shops at Depew, N. Y., which is a kind of Pullman to Buffalo, and belongs to the jarisdiction of the Buffalo and belongs to the Jarisdiction of the Buffalo local of the I. A. of M. Goble was a close student of our move ment, read our Party and Alliance liter ature, was on the best of terms with ome of our comrades working there, and had nothing but respect and admiration ss of principles and both the Party for the soundness tactics and the Alliance which he freely ex-pressed on several occasions and, we may as well add, that it is as likely as

not that at that stage he was quite sincere and honest in these expressions: Shortly before the election of 1809 a strike of the machinists broke out in the Depew shops. Goble was placed at the head of it and did all he could to help the strikers win their points. This ularity with the rank and file of the cal I. A. of M. organizations. In the measure as he grew more popular his predecessor, Mr. Daglish, was losing more and more his hold on the rank and

This situation had induced some of our comrades who had belonged to those unions and were there in" for all they were worth, to use their influence with the rank and file to knock out the labor fakir Daglish and elect the "socialist" Goble to the office of business agent. Like so many of our comrades throughout the country they felt confident that if they could only elect a 'socialist to that office they would gain in him a new strong champion for the principles of new trades unionism and with the aid of this mighty lever the pulling of the Buffalo locals of the I. A. or M out of the clutches of the fakirfirm of O'Counell, Warner & Co., and the mire of pure-and-simpledom would be matter of the nearest future. Well, they succeeded. Daglish was

nocked out, Goble was elected and that very day of "triumph" marks the beginning of the moral downfall of the "so-cialist" Goble. Still the downfall was only slow and

gradual, nearly imperceptible. He coninned to show much interest and sympathy for the progress of our party and the Alliance, to approve of their principles and tactics, to brand O'Connell & Co., as labor fakirs, to ridicule the fallacy and hollowness of the pure-and-simple dom etc .. - all this of course privately, in confidential talks with our with whom he endeavored to re-main chummy as long as possible. But to get up and fight openly in the meetings for what he professed to be-lieve in and sympathize with, as our comrades did-oh no! that would not be noticy, you know. You cannot rush things, have got to do it slow and easy, otherwise you may spoil the game and, he might as well have added, make Mr. Goble lose the soft snap he has. It isn't every day he has a chance to get a \$21 a week job with no work in the shop and plenty of time to take in all kinds of

nice things for "distraction."
So the thing went on.
Meanwhile the National Convention of

ple unions was issped and endorsed by ple unions was issued and endorsed by the general vote of the party thus bringing into line for an aggressive policy those of our comrades who still entertained some hopes on the score of a "boring from within" policy. Locally also the conditions developed for the formation of an Alliance local of the trade and the Iron and Metal Workers Local No. 339, S. T. & L. A., was at last born. last born.

Even this move, however, did not induce our rapidly maturing fakir, Mr. Goble, to take a decided stand. On the contrary, he remained faithful to his upto-date policy of neutrality, passive syxpathy etc.

When some Kangs and old-style fa

kirs in the locals of I. A. of M., feeling No. 339, S. T. & L. A., maintained a kind of peaceful neutrality towards the pure and simple unions, the two Buffalo locals of the Alliance, was born that David that will put an end to the Goliath of the I. A. of M., and were rolling up their sleeves to crush the young life out in its cradle, Mr. Goble, not yet ready to show his true and the sleeves to crush the sleeves to crush the young life out in the sleeves to crush the young life out in the young life show his true color, advised them "leave those Alliance men alone." He even asked one of the head-fakirs of his organization, Mr. Warner, whether it would not be better to recognize the Buffalo local of the S. T. & L. A. and got that now historical answer: fight these g- d- of - to a finish!"

This order from above and the rapid ripening of conditions here, which preceded the inauguration of the nine hour strike and increased his confidence in his own strength, have induced our Mr. Goble, now a full-grown man and developed fakir to start to break the shell of the Socialistic pretences.

The point of the beak of the newly hatched fakir appeared for the time in plain view sticking through the shell when he "betrayed the secret" to two of our comrades of the Alliance, that the Alliance machinists in New York wrote to the bosses that they will furnish scabs when the I. A. of M. peo-ple go out on strike for the nine hour day. He was speedily taken up and nailed in the columns of THE PEOPLE as a liar and a fakir. When he later met one of those com-

rades he of course howled, but was made to admit that all facts pointed out in that statement published against him in THE PEOPLE were correct only he "done him up so unmercifully" for a statement that he made to him and to the other comrade "confidentially." Since then things developed rapidly.

The excitement and the usual nervous ness of people on strike, have furnished to Mr. Goble the opportunity he was waiting for so long, to still further en-dear himself with the rank and file who hold his job in their hands, and to bring the Alliance in bad odor without openly committing himself against it. Where there is a will there is a way.

When people are excited, struggling for their immediate interests, they'll swallow anything in the line of slander, directed against people who refuse to follow them blindly in their mad rush, and insist on calling them to their senses and telling them the naked truth. such moments one does not even need to openly slander, one only has to drop an insinuation here and there, or to remain "significantly silent" when somebody else is circulating a lie, known to you to be such against people you want to "do up" and your end will be attained without the lie being traced directly to your door.

Thus, it came that during the last few weeks since the beginning of the strike the lines between the Alliance and the pure and simple machinists here became good deal more clearly drawn. The same wholesome effect, the beginning of open hostilities, was seen in the relative positions of individuals, active in either of the two camps. Many a man who pretended to be a friend was comto drop the mask and appear in his true colors. Others again who attempted as long as it went to establish a kind of a neutral camp of their own on the dividing line between the two armies, were "chased off the fence" and compelled to take sides one way or an-

Diplomacy with its demoralizing trickery and hypocrisy were brought to an War was declared! Cowards sneaked

away! Stalwarts took their places at the guns ready to open fire. All hail to open fight! PRESS COMMITTEE.

SAW NO WAY OUT.

#### A Little Dealer Finds No Chance to "Compete."

Julius Homuth, who lived with his family at No. 724 Metropolitan avenue, Williamsburg, committed suicide yester-day by taking carbolic acid. He is fiftylive years old. Business had not been good in his little

furniture store and Homuth had often threatened to end his life. He arose yesterday morning before his wife did and went into the kitchen and swallowed the poison. He was dead when an ambulance surgeon reached the house.

#### Compelled to Patronize Company Store. PENSACOLA, Fla., May 29 .- Trouble

is still pending at the mills of the Sullivan-Alger syndicate at Foshee, Ala. Master Workman McConnell, who resides in this city, says the company maintains an armed force of 15 to 20 guards, and that the cause of the strained relations is the store and company boarding-houses. the Party took place. The order to com- There has been some shooting, and rades to lay down offices in pure and sim- further trouble is anticipated.

# WORK FOR MILITANTS.

SOME THINGS THAT CALL FOR ACTIV-ITY AND THOROUGHNESS.

Grand Special Issue of the Daily People-Necessity for Spreading the Same. Plenic for the Benefit of Section New York and the Daily People. Special care should be taken to order

likerally copies of the edition of the DAILY PEOPLE to be gotten out on July 1st. It is the commencement of the second year of the existence of the first daily Socialist paper ever published in the English language. No other paper has occupied or does occupy a similar field. No other paper has ever entered upon a similar work. Neither has there been a paper

work. Neither has there been a paper which has encountered and survived the obstacles that this product of the working class has met successfully.

On July the first there will be gotten out a special edition that should be given the widest possible circulation. No Section or Local of the S. T. & L. A. can afford to neglect this number. It is not only a grand propaganda issue, but not only a grand propaganda issue, but it is also a marvelous hictorical docu-ment. It is the completest record of the labor fakirs, and of the errors of pure and simpledom ever published. The labor fakir is always making unsavory history, and the pure and simple union is always leading the working class into the pitfalls of capitalism. Yet as this record and these errors are spread over-each week and each day, their real significance and magnitude are over-looked. In this issue they have been significance and magnitude are over-looked. In this issue they have been brought together, and they form a com-plete, thorough, exhaustive account, that is sufficient to furnish material for a hundred speeches, and will convince any honest and sincere man who reads it of the fallacy of trying to gain anything through the pure and simple union, and through the pure and simple union, and of the necessity of using the ballot in a class conscious way, that is, of joining the Socialist Labor Party and working with it on the political field, and of joining the S. T. & L. A., and working with it on the economic field.

All members of the Party will recognize the usefulness of this number. They should also recognize the necessity of

should also recognize the necessity of should also recognize the necessary appreading it. The best way to do is for each man to feel that he is called appear to distribute copies. Have your Section order liberally, order by the hundred and by the thousand, and then each man should place an individual order, and take charge of the copies he receives. In this way more men will be reached, more Socialists will be made, more error will be dissipated, and the way to the So-cialist Republic will become clearer.

The special issue for July the first is not all the work that must be accomplished. Four days later Section New York is to run a mid-summer festival for the benefit of the paper and of Section New York. It will be imortant in a two-fold manner. The coming mayor-alty compaign promises to be a bitter one. Tammany has already commenced its dickering with the "labor leaders," and this indicates an attempt on the part of Tammany to mislead the work-ing class on the blind scent of "labor legislation." This has been done over and over again. The Republicans, too, are working along the same lines. Therefore, it is necessary that money be raised for the Socialist Labor Party compaign. This picnic is to raise that money. Tickets must be sold, and as they cost but twenty-five cents each, there will be no difficulty in disposing of them, especially as a good time is as-

The picule is to be held in Glendale Schuetzen Partk, Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn. The festivity will commence at two o'clock, and at five o'clock a grand vaudeville entertainment will be given. As July the Fourth is usually hot and noisy, the majority of people are only too glad to go where there will be a good time without noise or heat. No better outing can be found than this one. There will be a free entertainment, dancing, music, athletic sports, and a general good time. If you have not yet procured tickets, send to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, and he will attend to the matter.

A specially important thing in connection with the issue of the DAILY PEO-PLE for July first, is the matter of obtaining advertisements. The issue goes to all parts of the country, and will be an excellent advertising medium. Party members in this vicinity should take upon themselves the work of gathering these advertisements. The price will be only one dollar an inch, single column. As only a few days are left, the work cannot, under any circumstances, be de-layed. It must be taken in hand at once. Go out to-day, and make your returns to Hugo Vogt, 2-6 New Reade street.

These matters call for your honest and earnest work. The picnic must be made a success. Section New York has debts that amount to nearly \$400. This sum must be covered, anad a beginning must be made for the campaign fund.
The DAILY PEOPLE for July 1st must be circulated. Eevery voter should receive one, and it is your duty to attend to this. Advertisements for this issue must be collected. If all faithfully do their part, success is assured, and success means that the DAILY PEOattempt of the syndicate to force the PLE will be put on a soud financial employees to patronize the commissary besis, and that Section New York will be enabled to conduct a campaign more in keeping with the momentous character of the work in hand.

# STREET RAIL WAY MEN MEET

Convention Kept in Line for Capital by the Labor Lieutenants of Capitalism.

The seventh biennial convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees opened in Buffalo on May 6th, and adjourned on May 10th. There were present in all 40 delegates representing 29 divisions, and six international officers. Ten states, and two cities in Canada sent representatives. Studying the Est of delegates we find that there were men from thirty cities in the United States and Canada present. Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Richmond, Chicago, St. Louis, and several other large cities had no representation, nor were there any communications ceive \$9.00 In Pitts

convention Detroit was represented by 5 of the 40 delegates. Mr. Resin Orr, of the an citigates. Ar. Resid out of Albany by the strikers whom he tried to sell out, was elected troasurer, and Mr. Dan Dilworth of Detroit was elected chairman of the general executive Board. Naturally, the headquarters of the organization were located in Detroit

Mr. Mahon, in the course of his address to the delegates referred to the necessity of proficiency in the craft. This was the only line pointed out by him along which the motormen and con-ductors were to win the most. He advanced the false theory that nothing other than good service could win good wages and good conditions for the working class, and he carefully suppressed the fact that the best work fails to secure good wages where the Labor mar-ket is overstocked. While he was speak ing a telegram arrived announcing that the trouble between Division 115, located at Chattanooga, Tenn, had been "amicably adjusted." This news was applauded loudly by the delegates, who seemed to believe that it was possible to establish friendly relations between the companies and the men.
The report of Mr. Mahon brings out

several points. He shows that it is difficult to organize the men, because, working the long and unusual hours that they do, it is almost impossible to call ting at any other time than midnight. They have also to fight companies with millions of dollars back of them, and the general experience has been courts, the militia, the pothat the lice, etc., have been used successfully to break strikes in which the men were apparently united. Scabs have been easy to obtain, and when they were once ught into a striking city they received the protection of all the powers

With the knowledge of all these ob-stacles, let us see what Mr. Mahon pro-poses to do, what resources he can com-

mand, and what he must face when he is once in the field.

The organization of the conductors and motormen received during the past two years the sum of \$24,856.18. They spent \$20,712.55,—un specified, except \$1,975 in death claims. The balance, ether with the basince of the pre-us two years, and the value of the office furniture gives a total wealth at present o \$5,886,28. They seek to fight capital with capital! Here in New York alone the traction campanies are sitalized to the extent of over \$200,-000,000, and their resources the easily over a billion dollars. That is contrated available wealth. The memrs of the Street Railway Employ Union have nothing except enough to live on from day to day. Aside from the \$5,886,28, they have no resources. Dolhar for dollar, on the capitalization of the traction companies of Greater New York, and the treasury of the Union, the capitalist class in the street railway business has \$30,000 to the one dollar essed by the union. Nor is that The value of the street railway nes throughout the country figures up to ich an amazing total, that it is almost nd comprehension. In the method fighting capital with capital method the motormen and conduc-misled by the Mahons and Orrs cling to, the capital that is massed to cling to, the capital that is massed against them, easily amounts to a million dollars to one. And as Mahon himself admits, behind those billions of dollars, there are the hired thugs, the police officers, the Pinkertons, the State militia, the State courts, the regular army, and the United States courts. The whole meaning of this was over-looked by the convention, and like in-fatuated and bewildered men, instead whole meaning of this was overpursuing the right course, they de-ded on lines that are as ineffective as they are pernicious. The first was th

The first was the death benefit. A member of the union who dies has \$75 with which to be buried. The trolley magnate carries an insurance of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and while dreds of thousands of dollars, and while he lives he has access to the insurance companies which back him with their money if he is in trouble. The second is a defense fund, which "is expected to nt" up to \$25,000. There is no cetation or uncertainties about the ease fund of the trolley owners. It ady amounts up to billions. The d idea is to find automobiles with h passengers may be carried in a e. Before such a plan can be carpurchase the automobiles; the scant 86,000 " in the treasury" would go very little towards equipping a city. little things as permits—though they know that the courts are against them housing, etc., never seem to have occurred to the motormen and conductors. The plan is to found co-operative s. Nothing was done in this

Under the heading "Wages and Hours" here is one of the saddest stories ever old in a convention report. Wages are ow—the highest is twenty-two cents an nur—hours are long, ranging, in some and predigested food down her throat earby. The purpose of this bath is to enable friends of Mr. Vandergrift visiting have not done much toards bettering conditions. The great flutter of the heart. They think she will game of golf or kindred sport, to take a ass of cities is left out, and thase few be unable to rally, however and will die.

that are included and instanced as "victories" are enough to make a lover of the working class sick at heart. But still those small wages and long hours show the secret of the millions and billions of dollars possessed by the reaction companies, and against which the con-

ductors and motormen seek 16 pit their miserable \$5,886.28.

Vancouver, B. C., were, working 10 hours for \$2.00, are now working 9 hours for \$1.00 to \$1.00. for \$1.80 to \$1.98.

Wheeling, W. Va., cere working eleven and three quarters to twelve and a half hours for from \$1,84/to \$2.00, now working nine and a half to eleven hours for

from \$1.86 to \$2.09. Colorado Speings gained an advance of two and one half cents an hour, but you must work two years to get it. In Albany and Troy, where the recent

curred, the rate of wages is eighteen and one half to twenty cents an hour.

In Hamilton, Ont., they formerly

worked 72 hours a week, and received \$10.22: now they work 60 hours and re-

W. D. Mahon, of Detroit, Mich, was re-elected international president. In the half to twelve and one half and receive \$1.70 to \$2.10 a day

In Meriden, Conn., they work 72 hours a week, in Fort Worth 12 hours a day, for twelve cents an hour, an increase of one-half a cent, and so on.

A very pretty trick is noticed here The hours have, in many cases, been reduced, but there has been no equivalent increase in wages. On the contrary, a graduated scale has been introduced, and in order to get the larger wage you must work at least two years. For beginners there is a lower scale of prices, and the companies have so fixed things that nost of the men are beginners. In all the instances given, there is not a single line that pays its men as much as \$2.25 a day. And yet the motormen and conductors are in a position that is im-measurably more responsible and worthy than that occupied by any throat-cut ting stock brocker, bank president, or other "honorable" citizen. We depend on the motormen and conductors for transportation, and on their fitness, their strong nerves, and their endurance de pend the life and safety of thousands of

men and women every day. Verily, the reward of honest toil is great.

There were two great events that caused the union to put forth its best endeavor. They were the Cleveland and St. Louis strikes. For Cleveland the sum of \$1,657 was collected, and for St. Louis the sum of \$1,479.80. The whole organization could do no more, and that little drop could not stand against the flood of money at the command of the companies. There was only one ac-tion that showed an appreciation of what the conflict between the working class and the capitalist means. was a reference to the men who were nassacred in the St. Louis strike, and a determination to erect some memorial to them. That memorial would and should be a reminder of the fact that the struggle between the two classes is one of

There were two resolutions introduced one by Walter V. Tyler, of New Castle, Pa., calling in a blind way for the ownership by the people of the means of production, the other by Warren W. Amstead, of Terre Haute, Ind., calling for the withdrawal of the working class from the Democratic and Republican parties, in order that more energy might be devoted to the formation of unions and a labor party. Tyler withdrew his resolution, after Mahon and others had called it "political" and opening the "order to outside criticism." Mahon was especially violent and called it "socialistic" and that it would give "mudslingers a chance at the organization.' The Anstead resolution was buried with out any trouble, and "boring from with-in" received another black eye.

The most of the utterances of the con vention were in the line of conciliation The president of the Union is given full power to reject any and every agree-ment that the locals make. In fact, on him RESTS THE FULL POWER TO RUN THE UNION AS HE SEES FIT. During the last day's debate, news came from Albany that the strike was in full swing. The local demanded that Mahon be sent there to take full charge of it. This he refused to do, and shel-tered himself behind a motion one of his followers made that he was wanted at the convention to see that everything was right. Orr was then sent to the field, and Mahon lagged behind for a and Mahon las neid, and annon lagged bening for a few days, went to Albany, stayed a couple of hours, threatened the men with suspension if they did not go back, and then before the real trouble commenced

fled from the city.

At the close of the convention, the daughters of Mahon and Orr were brough before the convention and pre sented with opal rings, and had glowing speeches made to them by the differen delegates. Thus closed the convention of the motormen and conductors. Nothing worthy was accomplished, and all the real work was undone. But from that "fighting capital with capital," as illustrated by the motormen and con-ductors is criminal idiocy, and that Ma-hon is in the game to help such crime and idiocy along.

# Will Not Eat.

BROCKTON, Mass., May 29,-Mrs. Addie Willett, thirty-five years old, of 43 Alton street, an active member of the Democracy, has refused to take food for the past thirteen days, and as a result is in a dying condition. She lives with her husband Frank Willett, and their three children. She gave no reason at the time for refusing food, but has since said that she does not believe God wishes her to eat. The woman is very weak and is a mere skeleton. Dr. Free J. Ripley was called yesterday, but the woman refused to take her food or medicine. She is a believer in Christian Science and so a healer of that faith was summoned, who attempted to persuade her to take food but of no avail. Later Dr. W. P. Chisholm and Dr. E.P. Glenson were called and they decided that heroic measures must be taken without delay to save the woman's life. They forced brandy

# LUXURY FOR IDLERS.

JOE" VANDERGRIFT'S HALF MILLION DOLLAR RETREAT.

Contract Awarded For Erection of a Country Seat Where Dogs Will be Housed Much Better Than the Average Work ingman's Family.

M'KEESPORT, Pa., June 15 .- The below clipping is from the Pittsburg "Times" this morning. It may do the readers of THE PEOPLE who work and toil and are satisfied if they scrape together enough to pay the rent for their two, or three, or four rooms every month, some good to read how young Joe Vandergrift will while away his idle hours. "Joe," as he is popularly called, is one of the best known parasites in Pittsburg and is almost equally well known among the club men and other parasites of New York and other eastern cities. He is a son of the late Captain P. B. Vandergrift, the Standard Oil millionaire who skinned millions of dollars out of the workers of this country and died suddenly a year or two ago, leaving his money to the boy and his body to the to do, only we have no money for our boys.

Young Vandergrift's energies in life

have been devoted to raising a superior breed of bull dogs for fighting purposes buying wine for chorus girls, and such other useful employments as are us ually indulged in by youth of his cali-HE NEVER EARNED AN HONEST DOLLAR IN HIS LIFE AND DOES NOT KNOW HOW TO DO IT IF HE WERE PUT TO IT. He knows less about it than Walter Wykoff, the Scribner magazine "student of social questions" and Mr. Wykon is remarkable for his lack of knowledge of the question of which he professes to be a student. While millions of working men are sweltering in their miserable, crowded tenements this summer, while their wives are sickening and their babies dying for a breath of God's pure air and a trifle of clear sunshine; while they are getting ready to shiver when the blasts of winter come along for want of the fuel they work to dig or to make desirable as a product of value, let them read how this young parasite, who never soiled his hands with labor, whose fighting bull dogs are a hundred times better housed than nine out of every ten workingmen in this country, is going to spend his leisure in a half million dollar retreat that has been furnished him and built for him by the working class of this country who have not yet acquired enough sense to see through a mill stone when it has a hole in it. They one of their babies living this summer. it may make a cooling breeze on the fever-burned cheek of one of their wives. it may put coal in their cellar for next winter. It is doubtful whether it will but perhaps it may make some of them think and that is the all-important mat-

Here is the account as given by the

capitalist, paper:
"Joseph B. Vandergrift, a well known business man and resident of the East end, is preparing to erect a summer re-sort of unusual character, at Lazear-ville, in Brooke county, W. Va., where he has secured large land holdings. The location is not far from Wheeling, and easily accessible to the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroads. Alden & Harlow, of Pittsburg are the architects of the new home. The contract for its erection was awarded yesterday to A. & S. Wilson of Third avenue, Pittsburg. By the time the resort has been furnished and equipped ready for oc cupancy, it will have cost its owner in the neighborhood of half a million dol-

"The main building or house proper, will be 144 feet wide and 186 feet long Part of it will be one story high and part a story and a half in height. The structure will be of frame. The roof and sides will be covered with shingles, in order to give the place a rustic appearance. All the other buildings and surroundings are on a plan to carry out

this rustic idea.
"All the apartments of the building will be spacious, enabling Mr. Vander-grift to accommodate comfortably many of his friends. One part will be known as a living room, with a gallery at one end, the rafters showing throughout the whole. Then there will be a dining room and a billiard room, both opening into the roof. The other apartments provided are an old-fashioned breakfast room, a smoking room, a morning room, eight bed rooms, a provision room, an ice room, and an engine and electric light room, for lighting the building, and a boiler room, for heating the structure The kitchen will be far removed from the residence portion of the house in or der to avoid the smells arising from the cooking. The only part of the house two stories high will be devoted to quarters for servants, which will be provided with bath rooms.

"At one end, or main entrance to the building will be erected a large pavilion. almost circular, of rustic design, the roof resting on heavy columns. Under this pavilion will be 14 entrances through which people may drive to the main

"Inside the building will be a hollow square or court 55 by 100 feet. Spacious porches for smoking and lounging pur poses will skirt the sides of the building. In the middle of the square will be a plunge bath, 18 by 30 feet. Luxuriou dressing apartments will be provided nearby. The purpose of this bath is to enable friends of Mr. Vandergrift visit-

of water is to be the best. A water tower is to be erected and water pumping machinery provided to afford an ampl-

"The home is to be furnished throughout in a way that will make the place as esthetic as it will be comfortable. cious gardens will be provided on adjoining plots, and a beautiful lawn, whose features will be flower beds and walks and driveways, to be laid out. Shade and fruit trees will stud the lawn, and heavy forest trees, with dark wooded shades will be handy to guests in warm weather

"Near the house will be erected a sep-arate building to be used as a bowling alley and gymnasium. Other buildings on the grounds comprise a stable, 75 by 100 feet, and a coach room, 48 by 60 feet, the latter having a harness room, a place for washing carriages, and apartments for coachmen. Back of these structures will be put up a semi-circular building. 150 feet in diameter, divided into stalls. There will be in it 30 box stalls and 10 single stalls for horses. Then there will be a separate building, 300 by 50 feet, for housing 100 cows.

"Additional small buildings will be put up as homes for hens, ducks, sheep dogs. The dog kennels will be quite extensive, including, aside of the regular apartments for earing for canines, a renention house, a puppy house and a dog hospital. Other buildings arranged for include a club house for employes, an office building, a home for the ager of the place and homes for the employes, the whole forming a large colony of buildings. The buildings are to be finished by next fall.
"It is the intention of Mr. Vandergrift

to use the place mostly as a summer resort, but he is also making provisions to worms, just like the rest of us wil have make the resort congenial at any time, even in the coldest weather."

#### TRUSTS DIRECT "UNIONS."

With the Aid of Labor Fakirs They Close "Independent" Glass Factories.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31 .- The Attorney-General of Indiana is investigating the reported attempt on the part of the Glass Trust and the independent combination to corner the market in skilled window-glass labor.

Last fall, when the glass factories started the working season which has just ended, there was a faction in the window - glass workers' organization which opposed President Burns of L. A. 300, the window-glass workers' branch general organization of Knights of Labor. The result of this difference was the formation of a new L. A. 300, of which John Denny is the head. For several weeks there was apparent war between the two organizations, but this difference seems to have been ended early last spring and Burns and Denny began issuing orders practically the same. Seemingly, there was no division of sentiment, although one

side represented a Trust and the other the combination of independents. The strength of the Trust has caused the independents to organize so closely as to be practically one company. They act as one in the naming of prices and the regulation of production. Within the last few months, however, many cooperative companies have incorporated, and their success has aroused the Trust and the independent combination. Thus the independent organization has been forced to work with the Trust, and together they have been fixing prices and production. The next movement was to fight the cooperatives and the independents outside the pool.

If a combination could be arranged between the two L. A. 300's and the two big glass-manufacturing combinations, the cooperatives and independents out side the pool might be forced out of business. Such a combination is under stood to have been formed. Apparently the purpose was to control the output of all the factories in the country. Since skilled laborers were at a premium, it would be easy to corner the market. The Trust and organized independent plants in the pool have closed, but the cooperatives refused to do so. At this point, the heads of the two L. A. 300's were called in, and they notified the cooperatives to close. Some of them refused Those organizations were notified that they would be boycotted and be driven out of the union. As a result, the last of the companies were reported closed Vednesday night.

This victory puts the cooperatives and the independent companies, which are outside the organization, at the mercy of the two combinations during the next working season. The only hope of the outsiders is in the result of the two suits now pending against the Glass Trust, or in some action by the State. One of the suits is to restrain the formation of the Trust, and the second one is to dissolve the Trust. If the cooperation of the independents in the pool and the Trust could be established that would give the cooperatives clear evidence which would end the difficulty, but so long as the combination can control the L. A. 300's, and not be interfered with by the law, the outside independents are in a bad way.

# Coke Oven in Indiana.

VALPARAISO, Ind., May 29 .- An at torney in the employ of the United States Steel Company says that that concern is back of the movement for the purchase of the bulk of the Indiana bituminous coal mines. The purpose of the Steel Trust is to erect at Edgemore what will be the most extensive coke ovens in the country, equalling those of the Connellsville (Pa.) coke regions. The chief reason for this is to enable the company to sup ply coke to its steel mills at South Chi cago, Joliet, and Waukegan, without being compelled to pay the long railroad baul from Pensylvania. Edgemoore is a small station on the shores of Lake Mich igan, just east of Whiting, and is the terminus of the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway, which is owned by the steel company.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscrip-It was further utilized-through the intien. Renew when it expires.

The Lessons Conveyed by the Many Strikes for This Purpose.

During the past few months there

have been many strikes for the recogni-tion of trades unions.

These strikes are instructive and suggestive in many ways. First, they give the lie, as do all strikes, to the old pure and simple fable, that the interests capital and labor are identical. They do

this by showing that the welfare of Labor is always subordinated to the interests of Capital. Secondly, they show that it is to the interest of Capital that Labor be without

a protective organization. Labor must so composed that it can be plastic and pliant; that is, so moulded and used as the interests of Capital demand. The importance of this lesson to Cap-

ital has been learned from the industrial condition of England, where the power of trades-unions is such as to make it possible for them to enforce a reaction-ary programme. The English trades unions have control of the laboror's output and the system of apprenticeship. They, by indirect action, such as strikes for assumed reasons, successfully oppose the introduction of machinery and the modernization of plants.

That the capitalists of this country have learned this lesson well, is shown in the attitude of the National Metal Trades Association. This body, composed of the leading machinery manufacturers of this country, will make no agreement with a labor organization that in any way interferes with the complete control and management of their esablishments

They take this stand, as they fear that to do otherwise will lead to the creation of a condition of affairs analogous to that at present existing in England.

This condition, of course, would revert to the injury of their foreign trade, which is extensive, as did a similar condition revert to the injury of the English trade.

only have the manufacturers Not taken this stand, but so also have the judiciary, who, as is well known, reflect capitalist conditions.

This fact was demonstrated in the re-mark of Vice-Chancellor Pitney, during the hearing of the Paterson weavers injunction at Jersey City, on Monday,

Said this "most equitable and impartial judge:" "England is losing her supremacy as a manufacturing country because her manufacturers have yielded to trades unions. The union won't allow the man-ufacturers to conduct their own business and in consequence Germany is selling goods under England's nose. soon be that way here if unions keep on.'

Thirdly, as the attitude of the Metal Trades Association, and Pitney's remark's reveal, these strikes reflect the intensity of the international struggle for the world's markets, a struggle in which capital must be unhampered in its disposal and use of the labor forces of the world, just as the disposal and use of military forces are placed under the undisputed authority of a field marshal, to kill and maim as he sees fit.

Fourthly, these strikes for the recog-nition of unions represent the growing power of capital, a power so strong that t is gradually dispensing with the use of the labor misleader and his organization as a means of keeping labor in line for capitalism.

This was well shown in the unsuccessful strike for the recognition of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Association at the plant of the De Wees Steel Company, McKeesport. Pa., during the third week April.

In this unequal struggle there was involved a corporation with a capital of almost 1,500 millions of dollars—the United States Steel Corporation—and a "labor" organization embracing about one-fifth of the steel, tin, and iron workers of the country.

There was a time when the interests united in that immense corporation recognized the misleaders of labor in charge of the Amalgamated Association, then an all-powerful body.

These interests would meet with these

misleaders of labor and wine and dine "adjusting" wage scales, sliding and otherwise, that grew perceptibly less with each succeeding year, while the output of the workers grew perceptibly larger.

They would see to it, that these mis-

leaders of labor, received political or other jobs, as Jarrett, Garland, Shaefer, and others did-for advocating the protective tariff, in the maintenance of which these capitalists were directly interested; and under the maintenance of which the workers' wages declined with each and every job, political or otherwise, given,

the strike mentioned the misleaders of labor were unceremoniously turned own, their erstwhile capitalist partners had grown too big to require them any Their supremacy over the steel and iron workers in the Battle of Homestead in 1892, and their supremacy over their competitors in the markets world, in this year of international capitalism, 1901, has made them all power ful; while by the same tokens, the Amalgamated Association had lost all its former power and influence.

Who wonders then, that Schwab, the

who wonders then, that Schwan, the president of the United States Steel Corporation, grows "chesty," and snubs Schnefer, the president of the Amalgamated Steel, Tin and Iron Workers' Asociation? Though Schaefer still continues-de-

spite the experience shot from Pinkerton rifles into the bodies of the steel and iron workrs-to delude the men of the steel and iron industry with the econ omic idiocy that the interests of capital and labor are identical-his power and and labor are identical—his power and influence do not represent one-tenth of the power and influence of his predecessors, for the reasons given.

Very much the same is the case with John Mitchell. Last year during the presidential campaign, his organization, upon his recommendation, inaugurated a gracers, while in the subtractice could

eneral strike in the authracite general strike in the anthracite coal regions. That strike was utilized by the anthracite coal trust to crush the small operators, in the interests of its plan of concentration.

RECOGNITION OF UNIONS." brought about a "settlement" of the strike, after the aim of the authracite coal trust had been accomplished-in the interests of the Republican party and its

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. presidential candidates. This year, during May, Mitchell sought to have his Miners' Union recognized. He wanted the coal operators to meet him in conference and arrange a nev scale of wages, involving a ten per cent.

wage increase. Threats, deep, vast and frequent, were made of the dire things

that would follow the failure to recog-

But recognition did not come: there was no conference, no reply even to the invitation calling it, and no wage-increase. A certain Rev. Dr. Phillips, since found dead under circumstances that place his character in an immoral light, and John Mitchell, had the shortest interview on record with J. Pierpont Morgan, the financial head of the coal interests. They said Morgan agreed to rec ognition, but the rest of the world smiled —that interview was too decisive and

arrogant to admit of such an interpretation. However, there was no conference, no dire things accomplished, according to the deep, vast and frequent threats made, and no ten per cent. wage increase Morgan had no further use for the

clerical and labor fakirs. The small operators had been crushed and there was no presidential election to be considered. Again, Morgan had put into operation a more economical and vaster plan of concentration, in which "useless" mines will be closed, and "useless" miners will be discharged; in addition to which there will be introduced new mining machinery thus placing to his disposal a surplus of labor that will compel submission from any class-unconscious "labor" ganization.

This plan is now being pushed forward in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. It is rendered necessary by the successful "American invasion" of the European coal markets. Under such cir-cumstances, what need is there for 'union recognition."

Lastly, these strikes for the recognition of unions demonstrate the necessity for new trade unionism: A trades unionism in which the fallacy that the interests of capital and labor are one is unqualifiedly repudiated, and the fundamen tal principle recognized that between th two interests there is an antagonism that can only end with the overthrow of the capitalist system. Where there is such a trades unionism

there must necessarily be a progressive instead of a reactionary program; a pro grain that aims not at the restriction of capitalist development, but at the adap tation of that development to the needs and aspirations of the whole working class, constituting the major portion of society. This program while seeking the

provement of the wage-working class when and wherever possible, must primarily aim to end the antagonism that exists between the capitalist class and the working class, by restoring to the working class the machinery of produc-tion and distribution—the capital—that is owned and controlled by the capitalist class, to the detriment and subjugation of the working class.

This improvement and restoration can only be realized by seizing the powers of state, by means of the ballot, and so organizing and utilizing them, as to render these ends comparatively easy of attainment.

It is obvious that in order to accom plish this seizure of the powers of state, labor must organize politically well as economically; it must combat capitalists' interests at the street corner election meeting, in the legislature, the executive and the judiciary, as well as in the union meeting place and in the

shop. This two-fold organization of must be like the development of the capitalism which makes it international character. It must unite with similar organizations of labor in all the indus trial countries of the world, having the same aim and object. To adhere to the old style of trades unionism is to invite

England has unsuccessfully tried it with the result that it is now facing an industrial crisis, which can only be over come by the destruction of that trades unionism and the consequent intensification of the labor and the lowering of the standard of living of the entire working

Such a crisis is likely in the course of It may appear very remote at the present time. It will be well to remember, however, that England, but a decade ago, had no inkling of the calamity that is now upon her. To have informed the average Englishman then, that the economic retrogression of "his" country was already on the way, would have only evoked a smile of good-natured contempt. America's capitalism will soon be hard

pressed. Her rivals, are even now tirring themselves to defeat her. England is moving, slowly, almost blindly, to be sure. So is Germany, and so is France, but they are moving. That their combined efforts are feared in this country has already been shown above. Where will they end? In another industrial re-adjustment in this country, to the detriment of the working class, as at present the case in England? Or will they end in Socialism? Let Labor but choose the new trades

unionism and they will end in Socialism in that industrial system in which de velopment will not mean deprivation to but in which progress and plenty will go hand in hand for, the working class.

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

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SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P.,

second Thursday at above hall, Visitors are welcome.

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

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

every second Sunday of the month, 2.30 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown evenue. 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.

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

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

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOM-ERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

### TWO ANARCHISTS ARRESTED IN MADRID!

The papers this week contained the above announcement in conspicuous headlines. According to the reports received by the police, the two men, one being an Italian and the other a Spaniard, had "projects" against the Spanish Ministers. Every Socialist should know what

Anarchism is. In the "Socialist Almanac," in the monographs on the History of Socialism in Italy and in Spain, the subject of Anarchism is fully dealt with. monographs are referred to in the Pre-

origin the long mortal struggle be-

tween Socialism and Anarchism, the

latter of which, fathered by the

sophist Proudhon and brought forth

in agony by a middle class financially

and morally bankrupt, had fastened

itself to the international proletariat.

They show the gradual widening of

the chasm between the two, as in the

heat of the conflict Anarchism be-

comes more distractedly rebellious

and brutally destructive, while So

cialism, ever more truly proletarian

and revolutionary, gain in educational

power and constructive spirit. Sure-

ly 30 one who reads these stirring

pages can in the future PLEAD IGNORANCE IF CAUGHT IN

THE DISHONEST ACT OF CON-

FOUNDING SOCIALISM WITH

face as follows:
"In at least one respect the monographs on Italy and Spain are espe-cially instructive. They trace to its

safety.

# BRICKLAYERS DUPED.

GROERED OUT ON STRIKE TO AID WALKING DELEGATE'S PRIVATE BUSINESS.

The Bricklayers' Union is Being Used as Collection Agency by the Master Builders Ass'n With the Aid of Walking Delegate Donolly—A Unionman Tells the Story and Clenches His Fist.

In the travels of a reporter yesterday queer state of affairs was found in a sands of home-seekers every year. A strike on a building on the corner of Sixteenth street and First avenue, where the bricklayers are on strike.

On the reporter's approaching a building he found that work was going on as usual, and that quite a force of men ere at work. On inquiring, however, it ras learned that there really was a strike on and that the men at work on the building were non-union men. One of the strikers was pointed out to the reporter. Being asked to give some information regarding the strike he let out this neat cat:

"Well, there is a whole lot to say regarding this strike, but if I open my mouth I would lose my bread and butter altogether.'

"Who would deprive you of it?"

"The walking delegate of our union." On being assured by the reporter that his name would not appear he said: "Well, this strike is a case where Jack Donnelly the walking delegate, is doing what he has to my knowledge been dong for a number of years, playing the men for suckers. Somewhere about two cars ago a man by the name of Rob-, bought the property and com-

menced to build.

'The contractor for him was Ed. Roach, who was not, at that time, a members of the Master Builders' Association. After some trouble, the mortgages, Lowenfelt and Prazaer, foreclosed, leaving a bill owing to Roach \$1,650 (by Robinson. Roach has tried by every local method to collect and has failed. by Robinson. Roach has tried by every legal method to collect and has failed. The property was then sold to Wolf and Wielaut. The latter sold his share to his partner, and his partner then got ready to build. After tearing down the former work done by Roach, and completing the cellar on the new building Jack Donnolly came around and made a demand upon Wolf for the money owing to Roach. Of course Wolf, the present owner, refused to pay, whreupon Donnolly called our men off the job, and now the work that we should be doing as being performed by non-union men. ing performed by non-union men. is but a few weeks ago that the bosses locked us out for waiting time, and now Donnoily locks us out, and we get no waiting time at all but are told

get no waiting time at all but are told
to go and get another job.
"The fact of the matter is that Donmolly is playing the Bricklayers' Union
as a collection agency for the bosses
and apparently from the reports of what
money he has accumulated, he is reaping a nice profit on the transactions."
"When he became Walking Delegate
he was but an ordinary bricklayer, not
first class by any means. He is now reported to be worth a good deal of money.

"I tell you there is a whole lot of dis-satisfaction existing and it is no wonder that our Union is being divided by fac-lous when we allow ourselves to be used as such simple tools."

Mr. Wolf, the owner of the property, when seen, agreed with the statement of the striking bricklayer, and said:

"I weat my work done by mino men.

"I want my work done by union men, but when they ask me to pay a debt of some one else, that I will not do."

'The present contractor on the job, Mr. Alfonso Aguillus, said:

"I want my work done by union men;

"I want my work done by union men; I am willing to pay more than the union demands, but when they allow themien demands, but when they allow themien demands. But when they allow themien we have no somebody else's debt then I must hire non-union men which I have no desire to do. The union men will lose \$2,000 in wages from Donnolly's work in this case. He has gone to the firm that we buy our material from, and tried to stop them from supplying us. He has called strikes on several other jobs that purchase material from that iobs that purchase material from that firm in order to force them to stop supplying us. He has made complaints to the inspector of buildings and sent them here—all to collect a bill that we do not owe and that does not concern his union."

The reporter asked the contractor if e or any of the other contractors that connolly had called strikes on were sembers of the Master Builders Assomembers of the Master Builders Asso-ciation. The answer was that neither his firm nor the firms of Grundblatt and the strike was called yesterday were members of the Master Builders' Asso-

The reporter on interviewing Mr. Don-celly and asking him for a statement of the affair found that the report as given by the others was correct.

Mr. Donnolly gave the reporter the notice that the master builders issued, certifying to the claim of Mr. Roach. It was as follows:

"October 17, 1900.

"Bricklayers Union, No. 7:—
"Mr. Ed. Rosch, who is a member of our association, has a claim of \$1,650 on the property on the northeast corner of Sixteenth street and First avence. Please notify your members ac-cording to Clause XI of the annual agreement that no work shall be done on this property until settled. "CHARLES A. COWAN, See'y."

Also an agreement from the firm of Otto E. Reimer of Brooklyn, signed yesterday, agreeing not to supply hullding material until a settlement was made. It was learned that while the brick-layers had an agreement of this nature with the Muster Builders last year, it can out the first of May this year.

One of the other officers of this union

is Mr. Wm. Klein, their National President, who holds a fat job of Inspector of Sewers from Tammany Hall.

Thus it is clear that the Bricklayers Union is being used not only as a collection agency for outsiders, but that the officers of this union are assisting the Master Builders' Association against the smaller concerns.

### EMIGRATION BOOMS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 1 .- It is hard

### Methods of the Railroad Agent in Stimulating the Movement.

to grasp the magnitude of the movements of population that transfer from one section of the country to another thoufew years ago the rush was to the Klondike, a little before that, it was to Texas and the Southwest. This year hundreds of families are moving from southern Minnesota and Wiscon-sin to the northern districts of those States and beyond into North Dakota. Even the movement across the border into Manitoba has been large enough to occasion remark. The oil fields of Texas and California are attracting hundreds, many of whom will become permanent settlers, and there is a small but steady current from the North to

But the great movement this year has been to the State of Washington. Railroad men assert that the "home excursions" organized by the Great Northern and the Northern pacific have been the means of carrying to Washington and the country tribu-tary to those roads 60,000 permanent settlers. This transfer was accomplish-ed in twelve weeks by means of weekly "excursions" organized after months of hard and skillful work.

The methods employed to organize these excursions are very thorough. Whenever the emigration department discovers a county that by reason of crop failure or any other setback is restles and discontented, an expert is immedturn the discontent to the profit of the railroad. This expert is always a good "mixer," able to make friends and to win their confidence. If the field looks at all promising, he begins to talk of the chesp lands and wonderful crops, of the climate, the resources, and the commercial possibilities of some par-ticular district along the line of his, road. He picks out a region whose climate and soil would demand no particular change in the habits of life of those upon imagination he is working. He talks Washington orchards to the orchard man, and Washington wheat to the wheat-grower. But he takes care to talk only one region in one locality. It is needless to say that he also distributes alluring advertising matter, but he does it with great discrimination. Above all, the women are not neglected; for it has been found useless to stimulate the imagination of the head of the house unless the "woman folks" can be made to share in his hopes. It is also an aim of the agent to interest as large a number of families in one neighbor hood as possible, since the women espe cially are much readier to take up their home in a new country when they are

sure of the company of persons with whom they have something in common. When the "moving microbe," as the emigration expert terms it, has begun to work in a community, in other words, when interest has been pretty well aroused, stereopticon lectures by spe-cialists are given in the district schoolhouse or some other central place, and the wonders of the new country are revealed in an entertaining way. This usually sets the ball rolling. The remaining work of the agent is simply to make all arrangements. He takes everything into his own hands. He sets the day for the excursion to start, at-tends to the sale of the farm and house and furniture, combats the objections or the animadversions of the timid and suspicious, and conducts the expedition personally to the new home. So thoroughly does the agent acquire the confidence of his charges that even the most independent follow him like so many sheep.

It is also the practice of the railroads the shaft mouth told the story. Six to send some enthusiastic settlers who lives had been snuffed out. have the confidence of their former neighbors back to the old home, paying all the expenses of the trip in ex-change for eloquence. In one instance effective use was made of a sermon preached at the dedication of a church in a colony of "Dunkers."

# A Blast Furnace Experiment.

PITTSBURGH. May 20.—Preparations are being made by the United States Steel Corporation for the erection of a refrigerating plant at the Lucy Furnaces of the Carnegie Company, which will probable for the company of the Carnegie Company. of the Carnegie Company, which will probably figure largely in the revolution ary reductions in the cost of making pig iron. The plant, while an experimental one, will be built on a commercial basis, and will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,-000. The idea is to deprive the air of a large percentage of its moisture by precipitating and freezing the water the blast is sent into the furnace. Blast furnace owners have found that in winter, when the air is cold, dry, and crisp, they can make pig iron more cheaply than in summer, when the air is filled with in summe moisture.

# Cruel Abuse of Boys.

BOSTON, May 29.—Because it was alleged that boys in the Lyman School, at Westboro, had been chained to their beds to prevent them from escaping, an appropriation for \$88,010 asked from the Legislature was to-day held up. Senator Clemence said that when his committee visited the school it was dis-

covered that there were six boys in a row breaking stone for highway pur-

Upon inquiry where the boys slept he was shown a loft without ventilation. Senator Clemence found a chain passed around two of the beds and learned that, fearing the boys would escape, they were handcuffed to the chain.

# THE PORT ROYAL MURDER.

Mine Officials Knew of the Danger, Yet Ordered Men Down to Work.

McKEESPORT, June 13.-Eighteen men were murdered and a score of others injured in the Port Royal mines of the Pittsburg Coal Company, (the trust), at Port Royal, twenty three miles south of this city on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad last Monday evening. An explosion in the mine, due to the neglect of officials in charge, who were hurrying to pile up the profits and could spare no time to render safe a mine which was no-toriously dangerous, is called: "the cause of the disaster."

Profit making in the mines of the Pittsburg Coal Company is almost down to the stage of being an exact science. The various heads of the coal trust. are still experimenting a little lopping off an expense, here and there and figuring how to increase the toll taken from the blind individuals popularly called "the men." In the Port Royal mines the system was not in perfect working order, but was being improved upon. As in all the mines, hawever, no regard was paid for human life. Mules are well cared for. Mules in this district cost about \$200 each. Human beings cost nothing. When one man is killed or crippled there are a dozen more hunting his job the next morning. Con sequently there is no necessity for looking after the welfare They supply themselves and pay their own freight. The county buries them when they are caught by death and their friends are too poor to afford

The Port Royal mine has already been a dangerous one. It is a shaft mine, about 160 feet deep. There are sides of the Youghiogheny river. entry connects on with the other. The men all go down to work in No. 1 shaft and walk across under the river to their work in the various headings

of No. 2. For the past two or three weeks the ground for a space of 15 to 20 acres has been "creeping," indicating danger of a great cave-in. As a consequence, gas has been pouring into the mines faster than the fans can force it out. Last Monday there was a cave-in in the main entry, blocking the air current and causing a more rapid ac-cumulation of gas. A half dozen men were at work all day cleaning up the debris so the fans could do their work but, in spite of the knowledge that the mine was filled with gas and terrific explosion liable to occur at any moment, THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MEN WERE SENT DOWN TO WORK IN THAT VAST TOMB WITHOUT A WORD OF WARNING.

Luck, Providence, or wh atever you choose to call it was looking after that little army of tollers that day. Although death was hiding in every room, and crouching behind every pil lar, and back of every rib, nothing occurred until 6 o'clock that evening. The day men quit work at 5 o'clock. At 6 half a dozen men were at work. Some say they were using open lamps. There is little doubt about that. A man can see better with an open lamp than with a safety lamp, and upon his sight depends, in a large measure, his ability to work and produce profit. Consequently, there is lit doubt about the character of the lamps. None of these mines use safety lamps, although the state laws are suppo . 1 to be exceedingly explicit on such mat ters. Others say there was an old fire smouldering in the mines. It had been smouldering since the last explosion, which occurred in 1892, and it is said to have fired the gas. The officials of the Pittsburg Coal Company deny this smouldering fire story It was not expected that they would confirm it. The miners assert it posi-

tively.
When the work of the day ended Monday, June 10, a "squeeze" was re-ported in Entry 21. Six men entered to repair the damage and replace the the mine about an hour when a mufded roar was heard, and an instant later a puff of flame and smoke from

Heroes were there in abundance Dozens of them crowded about the yawn ing mouth of the shaft and fought the privilege of going down to their death in an effort to save their comrades below or to bring their blackened and mutilated bodies to the surface. Samuel Hadley, assistant mine boss, in charge of this mine, and who, the testimony before the Coroner's jury says, was responsible the occurence, demanded his right to head the rescue party, and it was granted him. In company with Superintendents McCune and Allison and a dozen more they waved a last goodbye to their waiting friends and went down to death in the shaft. They were down but a short time when another muffled roar and a blast of flame and smoke out of the shaft, followed by

another and another, told their story. Not one of them came out alive. No further attempts at rescue were made that day. The next day another rescue pary was sent down. The blast of death overtook them also and, torn and disfigured, with frightful burns. cage load after cage load, they were hauled to the surface and sent to their homes, or to the McKeesport Hospital. A Hugo could not describe the horrors of that Monday night nor of the days that have succeeded it. Hundreds of yards under the hill lay the dead bodies of nearly a score of men. The company says there are thirteen in the mine. Rumors are abroad to-day that more men than the eighteen first accounted for are burled in the Port Royal mine. Two men from Smithton have been missing since the night of the explosion, and the story was circulated to-day that the number of unknown victims would reach thirty. A long time would be required to ascertain accurately the number of those entombed. The miners, who ought to know as well as the officials who scarcely ever see the

mines except when on a visit of in-spection or an occasion of this kind, say that fully a dozen more than the eighteen mentioned went down and never came out again. These are foreigners, and no particular record of them is kept. They can be had by the ship load and are ex-tremely docile. They know nothing about mining or mining laws, and are much to be preferred to the class of workmen who might attempt to en force some laws provided for their

All hope of rescuing the bodies of those men from the fiery tomb has been abandoned. The mine is burn-ing fiercely. It has been decided to flood it, which will be done by drill-ing holes through the bottom of the river into the main haulage This was done in 1892, and it tool nine months to pump the water out when the fire was extinguished. It will take a year now. The men who live at Port Royal, who have foolishly fol-lowed the advice of real estate agents and are securing "a home of their own," and there are many of them, are in despair. The town wil be ruined. Its sole industry is that death trap and these helpless beings, who have not yet learned that they should own these mines and run them so they would be safe, are hopeless It is not so easy to pack up and move to another town as it looks

But besides financial loss there is the loss of life and its consequent anguish. Scores have been left fatherless. There are weeping widows and sisters about that mine shaft There are some who have not slept since Monday. Their loved ones are buried under tons of rock in the black depths of that mine. And when the water is turned in all hope of ever looking on the loved face again will be gone forever. Those bodies will float around in that black tomb for a year of more, and identification will be impossible when they are found, if they are ever found. will be a score of graves of unknown dead in the little cemetery up on the hill, and thus will end Western Pennsylvania's latest contribution to the crimes of capitalism. While the widows and children of Port Royal are suffering anguish of death, the stockholders in the Pittsburg Coal Company are collecting their making ready to go to the mountains or seashore, and are saying: "Soul, enjoy thyself. Why care for the morrow. Miners can be in plenty and, perhaps, that is the way Providence has selected to keep this world from becoming over-stocked."—WORKINGMAN.

### WHAT CAUSES SUICIDE?

### Some Observations by a Brooklyn Physician Concerning the Laboring Class,

Dr. Hartung, a Coroner's physician of Brooklyn, has had extensive opportunities for making observations of the causes of death and he is regarded as an authority on the subject. Yesterday a reporter asked him to state what was in his opinion, the cause of the increase of suicide. "You ask what I think the great increase of suicides in Brooklyr is due to?" he said. "Well, if you examine the occupations of the cases reported at the Coroner's office you will find that a majority of them belong to to the laboring classes. The enormous to the laboring classes. The enormous amount of rain which has fallen during the past few weeks has had much to do with making the workman lose hope. The fact that bricklayers, hod carriers and masons could not get any work to speak of during the continuance of the wet weather has caused a despondency or melancholia, which seemed impossible for them to overcome. I also think that the depression in business resulting from the unfavorable conditions of things created by such a prolonged period of sumess and overcast days, has had a tendency to increase the cases of self destruction. Take for instance, the number of persons who have invested their savings in seaside resorts, expecting thereby to improve their financial condition and who have been wofully disap-pointed in seeing pass day after day in which gloomy skies and pouring rain hav been the leading metoorological condi-

necessarily limited and the rain drown ng all manner of profit, the outlook to persons having their capital-or, you might say, their all-invested in such enterprises, has been discouraging in the extreme. I think, also, that some of the well-to-do class of people who have put their money into Wall street, hoping to reap abundant harvests thereby, and whose realizations have not equalled their expectations, have contributed to the list f increasing suicide cases in this sec tion of the country. Carbolic acid and have been the favorite methods which persons weary of the world have shuffled off this mortal coil. A great many of the suicides have been due to spasmodic insanity, and there have been a number of cases for which no reasonable explanation could be offered. There have been cases within my observation of late about which there has been con siderable doubt, a doubt that will prob ably remain forever, for so far as is known the only persons that can explain the motives that promoted them to take heir lives were the unfortunate victims themselves. There have been among some of the suicides reported men who had troubles of their own which they did not want the world to know, and wh as a consequence, have made their exits from this bustling planet without leav-ing the slightest evidence behind them to tell their reasons for going. Is it possible, you ask, to tell the pathological condition of a suicide's brain? Very often ten we find in cases of suicide a cerebral softening, which, of course, is a bordering on paresis. Then, again, we may find indications of neurosis, which, popularly defined, is an exhausted condition of the nervous system. Of course, the last named condition frequently leads to despondency or melancholia. A rather singular feature among some of the suicides that have been recently reported has been the advanced age of a number of them. Why persons of a ripe, old age should take their lives is hard to tell."

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John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hall.

John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue.

INDIANAPOLIS. IND.:
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JOHNSTOWN, N. F.
Lewis Hoeckel, 428 No. Perry street.
JACKSONVILLE, ILL:
J. De Castro. 741 W. Railroad street.
LAWRENCE, MASS.:
John Howard, 42 Lowell street.

LAWRENCE, MASS.:

John Howard, 42 Lowell street.

LINCOLN. NEB.:

Emil Ittig, Room 8, Sheldon Block.

LOUISVILLE, KY.:

Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street.

LOWELL, MASS.:

Robt Owen, 10 Arthur street.

LYNN, MASS.:

John A. Henley, Rear 45 Gren street.

MCKEESPORT, PA.:

John Hobbs, 526 White street.

MILFORD, CONN.

Gust Langer, P. B. 774.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.:

Rochus Babnick, 932 Sixth street.

MINNEAPOLLS, MINN.

Chas, A. Johnson, Labor, Lyceum, 36

Washington avenue, S.

MONTREAL, CAN.

J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue,

NEW HAYLON, CONN.:

C. E. Patrick, 219 Washington street,

NEW HAYLN, CONN.

Chas, Sobey, 143 Ferry street.

NEW WHATCOM, WASH.

Wm. MCCormick.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.:

Chas. Source, NEW WHATCOM, WARD.

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Chas. Zolot, 15111/4 Main stre PEORIA, ILL. Max Keller, 1016 Hope street.

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Sam. Clark, 1394 Germantown avenue.

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ROCKVILLE, CONN.
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PULLMAN, III.

Herman Miller, 35 Vermon avenue.

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H. M. Graber, 3053 Folsom avenue.
B. Duelle, 1412 Warren street. John White, American House, 23

Church street.

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E. F. Lance,
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Yovan, Somerville avenue.
CONN.: SOMERVILLE, MASS.:
Jacob Loven, Somerville avenue.
SOUTH NORWALK. CONN.:
Louis Hain, 20 Burbank street.
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STOCKTON, CAL
J. B. Ferguson, 442 East Market street.
SUTTERSVILLE, PA. Cyril Sistek. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

E. Harris.

E. Harris.

Room 14, Myers Block.

Max Boewe, 100 Weir street.

TACOMA, WAS1.

Arthur H. Spencer, room 60, Armory

Block, cor. C and 15th streets.

TROY. N. Y.:

F. E. Passonno. 1004 Jacob street.

UNION HILL. N. J.;

Otto Becker, 348 Broadway. Otto Becker, 38 Broadway, UTICA, N. N. Y. John Rapp. 23 Niagara avenue, VANCOUVER, B. C.

R. Baker, 811 Seymour St WATERBURY, CONN.

SPECIAL ISSUE.

With the Sunday, June 30, issue, the DAILY PEOPLE will have completed its first year of life.

During that time it has recorded a mass of crime committed in the name of "Unionism" against the working class. In order to preserve the record and make it accessible to all, it has been decided to issue an ...

# ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

... of the ...

# DAILY @ PEOPLE

Containing an exhaustive review of all the work done in this line.

If you wish the true account of any labor trouble: If you wish to lay your hand on the biography of a fakir: If you wish matter for the arraignment of the pure and simple unlen:

You should have this edition. It is just the thing for constructive propaganda purposes. If you wish to show the Socialist position, if you wish to convince a man worth convincing, if you wish to gain sturdy recruits, or if you wish to make sure of a fact . . . .

# THIS IS THE NUMBER!

In commemoration of the FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the DAILY PE(PLE, the only paper fit for an honest workingman to read, this should be made a RECORD-BREAKER. It is an opportunity that must not be lost. That edition should be the largest yet printed, and you should endeavor to make it so. If you have ordered liberally in the past, Increase your order this time by getting a double quantity, because it will pay you to do so. It is the way to make votes, and it is the way to gain readers. The price will be only

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000 THE DAILY PEOPLE, 2-6 New Reade St., New York 

ORDERS CANNOT BE CONSIDERED UNLESS RECEIVED ON OR BEFORE THURSDAY JUNE 27th.

# PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The Socialist Laber Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re asserts 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 purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can a exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially dectrue of life, of liberty and of happiness.

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

fact that our opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class. Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means

of solf-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, in eyer 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 diverted from their humane purpose to the

enslavement 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 out its own downfall. We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist

Labor Party into a class-coascious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possessian of the public powers; so that, hele together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity, under the most trying conditions of the piesent class struggle, we may put a summary end to that bar-barous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

John Neubert, 39 Charles street. WEST HAVEN, CONN. Charles W. Peckham, Box 373. WILKINSBURG, PA.: Jas. A. McJonnell.
WOBURN, MASS.
N. Peter Neilson, 35 Gartiele WOONSOCKET, R. L.: Frank L. Fogarty, 265 Front street. Peter Jaconson, 36 Woodworth Peter Jaconson, 36 Woodword YONKERS, N. Y.

# New Steel Trust Headquarters.

motic system of economics is the direct

The United States Steel Trust has decided to erect a five story building in Duluth, to serve for headquarters and general office. Just where it will be located is yet uncertain, but it is given out that it will be opposite the street. Board of Trade.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance 02 de Copy.....

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ared as second class matter at the fork Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES 21,157

Thought ever slips from the clutches that other it. It becomes unselzable, and takes reluge from one form in to another. The terch shoots its rays; If it is extinguished, if it is swallowed up in darkness, it turns into a voice: night cannot be turned upon the word-it a gag is clapped to the mouth that speaks, the word changes into light: light cannot be VICTOR HUGO.

"FEILE AND FURBELOWS." It is an established principle, born of n extensive human experience, that ent is best understood by comparing it with the document that it is an dment of. The presence in, or absence from, the second document of absent from, or present in, the is an unerring mark of which way wind blows." For instance: If the tion of an organization provides "qualified for membership are citof the United States," a question y arise whether women are included ot; if, however, the original constitutional provision read: "qualified for rship are male citizens of the United States," then there can be no bt. The word "male," in the original clause, having been dropped, it is certain en are admitted under the clause. The amended indicates unerringly that the wind blows" in the direction of broad og the basis of membership. Spreadon the dissecting table the carcass of Ohio Kangaroo Social Democratic sland Citizen," and applying to its fiesh the unerring scalpel of interpretation of documents, above explained, a veritable pustule is laid bare.

"Cleveland Citizen," as the organ of the Ohio Social Democracy, is the piece of the local organization of Cleveland. That local organization duced a few weeks ago a W. C. Wooldridge, a gentleman who accepted a political office at the hands of the recently elected capitalist Mayor of that city, recolested his membership in he Social Democracy, and remaining unred by the Social Democratic Silence implies consent. The Wooldridge act was approved by his nization and its mouth-piece.

That should be and is revelation ough as far as it goes. But the revelais only inferential. The acceptance favors infers friendship. Friendship ween political adversaries, especially when they claim to stand in the opposite camps of Labor and Capital, implies coris a symptom of a pustule in the body, the "Cleveland Citizen" hastened to place n the hands of workingmen the scalpel by which to dissect its own and the conduct of the body it represents, and thereby remove the symptom-stage and bring certainty-stage. It hastened to furnish the scalpel by which to lay the

The June 1 issue of the "Cleveland Citizen" contains a report of the Ohio State Convention of the Social Democ racy. Among the things reported is the on of a new name for the conn. The passage on this head close with these rhapsodical words:

"From reports made it was shown was practically defunct, and, there-fore, no confusion would result by adopting the straight name of So-cialist Party, without any frills and

To judge a man, he must be taken a his own words. The above statement ced the Socialist Labor Party, lend. The "Cleveland Citizen" and its party can not go back upon their own No fear of confusion guided them in the choice of a name: they say so distinctly. When, accordingly, they coquet with the name "Socialist Party," they act, not deliberately only, but also free and unhampered. It follows that by their preferring that name, which is ment of the name "Socialist Party," they wish to be underod to have freely and deliberately d the old name by,---DROP-PING THE WORD "LABOR."

ing, bursting; the Wooldridge puss rups stenchfully.

The Social Democracy,-at any rate, its Kangaroo wing—, is a pirate craft. The flag of a "Socialism" that it flies is false colors. It is not the party of Labor, for Labor; it is the party for political jobs, captured with Labor as food for cannon. It is the party of political brigands, trying to line their pockets, with Labor's back as a foot-stool. "Labor" is to such a crew an offensive word; as offensive as the 'halter'icis said to be an offensive word in the home that has furnished meat for the gallows. The ash-barrel refuse of society that loves to think itself "intellectual," has no use for Labor, exgept as sport for its "intellect." The word "Labor" is repellent to it. Dead or putty tho' his conscience is. the "intellectual" feels rebuked by the very sound or sight of the word. It keeps back other "intellectuals"; it endangers success in deals with the capitalist politicians; the word must go. The word "Labor" is clipped off, and thrown aside

as "frills and furbelows." Inscrutable are the ways of Providence. It furnishes the scorpion with the poison that makes its own quietus; it equips the rattle-snake with the signal that betrays it. So, likewise, it fur nishes the scurvy traitors that would add a new exploitation, the political exploitation, to the exploited Working Class, with the poison of "dementia"; it equips these traitors to the Working Class with the rattle that betrays their sertiments.

The heel of the "frills and furbelows," enlightened, organized and led by the S. L. P., will stamp out the reptile pack.

#### THE OLD SONG TO A NEW TUNE.

The song sang, now fifty years ago, by the Southern exploiters of Labor, has been struck up once more, this time in Tennessee. The tune is new; it is adapted to modern conditions; but the song is the same; it betrays the hypocrisy with which the capitalist carries on the refined cannibalism of his class.

During the anti-slavery agitation days, the Southern slave-holder's tune ran thus: "The negro is a helpless, improvident being; emotional, sentimental; left to himself in the South he would become the prey of schemers; we must protect him; slavery is his best asylum."

Thus did the Southern slave-holder of old seek to profit by his own wrong-doing. Granted that the negro suffered of weakness of character that would materially counteract the advantages of freedom in the cauldron of the white man's society, it lay not in the mouth of the very men who tore him from his own congenial wilds in Africa, and transplanted him to America, to graft upon that wrong the Hypocritically wicked was the plea.

The identical plea now turns up in Tennessee. The revolting conditions brought on by early child-labor caused an outery that just ripened into a Child-Labor Act prohibiting the employment of tion; there is no denying its silliness; and children under fourteen in shops, mines yet, over and above its silliness, the and factories." That the Act, left for its suforcement in the hands of the ruling volume. capitalist class, will be circumvented, goes without saying. Nevertheless, the Act short, concentrated Capital,-knocks out physically improve, any person. raises an obstacle in the way of the can- the workingman. It knocks him out from nibal class to which children are juicy both sides: morsels. And now this class raises the following "sympathetic" howl:

"The law will seriously embarrass poo wise; it is a hardship on the mothers."

Thus again the exploiters of humanity First they squeeze down the wages of the natural bread-winner so far down, that the mother is dragged from her home, and ones are taken from the school-room and machine in private hands is a decree of the play-ground, set to work, lest the wolf invade their parents' home. Having thus Class: large squads of men are thrown produced by their own wrong-doing, the conditions that superinduce the crime of child-labor, the successor of the slaveholders of old, the modern capitalist, turns his "sympathetic" eyes to the "suffering families and mothers," and drops crocodile tears over the hardships that the Child-Labor Act will inflict upon them!

#### SUFFICIENT UNTO THE DAY. ETC.

For the hundredth time-or is it the thousandth?—an organization has been set up, on paper of course, in this country with the name and style of "Trades Union Political League of America." A body, consisting of delegates from other bodies whose motto is: "No politics in without convicting itself of freakishness, log Political Leagues," have ever wound up in stenchful fraud and side-splitting Force" applied to the death-dealing imfreakishness.

Possessed of this knowledge, and of the additional knowledge that such enough, it betrays all the denseness of

unerring instinct to Mr. John Burns, British Member of Parliament, by the grace of a capitalist party, for a word of encouragement. Mr. Burns promptly responded: when were such gentlemen ever found slow to avail themselves of an opportunity to organize themselves into a tableau, and talk through the columns of a capitalist paper? Mr. Burns' delivery appears in the "Daily News" of the 10th instant as a "special cable." In it this passage occurs:

"It is quite right that America's new labor party should deal with the question of the militia. Let it call for equal representation in those bodies from which the armed forces take their orders. Fortunately in England we have been free from this sort of trouble, owing to the prominent part which labor has taken in the English parliament."

"Free from this sort of trouble" ?-Why, it was but yesterday that workingmen on strike were trampled down by dragoons in Liverpool and Hull; and all the while a beautiful bouquet of Labor Skates, like Mr. Burns, was "taking a prominent part in the English parliament"!

It is quite enough to see the Labor Movement in America-in free suffrage America-, weighed down with the millstone of British pure and simple Trade Unionism. That British abortion had the lead of the class-conscious Move ment here; it was found rank in size when the intelligent Movement started: the struggle, now on hand, to cut loose from it could not be escaped. But sufficient unto the day is the evil there of. The Movement in America need not stagger under the double infliction of British "pure and simpleness," and also British Labor political fakirism. No shall it. The class-conscious political Movement of Labor in America is now for enough ahead to prevent that second infliction. In vain may the American capitalist press seek the aid of the Burnses -"Labor" men who enter Parliament through the gate of some capitalist party-, to instill their poison into the system of the American Labor Movement. Militia outrages, like Liverpool and Hull dragonades, cannot be glossed over to the American eve with such phrases as "freedom from that sort of trouble," much as such dragonades may have to be winked at by the "Labor" that "takes prominent part in the English parliament,"-by the grace of a capitalist party.

# THE "AUTOMOBILE ERA,"

The "Automobile" is the latest nosrum to be entered in the pharmacopoeia of fakir-led pure and simple Unionism. As readers of THE PEOPLE will have justification for a subsequent wrong, learned from the detailed report of the late convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, it was there soberly proposed to handle and win strikes with the aid of auto mobiles. This may seem a silly proposiproposition tells a tale big enough for a

The machine, perfected, improved-in

In the first place, the more perfected the machine is, all the more complicated is its mechanism; and all the larger is families, who are partly dependent on the the capital needed in its production. Con-work of their children; the law is unsequently, the more improved the machine is, all the further is it out of the reach of the capital-less man. Improved maslavery pronounced upon the Working Class:

In the second place, in the measure they then squeeze down the carnings of of its improvement, the privately owned both parents in such wise that the little machine displaces Labor. The improved starvation pronounced upon the Working out of work, and thereby drag down those who are at work.

These features of Capital are not obvious, even to-day, to the average workingman; much less obvious were they when Capitalism was not yet what it is to-day. Not being obvious, the workers did not perceive that the execution capitalism was doing in their ranks was a result, not of the improved machine, but of its unimproved feature, its private ownership feature. Accordingly, the untutored, the class-unconscious workmen failed to alopt the course that would stop the execution; they failed to recognize the political aspect of the question they failed, and very generally fail to day, to strain for the overthrow of the system of private ownership and for the establishment of the Socialist sys Unions," and whose theory is: "The ectem; as a result, they fall into the hands onomic movement is all sufficient," can of ignorant leaders, who drill them in not constitute itself into a political body methods that are successively silly and suicidal. The transition from method to and suggesting fraud. Experience is ammethod is a commentary on whither the ple on the subject. These "Trades Un- Fakirs are drifting and have drifted to.

The first method was that of "Physical proved machine. This method bespeaks an era of revolutionary spirit: True the additional knowledge that such enough, it betrays all the denseness of among these broken and disfigured "Leagues" invariably have some cap- the bull, that, head-down, would stop a plasters, their morals might be corrupted.

ing Class here claps its fingers to its italist aspirant for their moving spirit, locomotive in full run; yet it tells of The fear was overdrawn. Rockefeller

The second method was quite a come down. It was the "Paregoric Method." It consisted in administering this laxative corrupt a gypsum satyr. to "scabs." It may also be termed the "Dempsey Method," having been introduced by a "Labor Leader" of that name in the street railway strike at Pittsburg, about ten years ago. The denseness conphysical bravery is virtually eliminated; of Most's play "Der Strike." It rewhen the era of the "Paregoric Method" is reached, we have come down to the

The third method is the one now proposed by the Mahon "Labor Leader." It is the "Automobile Method." When a strike breaks out against street car lines, automobiles are to be procured by the strikers to carry passengers and thus beat Capital. When this stage is reached the denseness has vanished, and in lieu of the old physical bravery, or even the later "paregoric" sneak bravery, we have tures as a bruiser. in full blast the DESERTER and TRAITOR: Furnish the automobile capitalists with sufficient blood-money and power to fleece the workers that the street railway companies now enjoy, and hese may be beaten,-with Labor as the

food for cannon, as usual. The development of the "Labor Leader" is here portrayed. It runs down from the "Physical Force" era, when still some honesty clung to him, down to the "Automobile" era, via the 'Paregoric' era, when the honesty vanishes in even step with the disappearance of bravery. When the present, or "Automobile" era, has been reached, we see nothing of the revolutionary fibre left: the deserter and traitor only is rampant.

Not for naught are the Labor Fakirs termed the Labor Lieutenants of Capitalism.

Alabama is busily at work disfranchising the negroes. It has taken advantage of the experiments tried by other states, and will adopt those features of each law which have been productive of the best results. Disfranchisement goes on at a very encouraging rate. The members of the working class-here in the North who watch it with indifference will yet feel, in their own person, the full effects of it. It has worked advantageously for the capitalist class of the South, and as the capitalist is an imitative beast, there is no reason why the capitalist of the North should not use it to his own benefit.

During this warm weather the mem bers of the working class who cannot afford to go to the country or the sea shore, and that means the overwhelm ing portion of the working class, should get as close to the water, or get in the vicinity of as many trees as they can Every second should be spent in the parks or on the water front. Riverside Drive, for example, is an excellent No better use could be made of it than for thousands, even tens of thousands, if 'it will accommodate that number, of mothers and children to frequent it and spend the day there. It is true that it is a poor substitute for what is the right of every human being but as it is all that is at present available, it should be used to the great est possible extent. Central Park, onx Park, and the Riverside will accomodate many thousands. They are as beautiful as artificial parks can well be here in a crowded city, and a few hours spent there every day will

"An elderly woman who lives somewhere near Gramercy Park" had a wept over its inanimate form," as the hydraulic nov el says, and then she carried it to an undertaker for burial. The funeral of the dead dog is to cost \$125, and the elderly woman who lives near Gramercy Park will no doubt rest content ght that her no ing soundly in his little plush casket The elderly woman who lives near Gramercy Park never came honestly by that \$125, that is she never earner it, otherwise she would not spend it on a dog's funeral. That \$125 is six month's pay for many and many a workingman and woman. It would mean comfort to them, could they get it. I many instances it would mean life itself to the worker who has been reduced to want and starvation. The elderly woman who lives near Gramercy Park deprived some wage worker of what was rightfully his. She stole that money, as the laws her class made gives her a privilige of doing. She may have stolen it from another elderly wom an, such, for instance as a seamstress who works day and night to keep life in her worn body, or it may have been stolen from a young woman who will be made aged and haggard by misery and care. The elderly woman who live near Gramercy Park is a criminal, and like most criminals is also an idiot. Her act is a type of the acts of the capitalist class and shows the crying neces sity there is for them to be wiped out.

The Anthony Comstock Divines in the Y. M. C. A., which is holding a conven-tion in Boston, decided that the Art Museum, which contains some reproductions of Greeks and Greekesess, is not a fit place for honest, "god-fear-ing young men and women" to frequent A reception was to be held there, where Bishop and another old on the reception committee called atten tion to the fact that there were severa Apollos, Venuses, Dianas, and even Juoiters who would not be received in by the butler at the door. There was n expressed fear that were the tende and innocent visitors to be cut loos

ing Class here claps its fingers to its italist aspirant for their moving spirit, locomotive in run; yet it the chicago "Daily News" turned with physical bravery. That was the first is a member of the V. M. C. A., and he is assuredly immune. The statutes them selves were placed in a dubious position as there are in such gatherings as the Y. M. C. A. convention, men who would

# Political and Economic.

A Western exchange speaks, in its tinues unabated; but the element of dramatic columns, of the production marks in this connection that if Most was as much of a failure as an actor as he has been as an anarchist, he was doubtlessly the most oozy hamfatter that has ever "donned the buskin." did other equally foolish things. The capitalist papers are beginning to derstand Most, or rather they are begianing to tell their understanding of him. He has been a failure as an anarchist, and he has also been a fail-ure as a failure, and his "draaamer" 'Der Strike" was not even a small hit, to say nothing of its other fea-

> "Sempre Avanti," the Turin, Italy, Socialist fortnightly magazine, has the following:

"LABOR ACCIDENTS. "An employer had in his shop some

flour belonging to another man. "The flour became spoiled. When the

time came for settling accounts, the employer said: 'It is spoiled. I will not pay "'But, on the contrary,' replied the

other, 'it was in your care; if it is spoiled you must settle the bill just the same." And the law compelled him to pay for

Now the employer had a man in his care, a laborer, who worked for him in his factory. A machine tore off an arm and knocked out an eye of the working-The law compelled the employer man. to pay for the flour that was spoiled, but not for the workman who was disabled or killed.

The man who writes the "On the Tip of the Tongue" column in "The Press" is such a remarkably great genius that he ought to be made the "news collector" on "The Press." In referring to the death of Robert Buchanan he says "Anyone could look at a portrait of Robert Buchanan, the Scotch novelist, dramatist, and poet just dead, can safely assert that he was a Socialist. All So-cialists look alike." That is not only news to Socialists, but it is news of the utmost importance. "Tongue" or "Tip," whichever name he answers to in his journalistic retrieving, enjoys at least the distinction of having enriched the col-umns of "The Press" with some news.

The Detroit "News-Tribune" has a write-up of the lives of two men who went to school together. William Mc-Kinley, who is now serving four years for his faithful, lickspittle services to capitalism, and Ross Raymond, who is now serving ten years for forgery. They were friends and rivals in the old days, and McKinley was the good boy, the "honest and upright," though somewhat bombastic and stupid young man. Raymond was the idle and bright person, and he was so very bright that for a period of thirty years he has fooled thousands of dollars out of the of the gullible. The "News-Tribune" does not state, as is usually stated in such cases, whether it is true or not, that they both aspired to the hand the same fair girl, and after much hesitation, she finaly gave herself to the dull boy, who was a better provider. The imputation is that McKinley never gulled anybody. He is held up as a modal for all young men to follow. Raymond is held up as a model not to be followed. Between the two there is only a question of awards. Raymond doubtlessly deserved all he has received. He earned it by long years of persevering dishonesty. If McKinley was to be rewarded on the basis of what he has really done, if his "honor" and his he made the sole criterion of his pay, he might be still the companion of the Sing Sing convict, Ross Raymond.

Some of the religious papers look upon the expulsion of five young men from West Point as a "vindication of Christianity," and a proof that the government is endeavoring to keep the place pure and clean. The young men were expelled for insubordination, not for hazing. They were not even censured for the latter. It is a mark of the beast, and evidence of savagery for a human being to mutilate another human being. The denominational papers which upholo West Point are upholding this savagery and bestiality. A civilized man holds the human body as something sacred-in fact as the most sacred thing in the world. no matter whether it belongs to himself or to another. The thugs at West Point are sent there for the purpose of learning the principles of scientific murder. The effects of their instruction crop out occasionally when they practice the gentle and refined art of hazing. There is not a student there that does not engage in it. They are there practically for that purpose. The five that were driven out were driven out because they presumed to interfere with matters pertaining to the course of instruction, not because they were hazers. As far as they are Christians, it is fair to allow the church publications to judge: as far as they are de-cent human beings, the general verdict of intelligence will be that they are not

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### IS THE RACE DEGENERAT. ING.

The financial statement of the Int'l Cigarmakers Union, on the recent strike in New York, is out in a 10x7, pale-blue 31-paged document. It is thrilling thrilling enough for yellow covers. But not its thrillingness is what deserves real notice. The production is valuable mainly on a bead that it is wholly innocent of. out meaning to, it contributes a mighty share towards answering the vexed ques tion. Is the race degenerating?

"Great is Diana!" "Diana is great!" -such were some of the protests, that, nearly 2,000 years ago, smote the face of a politico-economic movement that, next in the order of social development, vas then rising above the horizon Movement-generically termed Christianity, and usually considered religioushad to best its way across volumes of slander hurled in its path. The cry, 'Diana is great! Great is Diana!" an incautious betrayal of the source of the opposition. The sculptors of statues of Diana at Ephesus, and of efficies of other Olympian deities, instinctively their material interests assailed by the Are there any more blunders in it? rising Movement. It was the pockets, or be it the stomachs, that spoke in protests, slanderous and hypocritical.
"The Union is great!" Great is the

Union!"-such are some of the protests, that, in this generation, are smiting the face of another politico-economic movement, which, in its turn, has risen above the horizon of social development, and is, further progress. If there were to be in turn, destined to sway the race. This no prizes obtained, men would cease to Movement—known as Socialism—, has, like Christianity of yore, to beat its way to-day across volumes of slander hurled great! to-day to the old cry, "Diana is great! put forth the effort to become anything Great is Diana!" It is an incautious more than a day laborer. We need betraval of the source of the opposition. The drawers of revenue as officers of ought to be honest and intelligent com-"pure and simple" Unions instinctively petition. Men need the stimulus of comfeel their private material interests assailed by the rising Movement. It is their pockets, or be it their stomachs, that speak in protests, slanderous and hypocritical.

Two points establish the direction of a line. Here we have two identical social apparitions, separated by the wide is false to say capitalism furnishes a stretch of 2,000 years. Surely, the line stimulus for the best efforts: drawn from the first to the second must establish the trend of the human race: Does it drop? Does it rise?

Let the two apparitions be measured, contrasted.

Through both, Nature emits the same thought—Material Interests; but, as the same vibrations of the air, forced through a cornet and a penny-whistle,

The sculptors of Diana and other Olympian statues were the product of a period of human spiritual elevation to means just that, and is meant to be a warning against doing anothing that which the world owes its Seven Wonders, might interfere with that the Ephesian Temple of Diana among them. Grovelingly material as was the spirit. source of their outery against Christian-ity, it is nevertheless undeniable that eart and mind, with them, were colored and fired with the splendors of Greek art, that they imagined assailed by the early austerity of a creed that carried in its womb the Michel Angelos and Albrecht Duerers. The criers of "Diana is great; great is Diana." may not without

essors of to-day, the criers of "The drawers of revenue as officers of pure and simple" Unions? The "Fin-ancial Statement." above mentioned, makes answer: Palpably doctored the the figures and items are, they throw up the fact that the strike was wrongfully prolonged through thirty-six weeks of suffering to the men; in other words, that the rank and file, engaged still greater ridicule. The sentence you in the struggle, and the rank and file that was made to back them, were cruelly bled for the purpose of throwing revenue in the shape of jobs into the hands of the Negendanks, the Simons, the Raphaels, the Karaseks, the Marouseks, the Browns, the Modests, the Bennetts, with whose names the columns of the "Statement" are fly-blown, besides untold others of that ilk, lumped together and covered under the term "pickets,"them loud-mouthed "The Union is great; great is the Union!"
Not a spark here of either mental, moral, or spiritual nobility!

The line drawn from the anti-Christian until, when it strikes the anti-Socialist Organized Scabbery, it runs into the Is the race degenerating? No! Be of

good heart, all ye whose breasts heave with the Socialist afflatus! Degeneracy stamps, not the race, it stamps the obstructionists who rear their heads against the onward march of civilization. They are declining; they are growing weaker. The race's future is upward, hastened

in its path.

The Committee of Fifteen is calling for money more loudly than it ever an innovation such as a third term meant called for the scalps of gamblers and defeat. The talk about giving one to pool groom keepers. They say that un-less \$50,000 is forthcoming at once, the pursuit of vice will languish, and the demon of the red and white chips will expires, excepting to send have things all his own way. Also will obscurity he deserves. All men, not in-the gentlemen who need the \$50,000 fatuated and blinded, know that McKinkeep their reform fervor up to the smashing point, go out of business. They even darkly hint that the city will wander down the steep incline that leads to the fiery pit, unless salaries are paid to the people whose profession it is to make other people be good. This is a sorrowful state of affairs. On the one side we have vice which works without a salary, and on the other side we have virtue which gets tired unless pay day comes around regularly. As most people were less interested in the way Mr. Jerome swung the ax than he was, and as the majority conceded that it would be far better were he placed on a wood pile, it is not probable that the \$50,000 will be coughed up. In fact at present it looks and lacked either the honesty or the inas though a few reformers would have to go to work. Will the pool rooms give to work forward instead of trying to con, them a job?



# Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN-I baye with me that clipping from the "North American Review" by James Logan,

U. S .- From my recollection it is a string of blunders. Read it again 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 ncross volumes of slander hurled path. The cry, "The Union is Great is the Union" corresponds to the old cry. "Dians is the Union is the old cry. "Dians is the Union is the old cry. "Dians is the likelihood is that a laborer's wages, the more than a day laborer. We need competition if we would grow, but it petition to do their best."

U. S .- I showed you that it is false to say that capitalism promotes compe-

B. J. Yes; you showed that capitalism amps out competition. U. S .- And I next showed you that it

stimulus for the best efforts;-B. J.-Yes; you went further

proved that what capitalism did to rob the workingman of all stimulus to exert himself, and that such stimulus could only come with Socialism.
U. S.-You will notice that through

resound with different timbre, so, like-left on the reader's mind that competi-wise is the timbre of the thought that tion is the pivot on which progress retion is the pivot on which progress restrikes the ear to-day a very different volves; the spring that sets progress in motion: the breath in the nestrils, the

spring, that breath or that animating

U. S .- Now, look closely: turn your eyes on the last sentence but one.

B. J. (reads).

"We need competition if we would

grow, but it ought to be honest and in-telligent competition."

S .- Do you catch on? B. J .- Not quite.

tainly render him ridiculous.

great; great is Diana!" may not without historic injustice be denied some little meed of mental, moral and spiritual clevation.

How stands the case with their such the would miss his "prices of competition. He knows what thing it is: It won't do for him to say so. If the did, the would miss his "prices" the wages of his intellectual works his "prices" the wages of his intellectual works his "prices" the wages of his intellectual works his "prices" the wages of his intellectual prostitution in whooping Jnion is great; great is the Union!" the it up for capitalism. But he knows also that it is no longer safe to lie wholesale, as it formerly was. To praise competition without any qualification would cer-

How does

he manage himself in the dilemma? U. S .- As all such people do. They try play scuttle-fish and thereby incur just read is supremely ridiculous. There is neither intelligence nor honesty in competition. The word excludes intelligence and honesty. Competition implies a blind rushing forward and to seek leader Competition implies a ship by cheating on the competitive field.
To talk about "intelligent competition." "honest competition" is like saying

B. J .- That fellow put his foot into it squarely; didn't he? of: U. S .- Now you may tear up th rather save it. Paste it on a board Write over it the inscription: "Self-impaled." And hang it up in your room. If you were to analyze, as closely as we did this one, every utterance made in

"sweet vinegar" or "wholesome arsenic.

McKinley will not accept a nominaion for a third term. McKinley would not be offered the nomination even chough he sought it for the third time. General Grant, who was an extremely popular failure as President, would have taken a third nomination if he could have gotten it, but all his wire-pulling. waning morale of the dead-walls all the force that could be mustered in his favor could not land it. Those who controlled the convention realized that insincere rot. There was no intention of doing anything for him when his term ley shows up badly among many weak Presidents. The whole list since Madi-Presidents. son, cannot show a half dozen men who manifested any great ability, or who, by word or deed, proved to the world that they understood the tendency of modern times, or the significance of the events that occurred during their administration. Superlatives have been heaped on a few -Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln-but the others are caudidates for a footnote in a school history. Yet the times in which they lived seethed with portentous events. Their weakness-rested in the fact that they were behind their times. They were servants, it is true, but they were servants on every occasion of a decaying form of society, serve the worthless and the pernicious.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

attach such name to their communica-tions, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recog-uland.]

Aliance Smashling the Dolans.

To THE PEOPLE.—To my comrades behind the big gun—THE DAILY PEOPLE-and to the comrades throughout the country, I want to notify of the progress we here in the coal mining districts of Pennsylvania are making in pushing the Battering Ram of the S. L. P. known as the S. T. & L. A.

I here hold up to your gaze an admission from the enemy; the same being an item found in the Pittsburg "Press"

"MINERS AVOID THE UNION." "IRWIN, Pa., June 1.—The miners eeting here at the Opera House last night was poorly attended, less than fifty men being present. Addresses were made by President Patrick Dolan, of the Mine Workers' Union, and Secretary William Dodds. The men here say that they prefer to remain independent. Several organizers who were in the field were withdrawn, as the house to house canvas was found to have been unsuc-

You see by this that our well-drilled comrades of the town of Irwin, Pa., are constantly after the Pat Dolans and

have so undermined their poor and sim-ple union that it is impossible for them to hold a mass meeting.

Their so-called union is on its last legs. And when our National Organizer reaches this hamlet he (Dalton) will the sledge-hammer of the S. L. P.

We have every reason to be encouraged. The coal miners are earnest and honest, and as a result they are fast honest, and as a result they are f taking to the S. T. & L. A., and S. P. We are pushing the WEEKLY PEOPLE and all other official organs of the S. L. P. H. MORGAN. Allegheny, Pa., June 6.

Decayed Teeth Pulled Out-

To THE PEOPLE.-L write to let the through a severe illness. We have had quite a little difficulty with our stomach which resulted in the state of the second of the state Section Anburn is still alive, after going which resulted in that "tired feeling," lack of ambition," and a disinclination to digest what we had swallowed. But after consulting our physician, Dr. Karl Marx who advised an emetic in the shape of a general vote, imagine our rise when we vomited up 8 "Kangs," ngle taxer," 1 fanatic, 3 "neutrals," and about half a dozen a year behind in dues. We know now what was the matter with us, and cheerfully recommend Dr. Marx to all of our acquaint-auces and friends. We will admit that it left us rather thin (only 12 members), but with the help of his restorative, "Capital," which is \$1.00 a dose, one dose guaranteed to cure, and the help of the tonic, THE PEOPLE, we are confident of taking on flesh right away and good hard fighting S. L. P. flesh at

day was our regular ing. We all guaranteed to send in at least one subscriber a month to THE PEOPLE, or pay it out of our own pockets. One member reported 7 sub-scribers whic was not very had con-sidering the undesirable element we had to contend with in our own ranks, and since we have got rid of them, we

We have also received our New Char-We have also received our New Charter and collected \$1.35 towards the "Circuit Fund." About two miles from our city on the lakeside is a park, where every Fourth of July half the population of Auburn goes for a little fresh air. Well, we will surprise them this air. Well, we will surprise them this Fourth, because we intend to have a speaker from Syracuse to entertain them. We will also try to put a Municipal ticket in the field this Fall. We have lots more to say but will wait until next time. Press Committee, per F.L.B.

To THE PEOPLE .- Before annexaon, there were but two labor unions are: the plumbers and the boiler makers, and then only under the Old Haw-ailan law. They had to gain permission of the marshal, run under the guise of a sick benefit and educational society, and subject to the inspection of the po-

ince annexation four unions have been rganized independent of supervision of the authorities. Strikes are now the rule. First the plumbers demanded eight urs and \$5 per day and won; next the gained their demands; next the carpen-ters went out for eight hours, and inside of a week were victorious; the ma-chinists went out two months ago and are still out. Shorter hours, apprentice question and dispensing with an over-bearing foreman in the Honolulu Iron rs are now again on strike for \$6 per

Skilled labor here gets the best of wages; common labor, however, is very low. But even the best of wages here, when the cost of living is taken into consideration, is not any better than the States. Workingmen of all callings in life should stay away from the certifory of Hawali. Living is high, the climate debilitating,

and the sugar barons are in control.

Ine white men here need education along class-conscious ities, and upon the fallacy of the pure and simple trade

et conceals the truth from them.
native takes to Socialism as soon
understands it having experienced communism in his primitive State, but they are as uncertain as the wind. At they are as uncertain as the wind. At present they are being hypnotized by a few tricksters under the guise of "Home Rule," that is native legislation. At present we are having a side show in the legsture with them. Nothing has been complished in two months. The Home

tail of theirs, the Home Rule Party is likely to go out of existence before next election. HERBERT T. SHAW. Honolulu, H. T., May 24.

Brother Fakir and Brother Capital in Duquein-To THE PEOPLE .- We here in Du Quoin have come in contact with Organized Scabbery. The pit where I work shut down to put in new scales and expects to be idle ten days or more, and so some few men went to work on the scales. I heard they were at work for \$1.50 per day for nine hours and I saw the secretary of the U. M. W. of A. and told him what I had heard. He went to the Superintendent and inquired. The Superintendent told him it was none of "biz" what he was paying, the union had nothing to do with that work. The secretary said it did and he would ee to it. The Superintendent told him \$1.50 for nine hours was what he was paying and he said there was a clause in the agreement that allowed him to do that. Thereupon he and the secretary went to the main fakir and the said fakir said:

"Yes the superintendent has a right to do that for said clause gave him said right, for said clause exempted scales, carpenter work and so forth from th

The scale for top labor is \$1.80 day and the top men refused to work for less and said if it was not their work under their scale it did not belong to them but to the A. F. of L. But the U. M. W. of A. has allowed coal diggers to do this work and act as if they had no jurisdiction over their own mem Now the top men are hot because the diggers have scabbed on them said if it had not been for these men they would have got their scale to do work and say if they ever get a

chance they will get even.

There are two men here that the men will have to turn down or they will railroad everything in the interest of the capitalist class. They are always office seekers on capitalist tickets and have been elected time and again, and, of course, they have to be on good terms with the political machine to get the nom-JOHN M. FRANCIS.

Duquoin, Ill., June 7.

A Label Shop a la Mode.

To THE PEOPLT -One of the "label shops" a la mode is the "blue label cigar shop of Pfeiffer on the Bowery, where Rudolph Modest holds a fat job and is the absolute dictator over firm's employees. No hands are employed in said shop without his consent, and this fact gives Modest the opportunity and power to peddle jobs out to his favorites, and wire-pull over the heads of

"Pfeiffer's shop runs Union 90," remarked fearless delegate Emil Adams on several occasions, and he became so disgusted with the conditions in the union that he resigned and is now being boycotted by

With Pfeiffer's shop they absolutely control the Board of Supervisors, as well as the general and special meetings. One of Modest's aides-de-camp is

one W. Matzdorf, once a prominent mem-ber of the now dissolved Union 10. For years this Matzdorf despised Modest, and called him a "fakir and a crook," but since he secured a fat job through the rood will of Modest, the two are warm friends and brothers. They now do the

faking jointly.

The conditions in that "blue label shop" are worse than in many non-union and rat shops, so the employees say. is hardly one day or week that there is not one or more complaints made.

Modest is always the man empowered to "look into" the matter and see the rectified. Modest does his duty and always blames any one who misses complaint, but any one who complains is sure to either lose his job or be torment. ed by the firm so, that he is glad to get

Modest's lieutenants in said shop are most all delegates in the label committee or strike board. If any complaints come up there, these gentlemen know enough to side with Modest and the firm.

To bring a complaint in the union is worse yet. Any one who makes that mistake once will not do it again. I will give you an illustration of one out of many cases how justice is dealt out in Union

A Jewish delegate named "K" was accused by Modest of being a "spy." The poor innocent fellow would not submit to this insult, and brought charges against Modest. A favorable investigating com-mittee for Modest was secured and the result was that instead of punishing Mod st, they turned the tables upon the poor innocent "K," and he was severely repremanded for daring to bring charges against the dictator. New York, April 8.

Strong Rays of Light From Hamilton, O. To THE PEOPLE.—This is to show the comrades of the S. L. P. that we in Hamilton, Canada, are very much alive and carrying on a fearless and progressive battle against labor's oppressors, namely the idle capitalist class and his man Friday, the pure and simple labo

On May 1st we held our first open air meeting. We had with us Comrades Woodley of Toronto and Appleton of London who delivered class-conscious addresses to about 1,200 people. Comrade Barrett who was chairman made a few remarks and then called on Woodley who outlined the stand of the S. L. P. in regard to the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution by the people, the same to be operated for use instead of private profit, and the difference between the various reform movements and the revolutionary

programme of the S. L. P. Roadhouse, who is now living here, followed Woodley, dealing on new and old trade unionism. His remarks were well

received by the workers present. Appleton of London, better known as Socialist Appleton, a title given him at the time he knocked fakir Sam Landers of Garment Workers fame into a cocked sale Party is in the majority, but their leader, Wilcox, their delegate congress, has gulled them to attach amselves to the Republican party or the tack the Republican name on the scious political action of the workers

at the ballot box could they accomplish their emancipation.

After the meeting the comrades and sympathizers assembled at a restaurant when a light luncheon was served and with revolutionary songs and speeches we thus ended the first May Day celebration held in Canada. Since May Day we have held our open air meetings reg-ularly on Saturday night with good attendance. At the first meeting, May 11th, when one of the S. L. P. speakers was showing the rottenness of Tobin's pure and simple shoe workers, one slave in the employ of the company, took exception to the speaker's remarks. After the Buzz-Saw of the S. L. P. got through with him he was the laughing stock of the crowd. This same individual, acting in the interest of the boss, appeared again at our next meeting and we allowed him to take the platform to refute statements of the speakers. He not only failed to disprove the charges but was forced to admit that all that had been said was true, finally admitting that girls were working in that "union shop getting the large sum of \$1.75 per week. He was finally hooted from per week. He was many north had come to hear the teachings of So-

Owing to this being a manufacturing centre it has also been a centre for the labor fakir and it goes without saying he has "done his work" well, organizing everything in sight that would pay dues.

He does it this way:
The large falir sees the toss, talling him of the great advantages to be derived from the use of the label. The boss imagining he has a good thing, forces all his slaves to join the union, paying part of the dues himself, either at the time of initiation, or in "bonuses" at certain times. The fakir's share being the dues, the boss saving the price of advertising. This and other frauds posing under the name of "unionism" have been exposed by the S. L. P., showin the workers that the cld style fakir-led unions are out of date, and they must organize into a fighting union such as the S. T. & L. A., which fights the boss economically and politically. The lie which Strasser, Gompers & Co. spread in regard to the Alliance scabbing it in York was brought up by a pure and simple cigar maker. The facts the case were given by our speaker Rondhouse, who showed that it was the C. M. I. U. that not only scabbed it on the Alliance but bred conomic and also political scabs and openly challenged igar makers or any other trade union-

ist to debate the question. It is our intention to sell 50 copies of the WEEKLY PEOPLE at our open

A. McKENZIE, Organizer. Hamilton, Ont., June 5.

For the Sake of Historic Accuracy.

To THE PEOPLE-A few days ago received a copy of "Value, Price and Profit," and in reading the introduction by Comrade Sanial, I noticed that he claims that Weston was an "English delegate." About two and a half or three years ago I clipped a review of this work from "London Justice" by a writer who signed the initials A. P. H. whom I took for A. P. Hazel, in which he says: "This paper (viz., 'Value, Price and Profit') was delivered by Marx as an address to the General Council of the International Association, 1865, in reply to a reactionist, a Mr. Weston, an American delegate to the council." In the into know who is right. Comrade Sanial

or the writer in "Justice A. H. ALEY, M. D.

Lincoln, Neb., June 8. [The "London Justice" writer you speak of (A. P. H.) must have been misinformed. In 1865 there was in America no organization of the International Workingmen's Association. This country could not, therefore, have been represented in the General Council of that body. Moreover, "Citizen" Weston-as Marx calls him-ever so muddled in his economic notions, at the time he delivered the address which caused Marx to write in reply the paper entitled "Value, Price and Profit,"-was by no means a "reactionist." He was a class-conscious Internationalist, but insufficiently educated in economics. In a conversation which Lucien Sanial had last Fall with Paul Lafargue, the latter spoke well of Weston, whom he knew personally.-Ed. THE PEOPLE.]

# Testing a Scab Ad.

To THE PEOPLE .- Saturday, June 1, an advertisement appeared in the Pittsburg papers for 100 machinists to go to the Crocker and Wheeler shops at Ampere, New Jersey.
Comrades Donald L. Munro, George

Smith, and myself, after transferring our Party emblems from the lapels of our conts to our vest pockets, went to Twenty-fourth and Liberty streets to find out what inducements the capitalists make to workers in order to get them to

betray their class.

At the office a sign met our eyes:

"Machinists Wanted." We walked in.

A young, good-looking man about 33
years old, with a nicely curied mustache and real sleek looking, met our gaze. Munro asked him what were the inducements for a man to leave this city

and go to Ampere, N. J. The "gentle-man" asked Munro if he belonged to the man" asked Munro if he belong Union. Munro responded "No." "Well, our inducements are, a good man can make from 25 to 30 cents an hour; we further intend to introduce piece-work." Then this scab hirer told us that there was a strike on at the

shops, very blandly and boldly. . Munro and this "gentleman" bickered around the wage question for a time. Then Smith asked: "Suppose the com pany settles with the strikers what will ecome of us in case we go?" The gentleman responded:

"The company in New Jersey informed me that all of the men that were emin the shop, no matter how or when the strike was settled."

"What guarantee can you give us that the firm will keep its promise?" asked Smith.

"Well, I have had dealings with this company for over two years, and every

scabs to deprive striking men and their a livelihood. Such a scoundrel brags of

were fulfilled! Then I asked: "Will the firm protect us from the strikers if we go to Am-

"Yes." was the prompt and enthusiatsic response. "The company has made all arrangements to see that their men were not molested by the strikers. Besides if it is necessary all of the men at work can eat and sleep right in the mill at the expense of the company."

He told us that the company paid the railroad fare, and how nice it was to live in Ampere, so near Newark and New York; that there is more pleasure for a man in New York and white lines (which workers don't wear) won't get soiled so quickly in Ampere as in Pittsburg. He also pictured the bright pros-pects of going to Coney Island once in while.

Without giving any information who we were and what we were there for, we walked out of the office.

Who says this country is not free and

the workers have no rights? The workers HAVE rights; and in

those rights they will be protected by the capitalists, by the mayors, by the govercapitalists, by the majors, by the gover-nors, by the militia, by the judges, by the legislatures, and by the presidents. These rights consist in the freedom to be SCABS. We are allowed the right to be traitors to our class! Hasten the Socialist Republic by hard

work for the S. L. P. and the S. T. & S. SCHULBERG. Pittsburg Pa., June 8.

#### Tactics No Part of "Socialism."

To THE PEOPLE.-There are mo than the usual number of disgusted people in the saintly city to-night; and the responsibility rests upon the Rev. Mr. Vail, who spoke here for the Social

Democratic party. A number of the red button brigade atended the meeting, and it was evident that their presence approved the reverend gentleman a great deal. Try as he might he could not keep his eyes off the mer wearing the Socialist Labor Party but-tons. When the speechmaking was over, the chairman announced that the speake would answer all questions, but he evidently more confidence in Mr. Vail's willingness than was warranted.

One of the comrades asked: "What

ourse would you pursue with a membe of your party who proved unworthy and not to be trusted?"

Answer,—"If such a one committed

any act detrimental to the cause of Socialism, through ignorance, I would reason with him, and show him where he had done wrong; if he committed such act through malice he should be properly

Question .- "Why, then, do you allow Mr. Carey, who voted for an appropria-tion of \$15,000 to the improvement of the armory, in the city in which he was councilman, to remain within your ranks?"

Answer .- "Mr. Carey does not belong to my party, and I do not know anything

Mr. Vail then stated that he had come here to discuss socialism, and not tactics and would refuse to answer any ques tions upon that point questions would crop up, however

in spite of the efforts of the chairman, who threatened to have the first one that dare touch the sore spot arrested. Regarding Mr. Eichman, who accept ed the endorsement of the Rep. Dem. parties in West Hoboken when running for office on the Social Democratic ticket, Mr. Vail said it was not true, and that in Cleveland, O., a Socialist Labor Party man had accepted the endorsement of the Republican party. When asked to prove this statement, Mr. Vail merely When asked resorted to the lie without attempting saying that matters of this kind should not be discussed in public meeting; MATTERS OF TACTICS HAI NOTHING TO DO WITH SOCIAL ISM, etc., etc. And now the uninitiated

cussing the way leading to the promised We would have told them gladly, but here one of the tenderhearted members of-it would be difficult to say which part of the "unity"-suggested that we

wonder why Mr. Vail preaches Socialism

and is so very careful to avoid

adjourn, and "we" did, A number of people flocked round the members of the Socialist Labor Party after the meeting, trying to get some followers, and on the much abused and confused subject of tactics, and information was not withheld. We had nothing to hide; but we were informed that "we

must discuss these matters outside."

The incident closed with three cheers for the S. L. P.

St. Paul. June 9.

A Picture of Virden. III.

To THE PEOPLE.—The enclosed let-

ter received by me a week ago will sure-ly interest THE PEOPLE readers. J. HELLGREN. Chicago, Ill., June 7.

[Enclosure.] J. Hellgren, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade:—Having spent two nights in this hellhole and getting the inside of a few facts, I thought they I left home (Jacksonville) Sunday and

took about 100 PEOPLES, and yesterday being a holiday the wage-slave coal miners were permitted to rest at their own expense, so I took advantage of it and distributed 60 in Auburn and the

balance here.

Had a little argument with a miner who said what little he did get he did not want to divide with others who were too lazy to work. I knocked that argument into a cocked hat and no furthe questions were asked here. No doubt I ran here across some of the most idiotic people I ever met. What do you think happened here last Sunday? The ex-Governor Tanner was buried in Springfield and in order to show the true spirit of friendship—the miners here think he has been a friend to them—these poor devils who have been out of work three or four weeks, chip in and charter promise they have ever made to me three or four weeks, chip in and charter they have fulfilled."

No wonder; here was this man hiring coaches and both local unions of the town

went to Springfield to show respect for their "great friend" ex-Governor Tanner whom they claim prevented the negroes from taking their jobs during the Virden strike. It makes me hot to see how big a d--d fool a workingman can be. One would not think that in a town of 3,300 such poverty-stricken people live. ing, and every miner's home could be plainly distinguished by the ornaments that they have in their backyards—namebeer-kegs. Bitter feelings still remain here and can be plainly seen, just lic square with one of the company clerks who works in the company store. This clerk had his revolver drawn and stated that if any one advanced foot nearer to him he would pump him full of lead, and at that he the entire crowd. The police did not attempt to arrest him, but if it had been a miner that drew the gun he would den is certainly a tough town. Send me a few hundred leaflets at Vandalia, by next Saturday. I will be there.

Yours for better days,

Yellow Flippancy-

To THE PEOPLE.-The vellower of the two yellow journals of this city heads an article "- Ph. D." I will withhold the name to spare the feelings of the young woman to whom it belongs The article, which appeared in April. says:

"She is brown-eyed, pretty, petite and twenty years old, and the State Board of Pharmacy authorizes her to sign her name thus: "—— Ph. G."

Now is the young woman a "Ph. D." or a "Ph. G."? and since when has the State Board of Pharmacy been authorizing anyone to affix either abbreviation to or her name?

Proceeding quite jauntily, the "Yel-

low" says:
"When Miss — took her degree just two years ago this month" (April). etc. In the first place, Miss — could not have taken her degree two years ago but one year ago, and not in April but in May. In the second place, if she is twenty years old now she was nineteen when she actually took her degree, or eighteen when the journal says she took it. Without meaning to spoil the pretty story by introducing facts, a regard for the truth forces the statement that the College which graduated the young woman will not confer a diploma upon any one who has not attained the age of twenty-one say she was not 'over' twenty years old," some one say "Ah! but the journal did not old," some one says. Well—the man who reads the news (?) cannot always have an advocate and counsellor to point out these little catches.

And yet there are men and women, who are otherwise fairly intelligent, who will base an opinion on the statements found in such papers.

A PHARMACIST. Brooklyn, N. Y., June 10.

Brewery Workers' Eyes Opening.

To THE PEOPLE-Allow me to give you a few details about that meeting of the brewery workers of Alhany which Max Forker addressed, and which was reported in yesterday's issue of the DAILY PEOPLE.

When the request was made to allow Forker the floor, many a member was anxious to hear that man, who, in Kurzenknabe's and Franz's times, was so often slandered in the organ of our national Union. Well, in the way Kurzenand probably many an other one will to go yet; for the brewers might allow themselves to be faked upon some time, also a long time, but not all the

time. Now, when Forker spoke, there were about 80 members of our Union present and they listened with such an intens attention that you would have heard a needle drop. When, after his inspiring speech, upon motion of a member, a collection for the agitation fund of Sec-tion Albany, S. L. P., was taken up and while some four members surround ed the speaker, anxious to shake hands with him, one of them exclaimed to me lers!! I will be damued if he is not right in saying, 'Down with the fakir, to save the bona fide Union movement! By — the S. T. & L. A. men know what they want." "And they will get what they want, too," I said.

And another said: "Say, I thought of

our own Bechtold. Well, I do not know if he considers this our National Secretary a fakir too. I certainly know what to think of him for here are some facts: After the settlement of the Kurzen-Bechtold, owed \$500 to the National organization. He was ordered to pay off a certain sum of this amount every week, because he receives a salary that enables him to do so. He refused and handed in a bill, which contains these items: '\$500' which he claims to have lost by the sale of his house, because the National Office was moved from St. Louis to Cincinnati, and '\$100' damages done to his furniture by the emoval. No comment necessary.

Well, at any rate, Forker's speech has opened the eyes of many a one of our members here. Now we have about 30 readers of the "Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" already, and—do not you forget it! The brewery workers of Albany are with the Fighting S. L. P. ONE OF THEM.

Albany, June 11.

Long Advertised. Ho Makes His Debut-To THE PEOPLE-A laughable in

cident which furnished considerable amusement to a large crowd of workingmen present, occurred here last Tuesday evening.

The local Kangs had advertised a meet-

ing at the Bandstand, to be addressed by "Joseph Spargo of New York City."

Quite a crowd was present when Genosse Gasteiger opened the meeting by announcing that: "The comrade vas is mit us vill speak about sozialismus to you."

Then the speaker— a frightened-looking

chep, with pompadour hair, or maybe it was standing on end for fear of some S. L. P. man whom he divined might be in the crowd,-arose and began to say:

"The most peculiah thing about the political conditions in this countral is the large numbah of politicah parties that exist. This, to me, a foreignah from across the watah, seems unnecessary." He continued along in this strain for about ten minutes, when he suddenly "thanked the audience for their at-tention," and sat down.

This action non-plussed the Kangs, one of whom can speak ten consecutive words before in audience. After a hurried consultation, the chairman arose and announced the meeting over.

Whether the Kangs will ascribe this occurrence to the working of some de-mailine power of "Delone's" I don't know; but as they usually attribute all their misfortunes to that cause, we may soon expect to find they have adopted a custom common to another benighted set of men, and future S. D. P. meetings will be preceded by the beating of tom-toms, to drive away the evil spirit of the BOSS.

Portchester, June 13.

#### Ma mie Whipped, Of Course,

To THE PEOPLE-The debate be tween D. E. Gilchrist of Pittsburg. representing the Socialist Labor Party. and M. S. Hayes, representing the So cial Democratic, or Kangaroo party, came off Sunday, June 9. The hall was jammed full. Besides the S. L. P. men and the Kangaroo crowd, a good number of peoble who did not belong to either party were present.

Hayes got thrashed in good style. The charges against him of being a liar and a fakir were proven by docu ments in his own handwriting. All comrades are delighted with the outcome.

We will send you the authentic stenographic report the latter part of this week. FRANK ERBEN.

Cleveland, O., June 10.

Kangs Show the White Feather. To THE PEOPLE.-The meeting in

Utica, N. Y., at which Max Forker spoke in German, was a very interesting one. Reinhold Pietsch, the local agent of the 'New Yorker Volkszeitung," had had controversy with our comrade Liebing in the columns of the "Deutsche Zeitung" during which he took pains to retail all sorts of personal slanders against De Leon and Forker. The result of this was that yesterday's meeting was also attended by a number of outsiders, who had come to see how the matter would develop, the more so since Pietsch having been challenged by our comrades. had declared that, OF would be on deck, and would meet comrade Forker to make good his, Pietsch's statements.

Well, Peitsch: failed to materialize. A few other Kangaroos were there and, during the whole meeting, they sat like ducks in thunder. Comrade Forker did not mince matters a bit, but elucidated strongly the cowardly action of this Kangaroo leader and he had the meet-

ing with him. With exquisite cruelty did the chairman, Comrade Gerner, treat the Kangs present. Said he, in substance:

"Now, go ahead. Now is the time to step up or to ask questions. Does any one of you believe that anything the speaker said is not true? If you do not come forward new and defend your position, the meeting is justified in. suming that you accept, unconditionally, the statements of comrade Forker and that you consider yourselves beat-

But the Kangs sat as quiet as sticks, while the whole meeting, including the strangers, broke out in loud applause. This affair has been a heavy blow for the local branch of the Social Democratic party (which is composed of ten members), for that very night the affair was discussed, with a good deal of merri-ment, in the public places of the town. The section here is composed of good material, the English speaking element material, the Euglish predominating numerically. The Ital ian branch is also in good shape.

T. J. The Ital-

Utica, N. Y., June 12.

# LETTER BOX,

Off-Hand Answers to Corre

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

B. Y. T., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—You shall be knocked out with the same thrust that has knocked out successively each of those who, before you, came along with the same line of argument: Mention one charge of any importance made against the Social sit Labor Party, that does not stand to-day completely refuted; don't come back, unless you either are equipped with some charge that you can honestly say has not, to your knowledge, been disproved; or are ready to admit you were in error. Your predecessors never returned.

F. H., TROY, N. Y .- How will you justi-F. H., TROY, N. Y.—How will you justify Herron's queering Socialism, as be does in, his, official statement? Is it not queering Socialism, to talk of material sacrifices in tills marriage matter, when it is well known that "there is money in it"? And is it not queering Socialism to take, as he does, a position that justifies the notion that the sexual or matrimonial question is a cardinal Socialist question, when, in fact Socialism has nothing to do with it? Your Herron grows more disgusting every time he utters himself. It was no accident that led him to affiliate with the Armory builders in Chicago.

C. R., TOLEDO, O.—Don't waste your time with such people. They are people of culture, good feelings, some knowledge, some capacity and all that; but they are not yet ready for the Movement, or, to be more accurate, the Movement is not yet-ready, for them. The Socialist parade has not yet reached the latitude where this element is forming.

F. H., NEW YORK.—Inquiry from a worker in the trade brings the answer that it is not possible to make a pair of shoes of a fresh hide inside of 24 hours.

T. A. C., ST. LOUIS, MO.—That's just the point. Class-conscious clearness in a workingman's mind will protect him against being taken in by traitors. He will quickly detect: the cloven hoof even under the most seductive cover. Yes, indeed, class-conscious, ness would be all-sufficient in case of a physical uprising.

T. H. B., CLEVELAND, O.—Right you are. Truth does not cease to be Truth when uttered by the Devil. But that maxim is only a half-truth, that threatens to victimize you. The square-jointed truth adds the warning, that the Devil does not cease to be devilish when he utters the Truth; on the contrary, he is thereby and at such times all the more devilish. Truth

in his mouth can only be bait to lure. When an individual so thoroughly convicted of fraud as Max Hayes, suddenly cribs S. L. P.

A. M.. NEW LONDON, CT.—"Work" is not THE feature of the Working Class; indeed, more and more of them are being thrown out of work with ingenesing frequency, "Working Class. That feature is the absence of the wherewithal to exert their lahor-power with. The feature of the Works' ing Class is that, being stripped of the necessary capital on which to work they affer sary capital on which to work, they afecompelled to sell themselves into wage slavery, where the bulk of the fruits of their toil goes to the employer.

It follows that whether a man is a self, employer in making cigars, or selling

employer in making cigars, or seiling oysters, or peddling shoe-strings, he is not of the Working Class. A is right, B

wrone. B succumbs to the dictionary sense of the word "more." a serious mistake, owing to which reformers start by looking upon hard-working Allidde Class people as Working Class interests as Working Class interests as Working Class interests. "Working Class is a technical term. L. A. P., COLUMBUS, O .- The proof of

the pudding lies in the eating. Here you have had the "pure and simple" Union "educating," as you call it, for over a general tion. Would you venture to say that this, rank and, the of those bodies are even an proximately informed upon economics? The S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. have to do

"BING-BANG." CLEVELAND. O.—Of course, the Wooldriges and their editorial whilpper-snappers ook upon "Labor" as "frills and furbelows." But, as stated at the time, the beel of "Frills and Furbelows," will yet land upon the heads of the Wooldrige reptiles, and bruise them.

T. C. W., SYRACUSE. N. Y.—Say the workingmen are "lazy." "dissolute." "reckless." "given to drink."—down the list of your adjectives: say, in short, they are guilty? Are their children also guilty? Are they to suffer for their parents fault? Are the children's teeth to be set on edge because the father are sour grapes? Is, that the stage of morality in the ditch of which you are stuck fast, and with the full approval of your intellect?

J. C. E., NYACK, N. Y.—The argument and conduct of the freak-frauds ran through the following vicious circle: 1. France, has several Socialist parties, THEREFORE, we must have several Socialt parties here to. They thereupon set up their "Socialist"

party.

2. France's Socialist parties are uniting,
THEREFORE, we must unite.
They thereupon start kicking one another
to pleces. Disruption is the motto of that gentry.

J. J. O., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—If you were we, you would treat the Labor Fakers more gently? So would we, if we were you.

gently? So would we, if we were you.

J. E. F. A., SEATTLE, WASH.—A delegate or a committeeman to a pure and simple body is as such, a member, but not an officer of that body. As a delegate or committeeman, he is an officer only of the body that appoints him. A Parry member can not accept such office from a pure and simple body. Now that the stenographic report, of, the Parry's Convention is out, all these questions as to whether a Parry member may fill this, that or the other function in a pure and simple Union, can be answered by the inquirers themselves. All they have to do is to turn to the report of the debate on that question. It occupies pages 211 to 223, and contains the speeches of the twenty-three delegates who spoke thereon.

R. H., Jr., BROOKLYN, N. Y .-- As there R. H., Jr., BROOKLIN, N. 1.—As there is no book-keepers' Alliance, what you ought to do is to pick up from among your fellow book-keepers or clerks a sufficient number of good material, and organize an Allance out of them. Much educational work can in that way be done, both for yourselves and trees on the outside. on the outside.

"I. QUIRER." LOS ANGELES. CAL—

1. It would seem that if the "law's delay" was the cause of a Party's, otherwise entitled to a place on the ballot, being kept off tae ballot at an election, that no signatures would be meeded at the 'next' election to get on the ballot, provided, of course, the Party so affected won out. But all such mattees are apt. to be statutory. The best course to pursue is to apply for a decision from the proper State authority.

2. It is purely a conventional matter how Trom the proper State authority.

2. It is purely a conventional matter how Party organizations or members are addressed. Custom has established the word "Comrade" as the term of salutation among the Socialist Labor Party members.

3. There can be nothing to prevent a Section, addressed in other than the conventional way from values as to express the tional way, from voting so as to express its

C.C., NEW YORK .- It would not be worth C.C., NEW YORK.—It would not be worth the money to anstitute proceedings to compel the "Volkszeltung" to remove the words. The People" from its glass transparency. The words are not kept there to deceive; nobody can be deceived upon that: "It is kept simply, because the concern is hank-rupt, and to remove the words, it would cost some money. They are on the same transparency with the word "Volkszeltung"; a new transparency would be needed. The concern is hursted wide open: no money; no credit; discredited by its old stand-bys; and with a rapidly sinking circulation, now considerably below 5,000.

H. C. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Das Benehmen von Kautsky in seiner "Neue Zeitt" ist verbrecherich. Es ist aber nicht verbrecherich gemeint; es ist flegelhaft gemeint.

R. V. NEW HAVEN, CT.—Probably you are not a Kangaroo; your word may be taken for it. Yet there is a distinctive Kangarooic ring in your complaint of the Allianee treatment of the "pure and simple-er." It is Kangarooic to find fault with the man whom you start to hit, and who then knocks you down. He who starts a fight must be manly enough not to yell "murder" when he gets the worst of it.

when he gets the worst of it.

L. A. B., TROY, N. Y.—'Labor Day" (the first Monday in September) is not Labor's day. It is so because that day is especially set apart to sull the wool over the eyes of Labor. The feature of "Labor Day" is the capitalist politician, holding harangues on the close-fraternity between Capital and Labor, and loudly cheered by the Labor Fakir in charge of the performance. The best use the day can be put to is to illustrate by it the preverse uses that it is intended for, and that the fact of its being a capitalist gift sufficiently indicates it to be. How and in what way the illustration can be made depends wholly upon the exigencies of the locality.

W. H. E., PROVIDENCE, R.I.—Bellamy's Socialism does not turn upon the question whether the social State that he described is Socialism or not. He and his followers are said not to be Socialist because they imagined that the Socialist Republic was to be the outcome of a sort of Pentecostal fire that, at some time, was to size the hearts of men. This is certainly utoplan. That sort of "Socialism" does not rear recruits for the Socialist Army, it raises dupes for the dupers.

F. K., CINCINNATI, O .- Nine-tenths of F. K., CINCINNATI, O.—Nine-tenths of the routine business that now consumes the tune of a pure and simple Union is the result of its pure and simpledom. Purified of its pure and simpledom the Union would, except under exceptional circumstances, have ample time to consider social and political questions.

# "A RBETAREN"

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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: One year.....\$1.50 Three mouths..... Two months (trial subscription)...

Sample copies free.

### OFFICIAL.

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

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

ary agency.)
Nortes.—For technical reasons, no Party
announcements can go in that are not in
this office y Tuesdrys, 10 p. m.

### National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held on June 14 at 2-6 New Reade street. August Gilhaus in the chair. The receipts for week end-ing June 1st were \$41.55; expenditures. \$85.73. For the week ending June 8th the receipts were \$62.90; expenditures, \$54.67.

veral communications were read from San Francisco, shedding further light upon the situation, among them one from the organizer of the Section with answers to a number of questions asked. The N. E. C., in casting up the whole situation, came to the conclusion that the Section, instead of making a bona fide effort to make good its "mistakes," simply dodges and is bent upon the coutinuation of a policy prejudicial to the best interests of the Party. As at present composed and conducted there is no onger any hope that matters would longer any hope that matter, step right themselves, because every step taken tends to still more entangle the situation. The Section, under the sway of men who seem to care more for the gratification of personal animosities than for the interests of the movement, per-sists in a course of flagrant violations of the constitution gives way when called to account, only to recommit the same offense in another form. It was same offense in another form. It was also reported that the Section transferred its property to an S. T. & L. A. Local recently formed by the element controlling the Section. Whether this is done with a view to deprive the Party of this property, will have to be seen when a demand is made for it. In view of all this, it was voted, unanimously, a suspend Section San Francisco and to suspend Section San Francisco and to thorize Thomas Steigerwald to take

his hand the work or reorganization.

Reports were received from the organizers in the field, Pepin, Dalton and Forker. Section Buffalo requested a charter for the larger territory of Eric County, N. Y. Granted.

The Pennsylvania and Illinois State Committees, respectively, sent word re-lative to the circuit agitation. The Ohio d Wisconsin State Committees report e formation of Sections in their re-ective States. The Virginia State munitee inquired about sending an nce organizer; referred to General etary Brower. Section Lynn sent a claimt to the effect that the Massa-

usetts State Committee had refused investigate rumors that are being cir-lated against another Massachusetts ction, National Secretary instructed to inquire. Section Pittsburg reported to inquire. Section Pittsburg reported the election of a new State Committee and Section Seattle likewise reported to have filled vacancies on the State Committee caused by removal of members. Section Columbus reported the expulsion of Oscar Freer, for violation of Art. 2. Sec. 6 of the constitution (accepting affice in a pure and simple union). The National Secretary reported that Section New York will take in hand the trangements for a masquerade ball for

section New York will take in hand the arrangements for a masquerade hall for the benefit of the "Abend Blatt." Editor Simpson of the "Abend Blatt" will take in hand the formation of an editorial committee for the paper.

The Labor News Company sent a communication and asked that the Party Sections of the party Section of the party S

ns be urged to pay prompt attention fts circular, relative to the publica-n of an edition of "What Means this Strike?" in the Italian language. The Labor News Company also transmitted a sample of a very fine cloth bound edition of "Value, Price and Profit," by Karl Mass, a book that no member of

Karl Mass, a book that no member of the Party should fail to get.

Charters were granted to new Sections at Canal Dover, Ohio, and West Superi-

JULIUS HAMMER, Recording Secretary.

#### To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey:

You are hereby notified that the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey is called to meet at the headquarters of the Essex County So-cialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newcialist Club, is Springheld avenue, New-ark, on Sunday, June 30, at 10 a. m., for the varpose of nominating a State ticket, to select a seat for State Committee, to consider ways and means of propaganda nd to transact any business that may egularly come before it.

regularly come before it.

You are hereby instructed to elect delegates upon the following hasis:

One delegate shall be elected from each general committee, one delegate by each brauch and one delegate at large from each section having two or more subdivisions. The State Executive Committee will be represented by its secretare.

Oredential blanks will be furnished

in due time.

All organizations are requested to instruct delegates so as to bring all important matters before the convention.

Sections are cautioned to see that their membership are in good standing, as delegates from organizations not in good standing will not be seated.

By order New Jersey State Executive Committee, LOUIS COHEN.

Secretary.

# Call for Iowa State Convention.

The Socialist Labor Party of Iowa meets in annual convention at Chinton on June 29, 30 and July 1. Meeting place, section's hall, 404 Second street,

north, second floor.

ERIO C. MATSON,
State Organizer, 102 Howes street,

# Virginia State Convention.

By a referendum vote the Sections of the State have chosen Richmond as the lace and the 4th of July as the time a hold a State convention for the nomination of emiddates for governor and cutemant-governor, and to attend to any ther business which may be brought because that body. The State Committee

issued to-day the call for the said State convention and a full representation from all the Sections is confidently expected. H. ADOLPH MULLER, State Sec. nd, Va., June 17.

To Sections and Members of the S. L. P. in Ohio.

Greeting:-The State Committee here with submits a financial report for the year from June 1st. 2000 to May 31st, 1901. Sections will kindly compare the same with their books.

RECEIPTS. (Dues.)

Sections: /	
Akron	1.60
Butler	7.40
Canton 1	1.40
Canal Dover	1.32
Cincinnati	9.20
Cleveland S	4.00
Collinwood	3.32
Columbus	6.80
Dayton 1	5.00
Hamilton 1	0.20
Mineral City	2.50
Salineville	3.20
Shawnee	5.00
Sherodsville	1.32
Steubenville	2.00
	STATE OF SER

<b>(A</b>	gita	tion	1.)	
 		•••		

Members at large ..... 38.15

Sections: .CO Cincinnati ...... 24.50 Columbus ...... Shawnee ..... 7.75 Members at large ...... 22.29 Loan Sozialistische Liederfatel of Cleveland ............ 50.00 Loan Hungarian Branch Sec-Literature, etc ...... 1.75 Total .....\$607.38

DISBURSEMENTS

N. E. C. Due Stamps. . . . . . \$128.00 N. E. C. Nat. Campaign Fund 47.48 Ill. State Com. Circuit Fund 105.00 Postage, Expressage, etc . . 16.40 Secretary, Loss of Time . . . 18.00 Sec'y, mileage and expenses 9.10 One half dozen chair ..... 4.00 Storage of wagon ..... Total ......\$452.13 

\$534 61 Disbursements ...... 452.13 Balance, June 1st, 1901 .....\$82.48

Both of the above loans have since been donated to the State Committee Section Cleveland has elected the follow ing comrades as members of the State Committee for the ensuing term:

P. C. Christiansen, Frank Erben, J. D. Goorke, Fred Brown, Joseph Reiman, Richard Koeppel and Adam Mitchell. The undersigned was re-elected secre-

Comrades, as you all are aware, we must secure more signatures this year than ever before. We, therefore, urge upon you to go to work at once and not wait till the last hour. If every comrade performs his duty in this respect, the work will not be so hard. Members and sections should at least report every two weeks to this Committee how many signatures they have secured. We have plenty of petition lists on hand and when are needed please notify the undersigned.

Yours fraternally, THE OHIO STATE COMMITTEE, P. C. Christiansen, Sec'y

# MASSACHUSETTS.

#### 5th, 7th and 6th Congressional District Delegates to Picnic Committee.

There will be a meeting of the commit tee at Boston headquarters, 45 Eliot street, Sunday, June 23, at 2.30 p. m. All are requested to attend as the comtee appointed to complete arrangements.
ALBERT M. GRANT, Sec.
No. 210 Bradford street, Everett.

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 close worth striving for besides a full(?) dinner pail. THE AGITATION COMMITTEE.

# Cincinnati, O., People Readers.

Readers of THE PEOPLE in Cincin nati are requested to attend the meeting of the S. L. P. Section at Workman's Hall, 1316 Walnut street. Meetings are held first and third Thursday of each

Party members will be glad to give visitors information and literature.

### FORKER'S TOUR EXTENDED

### To Include the Principal Cities in Ohlo, 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:

Chicago, June 18th, 19th, 20th. Milwaukee, June 21st and 22nd. Sheboygan, June 23rd. Indianapolis, June 24th. Cincinnati, June 25. Pittsburg, June 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th. Baltimore, July 1. Philadelphia, July 2.

#### Forker in Milwaukee.

Section Milwaukee has made arrange ments for two mass meetings at which Comrade Max Forser, of New York, will e the speaker.

Friday, June 21, Koppel's Hall, cor. of Ninth avenue and Orchard street. Saturday, June 22, Kaisers' Hall, 300 Fourth street.

The German comrades should endcavor to announce these meetings to all their friends and make them a grand success Saturday, June 29, the Tannery Work ers' Alliance will hold a meeting at Kaisers' Hall, 300 Fourth street. FRANK R. WILKE, Organizer.

### Daily People Birthday Gift.

Previously acknowledged .....\$113.98 Danish Socialist Agitation Club, Brooklyn, N. Y. ..... 5.00 Geo. Dibb, Greensburg, Pa.... 1.00 G. Stevens, East St. Louis, Ill.. F. A. Uhl, Pittsburg, Pa.

Young Socialist Propagandists,
N. J. 2.00 1.00 Thos. Sweeney, Louisville, Ky.. Mrs. Borton, Salem, Ohio..... August Schade, Williams, Ariz. 1.00 Herman A. Schoeps, Union Hill, 1.00 N. J.
John P. Gilly, Troy, N. Y....
Section Troy, N. Y., S. L. P., per 10.00 T. A. Devane .....

In the issue of June 9th, \$1.00 was credited to the Socialist Literary ciety which should have been Social Literary Society.

### Section Medford, Mass.

Medford section, S. L. P., at regular neeting elected the following officers: Organizer-J. W. Meckel.

Financial Secretary-W. R. Anderson Treasurer-B. Bendroth. Recording Secretary-Fred Hanson. Literary Agent-Jergen Anderson. Grievance Committee-J. Anderson

C. Buzzel, G. Beck. Auditing Committee A. C. Buzzel, G. Beck.

# COMRADE RUSCH DEAD,

DULUTH, Minn., June 8.-It is with the deepest feeling of regret that we report the death of Comrade Herman Rusch, who died yesterday at the Mil-

wankee Hospital, Milwaukee, Wis. He was a valued Party member Just when he was budding forth, giving promise of becoming a fine speaker, the beast Capitalism claimed him, A machinist and engineer by trade, subjected to the treacherous amospheric changes on the water, and in the hold of dredge, he contracted pneumonia, which soon developed into consumption, and the end was soon with him.

His struggle with Capitalism is over May his bones rest in peace, for he is free the only freedom Capitalism cap

offer a wage slave. desire to thank the Milwaukee comrades who so kindly attended his dying wishes. Section Buluth, S. L. P.

per L. F. DWORSCHAK,

# Secretary.

STONEHAM, Mass., June 15 .- Elmer E. Waite, one of the charter members of Section Stoneham, died on Wednesday last. Ife was an active member, and to his enthusiasm was due much of the early work of the Section.

A Comrade Dead.

# Meeting of D. A. 4, Newark.

posed to protect the miners act us a boomerang upon them.

Of late there have been many disasters to vessels at sea, the loss of life being great. To the ordinary risk of labor that goes down to the sea in ships, Regular meeting of the district was held yesterday. Arthur Mende in the a recent investigation shows, is the added danger from insufficient ballast when chair.

a cargo is not available. Human lives Organizer Green reported an enthusiare cheaper than ballast.

In foreign lands the conditions are the same as here. Of course the cable only tells of exceptional cases. One such was astic meeting of Griffin's Iron Foundry employes with Comrade Campbell as speaker. Campbell gave an outline of his

planned itinerary through the State, and requested the delegates from Pater-son, Elizabeth, and Newark to get connection with him in order to enable him to hold good meetings in their respective cities.

Comrade May from Elizabeth gave a description of a most promising field for Comrade Campbell to work in, and gave information where to hold meetings. Comrade Kapp from the Paterson Mixed Local informed the district that there was a possibility of organizing a ma-chinists' local there, as there were several

machinists members of the S. L. P. Comrade Campbell will visit all cities where any local exists in Hudson and Essex counties. Meeting adjourned to meet two weeks hence. THEO. HERZ.

running.

up dead.

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

MEWS FROM A THE FIELD OF LABOR.

him in investing his capital.

his capital.

lieved.

reported.

loses his life.

One of the favorite arguments ad-

While we hear much of the co-partner-

fraternal relationship said to exist be

this to be the reverse of true. He knows

The worker, on the other hand, driven

by necessity, is forced to risk, knowingly

in the face of danger both life and limb.

and other schemes is not likely-really

was stolen from labor. He can

oses nothing, the capital which he had

over again," if capitalist logic is to be

majority of minor accidents are never

News from the field of labor for the

week ending June 15 furnished prolific

evidence of the risk taken by labor. The

A young woman, apparently demented,

identified as Emma J. Dawson, a steno-

grapher employed by a condensed milk

concern on Hudson street. Overwork had affected her mind. At South River,

N J Annie Loch sixteen years old

employed in the handkerchief factory of

Hermann, Aukam & Co., as a stitcher

had her hair caught in a bobbin ma-

chine. The rapidly revolving shaft liter

ally scalped her. The presence of mind of another employe saved the victim from

decapitation. A doctor found that the

girl's skull was fractured and said she

locked in a room in the tenement 67

Oliver street, while father and mother

From Port Royal, Pa., came the news of the wholesale murder of miners in the

mines of the Pittsburg Coal Company

Eighteen meu were murdered and a

core of other injured. An explosion

due to the neglect of officials in charge.

who were hurrying to pile up the profits

and could spare no time to render safe a mine which was notoriously dangerous,

At the coroner's inquest over the bodies of some of the victims, Thomas Gleason,

fire boss of that part of the mine when

the explosion took place, testified that he found the "squeeze" in two

down. Three men heard the order given.

lamps caused the explosion. So they fall back upon State laws which prohibit

the use of open lamps. Even so, why did the officials allow the use of open lamps?

Where were the mine inspectors who are charged with the duty of seeing that the

law is enforced.

Like all "labor" laws, the ones supposed to protect the miners act as a

the men. Officials say the use of

The company tries to put the blame on

entries on the morning of the day

in two

was the cause of the disaster.

rere out to work, was burned alive.

and marble dust.

(the trust).

ing of a freight train.

following items show how diversified

vere the fields of occupation.

disaster overtake his enter

all-which by reason of bankrupte

in the same factory (probably glass work)

The transport Ingalls toppled over in the dry dock in Erie Basin, Brooklyn. So far as known one workman met his death, two are dying in the hospital and thirty-four others met with various

On the Broadway electric road a wagon driver had his skull fractured, two pass engers were hurt, due to the company's vanced by capitalist apologists to justify thirst for profits.

In violation of the law motormen were

the robbing of labor by the capitalist is that the latter is entitled to the spoil ordered last week to run at full speed through the traffic-congested territory. because of the obvious "risk" taken by Some of the men remonstrated, saying that to obey the order meant the committing of murder. They were told not to let that bother them, that the comship, brotherhood and what not other pany would stand for the damages. Inspectors and other officials were strung tween capital, the robber, and labor, the along the line to see that the order was victim, we hear of but one member of obeyed. Motormen who couldn't . get through had their cars taken from them. this alleged firm taking any risk. To

The above are but a few of the items judge from the utterances of these apoloof this character that might be touched gists, labor is safe, free and happy, Mere criticism of these evils while capital bears the strain.

Every intelligent workingman knows avails nothing. All the facts throng to the bar demanding the destruction of the capitalist system, which is responsible for the wholesale slaughter of workingthat not until the capitalist feels asmen. The only remedy possible is class sured that he takes no risk will he invest conscious action by the workers for their elf-preservation. The only course open to them is that outlined by the Socialist Labor Party, the overthrow of the present social system, which is responsible prise, the capitalist though he should for the murders and mainings.

# VESSELS FOR PLUTOCRATS.

#### They Will Excel in Luxuriousness Anything Yet Seen on Water.

The worker on the other hand, if disaster overtakes him, is disabled or The liners which Mr. Morgan planned for the ocean ferry, according to the London Express, are to excel in Government statistics, which are good so far as they go, show Labor's killed and wounded on the industrial field, an luxuriousness anything that has ever een seen on the water before. They army so great that if in battle conflicts will be to sea travel what the "limited be considered appalling. It train" is to the American railroad. should be borne in mind that the vast

An official of a leading American line who has been in consultation with Mr. Morgan at Aix-les-Bains, says that he was allowed to see the plans for the two liners de luxe, which are to be constructed for the comfort of that class which does not have to consider money when luxwas found wandering aimlessly about in Central Park. She was afterward urious living is concerned. In the first place these boats, both of which will be five-day vessels, will carry none but first class passengers. There will be no single cabins, but suites of apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom and tiled bathroom. There will be suites with more rooms, but the majority will have three. The suites will be furnished in the rich-est fashion and variously decorated. There will be color schemes to suit all fancies, and many styles of furniture will be represented. The pas will be broad and well lighted. The passageways

could not recover.

David Groper, while at work in the The public rooms will be magnificent soda water factory of Rosenweig & Lichtenstein, 60 Suffolk street, charging seltzer water bottles, was terribly burned by an explosion of gas, formed of vitriol creations, decorated by famous artists. The dining room will have no long, general tables, the arrangement being one of small tables, similar to that of the resand marble dust.

At Hornellsville, N. Y., Henry Dingeldy, brakeman, was killed and Conductor
Mitchell seriously injured by the breaktaurant of the Hotel Ritz in Paris. Ingenious devices will be used to prevent upsets in stormy weather, and each table will have two attendants. A feature will A two-year-old child, Santo Martino, be a grillroom.

dairy will be maintained on board, ship quarters being provided in the space usually devoted to steerage for a small herd of Jerseys. Along with the cows there will be carried a number of Thus the millionaire can fresh milk and new laid eggs though 1,000 miles from land. The arrangements for providing and keeping food are perfection. It is not probable that The Carlton or The Waldorf-Astoria will be

able to serve a better dinner. The greatest novelty will be a cafe chantant, where an excellent entertainwill be given each evening, the tention being to engage high-class artists. A theatre supper will be served after the performance. There will be a gymnasinm a large library, a sun room, a fully to provide fresh stocked conservatory to provide fresh flowers daily, a skilled medical staff, the accident, and that he had hung danger signals there.

He said that inside the space covered readers, stenographers, manicures, masseurs and special rooms for dogs, which will be housed as befit the dogs of pluto by the warning signals, there was a quantity of coal, which the mine officials The cheapest passage will crats. \$1,000. wished to get out. In order to get out this coal the danger signals were ordered

# Allegheny County, Pa.

Workingmen in Allegheny County P. hall, 111 Market street, Sundays at

3 p. m. June 23rd-S. Schulberg. 'Socialist Methods and Tactics.' 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.
'Reform Movements."

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

#### SOCIALISTIC" MARRIAGES re being written about in the capitalist press. The penny-a-liner reporters seem

an explosion that occurred in a cartridge factory in Paris. Fifteen killed, twenty to be under the impression that every new and novel way of performing the injured. The victims were horribly mu-tilated. A majority of the injured were marriage ceremony is a "socialistic" marriage. The subject of marriage and the family from the Socialist point of James Patton and Charles Sauders. view is succinctly treated in the two painters at work on a pavilion on the boardwalk at Atlantic City, fell from a scaffolding to the ground, a distance of "The Socialist Republic." chapter of This pamphiet contains forty-eight pages and discusses in a broad yet accurate sixty feet. Both taken away in a dying way the whole subject of society under At East Aurora, N. Y., Joseph Suter "The Socialist Republic" is the last of

and Charles Lindenhorn, both engineers, were badly cut and bruised in a headfour pamphlets on the economics of Socialism. The other three are: "The Working Class," "The Capitalist Class," and "The Class Struggle." All of them are full of meat for the thinking workon collision between the trains they were William Dann, a longshoreman at work in the hold of a steamship, had a narrow escape from death by a bale of cotton ingman. Five cents each falling on him. His leg was crushed.
Saudo Rosne, while working on a building, was badly injured by a falling wall.
Martin Anderson, a driver, while at work in the bed of the East River, was NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

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suffocated from lack of air. The air machine had clogged. He was brought out having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscrip--In Augerson, Ind., one man died from tion. Renew when it expires. heat prostration and six other employes

M NEWS FROM A

# THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

for the week ending June 16 is intensely gratifying to one who loves to see the giant producing apparatus of future society evolve.

In the preceding review the proposed defensive alliance of European countries against American capitalists was discussed; since then Europe's danger appears immensely greater.

This is shown by the vastly increased exports for the cleven months ending May 31, as compared with the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, and the report that the United States Steel Corporation had made plans for a complete absorption of the steel business in the United States and the building of a great steel plant at tidewater.

The exports for the eleven months ending Mny 31 aggregated over \$1,-385,000,000, being approximately \$100,-000,000 in excess of those for the same period of the previous fiscal year. The excess of exports over imports for the period is \$630,000,000, as compared with \$497,000,000. What a tale of growing power is told by these figures of growing exports and sinking imports!

Along with the news of the steel trust's plans came the rumor of a \$150,000,000 consolidation to be formed by merging the Atlantic Transport Co., the Leyland Line and others, under the direction of J. P. Morgan and Co. The importance of this is understood when it is known that the Morgan tidewater steel plant is to be located on the 6,000 acres of Hackensack meadow recently purchased by the Morgan syndicate, and access to which by ocean-going steamers is be rendered possible that portion of the Morris Canal which crosses lower Jersey City. Such a plant fed by the great Morgan coal and ore roads, will be invincible for a long time to come.

During the week it looked as if the Morgan interests would still further equip themselves by increasing their coal supply through the absorption of 39 coal mines in the Sunday Creek and Hocking Valleys. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., now

largely a Morgan road, is unofficially reported to have agreed to pay \$33,-000,000 for the Berwind-White Coal Co. The Pennsylvania is also said to be go ing into the steel business through the purchase by it and other roads, of the Pennsylvania Steel Co.

The transportation machinery of the great social organism was further perfected during the week by an arrange ment which seems assured, whereby the control of the St. Paul will go to the U. P., the N. P., Gt. Northern and Burlington (Morgan-Hill) interest to share therein. A through transcontinental route to the Orient is thus made more workable. Along similar lines is the attempt of the Goulds to get control of the D. L. & W. and their rumored threat to build a road along the old Carnegie survey, if they failed to get the road in question. The Goulds now have a route from Texas to St. Louis and via the Wabash from St. Louis to Toledo. What they want now is to get to New

York. The Standard Oil threw a tentacle in to Mexico by purchasing the Pachuca, Zacualtipan and Tampico R. R. Richard Honeythrice-appropriate name-sold it

to them for a cool million. Another interesting railroad matter is the proposed building of a great union terminal station near the northern end of the Gulf of California. Bryanite Senator Clark's new road; Denver and Rio Grande the Rock Island are the roads represented. They hope to get a monopoly on the shipping point of what would be the shortest route to the Orient.

Another and much-talked of route to the Orient came into notice again last week through the demand made by the Southern Industrial Association for the construction of the Nicaragua canal, so that the Southern skinners of black and white labor could ship their stolen goods cheaply to Asia and South America.

The injunction to restrain the Amalgamated Copper Company (Standard Oil) from absorbing the Butte and Boston and the Boston and Montana copper companies was denied.

Speaking of the Standard Oil, it may

observed that-acting as the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadel-phia—it gobbled up the entire electric railroad system of New Haven. A \$10,-000,000 consolidation of the gas and electric light and power companies of Birmingham, Ala., also took place.

Standard Oil is also largely represented in the plan, now successful, for virtually consolidating the American & Continental Tobacco Companies and their auxili-

ary concerns.

The chairman of the Tammany autivice committee and Trust and vice committee and Trust and Union smasher, Lewis Nixon, is said to have helped along trustification by buying 1,000 acres of deep water front along Staten Island Sound for the great ship-

building syndicate.

The East Liverpool, O., independent potteries companies combined with a capital of \$1,000,000.

Independent steel companies combined to the extent of \$137,500,000.

Phosphate mines in Tennessee consolidated with \$1,030,000 capital—a good Bryan State. The Whifeley Enclosure Company consolidated with the American Stopper Company, with a capital of 1,000,000. The consolidation of 21 plow com-

panies is reported as practically completed with a capital of \$75,000,000. Makers of axe-handles, it is reported from Louisville, will combne, capital \$1,000,000. and others.

Among the enlargements of the labor-

fleecing apparatus of capital may be men-tioned the increase of the capital of the Chicago Edison Company, from \$6,000 .-

000 to \$10,000,000; increase of capital stock of the Santa Fe Railway from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000; the Colora-Fuel & Iron Company (owned largely bq Bryanites), which decided on \$4,000,-000 worth of new plants; the Canadian Niagara Power Company, which is going to add 25,000 horse power to its plant;

etc., etc. During the week failures kept on their merry pace. Rafts of middle class runts went by the board, while concerns of more than a quarter of a million joined them. In the Scranton coal region the combine is preparing to give the coup de grace to the small rodents known as independent coal operators. All must go.

On the workers' side their red blood ran thick in heavy dividends. However, the pouring into the world market and more goods, and the erection of still more gigantic plants to produce yet more wares, is fortunately drawing nearer the day for the only settlement possible-Socialism.

# THE WORKERS' BLOOD.

### Plunderers to Divide up Stealings on July 1.

A conservative estimate of the com-

bined intererst and dividend payments in New York, due on July 1, is from \$120,000,000 to \$125,000,000. This is the largest on record for any previous July, and, doubtless, will exceed any January 1 exhibit, when the payments are the heaviest of the year. New dividends and increased dividends caused by the growth of the country's agricultural, industrial and manufacturing in-terests have been declared since the first of the year, and these go to swell the enormous total.

Norfolk and Western common and

Minneapolis and St. Louis common have declared new dividends. St. Paul has increased its dividend from 21/2 to 3 per cent. Atchison has declared a se annual dividend of 11/2 per cent and Burlington and Reading have also shown an increase. Missouri Pacific comes in the dividend-paying list. What the direc-tors of the United States Steel Corporntion will do with the common stock of the trust no one appears to know at this moment. There is \$555,000,000 of preferred stock which will yield about \$9,000,000, and should the company declare a 4 per cent dividend on the common, as many believe it will some time in July, a little more than \$5,000,000 from that source alone will be put into the pockets of the stockholders.

The Standard Oil Company's dividend, which was declared and paid this mouth, naturally comes in this half yearly total. The government twice a year is a generous contributor to investors, and July 1 will pay \$4,280,000 of interest on the 2 per cent bonds and on the 4 per cents \$1,350,000.

It is interesting at this time to compare the July disbursements of 1901 with those of July, 1900. A year ago the interest due on bonds having a face value of \$3,307,056,178 was \$66,949,326. Dividends due then on stocks having a par value of \$1,741,488,682 amounted to \$38,621,252. Combined interest and dividends, therefore, were \$105,570,578, which showed a gain of more than \$11,-000,000 over July, 1899. Last January the aggregate interest and dividend pay ments amounted to \$109,573,685, beating all records. This was a gain of \$8,817,-604 over January of this year. The total was made up of \$68,382,223 interest on bonds of the face value of \$3,383,846,370, and the dividends, which amounted to \$41,191,462, were the yield from stock of the face value of \$1,840,918,295.

These figures, cloquent as they are of the robbery practiced upon the labor of the country must naturally be raised in view of the tremendous development of the nation during the last six months. The farm, factory and furnace are all busier than ever before, with more labor displaced and wages reduced, and the disbursements of next month, when accurate footings are made, will doubtless astonish the country.

Not all the payments are made in New York. What the total will be all over the country cannot be even estimated. New York, however, being the financial centre, naturally pays the greater portion, and for ten days after the first of next month bank tellers and dividend cierks are heavily rushed, coupons, checks and drafts are bunched and carried away by messengers, and the shift-ing of bank balances makes lots of work for all the financial institutions. The big railroad and some of the other corporations pay their January dividends to holders of their securies residing abroad in December, and a number also see that the con-resident beneficiaries get their interest diecks by July 1.

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A Socialist is known by the button he wears. The arm and hammer buttons are a brilliant red, with the arm and hammer of the Socialist Labor Party in black and white. Beneath the arm and hammer appear the initials S. L. P. 25 cents a dozen.

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