

5 Fuel.

6 Boarding, 7 Collection,

10 Checkweighman, 11 Butcher, 12 Electric Light,

Balance Due,

Received Payment in Full,

bject to Correction before or after Pay-Day. Not transferable.

8 Doctor, 9 Church,

THE MINZR'S GRIND. The miner gets up early in the mora-ing and walks to the shaft or plt en-trance to work. At Morrisdale he may walk two or three miles if he happens to be working at a pit not owned by the Morrisdale Company. What he does when he gets into the mine is what he has been doing since he first got a "turn." that is, since he was first considered strong enough to do a man's work. I met a boy, aged fourteen who had a turn he was large for his age. Another boy who claimed to be tweive years old looked less than ten. These children are first put to work "tending trap," that is, they at-tend to the trap doors which regulate the flow of the air-current and attend to the switches along which the coal cars come. The law prohibits the employ-ment of children under twelve, but here is in England under the factory acts, the misery and the attendate ig norance of the parents, the inhuman greed and cuming of the capitalist, the generation of the suptorling the two

Subject to Correction before or after Pay-Day. Not transferable. The first item on the debtos side is "orders." This means the goods bought at the "pluck me." "John" is a single man and boards, so he escapes this. The next is "powder and ol." and he is charged \$1.48. As he only earned \$3.36 he must have used a lot of powder and ol., or paid for it at the rate the tene-ment house dweller pays for his coal in winter. The next item is "smithing." 200 cents: blacksmith work of fixing tools. He escapes Nos. 4 and 5, "rent?" and "fuel," by paying \$1.58 for No. 6, "boarding." By not having earned more than enough to pay the items mentioned he escapes all the rest except No. 10, "checkweighman," and his last dime goos for that. Under this innocent looking her's rope that holds together the Organ-ized Scabbery which preys on the misery of the mine siave. This is the infamous check-off. '1 here contas are deductor. from every dollar due the wage worker and turned over by the company to the union. (2) Withest this forcible holding up by the capitalist for the benefit of the fakir, the so-called union would go down like a house of cards. The amount is the start was no duck-off." Marx said that the established church in England tart the abour fakirs, the so-called union would go down like a house of cards. The amount we call their estimates the there in the capitalist of faith than the fakir, the so-called union would go down like a house of cards. The amount is the the abour fakirs, the so-called union would go down like a house of cards. The amount we call the so and the fakirs, the so-called union would go down like a house of cards. The amount is the capitalist for the benefit of the fakir, he so-called union would go down like a house of cards. The amount is the capitalist for the benefit of the that and only earned \$3.36. Had he we call the so and the fakirs, the about the fakirs. He was all the rest and the fakirs, the so-called union the capitalist con thirty eight th down like a house of cards. The amount in this case was ten cents, because the victim had only earned \$3.36. Had he carnee, \$30 he would have had the pleas-ure of paying 90 cents to Mitchell, Dil-cher, Wilson, Rice, et al. It required months of intrigue on the part of the fakins and of bitter suffering on the part of the men to bring about this acme of villiany. Now that it is established, the benefits flowing to the capitalist, and the covarding of the men are counted upon It did for an attack on one-thirty-ninth of its income. So it is with the fakirs, But all their cunning and crookedness will only stave off for a short time their finish. Even now the shadow of the real Unionism, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, makes them uneasy. Even now their time is taken up explaining to partly awakened dupes the well-backed charges of the hated S.L.P. Skulk and slander as they must, they know that the breaking of the "genbenefits flowing to the capitalist, and the cowardice of the men are counted upon by the fakirs to make it permanent. The capitalist knows that the fakir will per-mit no strike or tie-up while the check-off exists, and the miners who begin to see the trap are told that if they resist the others will not work with them. This means to lose your job and be called a "scab" by the crooks who rob and the cowards who submit. It must be added that "checkweigh-man" also pays the \$3.25 per day of a man elected by the miners to weigh their cars at the mine, and see that the com-paur does not take more than 3.240 lbs. tiemen't agreement" with the mine owners and the smashing of the check-off means the funeral of the Organized Scabbery in the coal regions and the triumph of New Trade Unionism. They hate us as the condemned murderer hates his haugman. Let every militast line up for battle and push the WEEK-IX PEOPLE among the miners and we'll soon see the red flag of revolution the up for battle and push the WEEK-man" also pays the \$3.25 per day of a man elected by the miners to weigh their man elected by the miners the state com-tractionary boodler proclaims the rule of the gratier. WM S. DALITON

1 58

10

3 36 3 36

CHURCH. Item No. 8, "doctor," is 50 cents per

month deducted for the services of some relative of owner or slave driver, who "practices" on the miners' families un-til he gets sufficient confidence and capi-

al to move to a city. No. 0, "church," proves that the cap-italists have been slandered by Paul La-fargue and other Socialists who say that labor skinners do not believe in or care for religion. Here we see them check any tendency to religious indifference by deducting the share of the soul doc-tor and handing it over to him. Just

Death had kindly come to him, and he slept. The remorseless hand of necess ity had driven the widow and her child-ren out from the old homestead to the humble cottage. As I stood the gates of the factory swung open, and amid hundred children hers came. The kindly walls of the nursery should have been around them. There was no spring in their steps, no light in their eyes; their cheeks were white, and I thought standiug in the presence of the children of this confederate soldier, I would give every spindle and loom in the South to bring back the light of their eyes and the roses bloom again upon their

little cheeks. I would like to see every boll of cotton whose white bosom opens to the warm kiss of Southern suns spun and woven in

squad of policemen would do. It used threats and orders to move on and when that was useless, only one thing was left for it to do. No man shot at any homes at night, for the purpose of laying them; that the defendants have single person in the crowd, and as usby means of coercion prevented mer-chants from selling goods to persons now ually happens, the real disturbers were not injured, but citizens not engaged in in the employ of the company; that they have gathered in large crowds and threatened to do damage to the shops the disturbance, but forming a part of the crowd were shot. That is a result which everybody regrets and which and have actually thrown stones at the no one could prevent. buildings.

"It was not even necessary to read what used to be known as the riot act. In connection with this statement the company alleges that it appealed to Recorder Connell, of this city, for pro-That has been done away with. The proclamation of the Mayor of Albany is tection for its men, and that he replied held to be sufficient notice. I, as a citthat some overt action must occur "creatizen, should know that it was my busing riot or tending to detroy life or propiness to keep away from a crowd of rioters. Lieutenant Wilson is amply proerty" before the city could call out its police force.

is putting it into practice now. The Zanardelli Ministry was formed in the shape of a discreet alliance with the radical Left. It is what the Ministerial speakers call "a liberal policy" in op-position to the "conservative" policy of Gen. Pelloux. This explains, too, the despatch of Signor Sacchi, a republican leader, to the King after the birth of the Princess Jolanda. It was the acceptance not only of the dynasty, but of the "new spirit" as well. It is said that after this demonstration of loyalist vassalage, the King received the precious recruit effusively. To the startled old Piedmontese, Victor Emmanuel said in his gloomy, sad way: "It can't be helped. The interests of my house may

some day a Ministry that shall contain It is the party of Christian democracy

that has in great part compelled the monarchy to put on the liberty cap. The "socialistic" activity of the Holy.

See and the Guelphs frightened the court and its adherents. While the mon-

archy, squeezing the country like an or-

ange, was separating itself from the

Government, the Catholic Socialists, with

their net work of charitable organiza-tions "helping" the famine stricken have

tions "helping the familie screee nave endeavored to profit by the genuine So-cialist agitation. Senor Giolitti, that Waldeck-Rousseau of Italy, admit-ted the secret in his inaugural speech.

He asked the Chamber of Deputies plain-tively whether the monarchy and the Lib-

were to leave to the Pope the rec-

a and comming of the explicitly, the sinal neglect of duty by the officials ged with the enforcement of the law, last but not least, the supine cow-ce of the fakir-led imitation of a union results in the open practice at worst of all crimes: exploitation

t there is work the miner stays in the se and either swings a pick or runs anchine. If he is a pick man he receives 00 cents for every 2.240 pounds he picks and loads (2.240 pounds is a ton of coal if you are a miner until you have occasion to buy the same coal for fuel, then about 1,900 is a ton). If one rnel, then about 1,300 is a ton). If one miner is a machine runner he and his "butty" reseive 44 cents per 2.240 pounds lossed on the car. The pick-men get whatever the worst of it there is in the way of bad coal, low vens, etc. This is not because the slave who runs the machine is better liked by the owner the machine is better liked by the owner and his sinve driver, but because the machines are owned by the employer and they might be injured. A machine run by a couple of men who what they have cut, but the at economical way is to have eight n to load after the machine. The incy, of course, is to replace ever e and more the 60 cents per ton 40 pounds) pick-men with the 44 per ton (2,240 pounds) machine After his long and hard day's the bowels of the earth, ex-more dangers than a sailor teman the miner escapes from ate penitentiary, looks at the which the capitalist has given ivate penitentiary, which the capitalist has a exchange for the name he got exchange for the name he is cred-tian, to see how much he is cred-tian. CORCE DENING AN AL

he South, but the

not pay for it. We are standing to-day, Mr. Speaker, at the gate of the grandest manufactur ing empire the world has ever seen. The men of the South and East, are coming to our cotton fields. The laws of nature stronger than all the laws of man, compel them to come. But mark this truth they are coming as our masters. Our children are to be their servants. I would put no restraining hand upon their com-ing. I would fling wide the gates and bid them enter; but, so help me God, I would never give them our children until their little hodies had grown beyond the nursery walls and the light of knowledge had dawned in their souls.

Last night I sat with my wife by the fireside of our comfortable home. I watched my 8-year-old boy lay his head upon his mother's lap and close his tired eyes in sleep, and I thought except for the goodness of God he might be numbered among the thousand little toilers in the mills of the South through the long hours of the night. And then, with justice in my mind and pity in my heart, I said, "I will do for the children of my people what I would have them do for mine."

We wonder if the honorable gentleman

will keep his promise? He can surely see that all the virtues go for usught against the capitalists desire for ever greater profits and thei ever increasing power to squeeze profits out of labor-children or men makes no difference.

A serious consideration of the facts that control the condition of labor will show very plainly that no appreciable im-provement is possible as long as the cap talists remain in possession of the mean of production and exchange, and in control of the powers of government. It is plain, therefore, that all efforts for such

tected by the law; there cannot be the ieast doubt on that point."

It is admitted that it may be possible for Coroner Girvin to subpoena Wilson before the Coroner's Jury as a citizea. but there his power ends.

The matter of the shooting of the two Albany citizens was investigated by

Lieutenant Wilson's superior officers just after its occurrence, and he was exonerated from any blame, it being the unanimous opinion that he did his duty in commanding the squad with him to fire on a crowd which was throwing bricks and stones at a car filled with soldiers on Broadway, in that city.

Glass Blowers Buy Government Bonds

MILWAUKEE, Wis, July 14 .- The gent class-conscious organization than the clerks. But so long as they believe Glass Blowers' Association voted this morning to invest \$100,000 in Governtheir interests to be identical with thos ment bonds. There is \$133,000 in the terasury of this labor organization, and of their employers, their well-being willif such a thing is conceivable-grow it was decided to put the greater part of it into bonds. The glass blowers' deworse. The big stores of the cities, and houses

mands for an increase of wages and a de especially organized for the purpose, are cutting into the trade of the little fellow crease of the number of apprentices will be presented to the manufacturers at a conference to be held in Atlantic City in city and country, through the mail order scheme. The parcel post bill will on July 29. give the big fellows still greater facilities

Fear Gompers Would Worry.

WASHINGTON, July 15.-Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who was seriously injured by alighting from a street car two weeks ago, while on his way home from a protracted meeting of the Executive Board, has been taken to a mountain re-Board, has been taken to a mountain re-sort to recuperate. His whereabouts is kept secret, so that his recovery may not be retarded by Billion Dollar Trust and other strike business.

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

CLERKS IN-CONVENTION. They Spend Their Time in Discussing

Employers' Interests.

BUFFALO, July 12.-The convention of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, which began here July 9, discussed the question of equal wages for men and women clerks, the fight for G o'clock closing and a minimum scale of wages. The Pettigrew parcel post bill, which the clerks believe will do away with many of their numbers was condemned.

have to endure present conditions, which instead of striving to wipe out, they are

Continue and the second second

There is perhaps no class of wage erals earners who have more need of intelli-

ord in democracy. Strange way of history! From that Papacy which they wished to bury as the last bulwark of reaction and of despotism, the new Italy has stolen its policy order that it may not profit from it with

the masses of the people. It is hard to tell who will have the upper hand, the partisans of the dynasty or the Guelphs. What will be undeniable in the history of ideas and facts is that the house of Savoy has only espoused the cause of democracy and of the people in order to to reach the customers of the little fel-lows. Thus it is that the clerks assave its interests and its life. The love of the people, the desire for liberty and lows. Thus it is that the clerks as-sembled in convention, presumably to confor civilization, the ideas of progress and reform, have had no influence in its sider their own interests are used as catspaws to further the interests of their evolution employers. So long as the clerk do not organize in harmony with the economic development of the age, so long will they

The ill-assorted team will break down at the turn of the road, and it is never the people that falls into the ditch. The House of Savay is playing its last trump; will it win? For the moment the Minis-

doing their utmost to perpetuate. One of the delegates acknowledged that the condition of the clerks was no try has things its own way. The speeches of Signor Giolotti and of Signor Zan-ardelli by flattering the Socialistic Left

better in any respect before the mail order business grew to its present maghave brought together the majority. It now looks as if the revolutionary Soorder ousness grew to its present mag-nitude. With regard to the early closing issue, this delegate said that if all "union" men would join with the "big-hearted," well-to-do men and women of cialists will soon have the same work cut out for them to do, as have the revolutionists of other countries. They, as their brethren elsewhere will be equal ta the task. · · / •. 5

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1901.

HAVES-GILCHRIST DEBATE.

representing the pure and simple trade unions and the Social Democratic Party, and D. E. Gilchrist, of Pittsburg, Pa. and day Jocialist Trade & Labor Alli-In the city of Cleveland, O., June

The chairman, on calling the meeting to order, announced the question / and distribution of time as follows: QUESTION:

"The Social Democnatic Party's/Meth-of Agitation," concentrated in the owing res

lved. That the report of Account of the report of the DAILY PEOPLE. "Socialistische Ar-beiter Zeitung," and "Cleveland Volks-freund" on the meeting called, by the Social Democratic Party, and held in Pittsburg on Aprils 21st, is correct and true and, therefore Mr. Max Hayes of Cleveland, Editor of the "Cleveland Citi-sen," has proven himself to be a Labor Fakir." Fakir.'

Hayes to open debate, speaking 20 minutes; Gilchrist to follow, speaking 20 minutes; Hayes, 20 minutes; Gil-christ, 20 minutes; Hayes, 10 minutes; Gilchrist, 10 minutes.

M. S. HAYESithen spoke for 20 minutes, Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentle

The subject that is to be discu this afternoon is one largely upon which there is a question of veracity between myself and the correspondent of the New York "People."

When I read the article in the New York "People"/ I paid practically no at-tention to it. When it appeared in the "Volksfreund," with a comment of the editor, I stated in the "Citizen" that it fasehood, and that I was prewas a fasehood, and that I was pre-pared to make that statement upon any platform at any time. The reason I made this statement was that the editor of the "Arbeiter Zeitung," notwithstand-ing the fact that I have been a resident of Cleveland for eighteen years, and had been connected with , the Labor movement in the capacity as editor of ets "fittisen" for almost ten years, ac "Citizen" for almost ten years, acd the mere statement. of a corres lent, and then wound up with the y as to what the Ceutral Labor was going to do about this al-endorsement of the militia by

relf in the city of Pittsburgh. remember distinctly that during the ussion I stated that there was not w armory built; that the old armory a new armory built: that the old armory being in an unsunitary condition, the City Council was compelled, nuder the inws, of the State of Massachusetts to keep it in perfect order, and that an ordinance was introduced, or a resolu-tion, roting away public moneys to the extent of \$15,000 for restoring the saniy condition in that armory; that was atatement. Then the gentleman de the attack about me endorsing pesition of building armories for militia: in other words, that I was braing the militia as a labor organiendorsing the minita's a a moor organi-zation. He put that question to me twice, and the second time I called his attention to the point that he was at-tempting to make me admit that the was a labor organization, when I had no such intention. I wouldn't have to go; down to Pittsburg to find out that the militia issnot a labor organi-We have learned in the city of eland that the militia is far from a labor organization. But we do that there are working men in nilitia. Now, to come out in a aper and state that I have en that militia out in a dorsed the militia as being a, labor or-ganization, is one of the most malicious charges that I have ever heard in

Various other questions were asked there, among which was as reference to Millerand in France, and I was expected to make excuses for Millerand, and I stated as far as he was concerned that was Millerand's business, and the that was Millerand's business, and the business of the Socialists of France. My words were twisted so that I didn't recognize them when they appeared. It is pretty difficult to recognize anything that a person is supposed to have said, that appears in the New York "People" or "Socialistiche Arbeiter Zeitung." The point that was under discussion was the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party as commared with the tactics Party, as compared with the tactics of the Social Democratic Party, and the sentleman, opened and wanted to know whether the trade unions of the United States are to-day competent to United States are to-day competent to deal with the economic problems; wheth-er the trade unions were of any benefit to the workings class, and I stated that they were. Helinsisted that the Social-ist Labor Party was the only bona fide erganization of the laborer, --so from there the matter gradually drifted into those other questions of the armory and of Millerand. of Millerand. Now, the tactics of the Social Demo-Now, the tactics of the Social Demo-ratic Party, from my point of view, ee exactly correct. I believe, how-rer, that as we grow wiser from year year those tactics and methods will deergo certain changes,—not, however, ifficient to in any way embarrass the When you say that we are conscious-which of course nd to have a patent on,-we y retort by pointing to our plat-which clearly announces the class -and I would advise some of members of your party to go out read the Social Democratic Plat-as adopted in the Rochester conread the vention a vear ago last January. If that is not a clearent statement of the struggle that exists upon the eco-nomic field between the organized the one hand and capitalists on the other, on I, then. it is time for you to criticise point out the errors. If it is not a i point out the errors. If it is ar-cut endorsement of the revol cut en ant of the entire world we ar about it. I have never to hear about it. I have never a single Socialist Labor Barty man ing the platform of the Social tic Party, but upon the contrary absolutely no attention to that they aim little darts at the la of the Social Democratic

Stenographic Report of the Debate | Party. [One applauds.] Keep right on atween M. S. Hayes, of Cleveland, O., aiming little darts,-I am not squeamish aiming little darts,-I am not squ in the least. It is only once in a whileprobably once a week on an average that I reply through the newspapers to columns that appear in the New York and the "Socialistische Arbeite and the "Volksfreund." [His People and the His ses.] I don't care for hisses. As far as I am concerned personally you can make all the attacks you please, and it is simply going to rebound on your own backs as it has during the last two years

"I want to call your attention to the fact that in 1898 we were struggling all votes that in 1868 we were strugging in over the United States as a compact po-litical organization to roll up 100,000 votes. Do you remember how THE PEOPLE printed columns on columns of matter calling upon the readers in every part of the country to pile up 100,000 strong? We got \$6,000. Then came the crash on July 10, 1899, and the Kan garoos were told they didn't amount to anything, they would simply be wiped off the face of the earth. But the Kangaroos nevertheless called the National Convention held at the city of Rochester -branched to the Social Democratic Party, and we made love to that party,

[great laughter] and united with then in the holy bonds of wedlock. [Great laughter.] The old S. L. P. went into the campaign last year. Of course, the Kangaroos amounted to nothing, but it required pages upon pages to inform the people of the United States, through that splendid newspaper known for its excel-lent English—the New York "Beebles" to tell the people of this country that we didn't amount to anything; columns up columns and pages upon pages. Why should Mr. De Leon, Mr. Vogt and Mr. Sanial waste so much time, so much paper, so much ink upon those hated Kangaroos if they didn't amount to any-

thing? It looks as though it was a case of sour grapes,-a kind of an attac the greeneyed monster, as though they were jealous: jealous because practically all of the public speakers in the United States left the Socialist Labor Party and went into the Social Democratic Party where they are to-day. That is why we receive the canonading. Columns upon as of brevier type, sometimes of black type to emphasize it. Now, from 86,000 votes in 1898, they

iropped to 34,000 in 1900, last year. Of course, those 52,000 Socialists who the ranks were a lot skates, crooks, and there are a lot of labor 34

000 genuine died-iu-the-wool Socialists United States. There were 34 in the 000 in 1900. In about 1901, this Fall campaign, you will be lucky if you get 20,000 throughout the Union. The rap id growth you are having, like a cow tail downward, shows you have not got long to live. There is not a day or week but what we pick up the PEO-PLE of New York and read of some members on the Pacific Coast that were thrown out; some members in Pennvlvania that were thrown out. They kicked overboard, and after a while here will be nothing left but your Uncle Dan in the State of New York. He will ock around by himself, and convince himself and a few hangers-on that there s only one Socialist in the United States and his name is De Leon. (Great Laughter.) Six months ago there was one gentleman who was said to be the " Uncle Dan's lieutenants,-and who was it? Why, our friend Tom Hickey, the lieutenant of Mr. De Leon. All of a sudden Hickey fell by the wayside He went down in the State of Pensyl-vania, and lo and behold! he collected noney. Dan De Leon has no objections to collecting money, but he insists that that money should be turned over to Dan, and if it is not turned over to Dan, h, woe to that fellow who collects that money and doesn't turn it over to Uncle Dan. Hickey 'went on a big treat in the State of Pennsylvania, and refused to come to the meeting of the Grievance Committee and then he was fired out by a vote of the party in New York City. Now, Hickey is gone. I suppose he is a fakir and crook, and the other

D. E. GILCHRIST then spoke for wenty minutes as follows: Fellow workingmen and workingwomen -I want to request of you, that when I

Weak applause.]

fell

speaking you will remain silent and attentive. This is a time for cool and calm con ideration of the great question that confronts the working class of these United States. And as members of the great working class, we should give at-tention, close attention, to the accredited representatives of political and econ organizations, which claim to stand for the present betterment and finally the emancipation of the working class. And this afternoon as a workingman, and having my being with the working class, toiling as you toil, day after day for a pittance wage, I will talk

to you. I propose to prove by evidence which none can gainsay, that in this revolutionary movement, as in many revolutionary movements of other kinds long since re corded in history, we have a counterfeit vement to contend with. You have, no doubt, observed that there never has been anything of value to anyone, but what there has immediately come into existence a counterfeit. The genuine ar ticle has always been counterfeited. And this afternoon we have to deal with a counterfeiter. We propose to prove, by ir-refutable evidence, evidence that has come from the gentleman of the opposition that he is a labor fakir, a counterfeiter and a liar of the whole cloth. I hold in my hand a little article [exhibits newspaper clipping], culled from the "Cleve-land Citizen" of recent date, which was written by the gentleman of the other ide. In this article the man who wrote the report of the Hayes meeting in Pitts called an unmitigated liar, and burg. Mr. Hayes offers to repeat this statement on the public platform at any time in the city of Cleveland.

applying a few more of his very After choice Social Democratic names to the first mentioned correspondent, he close with these words: "Now fish or cut bait." The Socialist Labor Party and the So cialist Trade & Labor Alliance have a harpoon. That harpoon, as th gentle man of the other side well knows, is very sharp. When I was called an unmitigated liar and invited to Cleveland "fish or cut bait," I decided to come: to not to cut bait, but to fish. The poon just mentioned I have brought with I am going to cast it into the troubled waters of Trades Unionism and Working Class politics, and catch some of the biggest devil fish and suckers your yes have ever beheld.

On April 21 of this year, I went to a hall in Pittsburg to hear the gentleman of the other side deliver an address Trades Unionism and Socialism. I listened closely to his speech, but not a word did he say on Trades Unionism. When he finished, the chairman invited ques tions, criticisms or remarks on the sub-ject under discussion. I arose and said: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Hages was billed to eak on Socialism and Trade Unionism. He has studiously avoided the latter, and I would like to have him answer this question: Is it not a fact that the old style oure and simple trade union is impotent reactionary? Also: Is it not true that the only bona fide trade union in country is the Socilaist Trade & Labor Alliance?

Replying to this, Mr. Hayes said "No." But to-day he has told you that I said the pure and simple union could, not benefit any portion of the working class. That is not true. My argument was that it could not benefit the working class as a class. When cornered along this line, he declares that he didn't believe in dual organizations of the working class, any-way. I then said: If you don't believe in dual organizations of the working class, will you please explain why it is that you are a leader in a dual political organization of the working class? rganization of the working class? His answer I need not repeat here, as

the most of you read it in our party press. But here we have the first evi-dence furnished, not by me, but by the gentleman of the other side, that he is a fakir and a liar. Out of his own mouth come words that convict him. If he said at the Pittsburg meeting (and I have the oof here and will use it in due time), that he didn't believe in dual organization of the working class, and at the time he is a leader in a counterfeit, decoy duck movement, called the "Social Democratic Party," set in motion to run the revolutionary lightning of the working class into the ground, then he stood a self-convicted liar. If he claims that the Socialist Labor Party, of which he was once a member, became so intolerant that he could no longer remain a member of it. I will prove by his own words, ut-tered but a short time ago, that the Sccialist Labor Party was intolerant to none by the Labor Fakir, the crook and the liar. I will make no charge here against any man, let him be what he may, that I cannot support with evidence that will satisfy the most ardent private in the ranks of pure and simple-dom, and the most loyal workingman that has got into the family of freaks since Sissy Kangaroo and Tommy Social Dem-ocrat were united in the holy bonds of wedlock at Rochester, N. Y. And to you workingmen, who are walking in great darkness, I say, we have no quarrel with the rank and file of pure and simpledom. We have no quarrel with the privates in the Social Democratic Party. When we apply the names of labor fakir and crook to men in the organizations just named, we do not mean, as you have been taught to believe by mer as the gentleman of the other side, the obscure privates in the ranks. Full well we know you are honest and sincere, although sadly misinformed. We mean just what we say, that your leaders men in whom you seem to place such an abiding confidence—are fakirs and crooks. We not only say and mean it, but we prove it. We are doing it at this very moment. I speak now pointedly to the working men who are in the Social Democratic Party. Is it not a fact that the Socialist r Party was in the field fighting the Labor Party was in the held fighting the battle for the working class long before your party was thought of? Is it not true that the gentleman was a member of the Socialist Labor Party?

ones to deal with him. [Here the gavel conscious political party this country has ever known? Keep that in your mind and pay strict attention to the answer that the gentleman of the other side will make when he speaks again. And again I ask, how you can help but see that the gentleman endorses the militia, aye! he and his Social Democratic Party.

With a great expansion of the chest, and some highly dramatic gestures, he declared in his opening speech that the Social Democratic Party had a classconscious, revolutionary platform and stood squarely upon the class struggle. He denies that he said in Pittsburg (as ported in our party papers) "that the nilitia was a workingman's organiza tion." He denies that he and his party ndorses the militia. But here is some thing he will not deny in this hall when he follows me on this platform. Weeping Jeems Carey, of Haverhill, Mass., was ected to the City Council on this sam class-conscious, revolutionary Social Democratic platform that we have been advised to study. He went into that ffice under the supervision of that perfect discipline that, so the gentleman ays, prevails in his party. He stated in his speech that if any man commits an overt act, if he does anything detri-mental to the interest of the working class, he will simply fall into oblivion or a good job under the capitalist ernment), and then he states that Weep ng Jeems Carey voted money to repair that armory because the laws of a captalist State compelled a capitalist City Council, composed of capitalist council en, to keep it in good condition. Why lid this class-conscious affair, elected or revolutionary platform not vote "No!" a thousand times "No!" to that armory appropriation?

Mr. Social Democrat, are we to under stand that the legislators, in times to come, who will be elected by the wage daves, upon a platform built by the working class, for the working class, will have to vote yes to every proposition fathered by the capitalist class, just be ause the capitalist State says: thus and o sayeth the law?

If this be true, how can the working class ever hope to see the citadel of cap-talism torn from its foundation and replaced by the Workers' Republic? Weep ng Jeems Carey was not compelled to vote yes on that armory repairing ap propriation. He did it of his own voli tion, and no one knws that such was the ase better than the gentleman other side. When he conceals the truth Carey and his armory, when h bout stands before the workingmen and workngwomen of this city and talks as he has talked in his opening speech, he gives further proof that he is a fakir and a liar. Was that thing which Carey did an overt act? Was it beneficial or detri mental to the working class? Was i in strict accord with the principle enun ciated in that class-conscious revolution ary platform the gentleman has told us ? lo

Does the Social Democratic Party orse the militia? Yes. How? By retaining in its ranks a man who thus used the weapon placed in his hands by the working class, i. e., the voting power in a legislative body, to be used in fighting the capitalist class. He used it, I say, to give aid and comfort to the working lass's death-dealing foe, the State militia. Not only does it allow him to main within the ranks, but defends and justifies his treason. This being true, is it necessary for me to say to you that the gentleman of the other side endorses the militia? Every day, every hour, yes, every moment of his life that has passed Carey helped to repair that arsince mory he, by his attempt to justify that has endorsed the militia. He says 'They have become accustomed to the verlasting howling of armory, armory, irmory, by the crazy De Leonites," and that it is the only string we have out them. Let us see. But a little while since our brother wage slaves operating the street cars in the city of Albany yeat on strike. Immediately we saw th militia issue forth from that had-to-be fixed-up, good-sanitary-condition, weep

ing-jeems, armory. In the ranks of Ninth Regiment, National Guard, of York, resplendent in. cloth and brass buttons marched a man named Johnston; that man beongs to the Social Democratic Party that man placed the capitalist rifle to his shoulder, and threatened those poor slaves with speedy death if they did no

ways paid and are now paying common laborers \$1.45 to \$1.65 and \$1.75 per day, when other steel and iron mills are paying \$1.35 per day. The lowest wages paid inspectors at Carnegie's is \$75 per month, while other mills are paying \$60 for the same work. Guide mill heaters are earning from \$5 to \$8 per day, and in some of the Pittsburg mills from \$2.50 to \$3. All the skilled workingmen at Carnegie's are paid by the ton; in all other modern mills by the day. And some of the heaters in Pittsburg mills working continuous furnaces are only paid \$1.80 per day, where only a few years ago they received from \$6 to \$8 per day. . . The Carnegie Mills are paying better wages and giving their men steadier employment than any other mills in the industry. That fact is well understood and admitted by officers and bers of the Amalgamated Association, and it accounts largely for the fact that they have found it impossible since 1892 to unionize these mills." [Lays aside paper and speaks.]

If this is true, if better wages are paid by the firm that used the militia to crush and kill your union, than are paid by firms where your union is in full control; and the gentleman of the opposition knows that such is the case, then when he stands up in your Central Labor Union, and tells you your union wages of keeps your wages above the those who do not belong to the union, then he again convicts himself of being a Labor Fakir and a wilful liar. You see the peculiar predicament he is in. His Social Democrat Comrade Gessner says: Men get better wages where there is no union. Hayes, a shining Social Democrat and pure and simpler, tells you the union is everything to you, without it your wages would not be where they are to-day, \$2, \$3, and \$4 per day. Aye, without your union you would perish from off the face of the landscape. It would be highly interesting to these two fakirs of the S.D.P. together some evening at one of your union neetings and let them debate a question momething after this fashion: Resolved, That we are both fakirs,

both of us is a heap, I know; but I am the heapenest.

I have here another newspaper clipthe ning (shows clipping) taken from "Cleveland Citizen" of May the 17th, 1897. It is an answer to a letter protesting against the violent attack of the gentleman of the opposition, on pure and simple trades unions and their leaders. Remember, this came from the pen of Hayes, the gentleman on my right, but a few years ago. (Reads). "Any central union that boasts of 'repworkingmen 80,000 and resenting women' is a fake and a fraud to begin There is . no central body in the with. United States, much less in Pittsburg, that represents one tenth of all the or-ganized men and women in this country, and if but three instead of four ciphers were used in this instance, the united labor league would come nearer being right. The brag of representing thousands of controlling many or

vorkingmen and women is an old game. It is the, trump card of fakirs, skates It is played for trading and boodlers. purposes: the fakirs want politicians to think they are persons of great influence and labor leaders, whose support must be gained by a liberal distribution of offices or boodle. The 'Citizen' flatters itself that it aided materially in smashing the skate gang of Chicago, and is ready and willing to assist in cleaning out the unprincipled labor fakirs Pittsburg." (Lays aside paper.) W Pittsburg." (Lays aside paper.) Well, we have the same united labor league the same unprincipled in Pittsburg, labor fakirs. If there is any change at all since the geutleman of the opposi-tion wrote the article I have just read, it is for the worse. But instead of taking the only proper stand, the stand the gentleman of the opposition once took; the stand that this gang of scoundrels and fakirs should be torn from the labor league and shattered on the rock of damnation, we find him to-day crawling upon his belly before them. (Hisses.)

Lo! how low some men can fall. Here is one fallen from the highest battlethe lowest deep of ments of Heaven to the lower Hell. (Great applause and cheers. Here the gavel fell.)

HAYES: Mr. Chairman: I want to say that it is rather difficult to reto every point that the gentleman tried to make, in 20 minutes. He starts followers mouth it like parrots. The off right away to weep for the trades submit to the dictation of their brutal unions,-for the oppression heaped upon it by the Carnegie strike. He is sad. talked about the fakirs who have He misled them. In one breath he damns the trade unions, and in the next breath he is sorry they are oppressed. Why should he feel sad for the working class Why who are being oppressed? I would ask him what he gets for his aid to the capitalists? He chides me with having gone out and assisted in organizing another party. He said I got in line with the Social Democratic party, but he didn't tell you that you yourself stated that you kicked us out, and where were we to go, and you took all the money and the horse and wagon, and all the property. (Great We were fired out: and we laughter.) simply turned around and reorganized under the name of the Social Democratic Party, hung on to the hall, and then they came up and took the hall away from us. (Great laughter.) He makes an awful blow about our friend Gessner. The old Socialists in this town remember Gessner, and if he claims he was my tutor, I am satisfied claims he was my tutor, I am satisfied that he was. I want to say he is one of the most clear-cut, and intelligent Socialists in the United States. I ad-mit that I learned a great many things from Gessner. But he didn't say to you also that Gessner is employed on the "Glass Budget." which he will have "Glass Budget," which he will have you infer is a labor paper; it is nothing of the kind. It is a paper by the manufacturers,-and he owned is hired on that paper at \$35 a week to is nired on that paper at \$55 a week to write out editorials, as the stenographer here is hired to take down the notes of this meeting by the "Cleveland Volksfreund"; just as the reporter in the back end of the hall is employed by a newspaper in this town to write up things, whether he believes in them or He talks about Carnegie having de stroyed the Amalgamated Association.

He destroyed the Amalgamated Association in Pittsburgh just as the Pressed Steel Car Works in that same town wiped out the S. T. & L. A., they wiped them off the face of the earth I know that shortly after that some of the S. T. & L. A. men came to Cleveland. and they admitted that the S. T. & L. A. was wiped off the earth; that the men were blacklisted. then, is the Where, difference between the so-called pure and simple union and your very modern S. T. & L. A., in which men are supposed to help only good Socialists? This S. T. & where is it? I have heard much talk about it: I have even been accused to the effect that Geiger and I while touring the State had attempted to interfere with the organization of the T. & L. A.; that we were enemies of it. I didu't see anything that looked like an S. T. & L. A. on that trip, and stated to the State Committee that in any town I struck at that time, any on who desired to organize as the S. T. & L. A., I would attempt to organize them and assist in doing so. What has be-come of your S. T. & L. A. Garment Workers in Cincinnati? When they went out on a strike they sent to the National Secretary, and they demanded some financial support. He wrote back "We have no financial support to give you"; and they withdrew. When this you"; and they withdrew. When this S. T. & L. A. was organized, some state-ments were made that they had about 45,000. After a while Mr. Sanial made the statement that the S. T. & L. A. about 25,000. Now, it is about 7,000, all told. Probably next year it will be having a lot of ciphers. (Laughter). Where is the S. T. & L. A.?-what has become of it? The very people who howled the loudest, were the most active in taking the steps to organize, until a couple of weeks ago I heard that a local of the S. T. & L. A. was organized in this city-and at the second meeting both Others secretaries were absent. leaving unions and organizing the S. T. & L. A., and paying dues to Uncle Dan. We refused to do that. I am willing to admit that there are wrongs in the trades union movement, that they commit errors, like the membership of other Church organizations ocieties, even They are human beings, they are liable to go out on a foolhardy strike. But notwithstanding that fact, if every union were destroyed to-morrow .- if the print ers' union in this town were compelled to go out of existence and reorganized as a S. T. & L. A., how much bette would the printers of this town be than they are to-day? No better.

capitalists have destroyed labor organi-

There would be just as many Republicans, Democrats, and other reformers as there are now. It doesn't make any differ ence at all. It narrows itself into this The only trouble with the trade unio is that it does not pay dues to Uncle Dan in the city of New York. Why, this same boasted S. T. & L. A. applied to the capitalist court for an injunction in the Davis cigar strike in New York (Hisses and great confusion.) I read in the "Beebles" of New York

that the Cigarmakers' Union is bank rupt; that the machinists' union is bankrupt; that the I. T. U. is going down in bankruptcy. And I have read these statements for these many years, week after week there is one union or another which is bankrupt. The Cigarmakers' Union is to-day on a better fi nancial basis than it ever has been in its history. I want to say to you further that the machinists' organization, which is holding a convention in the city of Toronto, is to-day, from the standpoint of members and finance in a better position than it ever was. During the last year they won 760 demands in the various shops throughout the United States and they expect before the nine hour fight is closed that 150,000 will be working nine hours instead of ten hours. So far as the International Typographical Union is concerned we are to-day stron-ger financially and numerically than ever. I am giving you some facts and figures. Let Mr. De Leon or any of his apologists come out and confront these statements. The American Federation of Labor is very much on top of the earth to-day; it contains almost ninety naunions, central bodies throughout tional the United States, state bodies, and hundreds of local unions. Yet its organization is defective according to OIII friend. De Leon. He states it and his cuckoo in the clock in the city of New York strikes the hour, and all the little cuckoos begin to cuckoo. The same thing occurs wherever you go. You meet a member of the Socialist Labor Party and the first thing is the armory; the next thing about organized scabbery; the next thing about the fighting S. L. P., and the buzz-saw. The man is by the use of the terms fakirs and crooks, making those terms actually respectable When a labor fakir is to-day denounced as one he simply smiles. He says: 'You must have been training with De Leon somehow or other." It has no effect, this continual phrasing and paraphrasing these old terms. It is a wonder you wouldn't take a few wonths and go tonight school and learn a few new terms instead of this old rubbish that appears by the column upon column and page upon page in the newspapers. Concerning the attacks upon the Social Democratic Party I want to say to you that we don't have to blush when we go out upon the highways preaching organization for Socialism on account of some of the people who are supposed to be only human,-we don't have to apologize for people who are kicked overboard. And don't think that your old ex-chum Mr. Hickey, is going to get into the party. Mr. Hickey don't get in. The Social Democratic Party has no blame to take for Mr. Debs in so far as he organized the A. R. U. Neither do I stand up here and chastize the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. I have got my hands full to champion cause of the people who are organized in the American Federation of Labor who are bona fide trades unionists from one end of the year to the other. have time and again challenged Mr. Arthur to meet us in debate; never come to debate . (Here the gavel fell. Two men applaud.)

hand-bill [exhibiting hand-bill.] This was issued by a ward heeler of th cratic persuasion on the eve of the special election in the Tenth Councilmanic district of your city. The gentleman of the opposition, in a faint-hearted way, give you the impression that the Socialist Labor Party's candidate sought the endorsement of the Republican party, No one knows better than the gentlemen of the other side that this is a bare-faced lie : and when interrupted by a comrade of Section Cleveland, S. L. P., in the beginning of his malicious lying, he, as you noticed, did not have the nerve, that the ordinary man is supposed to possess, to carry the lie through to the end.

Why need anyone charge him with being a fakir when he has been faking, or trying to fake from the moment he opened this debate? He is not talking to the question as you have surely seen. He is making fun of Daniel DeLeon of New York. But one thing stands out very prominently in this De Leon funny business: the gentleman of the other side always makes sure that there is a considerable distance separating him from De Leon, before he begins his riduculous nonsense. And again, I did not go to New York for the information 1 am using here. So you can again see still another of those choice prevarications. In this case I did not wait until the clock gave forth its cuckoo. I didn't have to. The gentleman on my right has cried cuckoo; the same cuckoo that Job Harriman used in his debate with De Leon, at New Haven, Conn. I was just a little surprised to hear him use the "Davis in junction charge" that was used by his brother fakir, Harriman, at New Haven, Conn. He states positively that these men were S. T. & L. A. comrades. He does not seem to be aware that Harriman, after making that statement retracted it. I will endeavor to enlighten him. We have here [holding up a pamphlet] the stenographer's report of that debate [Reads] "Mr. Harriman: They have askme to read their names. They are : Rappaport, Mayers, Ashkenazy, Liebholtz, Rappaport again, Rosenthal, Singer, Now he may deny that these are S. T. & L. A. men-I DO NOT KNOW WHETHER THEY ARE OR NOT." [Speaks.] So you see that Harriman attempted a deliberate, damnable lie, and when asked for proof, acknowledged he was lying. But this fakir on my right proves himself a liar of liars by repeating, parrot-like a statement acknowledged to be a lie, by its author. [Thunderous applause.] Don't take up my time. In

the desperate endeavor to get me away from the question he has accused men, who are his peers in every respect, of be-ing scabs. It is one of his many tricks, but it will not have the desired effect in this case. I am here to prove that the report of the Hayes' Pittsburg meeting, published in our Party press is true in published in our Party press every particular, and that Haves is a labor fakir. A favorite stock argument that is used by the Social Democratic Party is that we are wreckers of the old style pure and simple union. Often have you been told that there never was such a thing on the face of the earth until the Socialist Labor Party and the So-cialist Trade and Labor Alliance made their appearance upon the scene. In my first speech I showed this to be a false hood. I quoted the gentleman of the op position, who, in the columns paper, the Cleveland 'Citizen," of his openly advocated the wrecking and smashing of the old style unions. I showed you that after Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Frick had mashed the Amalgamated Association, that the high priest of the Social Demo cratic party came out in his paper, and lauded the names of those red-handed

murderers of the working class to the skies. And now I turn my attention to another union smasher, and who is he? None other than Eugene V. Debs, the joss of the Social Democracy. When Mr. Debs came upon the battle field of the labor movement he did not do then as he is doing now, go down on his knees be fore the labor fakirs who reign and rule in pure and simpledom, and say to them : "Please let me get up in your meetings to talk a little of our wishy washy ar mory repairing, butcher defending socialism." Oh, no; he came not thus. He came as a violent smasher of your pure and simple trade union. He organized American Railway Union to fight to the bitter end the Brotherhood of Lo-

verboard by Uncle Dan. The Social Democratic party believes in the principle of Socialism. If a man is a member of that party, if he commits anything wrong, if he commits an overt act, that man will simply fall into oblivon, that is all. He cannot by word, deed or act injure our movement, but he is simply relegated and that is the

things as is everybody else who was

nce in the Socialist Labor Party, and

who either left in disgust, or was kicked

end to him. We have an example here in the city of Cleveland. There was a gentleman whom I have the highest respect for as an individual, believing that the man is honest, but he is nevertheless a Utopian. honest, but he is nevertheless a Utophan. He took a position from Mr. Johnson upon what is supposed to be a non-par-tisan board. (A voice: "Give us his name.") It is unnecessary to mention the nan's name. I will say that the gentleman simply was compelled to hand in his resignation; he is no longer a member of our party. He has not compre mised the principles of the Socialist party in the slightest; he dropped by the wayside, and we did not go through the rigamarole of holding an exalted session of some committee and kicking him overboard, to, if possible, destroy the man's character and reputation forever. If the man is honest, if he is a sincere Socialist, some day he will return and take up the cudgels. (A voice: "After his job is gone!") May be so, and if he is not he will wander around with the reform movements, single tax and all of those things. The Socialist Labor Party in the Tenth

District of this city had a candidate up and printed bills were distributed requesting the people if they could not vote the Republican ticket to vote for the Socialist Labor Party-[Great copfusion. Hayes does not finish the sen-tence. Voice: "That's a lie."] Oh, I don't care what Mr. Kircher says any-how. I say if there is any man in the Social Democratic party that doesn't stand true to his principles, his con-stituents can deal with him; they are the stand entry the Social Democratic party and destroy the only workingman's class-

Have wage masters. Have you heard the gentleman of the other side side denounce his traitor? Has he fallen into that oblivion described on this platform? No In the Social Democratic Party, the party is subordinate to the man. Let In the city of Pittsburg we have the high-priest of the Social Democratic

Party. F. M. Gessner is his name. This man has forgotten more about Socialisn than Hayes and Debs taken together ever knew. Gessner boasts that Haves is a product of his. It was on Gessner' arm that Hayes leaned when he entered the hall that Sunday in Pittsburg, and the gentleman will not deny that he cheek by jowl with Gessner. me ask: Did any of you ever hear the gentleman of the opposition denouncing the high-priest of the S. D. P. for lauding es of Andrew Carnegie and H C. Frick, the bloody butchers of the Homestead workingmen, to the skies? No. Why? Because they are birds of a feather. I hold in my hand a histor of the Homestead strike [shows book] Here it was that your pure and simple trades union was smashed, shattered, sundered, splintered, detroyed and buried out of sight for evermore, so far as effi-ciency is concerned. Talk about union wreckers: Frick and Carnegie proved that they were the champions of the world in that line. But it was left to the high-priest of the Social Democratic Party to prove to you by word of pen that union wreeking is a good thing for the working class. Not only this, but he lauds the names of those red-handed

murderers to the skies. I request now that the pure and simplers who have been told by the opposition that we are union wreckers, will give ear to the words of F. M. Gessuer. [Holds up a paper.] This is the "National Glass Budget" of December 5, 1900, edited by, and the article I will now read, written by, F. M.

by the Carnegie Steel Company it is a doubtedly destroyed the Iron and Steel well established fact that they have al-

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comotive Engineers. Organized it along the same senseless lines: lines that proven a complete failure. He did this in the face of advice given to him by the champion of the working class-the Socialist Labor Party. Now, why is it that the gentleman of the other side has never told you about Mr. Debs being a smasher of your union? When he starts to tell you about anybody smash-ing your unions in your future meetings, nsk him about Debs; ask him about him-self. The gentleman boasted about the strength of the American Federation of Labor. He says: "it caontains almost ninety national unions, state bodies, and hundreds of local unions." He says: "it is very much on top of the earth to-day." You recall that I read a clipping from the Cleveland "Citizen in which the gentleman of the other side proclaims: "that any organization that boasts of controlling so many thousands of working

men and women is a fake and a fraud." He has told you that the pure and simple union has succeeded in wresting bet-ter conditions from the capitalist class, for the working class. He simply makes the word of mouth statement. He does not offer anything to prove that state-Why? Because he cannot. He ment. knows full well that the condition of the working class grows worse and still worse year after year. If I can prove that this is true, and you working men and women in this hall know from ex-

perience that it is true, then the man who has boasted that a certain union has gained 760 demands, that the other unions have improved the economic condition of the working class, then that man must stand, according to his words, which I have read to you, a self-convicted fake and fraud.

I have here a chart. [Unfolding and holding up chart.] This was compiled from the census reports of the United States of America. I propose to prove by this that in spite of the American Federation of Labor being very much on GILCHRIST then spoke for twenty the top of the earth to-day, in spite of the machinists gaining 760 demands, the second and the se

glueer and belonged to this new organiza-tion, the S. T. & L. A., and my train

was boarded by the State militia, that

train would never reach your city with

ns that e, the fact remain condition of the working class is to-day than it was fifty years ago. against the unsupported word of the dieman on my right I will place facts i figures that he will not dare dis-. [Reads.]"In the year 1850 the cking class of the United States pro-ed sight billion dollars worth of lith. They were allowed to keep as ses 62% per cent of this amount, their ses 62% per cent of this amount, their ployers, the capitalist class, 37% per

"In the year 1860 we produced sizteen billion of dollars worth of wealth, and were told to keep 43% per cent of it, while our bosses took as their share 56%

per cent. "In 1870 we produced thirty billion doilars worth of wealth and were told that we were entitled to 32 2-8 per cent that we were entitled to 32 1-8 per our employers retained 67 1-8 per

[Speaks.] Remember, 1.0w, that the next figures I quote will register the con-dition of the working class under the regime of the all-powerful pure and sim-ple trades union. Before the advent of trades union. Before the advent of ade unionism in this country, the cen-us reports show the working class got es and still less of that which they lone produce. After the establishment f the union we find that the more the bins discuss the that they they get Working class produce the less they get. Where is the difference between the old and the new, the union times and the non-union days? In truth it is a Hob-

[Reads.] "In the year 1880 we pro uced forty-eight billion of dollars worth f wealth, we were' allowed to keep of als sum but 24 per cent, while the other slows pocketed 76 per cent. "In the year 1860 we produced the

prodigious sum of sixty-two billion of dollars worth of wealth. We were al-lowed to keep but 17 per cent, while the capitalist class, the class who do not

capitalist class, the class who do not rk, retained 83 per cent." Yould chart I had time to go into this a le deeper, but as my time is limited I st necessarily be brief. But this one at I have established beyond a thit that the pure and simple trade on has not been able to protect the rking class from the robber capitalist as. The more wealth we produce the s we get. While on the other hand more the capitalist gets. The genless we get. While on the other hand the more the capitalist gets. The gen-tleman, by word of mouth, has told you that the purs and simple union is of great benefit to the working class. He makes the statement from force of habit, he has not proved it. Unless he can successfully rebut the information which I have read to you from the United States census report, then you must ack-nowledge that he is a fakir and a liar for fair.

I have here a statement (exhibiting a have been in the past." You see 'my fellow workingmen, the ten document) setting forth that the set of the Hayes meeting in the city "ittsburg, as it appeared in the official rentleman says that the "Perfessor" is a terror to no one but the crook and rt of the Hayes meeting in the official ittsburg, as it appeared in the official s of the Socialist Labor Party, is in every praticular. Being afraid I would again be called "an unmit-d lint," I went to the following ed gentlemen who were present at meeting and to this document have affixed their names. If caunot believe me, you can communi-with these gentlemen and they will, is a terror to no one but the crook and the fakir. You notice also how he (Hayes) has been arguing with two be-ings termed "our mutual friends, Mar-tin and Mnilley." They do not like De Leon, and will have nothing to do with the Socialist Labor Party, but are acthe Socialist Labor Party, but are ac-tive members of the Social Democratic party. Why is this? Let Hayes answer in this letter: "Cleveland, Ohio, August 21, 1898, "The miners are beginning to come to a realization of the true character of the faking traitors. Well, the re-voit against the pure and simplers, who Social Der ou cannot believe me, you can communi-tate with these rentleman and they will, peak for themselves. Their names are a follows: Harry A. Goï, Jr., Hayden Iorgan, Prosper C. Tesson, John Cur-y, Wm. Bischburn, Oliver McKes, D. 2. Glichrist, Fred. J. Herrington, E. A. Iepting, Wm. Peake, John Desmond, and Davis Tits. Here are twelve good and true men who will make oath that are forever coaring the men to pay dues ind go on strike (Idlocy)" Don't fall to remember what the gentleman has said upon this platform about paying dues and true men who will make oath that the report of the Hayes meeting as fiven to the PEOPLE, by myself, is a mithful one. I will eagerly await the rentleman's rebuttal of this crushing evi-ence that he is a prevaricator. The rentleman has told you that he was red out of the Socialist Laber Party. but he didn't tell yon why he met with uch a fath. He said it was because it recame so narrow and intolerant that he rd to oppose its insane tactics towards ade unionism of the pure and simple upon this platform about paying dues to Uncle Dan-"can't come too quick to suit me; and if I can do any-thing to keep the thing stirred up I am right in for it. I will probably go to Massillon, on Labor Day, to make a harangme. That is Ratch-ford's home and I am going to wade into his faking tactics with a club. I am toid that Socialists from Canton, Akron and the mining districts will be there, and we will have a sort of a jol-lification, and maybe a hot and exciting time, the kind thet I like." If I mistake not be is having one this attempt to district and exciting time, the kind thet I like." me so narrow and indolerate that so is in some texture towards and the mining districts will be in a sort of a job interest, That we here some letters written interest or the sort of a job interest, They will avon and the mining districts will be as ort of a job interest. They will avon and the mining districts will be as ort of a job interest. They will avon and the mining districts will be as ort of a job interest. They will avon and the mining districts will be as ort of a job interest. They will avon and the mining districts will be as ort of a job interest. They will avon and the mining districts will be as ort of a job interest. They will avon and the mining districts will be as ort of a job interest. They will avon and the statis a contained in a file store and a of the sort and avon in that fashion. (Applause, Jfile avon that is a contained in a file store and a full of the sort and avon as been and by the gentalist cart tall at the Postofice last the solution is the fash, because they wouldn't put the doal. So they got together a lot of be doale. So they got together a lot of the solut fast, franks, bring in the hireling an organ of Organized franks, will appear in the near word, but none could be dragged into a the order and, will appear in the near the stat. The letter, Now we know why and pow here side, will appear in the near the stat. The solution at the mark the stat. The solution is the "mean why are the stat. The solution is the "reason why our muting in friend Martin was in the Social big pudde into a little wills in the insignificaut the statis at the important parts of eash letter. Will be are actualed in the family forces. If the solut of the social the mill? Assuredly be is sochery, but do the coal mine in the insignificaut the insignificaut the insignificaut the family forces. If the solut of the social the mill workers is the "reconciliation" the interest at the interest with the insignificaut the insignificaut the interest with the insignificaut the interest with the insignificaut the i if the other side, will appear in the near inture in our party press. I will here is the most important parts of each let-markeds.) Cleveland, Ohio, June Reads.) Cleveland, Ohio, June Reads.) Cleveland, Ohio, June Reads. Glichrist crosses the introve to where Hayes is sitting and olding the letter before him, Hayes often to where Hayes is sitting and olding the letter before him, Hayes often to where Hayes is sitting and olding the letter before him, Hayes often to where Hayes is sitting and olding the letter before him, Hayes often the gentleman would any after his meeting he did not write these let-ers. (Reads.) About Debs: "I think Gene has made a big mistake, and it boks as though he is fast losing his hold upon the radical laborers and his use-times as well. I am sorry for him, had he has been Hadvised and by peo-je who have just now repudiated him. Had he schilded his antipathy and feel-ies toward De Leon and Joined the S. L. P. and Tought the Professor inside of the L. P. if he thought De L'a tactics were wrong. Debs would have has the import and support of a good many more secole than he has now. Our mutual means Martin and Mailley, must have they be that the S. D. P. will amount a smething, judging from their scitons, but they will find that the thing will ficker out before many mouths pass. The fight between the colouists, anar-chists, etc., and the political action peo-ple in the losal branches, will serve to discupt the latter, and they will pass out of existence. If is a dammed hard job. (Applause. Glichrist: Don't do that stain, yod are using my time. Reads.) Delive that the outlook for the S. L. P. has nerer been more bright, and some of our friends who kicked against tac-tors will reducibly discover that they are source, if the party is to be built upon a solid formidation and live and grow. At the the Pops, Social Democrats and other veformers are going in parters. He was a "damned skate," a stiff and those who were his followers were yelthose who were his followers were yel-low dogs. Now recall the gentleman's words which I read but a short time ago; "They can all talk about the 'perfessor,' but I tell you be has no mercy on them who don't stand up straight, and are liable to bring discredit upon the move-ment." Martin was a skate, a crook and a labor fakir. Martin was a comand a labor fakir. Martin was a com-rade of the Social Democratic party. Hayes has applied all the names he can find mirable to the expression of disgust and contempt to this erstwhile mitual friend. But to-day we find our mutual friend. But to-day we find our mutual friend, Martin and Mailley standing side by side in the pure and simple ec-onomic organisation. calling each other brother and crying out with a loud voice: "Down with the Socialist Labor Party, and all that it implies; it is a union wrecker, it is marrow, it is intolerant wrecker, it is narrow, it is intolerant Down with it; down with it." Why Down with it: down with it." Why do we see the gentleman of the other alde standing with the man he but a short time since characterised as a skate and a stiff? Because, my fellow work-ingmen a black bird seeks his flock. A craw seeks the flock of crows. Birds of a feather must and will get together. If Martin was a fraud, a labor fakir and a shore and Haven is pow standing with Why a skate, and Hayes is now standing with him cheek by jowl, there must be a reason for it. Can anyone give us the rea son? Yes. Who? M. S. Hayes. Listent "That consolidation idea was Kellithe P. L. P. is steadily advancing, the Post, Social Democrats and veformers are going to pieces. iue at a meeting of section. Write Tour friend, M. S. Hares." have been told to-day by the gan-

eman of the opposition, that the Social Treman of the opposition, that the social Democratic party is a class conscious or-ganization of the working class. In the letter just read he says it is composed of freaks of every description. Which Hayes are we to believe: the Hayes of June 28, 1888, or the Hayes of June 9th, 1001? Was the Hayes of June 28th, 1808, a fakir and liar, or is the Hayes of June 0th 1001 a fakir and liar? (Anniause 9th, 1901, a fakir and liar? (Applause and great laughter). I have here letter number 2. (Reads.) "I wish Mailley, number 2. (Reads.) "I wish Malley, and Martin were with us. I am argu-ing with them on paper and have great faith that they will come around all right. There is a horrible ogre pursuing them; it is De Leon, and to my mind the Professor is not a bad fellow; he is mak-ing the discourseless and ing the disreputables-the Dolans and Garlands, Gomperses and the other fa-kirs hunt their holes. I was not supprised much at Dolan's flunk, he is like the others of his tribe. We have had them

in this town, but they have practically disappeared into nothingness. Just as they are disappearing everywhere * * * M. S. Hayes." "This latter baseling data Tais 6th

" M. S. Hayes." This letter, bearing date, July Sth, 1808, was written by the gentleman when he bore at least a semblance of houor and truth. He called Gompers by his right name, "a disreputable Labor Fakir," and applauded Uncle Dan for making him hunt his hole. But to-day that same Gompers has the pleasure of sit-time in the president's chair of the Aming with contempt the gentleman on my right who crawls like a spineless cur at his feet. (Eisses from the Social Dem-ocrats, which were drowned in the deaf-ening applause and cheers.) You are his-sing a man who speaks the truth. Fel-low workingmen and women! Which Hayes is a man? Which Hayes is the class-conscious Socialist? He of July, 1805, who fought fakir Sam Gompers, or he of June 6th, 1901, who stands in the American Federation of Labor, a silent, subdued, crimping, cowardly supporter of

subdued, cringing, cowardly supporter of everything in the Gompers fakir-ridden blackened, worm-eaten, pure and simple

Here is letter No. 3:

Cleveland, O., July 31, 1898. "Our mutual friends Martin and Mail-ley, seem to be immovable in their S. D. P.; they continually have a big bugaboo in front of them-De Leon. The latter, I understand, has his knife out sud is now after the scalp of Secretary E. Bohm, whose reputation is none the best, I am told."

Now watch this pext paragraph: "They can all talk about the 'Per-fessor,' but I tell you he has no mercy on any who don't stand up straight and are liable to bring discredit upon the movement, whatever his mistakes may

fusion of any sort with anybody or any thing. And did you notice how nicely I backed water? I am not butting my head against a stone wall at this stage of the game. M. H. HAYES." Any man who would commit himself

to writing in that manner must either be a knave or a fool. You see at the proper time this gentleman intended to take care of Mr. Hayes, but when the time came to do so, he was going to butt his head against the stone wall. That time came. And just as soon as he showed signs of being a born fasir and crook, the boot of the Socialist Labor Party was used and the gentleman landed where he has since given ample proof he belonged: in the camp of the fakirs, freaks, crooks and (Long and continued applause. liars. Here the gavel fell.)

HAYES then spoke ten minutes as

The gentleman who just closed has taken up nearly the whole of his time by reading a mass of correspondtaken ence I had with a member of the party ence I had with a member of the party before the split came. I am at a loss to know what he uses it for. [Laugther and applause.] It is, to my mind but additional proof of their exceeding nar-rowness, a still further evidence of the extremes they will go to in their en-deavors to do a man an injury. I do not care what they do or say about my past deavors to do a man an injury. I do not care what they do or say about my past life. A man very often takes a certain position upon a certain question; he honestly believes that that position is right, and guided by that firm conviction be will work with might and main to advance and promote that in which he and his fellow men are so deeply interested. Now, sir, I acknowledge [turning and facing Gilchrist] that the letters you used here were written by me. If that gives you any satisfaction, you are welcome to it. That was the posi-tion I took upon the economic ques-tion in those days. But, when I saw we were arousing the ire of the great trades unions of this country; when I saw that the Socialist Labor Party was

saw that the Socialist Labor Party was degenerating into a narrow, intolerant, phrase memgering, idiotic institution, I simply got out of it. [Applause. A voice: "Yes you did, you were kicked out. Applause again.] I changed my mind, that is all there is to it. It has been said, and truthfully too, that, a wise man changes his mind some times, but a fool never changes his. The gentleman lays great stress on the labor question; uses great stress on the labor question; uses great stress on the labor question; uses up a lot of time giving it to what he calls the fakirs. Now suppose we did not have what they call the pure and simple union, and did have the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance that they blow so much about, yet is so hard to find. What difwould it make to the working ference class? I could never for the life of me see any distinction or difference between the old style pure and simple union, bossed by the skates, freaks, frauds and crocks, and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, bossed by old Uncle Dan De Leon in New York. If there is any dif-Leon in New York. If there is any dif-ference between these organizations, I am not aware of it, and "I wish, some one would show me where that difference is. [Applause from the Kangs.] The gentleman read a lot of what he called facts and figures, but what did he prove? Nothing at all. We know that the old style pure and simple trade union is of benefit to the working class of Cleveland, and we the working class of Cleveland, and we are going to keep right on fighting the battles of the working class in our Cen-tral Labor Union, no matter who they import from Pittsburg to attack us and attempt to disfupt our organization. [Applause.] Now, I said before, and I want to repeat it, that it is impossible to have an organization of any kind and

Party spoken of respectfully. Why? Because we are conservative and broad minded. We know that the average man has been so long accustomed to the exising order of things that it will take patient, forebearing labor at our hands to educate him in Socialism, and that is just what we are doing. [Applause.] That is what we have been doing these many years. We are succeeding as the vote our candidates receive will testify. [Applause.] But on the other hand, the Fighting S. L. P. goes out into high-ways and byways armed with the "Ham-mer" and "Buzz Saw," it meets a man and says to him: Here you numbskull, get into our party. The man says: What are you talking about? The S. L. P. says None of your business, but you have go to get Socialism into your head if have to beat it into you with this ham-mer. [Laughter and applause.] And thes it talks about organized scabbery until the workingman turns away in dis-gust and says: "Well, if that is Social-ism I want none of it in mine." And I want to advise the comrades of the S. D. P. to keep right on with our great and noble work of educating the work ing class. We are right and will triumph in the end. Our hands are clean. Our

> and support of the working class. [Ap-plause. Here the gavel fell.] D. E. GIDCHRIST then spoke for ten

party has nothing to be ashamed of and in the end must wipe the Fighting S. L.

P. off the earth and gain the confidence

minutes as follows: The gentleman has claimed that there is no difference at all between the old style pure and simple trade union and Albany to crush those striking street railway workingmen to the earth. Every the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance He tells you we would destroy it and replace it with something that would, in effect, be the same thing to the working class. Let us see if this is true. In performed any labor of any kind that class. gave aid or comfort to that militia, is a the pure and simple trade union, we have just what the name implies: a com then the difference between the S. bination of men of the same craft banded together for the purpose of controlling The former unites the workers in one the supply of labor power needed in their particular line by the employer. They of the working class against the other decide upon a certain price that they must get for their labor power, and if part. [Great applause.] The gentleman spoke of the S. L. P. as being small and insignificant, and of they get that, in nearly every case, they will continue to work no matter how many trade unionists of other crafts may the S. D. P. as being a giant. Then he tells you that this little insignificant S. L. P. took from his big giant the party be striking against the further encroach ments of the capitalist class upon their name, the horse and wagon [great laught already very small and meager portion of the wealth they are producing.

Let us taken an illustration : The Am-algamated Association of Iron and Steel finally the hall. [Applause.] The Buzz Saw don't seem to have lost very many teeth, if that be a fact. The gentleman workers is a trade union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which says Thomas A. Hickey will never get into the Social Demcratic Party. Well, is, so the opposition says, very much on the top of the earth to-day. The United Mine Workers is a pure and simple trade union, likewise affiliated with the Ameri-can Federation of Labor. How many if he don't he will be the first fakir that has felt the steel shod boot of the Fighting S. L. P. that has not found lodgment in the Social Democratic Party. The gentleman has told you that they are content to remain little fish in a great times have we seen the coal miners go out on strike, resisting a still further degbig puddle. The admission is timely, redation of their craft, or endeavoring in their own pure and simple way to wrest ample evidence has been given here during this debate to show that that is what a little better condition of things from the they are: little fish in the great big puddle, and little fish they will ever rebrutal coal barons. Now the men, union men, remember, working in the mills are getting their price, the union rate of main. [Applause.] We have shown that the S. D. P. endorses the militia; we wages, and they will continue to work have used the gentleman's own words to prove that his S. D. P. is full of freaks and frauds; we have quoted the high-priest of the S. D. P. to show the pure matter where the coal comes from that they use in making iron and steel. The gigantic machine used by society in production, having displaced many thouand simple union men that the S. D. P. sands of working men, the coal mine own-ers have but to send forth their agents to other mining districts, and in a very praises the name of the man who wreck-ed their strongest union; we have advanced arguments and offered evidence short time the striking miners are re that the gentleman did not even attemp placed by imported ones. The coal is to deny. We have proved beyond a doubt that he is a Labor Fakir and a ing and hauled to the surface, dumped into cars, then hauled over the railroad liar. [Great applause. Here the gavel by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engin-eers, handled by the Brakemens' Union, fell, and the chairman declared the meetswitched this way and that by the Switchmen's Union, and finally passes into the hands of the Amalgamated Asso-ciation of Iron and Steel Workers, and ing adjourned.]

used by them in furnaces of the mills. Their Strike Fund Becomes a Weapon Do the coal miners lose the strike? Yes. Why? They have all of pure and simple-dom arrayed against them. Every man

matter open for a couple of weeks, when Alliance says that Capital and Labor are I hoped to offer something that would be not brothers; that their interests are not identical; that all that is produced and desirable

When making this request I had should remain with the producer; that the working class must separate themmind the history of the investment of the Aid Fund of the employes of the Hecla selves from all things capitalistic; that they must organize, not the men of cer-Mining Company in Michigan. Nearly twenty years ago there was started among Calumet & Hecla employes what tain crafts, but the whole of the working class in a solid body; that the work is called an Ald Fund. After some sur-plus had been accumulated, the officials ingman must be taught that no matter what kind of work he may be engaged of the Calumet & Hecla Company adin, all other workingmen engaged in all other kinds of work are his brothers. vises the Trustees of the Fund to invest it in Calumet & Hecla stock, agreeing If the coal miners are striking to wres to guarantee the investment for better conditions from the robber capitalyear. The money was so invested and the increase in the value of the stock, ist coal barons, the Amalgamated As-sociation of Iron and Steel Workers will and in the rate of dividend on it, wa refuse to use a pound of coal that has been mined by the hireling scab. The sufficient so that after some years the contribution of the employes was stopped," the "revenue from the investrailroad workingmen will refuse to handle such coal. When the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance succeeds in organizing ment being sufficient with the share tributed by the Company, to maintain the fund and increase it. At the pres-ent time, after about fifteen years, the the working class in this new union, the workingman in one part of the country will say to the workingmen in any other part of the country when he is on strike value of that fund is about \$250,000, the original amount being about the Brother, I am with you, your fight there is my fight here; if you lose there, I we proposed to the Miners' Union to put into Amalgamated stock. It was the great success of the Calumet know that I must also lose here. If the street railway workers in your city were on strike and I were a locomotive en-

& Hecla Aid Fund investment that suggested to me a similar one for your Union, and upon submitting my ideas to Mr. William Scallon, he heartily approved the plan outlined, and in turn laid the matter before Mr. H. H. Rogers, Acting President of the Amalgamated ompany.

my assistance. [Cheers and applause.] If we had had such an organization amongst the workingmen of this country, instead of the pure and simple union Mr. Rogers was asked only whether he approved of the idea, and if the stock the militia of the State of New York was bought for the Union at the marke would never have reached the city of price-then about 110-whether he would be willing to have this Bank secured in guarantee to the Union that it would pay at the end of a year whatever the workingman, who in any way did any-thing to transport the soldiers to that city, or fed or sheltered them; or who stock had cost if it was desired to with draw the investment at that time. Mr. Rogers replied at once that he approve togers replied at once that he approved of the idea fully, that he would agree to furnish the Union with 500 shares of the stock at \$100 per share, out of his own holdings and those of his associates, traitor to the working class. In a word I. A. and the pure and simple union is: and that he would secure this Bank in solid body, while the latter sets one part making the guarantee that the stock would be taken back at any time after

one year at the price paid for it, any increase in the value of the stock and all dividends paid in the meantime to go to the Union. This made an S per cent. investment

with the Union guaranteed against loss for one year by the strength and credit er], the library [roars of laughter] and of the Daly Bank & Trust Co., and in my opinion was the most generous kind of an offer made in a spirit of good will to the Miners' Union on the part of Mr. Rogers and the Amalgamated Company. Further, this Bank offered to loan sum up to 80 per cent. of the total amount paid for the stock at any time within the year that the Union might have need for money-that is, \$40,000 out of the \$50,000 could be had from this Bank at any time the Trustees desired to borrow it at 8 per cent. interest, with the stock for security. There had been a great deal of dis-

cussion over this offer in the newspapers and out of them, but no one has ye been able to show any reason why the investment would not be a good one for the Union. Interested parties have fought against its acceptance for the simple reason that they know it would bring the Miners' Union and the companies employing 90 per cent. of its members close to one another. It is not reasonable to suppose the members of the Union desire anything but good will and friendship between the Union and the largest employers of labor in the West. If these interested parties have the good of the Miners' Union at heart, let them offer \$50,000 worth of some other stock to the Union at a price that will bring 8 per cent. on the investment, and with the guarantee of as solid an in-stitution as the Daly Bank back of it,

000 more into that stock. One of the interested parties says in the newspapers that the Union "Passed resolution to loan the old Bank of Daly Donahoe & Moyer \$50,000 to buy Amalgamated stock with"; this gentleman knows he states what is not true, and your trustees and officers know that the stock will be bought by the Union and the certificate representing it will be held by your trustees, and all we ask is the word of the Miners' Union that it will not be sold for one year. The reason for asking your promise that the stock will not be sold on the

market for one year is very plain, simply that it will be sufficient time to satisfy

the Union of the benefis to be derive

and I will advise the Union to put \$50,-

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S.L. P. The County Committee, representing: the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue Newark, N. J.

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

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

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 9 m. 486

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

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

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

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall second Thursday i Visitors are welcome.

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

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

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 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.

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

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Headquarters and free reading room, 2051/2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 2 p. m., Foresters" Temple, 129% W. First street, corner Spring.

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

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

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOM-ERVILLE, S. L. P., 487 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sandays. Papers and books on Socialismi for sale. Free reading room.



aut of the big puddle into a little puddle and now they are just what they wanted to be: big fish in a little insignificant puddle. Oh, you can call my attention to that buzz saw on your coat all you have a mind to [some one in the audi-ence had attracted Hayes' attention by putting a buzz saw on the lapel of his coath, at the rate you are knocking the coat]; at the rate you are knocking the teeth out of your buzz saw, you will soon have none of them left, [A voice: We are having a few teeth added just now. Laughter and applause.] There is scarely a day passes but that we hear of some tooth being knocked out of the Buzz Saw all cost the acatter was not being teeth out of your buzz saw, you will soon Saw all over the country; you are breaking them by your foolish attempt to saw the workingman's trades organizations up The attitud into fractional sections. The attitude and tactics of the Social Democratic Party are correct in every particular, and the workingmen of this country will sooner or later rally round its standard. we do not advocate or believe in the smashing of the trade unions. We do not think it is advisable to destroy one struc-ture and erect in its place a structure of practically the same kind; and that is what the Socialist Labor Party proposes and is trying to do. They want to tear there trades unions and build up the down our trades unions and build up the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. But But for my part, and I know I voice the sentiment of thousands of union men, I would just as soon, aye, sooner, pay dues into the pure and simple union than pay them into this petty insignificant Socialis Trade & Labor Allance. The Social Democratic Party is in this fight for keeps, it has put on the armor, girded on the sword, it will never cease fighting the sword, it will hever cease haling until the foe of the working class is laid low in denth. We are fighting any thing that comes in our way. We look upon the poor old Socialist Labor Party as a relie of the past. We will not bother

the mill workers lose in that struggle Assuredly they do. Again is pure and simpledom avrayed against them, and again down goes a craft of this craz, house, divided against itself, in ignomini ous and inglorious defeat. (Cheers and applause,) Take your own city and transfer th late unpleasantness between Brother Capital and Brother Labor, the street railway strike, hither for argument sake. I ask you to do this, to give the point greater force. Your street railway point greater force. Your street railway men are union men. You are striking to resist wrong and oppression at the hands of brutal capitalists, street railway owners. I am living in Pittsburg, Pa. I am a locomotive engineer, we will say, a brakeman or any other railroad worker for that matter You strikers are declared to be a riot ing, blood thirsty mob by the capitalis authorities of the country. The Ohi militia is ordered out to shoot you down. Very well: my train leaves Pittsburg Pa., bound for Cleveland, O. When I cross the line what do I do? Stop my train at a certain place and there get aboard a regiment of the militia. I an a union man; you are union men. I haul, with safety, that motley horde of "That consolidation idea was Kelli-her's; it was made with the proviso that De Leon he turned to the wall, which I did uot use. And right here is a notable example of how sharply our people watch every move made in and out of the party, for the Citizen had no more than appear-ed, than the local Reds began to scold and call me down in great shape. They were unanimous against any compromise or murderers to your city and dump then

strikers' places. What do the coal min-ers do? Refuse to dig coal that will be [Enclosure.]

strikers Refuse to dig coal that will be ers do? Refuse to dig coal that will be mills? Oh, no, they are getting their price. Why should they bother their price. Why should they bother their DALY BANK & TRUST COMPANY OF BUTTE. Butte, Montana, May 10, 1901. To the Members of the Butte Miners' need they care whether the mill that con

sumes it is a scab or a union mill? Union: The offer recently made by this Bank to furnish the Miners' Union with 500 shares of the stock of the Amalgamated

MINERS AS STOCKHOLDERS.

Turned Against Them.

snares of the stock of the Amaigamated Copper Company at \$100.00 per share, has been a topic of general discussion for some days past, and, while it is for the Union itself to decide as to whether the investment is a desirable one; and fur-ther, while it is not a matter in which this Bauk has any mempiny inforest

this Bank has any pecuniary interest. I feel it is due to the Bank, and to the members of the Union that the many nisrepresentations that have been circulated concerning the matter shall be answered by a plain statement of the facts in the case, so that no reason for any misunderstanding shall exist hereafter.

About two months ago MinagChas O'Brien, Chairman of the Board-st Trus tees of your Union, called at this Bank and asked me whether we could not ac-cept some of the money of the Union at a rate of interest that would enable the organization to derive some revenue from funds then lying idle. I talked the matter over very fully with Mr. O'Brien and told him that while we pay no in-terest on deposits we would be glad to give the Union any assistance in our Yet power in placing the money, so as to secure some revenue with it, cure some revenue with it, as a great many individual members of the Miners Union were depositors and customers of this Bank, and we felt under obligations to them to help the Union in any way we could. We talked of Govrenment Bonds and other kinds of investment securities, none of which seemed desirable on ac count of the low rate of interest that could be realised from them. Finally, but with the above methd, bath tub Laskad Ma O'Brian if he would hold the and large glass kettles can be made.

from the investment, and our guarantee holdspoyou entirely secure during that time. -There should be no quesion as to the

action of your Union in this matter if it is viewed from the standpoint of an investment, and it cannot help but be a closer tie between your employers and courselves, which, of course, is most de sirable. There is no better way of main-taining good will between employer and

employe than by making each a sharer in the profits of the other.

Very Respectfully, JOHN. D. RYAN, Vice-pres., Daly Bank & Trust Co. 14 21

New Way to Blow Glass.

WASHINGTON, July 14. - Consul Hughes of Coburg. June 12, 1901, says in his report to the State Department that a 'new: method of blowing glass by means of compressed air, by which glass vessels of an unusally large size can be produced, has been discovered by Paul Sievert, of Dresden. He describes the atecme tax. follows:

"The liquid glass metal is poured upor a cast iron plate, and runs as far as the overreaching edge of the plate, where it hardens. The still refractory glass hardens. metal frees itself from the plate-the hardened edge remaining fast-and forms an elengated sack, the bottom of which

sts upon a table. "By means of a hollow cylinder and a plate pierced with holes, compressed air is conveyed to the sack, which, the table being lowered, is blown to the required size. The upper glass edge is then freed by the re-moval of the overreaching edge of the plate, and the table continues to sink The finished vessel is then allowed to cool." Previous to this time adds, concave glass could be Previous to this time, the Consul blown to a size of only one hectoliter (26.417 gallons) but with the above methd, bath tubs

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WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1901.

WEEKLY PEOPLE. Published by the Socialist Labor Party, at 2,4 and 6 New Reade St., New York. P.O. Box 1576. Telephone, 129 Franklin. EVERY SATURDAY. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance 02 Copy Bundle rates: Less than 100 coples, 1 it a copy; 100 to 500 coples, % cent a sy; 500 or more, ½ cent a copy. As tar as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and ntered as second class matter at the York Post Office, June 27, 1900.



Such a platitude of a world, in which all ng horses are well fed, and innumerable en should die starved, were it not ist to end it; to have done with it, and retere it once for all to the Jotuns, Mud-giants, Frest-glants, and Chaotic Brute-gods of the CARLYLE. I think we are a body strong enough even as we are, to equal with the king. SHAKESPEARE.

IMPROVING THE ARMY.

The strike of the machinists and the threatened strike of the iron workersnot to speak of the minor conflicts which have lately taken place in various parts of this country-have evidently been watched with considerable interest by the Commune uprising had actually killed the national executive of the Capitalist Will. Not that any fear of serious outbreaks was entertained at Washington, for no one is better aware of the present issiveness of the working class than the President and his cabinet, and no one re thoroughly informed concerning ability of the present repressive a national, state, and municipal, to any riot which those powers thems, in accordance with the timeored rules of capitalistic policy, may tinte or provoke. Lastly, it is as well stood at the White House and at the ar Department as in the office of the DAILY PEOPLE, that, supposing the ibility of a more or less widespread rbance, suddenly caused by intolerable abuse, the working class, under its int corrupt and cowardly leaders, ald prove incapable of so much even

as an insurrection. Nevertheless, it is announce ced that THE ARMY is to be IMPROVED : not Paris. Propelled by these primary sucfor active duty in the Philippines or in Secretary Root will next week et several forts at a short distance from populous centers. "The gradual extermination of the Indians," we are ndly told, "has simplified conditions, until the service is now resolved into two divisions-coast defence and the massing of troops at central rallway points, ere they may be most readily used in case or riotous strikes."

A millon dollars-or, for that matter, as many million dollars as may be neces--will immediately be spent in imoving the forts; that is, in enlarging apacity as military barracks, so that the troops which will be withdrawn m the Indian border may find in them ample accommodations; and when all is informed as it is, it knows of the rapid thereafter ; with the boast of the "Intelthe S.L.P. is awakening everywhere, which it represents, beaten at the polls, cannot maintain its power but by resorting to a murderous coup d'etat. The S.L.P. views without alarm these

military preparations. No weapon of, any kind, no army of any size can beat back the Social Revolution when in the natural course of events its day will come.

SOCIALIST UNITY.

True unity, consisting in the aggregation of homogeneous elements to the exclusion of all others is at last accomplished in France. The Social Revolutionary forces have all broken away from the middle class exploiters and political "arrivists" who seemed for a while to have succeeded in fraudulently appropriating them, and making them serve their own dastardly purposes. By that natural law of gravitation which operates in the moral not they found each other, came together

and are now one. The readers of THE PEOPLE-and they alone in this country-have been kept thoroughly posted on the progress of that mighty conflict between false and true Socialism which has raged in France for the past three years. It was, and is still more than ever, deserving of teachings cannot be over estimated, and its effects upon the proletarian movement of the whole world will still be greater in summarized as follows :

taught in France by Guesde some twentyfive years ago the proletarian movement of that country was rather "insurrectionary" than "revolutionary." The failure of it A few "Blanquists" alone remained. very earnest and thoroughly class conscious, but by no means clear-headed. With the appearance of the "Guesdists" a wonderful change began to take place. Their "Parti Ouvrier Francais" (French Labor Party), despite all obstacles,, soon fare and protection." Manifestly, an became a moral and numerical force. The "Blanquists" themselves, though retaining their autonomy as an organization, acknowledged the soundness of the principles and tactics of the new agitatiors and, as honest men, co-operated with

them. The working class of manufecturing form, no doubt, but not a substance. centers fell into line. The proletariat of Under capitalism monopoly becomes inthe great industrial Nord became a evitable and if the corporate form was unit. First, Paul Lafargue was sent to not available another would necessarily the House of Representatives by the city and very quickly be taken. Recognizof Lille ; then Jules Guesde, by the city ing capitalism as the economic system of of Roubaix. In the meantime Valliant, the people, the law must recognize all of the Blanquists, and some of his asso- the forms under which capitalism deciates, entered the municipal council of velops; and so long as capitalism concesses the organization rapidly spread an, but for coutemplated service at throughout the country. Socialism be-

came a power. Not only the plutocracy but the middle class, not only the aristocratic reactionists but the republican conservatives, began to tremble in their stolen boats. The middle class, in particular, saw its abom the tide by sidetracking the proletarian ture of law; therefore, if the law says new light and declared themselves "So- | conclusion. cialists."

cais had not thus fully committed suiday must come when the robber class ally kill it; and lastly, with the witLdrawal of the "Blanquists" and the 'Communists' from the so-called "Unity Congress held at Lyons, our readers are acquainted.

> Now comes, as a logical sequence, the union of the "blanquists" and the "communists" with the Parti Ouvrier Francais, supplemented by the adhesion of the most important and compact labor federations of France, and of a number

of powerful Socialist "syndicates ouvriers," or trade unions. The "intellectual" bunco-steerers of the middle class driven out of the proletarian, class-conconscious army of emancipation with a whip of scorpions, stand aghast, apologizing, professing good intentions, and begging for mercy.

Of the effects of this victory of True Socialism we shall have to speak later on. They are already felt in Germany, less strongly than in the physical world, in Belgium, and in all the countries where a middle class spirit had been for some time threatening the integrity of the Socialist movement.

CANDIDATE BRYAN.

The mental evolution of William J. Bryan is instructive. It is the inevit able evolution of the middle class mud dle head in the direction of insanity. their close attention, for the value of its His recent contribution to Collier's Weekly on "Industrial Combinations' is a gem of unreason without an equal in economic literature. In bold absurdity the future than they have been in the it dwarfs all his own previous utterpast. Its history so far, may be briefly ances No man, since Malthus wrote, ever so squarely stood on his head, see Until scientific Socialism was, first ing things inverted, And no quack, since Quack the First came into the

world, ever seeemed to believe so well in his own "remedies." One brief quotation will suffice to expose the damaged condition of Mr. Bryan's thinking apparatus. "The corporation," he says, "is the institution through

which monopoly develops, and as a corporation is purely a creature of law, the people can place on it such limitations as may be necessary for the public weleffect here is taken for the cause, and the cause itself is entirely ignored, as well as the relation between the cause and the effect.

Monopoly is the creature of capitalism. The corporate form which it has assumed is only a form; a convenient

tinues to be the system under which the people must maintain their economic re lations, the law must afford it the most complete freedom of development. In other words, under capitalism, not only monopoly but the law is its creature. It was by a like process of reason ing that Bryan had come to the conclu sion that the value of money could be written on the book of fate, but with its regulated by law. "Money," he said, "is traditional hypocricy, undertook to stem issued by the Government; it is the crea-

movement. Some of its blightest "in- that one ounce of gold shall be worth tellectuals," under the lead of Millerand sixteen ounces of silver, it will have to and Jaures, professed to have 'seen a be so." We know what to think of this The result of the last presidential election had singularly lowered Bryan

To be sure, the Parti Ouvrier Francais looked with suspicion on these new allies: in the esteem of the Democratic party. but it could not dampen the enthusing His recent utterances are likely to put which these remarkable accessions of an end to him as a Democratic leader. "intellectual power" excited among Is he now already bidding for the nomination of that "third party" which is to masses which were as yet insufficiently "unite" in one mighty body all the "reeducateo, impatient for some improvenent in their wretched condition, and inform forces" of the country-the Popuclined to see in the reserve of the more lists, the Single Taxers, the Social Demoenlightened Guesdists an evidence of percrats, the Kangaroos, the Anti-monopolists, the Silverites, the Woman Suffragsonal jealousy.

same region, that was not acquired by the growth of that class-consciousness which | lectuals" tuat if the Parti Ouvrier Fran- same fraudulent means, and the owners of which would not therefore be liable and it perceives quite plainly that the cide they would in fourteen days actu- to dispossession if Clark and his fellow thieves were to fall under the hammer of the law.

To one of these facts THE PEOPLE, then a weekly, called attention several years ago. It related how the Anaconda

Lining Company, after having obtained, by means that may lawfully be termed fraudulent, a title to rich copper mines that were viously the national property, obtain ed furthermore from the Secretary of the Interior the permission to cut enough timber on the surrounding public lands to construct and support its underground galleries; how it then proceeded to cut thousands of acres of the finest timber on the public domain, although a few would have sufficed to supply its "legiti-

remaining forest to the ground. THE PEOPLE explained that under the action of the intense heat produced by that immense fire the soil itself had been reduced to ashes and the stones to dust, so that, for several generations to come.

not a tree, not a blade of grass would land-grabbing schemes that were then carried out, for the reason that they could not be defeated under the capitalist system, but that the land would be re turned to the nation on Socialist Day, it objected, in the name and interest of Socialism itself, to this wanton destruction of natural wealth and forces to which the Socialist generations of the future were entitled.

We don't know how it came about that this very Anaconda Mining Companythis self-styled and well-styled Anacouda -fell into disfavor at Washington, Political reasons are unquestionably at the bottom of the case. But we doubt that the gang of criminals to which it belongs will ever be made to suffer for its misdeeds. Capitalism cannot weil afford to have the "rights" of a Clark, of a Daly, of an Anaconda, of a Bitter Root de clared forfeited. This would prove a bitter pill to many others of the same genus "Brigand," whose power and anger cannot safely be defied by the Attorney General, a political party or a court of justice. The history of the public domain from the creation of the Pacific railways is entire.y made up of the very same class of facts and men., For a full settlement with their national robbers the people of the United States will have to wait until the sun of the Social Revolution rises above the now dark horizon. It depends upon them alone to hasten the day.

Millionaire John I. Blair left an estate that was worth several million dollars. Since he has died his directive genius has worked overtime and added over a million dollars more to the estate. Now his heirs have gone to court to have the increase divided, as there was no provision in the will governing this increase in the will. While that increase has been going ou, there have been many workingmen dying from overwork and underfeeding. They have suffered because they did not have actess to the necessities of life. Yet this property, which Blair took from other workingmen, has acted like a gigantic vampire and has grown fat on their work. Those persons who will profit by the increase did not create one cent of the increased values. They have no right to a cent. They can es-tablish no right, and in justice they should be prevented from robbing the

working class. But they will not be. The working class does not possess the instruments of production, the legisla-ture, or the courts. It has given all these things into the hands of its bit-terest enemies. By the possession of these things the capitalist class is en abled to rob the working class, but, and it is well illustrated by the case of the Blair estate, the capitalist class does not add a cent to the value of property, and simply stands by to profit by i when the working class does.

THE 10th OF JULY.

This day two years ago, by the very act of treacherous men intent upon its disintegration, the Socialist Labor Party chieved its organic unity and instantly

became the most compact body of Revolutionary Socialists that the modern movement of proletarian emancipation had yet produced anywhere.

We do not propose here to relate in detail the occurrences of that memorable The attempted "coup-d'etat" of the day. "Volkszeitung" conspirators, its failure, its immediate effects and its final results preare still fresh in the memory of those who, throughout the country, took part in the struggle. But this is certainly a fitting occasion for a broad survey of the lines along which the movement developed on its way to the inevitable, critical climax of July 10, 1899.

It was in 1890 that the S. L. P. en-tered the political field. Not for local or ccasional experiment, as it had timidly done from time to time a dozen years mate" needs; and lastly bow, in order before, when it was only an educational to conceal its theft, it had burned the association, chiefly, composed of German workingmen, for the propagation of So cialist doctrines. Nor in conjunction with "labor movement" of the Henry George type, for instance, as it had foolishly done in 1886. Nor for the utopian purpose of "getting something now," as the capitalist politicians in charge of labor affairs expected it to do according to "labor" traditions. But resolutely, as grow on that murdered land. Although a class-conscious, militant and revolution-THE PEOPLE took little interest in the ary body, determined to fight it out to a finish with Capitalism and all its parties, upon the natural lines of the class struggle, under its own name and its own flag, with its own candidates and its own hammer.

Observe that during the long period that preceded its development of ener-gy, the S. L. P. had by no means been free from internal strife. Anarchists, pure and simple unionists, small trader and other such incongruous gentry had wormed themselves into its member-

ship for their own purposes, and their machinations frequently gave rise to angry debates.

The new departure astonished those schemers. The constantly rising ener-gies of the party and its consequent progress in the political field irritated to madness the anti-Socialist cliques which had until then controlled and exploited the labor movement. Hence the desperate activity of their secret agents, both in the party and in the economic organizations already affiliated with it or in which the growth of Socialist sentiment was becoming manifest. There is no room here for even a list of all the cases in which the S. L. P., at that time, had to protect its integrity from the schemes of political tricksters and speculative adventurers, not known such or apparently clean when admitted to membership. Of the cases relating to the party

press we must, however, make here a special though brief mention.

press of a social-revolutionary movement is its most precious weapon. The party itself, in its corporate capacmust always, therefore, hold it ity. tightly in its own hands, for instant use in attack and defense. The case of the N. Y. "Volkszeitung" affords a N. Y. "Volkszeitung" affords a vivid illustration of the soundness of this rule and of the penalties consequent upon its non-observance. Origin-ally founded and actually owned by the New York Section of the S. L. P., that paper was placed in the hands of a "publishing association," composed of rusted German members of the S. L. P. In the course of time, some of these trusted "comrades" degenerated into office holders for life in pure and simple unions, and they looked aghast at the temerity of the S. L. P. in assailing the labor fakirs. Others, who had lifted themselves into the cockroach mercantile class, yet from pure habit were still calling themselves workingmen, began to think that the Democrats were right, as against the S. L. P., in contending that the workingman paid the taxes out of his wages and would revel in luxury if the middle class was freed from taxaand were listened to complacently by their pure-and-simple and petty "bour-geois" associates when they preschad tion. Lastly, a few became Anarchists union"-against the S.L.P.

Governed in such a spirit, the paper itself became a "business," To attack the labor fakirs might cost it the \$500 "nd," of a certain union label; the "ad."

were "enterprises" over which the national party had no authority, and each of which had been devised by a local gang of schemers, with a view to its own po litical control and commercial exploita

tion of the Party. But the S. L. P., rid at last of all incongruous and maleficent elements showed what a truly Socialist class-conscious proletarian body could do Not only it fought at all costs and at all hazards for the possession of its WEEK LY PEOPLE, which the enemy had attempted to confiscate "by injunction, established the DAILY PEOPLE. through which it soon became a terror to Capitalism, Organized Scabbery and Bogus Socialism from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It stands out to-day before the world,

with the record of its own experience, a living proof of the statement that there s no possible union, no pos

compromise, no ion of hostilities possible sible suspension of etweer suspension of hostilities between the true and the false. The conflict be-tween them is as natural as the class struggle itself, of which it will, no doubt, remain a peculiar feature so long as a moribund middle class may stand between the plutocracy and the proletariat. And it must extend, growing in intensity, as that doomed class, fertile in "intellect-ual" fakirs, and driven by desperation to the advocacy of so-called "first steps in Socialism," will find more dupes among the working people to believe that their own proletarian class would thereby "get something now."

It is extending in area and growing in intensity, not only in America but in Europe, and from it, in America as in Europe, true Socialism must emerge stronger than ever, purified by fire and sulightened by experience, thoroughly united nationally and internationally, self-disciplined in the highest degree, ready for the Social Revolution.

Political and Economic.

The Chicago Social Democrats are to float a "co-operative" grocery store. They started out by trying to be political, but there was no money in this. Then they started a church, but competition was too strong, so they were driven from that field also. Now they have essayed the last throw of the "radical. Co-operative enterprises have swallowed up many and many a movement. They are a capitulation to capitalism-an at tempt to prop capitalism, and as capitalism stands firmly on its own basis it has a tendency to take to itself all props, and make them parts of itself. The Chicago Social Democrats failed so miserably last campaign that they knew that they could cut no figure in pol-They had a small organization, tics. and to prevent its instant dissolution they were driven to the last extremity. What the voters left, what has survived the blows of the Socialist Labor Party, will receive the finishing touches in a

corner grocery.

Audrew A. Bruce, of the University of Wisconsin, recently had an article on "labor legislation" in the Chicago "Record-Herald.' He seeks to prove that such legislation should be bene-ficial to the working class, and he ends by admitting that it has not been bene ficial because the laws have not been enforced. His remedy is to pass more laws, and "enforce" them. He careful-ly abstains from telling how they may be enforced. The be enforced. The same power that threw former laws out, would throw out any other laws that might be passed. There is but one way to obtain legislation and that is not only to have the power to pass laws, but also have the power to enforce them. This can only be done by the working class taking the government into its own hands, and using it for its own ends, passing laws in its own interests, and seeing that they are carried out in the same spirit in which they were passed. In other wo the laws must be framed by Socialists. and administered by Socialists.

The"Journal" of the metal polishers says that the late ex-Governor Pingree 'demonstrated" that all people needed to be freed from poverty was access to the land. It is fair to suppose that the editor of the "Journal" does not know what poverty is, what land is, or what abolition is. A man might have access to the land, but if he had access to nothing else he would be as poor as a Digger Indian. That part of it is well



Uncle Samand Br other Jonathan

UNCLE SAM-From what you say about the old parties, I judge that you will not vote for either. BROTHER JONATHAN-Neither 1

U. S.-Then you will vote for the Socialist Labor Party? B. J. (testily)-No, sir!

U. S.-Why not? B. J.-Because I have no guarantee that they will not sell me out, just as the Republicans and Democrats have done regularly. U. S.--You haven't?

B. J.-No. Have you any guarantee that, if elected, the Socialists will not be bribed as the Republicans and Democrats are, and sell us out?.. U. S.-Oh, I see. B. J.-You agree with me?

U. S.-No, I don't know of a single Democratic or Republican politician who

was ever bribed-B. J.-What, you don't?

U. S.-No, I don't know of a single Democratic or Republican politician who was ever bribed and thereupon sold out to the working class. B. J.-To the working class?!!

U. S.-Yes. Only such selling out as is in favor of the working class is worth considering.

B. J.-I don't know either of any of them who has ever sold out to the working class.

U. S .- And that is the only point to consider. They may be bribed among themselves and may sell out to one another, but they never sell out to the working class. They are unbribable in that menant that respect.

B. J.-Guess that's so.

U. S.-Consequently, for the same reason that they don't, the Socialists won't. The Democrats and Republicans represent the capitalist class, and never sell out that class; the Socialist Labor party men represent the working class, and they won't sell out that class. That is my guarantee. Do you want any bet-

B. J.-No. But is that all?

U. S.-I have another guarantee. By the constitution of the Socialist Labor party, no candidate can run for office unless he places his resignation into the hands of his organization. The moment his conduct is not approved he can be yanked out of office. Do you want more uarantee than that? B. J.-No. That's complete.

U. S.-With the old parties, once elected, the official is boss. With us he remains our servant. -

Two gamblers came to grief by trying to run in opposition to a church excur-sion. They mixed themselves in with the flock on an outing, and then started a seductive little game with the walnut shells, and offered large odds to the church people that they could not locate the little ball. Several found that they could not, and the gamblers were in fine fettle when the shepherd swooped down on them, and locked them up with the bibles so that they would keep until home was reached. Aside from the sinfulness of the attempt, these two men showed a great lack of perspicacity in taking such desperate chances. The persons on the excursion were not brought out for their profit, or for their pleasure. The crowd had a higher and a holier end in view. Under ordinary circumstances they would have been legitimate game, but it is not well for too many to pick at one bone. It further-

oyed as practice schools for the gradmates of West Point, but "a test will be made of the proposition to give the various State military organizations drills under officers and with enlisted en of the regular army."

But it may be asked: "If the naal government does not actually anchend any uprising; if it is fully satisfind that the various repressive powers at the command of the capitalist class ample for any possible emergency, why should it thus, gratuitously as it ere, irritate and challenge the wage king masses? Their votes, after all, have placed the present Republican administration in power and they might in blind revenge substitute for it, a ratic one at the next election At any rate the Democrats, ever so cendy to commit the same crime against the working class, ever so bloodstained by their murders of Chicago, Buffalo, klyn, and a hundred other places will not fail to befool the people, with iations of this particular act of the Republican party.

his is true, so far as it goes. But it ins well been said by Mark Hanna, in ent speech, that the real issue was soon to be no longer between Republicans and Democrats, but between Capim and Socialism. The Republican party is not blind. Precisely because it riking prople under their present lead-; precisely because it is full of conthe the Organized Scabbery, it that a profund change must is place, in the spirit and methtot the proletarian maases.

ists, the Imperative Mandaters, the It goes without saying that the "in-Municipalists, the Jonesites, the Yeltellectuals" did not "throw themselves" lowites, etc., etc.? A few strange words into the "Socialist movement" for the mere sake of serving the middle class. They of his in the article from which the above brief quotation was taken inlooked, first of all, as any true middle duce the suspicion that such may be the class man is bound to do, for their own case. Et vive l'Unite! personal aggrandizement. A seat in the

Chamber was good enough in its way; ANACONDA CAPITALISM. but it was good insomuch only as it might be used as the rung of a ladder to There is no end of scandals in this climb to the top, where the power lay scandalous capitalist world. They are of with its large emoluments and enormous all sorts and all sizes. They come from patronage. They watched their opporevery quarter and fly in every direction, tunity, knowing that it would ... surely teaching nothing as it seems and disgusting nobody. The only wonder is indeed that

And the opportunity came somer, even a from dime to time a scandalous crew is tann they expected. "The affair"-the caught and punished by the not less caught and punished by the not less Dreyfus affair-brought it on, and Millescandalous agents of capitalist justice. rand was lifted into the "bourgeois" The scandal of the day is of the land-Cabinet, at the head of the Ministry of grabbing kind. It involves Senator Clark, Commerce, that is, with a patronage and of Montana, the Anaconda Mining Comconsequent power of corruption unpany, the Bitter Root Development Comequalled in our own White House. pany, the Daly estate, Land Commission With Millerand's conduct since then: er Catlin and numberless smaller fry, all with the infernal machinations of his supof whom are to be prosecuted for having porters against the Parti Ouvrier Fran-"illegally robbed" the people of 140,000 cias, for the disruption of that bulwark acres and millions of feet of timber on well aware of the impotency of the of Revolutionary Socialism; with the the public domain in Montana and Idaho. cowardly act of the International Con-The facts of this particular case are by gress in adopting the famous and inno means new. They have been notorious famous "Kautsky resolution"; with the for many years. Nor are they unique, withdrawal of the Parti Ouvrier Fran- for there is not a fortune made from timtais from the so-called French National ber or from mining in the Far West, or Socialist Congress, held immediately a large landed estate possessed in the ingl

The reporters on the Columbus, Ohio "Press-Post" were discharged for join-ing a "union," and their places were filled by students of a "school of journal ism." Then the compositors refused to set type for the "stoodents," and the paper was tied up. The heavy brain work doue in the average capitalist news-

paper office could be done just as effectively by a crowd of boys, and the readiness with which the owners of the "Press-Post" discharged its corps of plain and ornamental thinkers shows that they recognized this fact. There was in reserve untold numbers of men who could and would step in at a moment's notice men who had been waiting for their chance to "make their mark" in the news paper world. The union which the dis charged men had formed was as impotent to prevent this as the numberless unions formed by other workingmen have been to prevent the discharge of those other workingmen. wit dies

The machinists' strike is practically over, and nothing worthy of the effort made has been won. In fact, the men

are worse off than when they as a number of handy men have been broken in, and in many instances skilled machinists have been discontinued entire ly in some departments. Yet O'Connel goes on boasting, not of what has been done, but of what will be done. He trie to blind the men to the bitter defeat, and he also tries to keep their courage up by holding out to them the same old bait Pure and simpledom is not only viciously ignorant, but it is also viciously crim

of the Democratic party or of some capitalistic "reform" side-show on the eve of election would bring money into the treasury; etc. The party had long been its patient mileh-cow; it should continue so and hold its peace until the Social Revolution had taken place-in

Germany. But while the "Volkszeitung" But while the "Volkszeitung" had been evolving backward, the Socialist Labor Party had been steadily evolving forward. It was in no mood of holding its peace: in no mood of seeing its members milked by fakirs in pure and wimple unions on he too had

in pure and simple unions or by tax reformers in a publising association, Through its official organ. THE PEO-PLE, it first gently reminded the unofficial "Volkszeitung" of its plain duty, under its own constitution, moral pledges and written contracts. The reply was a direct attack against the fundamental principles of the party's policy and an insolent threat against its National Executive Committee, soon followed by that ridiculous "coup-d'etat" which earned for the "Volkszeitung" and its fellow conspirators their now universally recognized title of "Kangaroos." Forty of them, "in meeting assembled," as-sumed that they were the S. L. P.; "deposed" its national, State and local of them, "in meeting assembled," then started at midnight to afficers; break into its offices, take possession of its property and get their own mis-chievous heads broken in the burglarknife the wage slave for a personal end.

ious attempt. And right here a fact must be noted, which is eminently corroborative of the truths already made quite plain by this degeneracy of the "Volkszeitung.", Not only the Philadelphia "Tageblatt," which he modest or does he need a few more was in exactly 'the same position, as its New York "sister," but fonts of type?

as its New York "sister," but the Cleveland "Citizen," the Chicago "Workers Call," the San Francisco "Class Struggle," all suddenly jumped "Kangaroo," thus repudiating in one day their previously unqualified approval of the Party's policy. All those papers

understood, so the assertion that Pingree more shows but little tact on the part "demonstrated" anything is the sheerest of gamblers to operate so far away from rot.

Bryan refuses to be unhorsed. He still clings to the delusion that he is be-fore the public, and that his words are considered by the voters of this country. He should take to reading his subscrip-

tion list. That would teach him that the reverse is true. Politically he is deader than the "Commoner" is journalistically.

The "Labour Leader." organ of the English Independent Labor Party, publishes a letter protesting against the nomination of a man simply because independent Socialists and Nonconformists(!!!) will refuse to vote for him! The letter was undoubtedly written by Keir Hardie, and it has all the marks of the Hardieism that has caused the so-called Socialist Movement of England to be a disgrace and a shame. What have the Nonconformists, these petty traders, dickerers in ha'p'ny theology, and boot-lickers of capitalism to do with Socialism? Was is not enough that Keir Hardie should have sold out the miners, should have used the labor movement to step into a fat job? There have been scoundrels in England before. The working class has had traitors by the thousand, but never a man who equals Hardie in villainous cant, in hypocrisy, and in willingness to

If you are getting this paper with-

tion. Renew when it expires.

the police. Had they remained in this purified city all would have gone well with them. They attempted the dangerous, and they fell into the pit. A perusal of the editorial comments on the death of John Fisk is the source of more amusement than a reading of the scientific ice-cream soda with which Dr. Shrady, Simon Newcomb, and other scientists-by grace of the pen-are ac-

customed to regale the over-heated minds of the public. There were no exceptions in the praise of Fisk, but a suspicion is justifiable that he was praised by men who had not read his books. His early work was his best. His fragmentary "histories" could have been written by any literary bench-man. He struck no new note, he advanced no new theory, he discovered no new ma-terial, and what material he did have he handled in the old, old way, Amerihas not produced a historian, or an ethnologist since Lewis Morgan died. Fisk, in common with his fellow worz-ers, absolutely ignored Morgan, refused to accept what Morgan proved, and con-sequently places himself in the list of those weedy and pernicious writers who are as bulky as they are unsound that did not prevent him from being praised. Lack of suitable editorial matter may have given him undue space, but if space was to be devoted to him, it should have been devoted justly and The last issue of the "Challenge" of Los Angeles contains the name of the editor only 61 times. The editor uses the personal pronoun "I" only 142 times. What is the matter with him, is intelligently. The American who thus judged his work, by The American editors their words judge themselves. They were as far behind the time as Fisk was, and they were equally unreliable, though they may possess a much smaller amount wrong "knowledge" than he pos-

out having ordered it, do not refuse it. Carnegie has still \$250,000,000 to give Someone has paid for your subscripaway. lain? Why does he not hire a chan-

sessed.

CORRESPONDENCE. | low creatures who are being crushed into such poverty by this croo-elle sys-

[Correspondents who prefer to apprar in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communica-tions, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognimed.]

Press-Gang Methods

To THE PEOPLE-The labor "unions' of the city are much exercised over the case of Charles Wroe, the Cincinnati machinist, who was arrested at the request of H. J. Notz, foreman of the Gardner Motor Works, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. A number of mechanics went to the Central Police Station and, after explaining the case, succeeded in getting Wroe paroled. The case was called for trial in the Second City Criminal Court and the accused was discharged. Judge Au-

the accused was discharged. Judge Au-coin told the prosecution that he could not entertain such a charge against Wroe, and he was immediately released. And now comes the sequel. Acting on the advice of his counsel, Wroe, after his discharge, repaired to the office of the affidavit clerk and pre-ferred a charge against Nots for false immissment and he cleimed that he nt, and he claimed that he imprisonment, and he claimed that he would remain in the city long enough to prosecute the charge. Several members of the different "labor" organizations ac-companied Wroe and promised him all

ie assistance necessary. In his former statement Wroe said Foreman Notz, which contained the money to bring him to this city, he was assured that there was no strike on hand and that none was expected. When te reached the city he at once went to the Gardner works and was told by the the Gardner works and was told by the foreman that he was expected to sleep on the premises. He was also asked if he had a "gun." Wroe replied that he had none and would not know what to do with it if he had oue. The foreman insisted that he remain on the premises, and Wroe told him that he had worked in a great many places and that he usu-ally chose his own boarding place. He said that he was then asked if he be-longed so the "union." and he replied that he did and that he could not work that he did and that he could not work the place if the other workmen were "union" men.

not "union" men. After learning the true condition of affairs he refused to go to work, and when he went to get his tool chest the fore-man, he said, refused to let him have it. He then applied to the police, and when he went with the officer Foresan Notz told the official that he never refused to let him have the chest. He was then asked what he meant to do about paying the \$21 which had been sent him to come to this city, and he said that he did not to this city, and he said that he did hot have any money with which to reimburse the company. It was then that Foreman Nots had him placed under arrest for obtaining money under false pretenses. When the case of Wroe became known among the "union" men there was no lack of friends to see him through the trankle S. L.P. S. L. P. New Orleans, La., July 4.

- Burner

To THE PEOPLE .- The must not think that Section Lawrence is dead just because nothing has appear-ed in these columns for so long a time. We are not even sleeping. At least we woke up to the extent of having begun hold weekly open-air meetings and manage to send α few half-yearlies to the WEEKLY PEOPLE every week At our first two meetings held in the city proper we had for speaker Com-rade Frank B. Jordan of Lynn. He is a new speaker but judging from his work on those two occasions he will be one of the sharpest teeth of the buzz-saw during the coming campaigns. Our last meeting was held in the Arlington district where Comrade Berry of Haverput in his usual good work for nearly two hours.

Moreover, we are fighting the Kan-taroo-Social Democrats, who have also reld three meetings. But this is rather a recreation than a job.

At their first meeting they had some treak who talked a lot of sentimental much in pigeon-English for an hour or so. Comcade Frank Worster happened then this country when it occurred. He was probably sojourning in Timbooctoo. When asked about his commade in New York densing his uniform to go out to about the Albany strikers, he also did not know; could not keep track of the individual members of his party, etc. He individual members of his party, etc. He declined to answer any more questions, claiming that the questioner was merely trying to disturb the meeting. They next had "Alphabet" Gordon but for-funstely for him none of us knew of it till next day. But their last meeting and the manner in which it ended is and the manner in which it ended is too good a story to keep. The writer, who is agin living in Law-rence, took a walk uptown on Tuesday evening in company with Comrade Big-nell, when behold we discovered on the corner of Franklin street a genuine spec-imen of the "Polywog" Socialist (?) painfully delivering a Socialist speech. Save the mark! "Leetle peesiness" Kan-garoo Tepper, who has his store windows profusely decorated with American and Cuban flags, with a graphaphone emit-ting popular airs and other such pa-triotic devices to attract customers for his seab made cigars and tobacco, was chairman of the meeting. The gent on the box, whom we were chairman of the meeting. The gent on the box, whom we were afterwards told by a Kangaroo, was one Kennedy of Haverhill and elsewhere, a native of Gardner, Mass., showed evi-dent trepidation at the sight of the ant trepidation at the signt of the maded red buttons. However, we sletly sat on the rail of the adjoining at till he got through. He did not fail a carly inform his audience that he carly inform his audience in a early inform his sudience that he ad received a four years' course in a Instanchusetts college, presumably to mvey the impression that he was et-cated and "respectable." If Mr. Ken-edy has never graced a pulpit he must rve missed his vocation as the fol-wing specimen sentence will show. Rol-ag'up his eyes like a negro evangelist regular aky-pilot style he got off the liowing: "My dee-aar friends, can not pressure of the discomfited pair reminded me of one of Kipling s animal stories: "The Sing-Song of Old Man Kangaroo" (vide "Ladies' Home Journal," Philadelphia, June, 1900.) Off ran Kennedy-poor bewildered Kennedy-very much dis-constant aky-pilot style he got off the New manual stores and the store of the store of the store of the discomfited pair reminded me of one of Kipling s animal stories: "The Sing-Song of Old Man Kangaroo" (vide "Ladies' Home Journal," Philadelphia, June, 1900.) Off ran Kennedy-poor bewildered Kennedy-very much dis-constant aky-pilot style he got off the had to! Away hopped Tepper-Kangaroo Tep-ner and Polirwos Kennedy and asch

such poverty by this croo-elle system? Only once in his sermon he me ed the Social Democracy. At the end he said we must recognize that there is struggle between the working class and their capitalist exploiters, an advised all to work for Socialism and the Cooperative Commonwealth.

equally foolish answers.

fault.' Somebody said question. He then stated that he did not claim to know very much but would do the best he could. A muddlehead named Kane asked a couple of foolish questions and got Then yours truly got after him on the matter of Debs' letter to the "Journal" in which he stated that the interests of the middle and working classes were repre sented in his party, and by stating the questions and the reasons for asking

the Kang-Debserie in this them in a deliberate manner at-Massachusets comrades will remember him as the spokesman of the muddle-headed delegation from Clinton, Mass., tracted the attention of the audience

who soon began to laugh at the contor-tions of the poor freak in his labored efforts to get around the answers. Then came the armory. French-"Now, Mr. speaker I want to ask you another question. You men tioned the militia."

Kennedy (turning to Tepper)-"This is the armory.'

French-"Yes, it is the armory. You said that the militia is used to help crush the workers and we see it so used every day, and yet you tolerate in your party Mr.

Mr. Carey who turned traitor to the working class by voting for a \$15,000 appropriation to improve the armory in Haverhill and I want to know why you you tolerate this traitor in your ranks?" Kennedy-"Well ah-er-ah (turning to audience) the Socialist Labor Party has been harping on this armory affair even since its DAILY PEOPLE was established. If you want to know all about this matter, read the DAILY PEOPLE. I say read the DAILY PEOPLE, yes, read the DAILY PEOPLE.'

This he repeated seven times. "If Mr. Carey made a mistake in the

French. "But I have heard him say that he would do it again." Kennedy. "Perhaps he had reasons

that ----French. "I have heard him give

different ones, I thought you may have a third one." The poor fellow went on stumbling

over apologies for Carey and being met with such retorts as: "You admit that militin is a weapon in the hands of • ; capitalists and yet you would help to sharpen the sword that is to cut you down," etc., till the writer said: "If you think the armory is a chestnut. will give you something more recent." "You spoke of not compromising with

the capitalist class, why then have you not expelled those who have accepted old party endorsements? Mr. Eichmann of West Hoboken, who ran on both the Rep. and Dem., as well as/your ticket; Smith, of Worcester, who ran on the Democratic and Social Democratic Mr. Timson of Lynn, who did the same your Chelsea branch with its notoriou platform in the interest of the real es-

tate dealers, etc.?" Kennedy, "Well, the Chelsea branch loes not belong to our party." French. "Then there are two Social

Democratic parties?' This he had to reluctantly admit. Then, Debsite-like, he talked all over the shop to show how broadness and to-leration was making his party grow. "See how small your number are here

as compared with ours!" French. "A man is smaller than an lephant, but he has a great deal more

brains. While the crowd laughed Kangarow Tepper hopped up on the box shouting: "Lemme git dar!" "I mak' a speech!" "I know you, French, come mit our meetins to deezaroopt 201 Dese fellers in New York go into Davis' cigar shop and scab mit de yune Voice of Euglishmen, "I saw you Mr. Tepper a peddlin' scab cigars and a hofferin' a 10-foot h'American flag

wi' a ten dollar border." While Tepper was amusing the audience with his antics the writer remarked that he had yet another question to ask. The Debaite dragged Tepper off the box and got up to answer. The writer, after stating that Socialist Labor Party speak. ers always invited all to ask questions and did not fear that their meetings

ing like a monkey. He had to! He hopped amongst pedestrians; he hopped around vehicles; he hopped across the car-tracks; till he hopped into the midof his little scab cigar store. H had to! Thus they got left in the valof the Merrimack-Kangaroo Tepley and Polywog Kennedy; and each per said to the other: "That was you

It talking afterwards with a Kang named McDonald he made the following remark to me, "I was disgusted with Kennedy's delivery but I know what was the matter with him. He reads the DAILY PEOPLE and he was trying to guard himself from making preak that one of you S. L. P. fell might catch him up on and expose him in its columns." That remark suggest-ed the idea of writing this letter.

This McDonald is the latest addition city

which turned up at the Worcester con-vention in September, 1899. Textile workers who were in the defunct National Textile Workers' Union will member him as being associated on its executive board with T. P. Cahill, Mills, et al. This fellow would scent a keg

of beer if it was fifteen miles away, dead leeward, in a N. W. gale, hence his affinity for the class conscious Kangs of Clinton Like all of his ilk he is a hater and

denouncer (in the back-alley and lodg-ing houses, such people don't fight in the open), of that much abused individual De Leon, who is so small and yet so great. True to his pure and simple in-stincts he is also a hater and reviler of the Socialist Trade Labor Alliance. He would bore from within in every-thing but a beer-barrel. He will be a fitting companion for the leading light of the local branch, Jas. A. Wilkinson, who has bored from within to the tune

of getting the Central Labor Union to create the office of agent (walking delegate), and then modestly accepting the job at a salary of \$18 per week which will likely help him pay the taxes on

his little bit of property. It is up to the comrades everywhere to put this whole gang of grafters out of business for keeps and build up the Socialist Labor Party, the only party that, resting on the bed-rock of the class struggle, stands unflinchingly for the emancipation of our class; flinging the gauntlet of defiance to its enemies and steadfastly refusing to compromise the truth to make a friend or withhold a blow at error from fear of making an

enemy. Speed the Buzz-Saw! SAM J. FRENCH. Lawrence, Mass., June 30.

How They Do It In Colorado.

To THE PEOPLE.-It is generally thought tl".t the proper way to handle "class-legislation," i.e., laws passed in the interests of labor, is to have it up before the Supreme Court at the earli-

est moment, and let the interpreters of the law deal the death-blow. Colorado, however, has developed a new method, and, when you read of it, you will agree that it is a good one. The decision of the Supreme Court, in 1899, ou the eight-hour bill, caused a remendous stir: the killing of the Em loyers' Liablity law, passed in the last General Assembly, has hardly ruffled a feather of the bird called Public Opinion

There is a good and sufficient reason or this, as will be seen later on. Upon the arrival of the time in which the Employers' Liability law would be-come operative, it was discovered that the roll-call of the session in which the bill was passed, had been, "lost, stolen, or strayed;" consequently the Employ-ers' Liability law might just as well have been non-existent. After all the stir, after the brags of the "friends of labor," the shouts of the "labor" press, the bill on which they had built so much was

killed; and by whom? Four men were responsible for the dis appearance of he roll-call, and they were: Lieut.-Gov. D. C. Coates.

Reading-Clerk Samuel Smith, of Pueb-lo, one of Coate's men. Secretary of State D. A. Mills. Deputy Eubanks.

One, two, three or all of these men stole, or caused to be stolen or lost, that which was absolutely necessary to the establishment of the Employers so. Comrade Frank Worster happened along and asked him about the Armory worde. He claimed he did not know any-thing about it as he was 5.000 miles Liabil Lieut.-Gov. Coates was nominated and elected simply and solely because of his position in trades union ranks. It was his price for the betrayal of the laboring men of Colorado. He is known gener-ally as "the man, who cannot be insulted." He is best known at this end of Fremont County as the man who, charged in open meeting with treachery toward the working class while acting as secretary of the State Federation of Labor.

pointee of Gov. Orman, and a personal friend of U. S. Senator Teller, who has since resigned in order that no investigation shall be made.

Such is government in a State of which the boast is made that only one other State in the Union has a greater propor-tion of "union" men. A State in which the Lieutenant-Governor and sixteen rep-

resentatives are "trade unionists," is the one in which a dastardly crime may be committed against the workers with impunity, the Licut.-Governor being one the criminals, his colleagues and appointees the others; while, at the very time such a thing is happening the State Treasury is openly looted by capitalists holding fraudulent warrants and aided by corrupt office-holders. In one of my letters to THE PEOPLE

said that the fakirs had established th check-off system in Fremont County. This I find to be a mistake, and so it happens that of the demands made by the United Mine Workers of America in their strike against the C. F. & I. Co. not one has been established, fakirs and faked going down to an unqualified defea H. J. BRIMBLE.

Williamsburg, Colo., July 9.

A "Good" Union Man.

To THE PEOPLE-The editorial in THE PEOPLE of June 29 in regard to W. S. Straton, the multi-millionaire, be ing elected a member of the local carpenter union was correct, and I wish to use space in THE PEOPLE to give the record of this new unionist.

W. S. Stratton is and has been for some time buying up all the valuable mining property in the Cripple Creek District, and closing down the mines and throwing men out of employment. He is paying \$1.75 per day of 10 on his Street Railroad in this city, while small employers of labor are paying \$2 per day for eight hours. fakir-led thing here called the Federal Union was compelled by the honest rank and file within it to demand from Stratton that he pay the average wage going on in this city, and he refused

to do so. Stratton is also one of the princing stockholders of the C. S. & C. C. R. R. The laborers quit work June 30 because the company undertook to reduce wages from \$2 per day of 10 and 11 hours to \$1.75 per day. Members of the Federal Union went

without the necessaries of life rather than help pull down the wages by work-ing for W. S. Stratton. "Unionism" here is like it is in the East: it has well earned its reputation as a bulwark of capital ism

"An injury to one workingman is concern of all workingmen"; so say our nure and simplers when they want more lues, but it is all words that have no meaning to the leaders of the local car penters, as their motto is:,"To Hell with the laborers; let them look out for them selves."

The misleaders offer several excuses why W. S. Stratton was elected a mem-ber of their union. First, "we want him in the union as we may be able to work

him into building a hall for us.' Second "we want to make a good union-man out of him." The first excuse means that we will acept a bribe from you and we will give you a union card and you can do whatever you wish with other work-ingmen outside of our union." Second in their pure and simple ignorant way they would like to gloss over the class struggle and show to us Socialists that

he interest of the capitalist and working man are identical. Because uo one wi doubt for a moment but that W. S. Stratton joined their union for the adrancement of his material interests, and here are some people here who are crue enough to say that W. S. Stratton the upstart aspires to become a United States Senator, and that he is foolish enough to believe that it will pay him to invest in a union card. Steunenberg of Idaho did

o, and it payed. Section Colorado Springs, Socialist Labor Party, has held seven agitation meetings in the past six weeks. We have spoken to large crowds and sold lots of pamphlets, B. M. Hurwitz, our State Organizer, will be here about the las week in July to debate with Forrest Woodside. He will no doubt take up for discussion the carpenters union.

T. F. DUGAN. Colorado Springs, Colo., July 2.

Upholding Free Speech in Detroit.

set for the regular September jury term. Now, as the matter is a case of law, the jury can't be of much good, but this way us more time for preparation.

It is desirable and it will help us out, perhaps, if we can get decisions of other States and cities where our comrades have passed through a similar experience and anyone in position to give such information should communicate th same to the undersigned.

Exactly the same case is on with a Single Tax speaker, which will be argued a week from next Friday, the pros-ecution holding to the theory that the city has the right to regulate

Our section has decided to issue a leaf let, showing up the occurrence of last Saturday and brand the attempt to deprive us of free speech. The whole thing has made quite a stir and will eventually redound to the benefit of the S. L. P.

Wilshire of Los Angeles and Simon and Mills of Chicago were here last week to attend that freak reform con-They showed that they are ference. the weaklings and freaks they are said to be. Comrade Meyer challenged Simons, but he said he had no time. The chairman of the conference very aptly denicted the situation when he stated that the conference had shown how politicians like Tom L. Johnson, Lentz and others could work in harmony with them. men who sometimes denounced which hint was aimed at the Social Democrats, of course, On to the fight to a finish, is the motto

of the section. HERMAN RICHTER,

269 Buchanan street. Detroit, July 9, 1901.

Cigarmakers! Watch the Scheme.

To THE PEOPLE .- Your correspond ent right when he said: "The election for treasurer in Union 90 will take place on July 13, UNLESS the Ring resorts, as it did before, to the expedient of a snap meeting in order to steal a march upon the membership." So it turned out. The date for the election of a treasurer has been changed to July 20. Why? The reason is obvious: On the 13th an election is to be held for two vice presidents class fakir, and Democratic politician, of the International Union; so that the election for our local Treasurer could readily have taken place at the same time, thereby saving trouble to the members and securing a large vote for the latter office. Observe, indeed, that the vote for International president is compulsory, under a penalty of 50 cents fine, and nearly every member who is not absolutely disabled will consequently participate in it. But a large vote in the election of the local treasurer is precisely what the Ring does not want: is afraid of the membership, for it is now known that the number of the dissatisfied has alarmingly increased. It will take no risks; hence the change of date.

A MEMBER OF UNION 90. New York, July 9.

Organized Scabbery in Clover.

THE PEOPLE-The Organized Scabbery in this district is in clover. In Pittsburg the pure and simple organizations make so many beauty marks on the labor movement that it is quite a task for the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance men to keep tab on them. The United Brotherbood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have everything in sight within the order. As a result when a fellow craftsman strikes the town and gets a job his boss will pounce upon him for his working card. If he can't show a U. B. of C. and J.

of A. card he is at once discharged, and has the glorious privilege of hunting a new master.

One of the largest contractors here by the name of A. N. S. Wilson discharged several men last week because they did not belong to McGuire's union; and Mr. Seibert, another contractor of this city, discharged several men for the same

The rank and file of this union(?) are bragging of the wonderful strength they have during this building boom. They charge \$15 as an initiation fee: and having the bosses assistance to build up their union and collect the initiation fee, claim they can never fail.

But just as soon as the boom bursts or cold weather strikes them, carpenters can be had by the car-load for \$1.75 per tion day. and the organization will

about three months without hurting themselves any, and then in a pinch they can stretch it a couple of months more, and by that time the men will be pretty well starved out. With a knowledge of the above it is casy to

see what the men are up against. Williams & White and Barnard & Leas are dependent on the machinists; so these are the places where the strike centers. The companies are doing everything possible to weaken the ranks the men, but have not been successful as yet. Williams & White called their men to the office about two weeks ago. Mr. Ainsworth called the meeting to order, made himself chairman and proposed that the men return to work under the same conditions as before until the Metal Trades Association and th A. M. had come to an agreement, Williams & White would grant the same concessions. Upon this proposition a vote was taken, resulting as follows: S for returning to work, and 36 against. It seems that these eight men who voted in favor of returning to work are known to the company, for it was then twice given out by the latter that the shop would start up in the morning and the believed the most of the men would be ready to go to work. Of course it

was figured by the company that these eight men would set the ball a rolling, (as they actually want to do but lack the nerve.) I heard again to-day but that the shop would start up in the morning, as about twelve of the men had piedged themselves to go to work. It looks very much as if the crisis in the machinists' strike here is in sight.

A little over a week ago Mr. Ainsworth gave an ice-cream social and sent some boys around with invitations to the strikers. The men were not allowed to keep the invitations; they had to give "H" in last Monday's issue was that quite a number of the men were there (very class-conscious, arent they?), partaking of the good things from Brother Capital.

The machinists and the molders have had several joint meetings (hot ones at that), as the machinists want the molders to go out if any machinist returns to work. But the president of the Molders' Union, Benton Davies by name, a first is trying to prevent any such action of the molders, claiming that the molders are bound by national agreement. The ques tion was put to him at one of these meet-"if the molders would make castings. for seab machinists," and ings he re plied: "Yes, the molders would make castings for the devil." And there is no doubt but that they would. Of course, he sings the usual song of his ilk about sympathy and doing everything possible for the brothers of the machinists' union; but what does all that talk amount to?

And another little story about these very good union molders. In the Kingvery good union molders. In the King-man Plow Factory at Peoria, Ill., all the men are on strike except the mold-Well, the company had taken some ers. outside work to do in their foundry, but as the cupala tender was out with the rest, the molders were sent to another foundry to do the work for the firm. Of ourse that is not scabbing.

About two weeks ago, when the local delegate of the companies returned from the meeting of the Metal Trades Association, some local reporter had an interview with him, and amongst the things he said was the emphatic detion that "as long as they, the capitalists, put in the capital and part of the brain, they would run their business as they When will the wage slaves pleased. begin at last to perceive that all capital, including the machine, is a product stolen from labor, and that the only brain work that the capitalist does is to constantly find new and better means to skin labor out of its product? When will they understand that this skinning process is rendered possible by the private ownership of the means of produc ion? And when will they realize that they have been stupidly riveting their chains, keeping themselves in misery and pressing each other down deeper and deeper into bondage by voting for the

maintenance of that "industrial" system of robbery? To be sure, in the light of ow happens to them and around Il that n them, they must plainly see that the only of the working class lies in or ope ganizing economically under the banner of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance for the candidates of the and in voting

Moline, Ill., July 8.

would be made, and to those who would re-solve themselves into exciamation points concerning the rate of profit the well-known answer, "The Public B. D." would be made,

with a little more emphasis than ever S. P. TACOMA .- The DAILY PEOPLE

S. P. PACOMA.—The DAILY PEOPLE has repeated v can be sections and comrades to send in reports of local events when may prove of general interest. In accordance with this request a number of sections have organized "Press Commit-tees," and a number of comrades also write, or send us newspaper clappings, and gener-ally keep us posted. This is the only sort of organization that we can now devise, and its enancency depends on the cohrades them-selves. Any one who pertuses our columns its charge depends on the cohrades them-selves. Any one who pertuses our columns can perceive at a glance that this system is good, and has already reneed a nigh de-gree of efficiency; but it is, of course, cap-able of constant improvement and expan-sion. The DAILA PEOPLE now gives a mass of news that cannot be found together in any other paper, and its correspondences columns are, we dare say, unequalled in any other publication.

columns are, we dare say, unequalled in any other publication.
N. T. A., NEW YORK.—It fails uder the sense that \$125,000,000, which is the sum of interest and dividends reported as pand in New York to bond and stock holders of corporations of July 1, is after a small amount as compared with the actual profits made by the capitalists of this, great industrial center. But while the interest coupons are semi-annual, the dividend coupons are chiefly quarterly. The total raiway and industrial investments upon which its a few and industrial investments upon which this sum was paid "on account" were very nearly 6,000 millions of dollars, besides a few annited millions in government bonds. To the revenues derived from such sources by the idle capitalist class should be added the high sainties and pickings of corporation oncers, the profits not reported, of private firms, the around of idle or socially useless or public departments, and amount of "surplus value" for the sole benefit of the capitalists class should be added the high sainties and industrial paid to landlords, the fees of lawyers, the corruption funds raised for various purposes, the cost of conducting certain public departments, and among others, the "courts of justice." for the sole benefit of the capitalists value" produced by labor reaches the hand of idle or socially useless or publicly mathement to a surplus value. The same to your last question, it is estimated that the total work the iss than 20 billions a year, of which is building a set and the probability is that the "share" of capital in the product of labor "surplus class, and a billions a return of a set and the probability is that the "share" of capital in the product of labor was the probability is that the "share" of capital in the product of labor states of the capital in the product of labor states and the probability is that the "share" of capital in the product of labor was the set and the probability is that the "share" of capital in the product of labor "states" of capital

cate.

"share" of capital in the product of labor is sensibly greater than they would indi-cate. A. J. R., NEW YORK.—There is no pos-sible excuse for those who, at the Paris International Congress, voted for the "Kautsky resolution." The cowardly char-acter of that re-olution is rendered more obvious by the very fact that it condemned as perificious what it actually permitted under the pretence that the Congress had no furificition; thus conveniently giving up for this special occasion that great prin-ciple of international Solidarity, in the sole name of which such a congress can be beld. Observe, moreover, that this is not its only despicable character. Its very premble is an actual abandonment of the historic and philosophic ground discovered and occupied by scientific Socialism ; name-ly, that the physical and mocal condition of the people depends primarily upon their economic condition. It is also, consequen-ly, a denial, or repudiation, of the teach-ings of the class struggle ; for, if the funda-mental position of scientific Socialism be maintained, and if it be admitted that no improvement in the condition of the prole-tarian class can be expected from their op-pressors, and placing it in the hands of their ophysical and moral state but by drat wrosting the public power from their op-pressors, and placing it in the hands of their own class. Actording to Socialist philosophy, derived not from metaphysical speculation, but from the stubborn facts of thistory, it is not true that this act of an oppressed class taking the public power tre-quires a preliminary modification of its physical nature and moral ways. Were it so, the working class would be doomed to eternal damantion in the hell of wage-slavery. What is simply but essentially re-quired is a deep sense of only possible, but inevitable, and from the economing change that it will bring about mugt naturally flow more or less quickly, accord-ing to the extent of the ravages made by the previous system that "moral and physi-cal agreent of the sub

G. L. T., BUFFALO.-Read the municipal program of the S. L. P. You w all your questions answered therein.

cipal program of the S. L. P. You will find all your questions answered therein.
A. S., LONG ISLAND CITY.—When the barons increase the wholesale price 25 cents a ton, the coal dealer increases it 50 cents. He makes outright a clear 50 cents extra on the stock which he may have on hand, after which he makes "only" twenty-flee cents more than he did before on each ton which he must buy to supply his customers. Such is the case when he sells by the ton; that is, to customers fairly conditioned, who have sufficient money and accommodations to buy and store a full ton. But it makes no difference to the average working man, who must buy his coal from the grocer or peddler by the pail or bushel. In his case the retail price is constant, regardless of the changes in the wholesale price; and it is at the rate of \$10 or \$12 at ton, that is, on average, twice as high as the price which the more forutnate purchasers has to pay. The trustification of the coal trade would not change the present of which his case is a middle and might do with the purchasers by the ton, but which it would certafny his is instance, as in many others, the antitrust cry, re-eched by the vorkingman is: "Down with capitalish from top to bottom ! Away with its plutocracy and its is tow rate, and it is use side workingman is: "Down with capitalism from top to bottom ! Away with its plutocracy and its is many others, is many others, the antitrust cry, re-eched by the vorkingman is: "Down with capitalism from top to bottom ! Away with its plutocracy and its is middle class !" And the only possible way for him to make help cry of a sensible way for him to make his cry effective is to vote for the S. L. P.
G. H. P., SANTA, CLARA.—In propor-



in their party while he had hanging over him like a sword of Damocles an indictment for robbing the United States elected simply and solely Mails.

Debsite. "You would have to prove

that." French, "I can prove it. I have seen the court records of the case and can procure the documents within 24 hours. Now you know that that indictment for robbing the U. S. Mails places Gordon in the server of the casifulity politicious. in the power of the capitalist politicians; then why do you give him such prom inence in your party?"

inence in your party?" "Well, ah-er-I don't think Mr. Gor-don is in our party now." French. "He spoke here last week, and in the May Day issue of your Hav-erhill paper you printed his article re-viling the working class for their 'ig-norance,' 'stupidity,' 'depravity,' etc., chaiming you would have to appeal to the middle class as the working class is no good."

the middle class as the working class is no good." Kennedy. "That was his individual opinion. Our party is broad enough to admit of a man expressing his indiv-mal opinion," and so on ad nauseam. While talking, he stepped off the box, which Tepper instautly grabbed en claiming, "I 'clare' dis meetin' 'junned' Whereupon as they started off the writ-er coolly invited them and all present to come around to the next Socialist La-bor Party meeting and ask all the ques-tions they felt like without fear of disrupting the meeting. 'To the writer's knowledge there were men present who had previously thought themselves sym-pathizing with a genuine Socialist party, but who now have no more use for the "ash-barrel." The ignominious depart-

ran away with the statement that he would answer nothing to the charges nade Needless to say that the charge of

treachery was sustained, and, by taking it together with this other crime in connection with the Employers' Liability law, anyone may gauge the calibre of the leading labor fakir of Colorado. The other gentlemen mentioned in con-

nection with the "loss' of the roll-call. Mills, Smith and Eubanks, are political hacks, nothing more, men who would do such things and think it good politics. The reason why so little stir has been

made over this important incident is that the Republican press doesn't want the news to get abroad. for fear that the workers of Colorado will take in their heads to ship their misleaders and go in for something real in politics. Again, the "reform" press, wth its anviliars the "labor" press, win its auxiliary, the "labor" press, does not say anything because its men are responsible for the whole dirty business. Both sides have agreed to "hush the matter up."

Contrast this scurvy treatment of the workers with that meted out to the capitalist class. The Seventh General As sembly, better known as the "Robber Seventh," issued a lot of warrants which were declared illegal by five State Treasurers, who refused payment. The present incumbent of the office, Chipley, recently paid \$59,000 worth of the war-rants, and laughs at his critics. The holders of the warrants were Eastern banks, and the man who put the deal through was Wm. H. Griffith, an ap-

To THE PEOPLE .- Section Detroi has a couple of law suits on its hands and a lively fight is in sight.

Last Saturday, at the Campus Martius in front of City Hall, we held our regular meeting. It was the day of the funeral of Pingree, be of potatoe-patch fame. Comrade Meiko Meyer, in the course of his speech, showed up some of the acts of Pingree, and the capitalist hirelings used the opportunity break up our meeting. The mob, incited by a man named "Railroad Jack," fol-

lowed up the speaker, who, accompan-ied by several comrades, went to Police

headquarters for protection. This was refused by the police and the comrades or non-union, went out and is still

had to protect themselves as the Police sided with the mob. Out of the fight that now followed, the comrades came out pretty good, but comrade Meyer was later on arrested for disturbing the peace. In the Police Court, on Monday morn ing, he was fined \$45 and \$5 costs, notwithstanding the fact that the evidence organization.

About a month ago the following unshowed he did not violate any law. The Judge snid that Meyer used "bad judg ions whose members are employed in the Moline Plow Co., Deere & Co., & ment" in speaking on the day of the Pingree funeral and thereupon fined him Deere & Mansure, demanded a nine hour day and twelve and one-half per cent. raise to take effect July 1, 1901. in the aforesaid amount. We paid the find under protest and engaged a lawyer to appeal the case and have the assur ance of winning out. They did not make the demands as one body but with as many different nation-

This morning we served notice of our The manufacturers are all organized next Saturday meeting, but police protection was refused us, and we shall act accordingly. But the meeting will be held.

The City Council passed an ordinance over the Mayor's veto, to the effect that a permit must be procured from the Mayor, who shall designate the place of going to make a finish fight on the speaking, and may, if he wants to, refuse the permit entirely and only once a week can a permit be secured. We have igcan a permit be secured. nored that ordinance entirely and a com plaint has been filed against C. Richter to suit themselves.

for violating the said ordinance. A hearing was had this morning at which a jury trial was demanded and the trial son; so that they can shut down for

of sight. Like all pure and simple unions they disappear when most needed. The labor fakirs of this district are

cutting many a comical caper just now, because most of their dupes are hard at work and dues are rolling in. Yours for the S. T. & L. A., H. MORGAN.

Allegheny, Pa., July 10.

The Strike Outlook at Moline.

To THE PEOPLE .- On May 20th the machinists of Moline struck as one man. Every machinist in town, union

This city is an agricultural implement manufacturing centre, employing about 3,000 skilled mechanics in different establishments. In one plow shop there are about a dozen trades, all organized in as many different unions, without any understanding or central

B. L. P.
G. H. P., SANTA, CLARA.—In proportion to population the "labor" and "reform" morements of California have produced more blatherskites and fakirs than those of any other State. It was to be expected that some such fellows would attempt to enter and exploit the S. L. P. when Socialism began to give, here and abroad, evident manifestations of its power. Having gained some notorlety on the Padido coast, a few of them emigrated. to New York, where the field seemed to them more promising. Their true character, however, was almost lamediately detected, and their career was cut short. Those who remained over there anturally jumped Kangaroo. The most notorlous of them was Job Harriman, who then also came East for the purpose of exploiting his fellow Kangaroos, but the latter have an eye on him, and their own pouches. Now the S. I. P. of California, rid of him and his like, enlightened by dearly hought experience, is in a fair way of constituting a solid morement. If you are sincere in your professions, ion it : if not, keep away from it, you would waste your time and get hurt in playing with the Buzz.Saw.

S. R. A., ALBANY, N. Y.-No: the tem-perature has moderated, but the New York Kangaroo is not jumping. Whether he suffers from prostration or a broken leg we cannot say.

"ARBETAREN "

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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE Sample copies free.

al heads as there are unions. in the Metal Trades Association, the Foundry Men's Association and the Tri-City Manufacturers' Association. The plow trust has the above named shops on its list. They say that they will grant nothing; that they are

unions; that they will require every man to sign an individual contract, and that they will not start a wheel turning until they can run their establishments The shops all shut down the last of

June, as the summer is the slack sea-

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.]

W. S. D., NEWCASTLE, PA.—Thanks to all. Ever nghting the capitalist Lucifer in his own furnace, the staff of the D. P. does not mind the thermometer, and went through the heated term all right.

C. M. D., SAN FRANCISCO.—Your fig-ures are incorrect. The total capital of the "billion dollar trust" is actually \$1319,058,700, divided as follows: Preferred stock\$508,486,300. Common stock\$506,473,400. Five per cent bonds......305,000,000

Fuint Lush OFFICIAL

Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Boads set, New York. NEW YORK LABLA NEWS COMPANY-2.5 New Meade street. (The Farty's liter-sty sgengr.) NOTICE.-For technical reasons, no Party announcements can 70 in that are not 12 this office y Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

The Canadian S. L. P.

ades:-In accordance with Section 4. Article 8 of the Constitution, the Naal Executive Committee beg to subnit the following financial reports:

NAT. SEC'S REPORT. From April 18th to May 2nd, 1901.

RECEIPTS.

rom Sections for due stamps:couver \$12.75 6.00 6.00 2.00 8,90

Total \$55.80 DISBURSEMENTS

POSTAGE ACCOUNT.

\$4.08 ********************** d during the year as per item-d record in books \$3.21

On hand 8.8 \$4.00

DUE STAMP ACCOUNT.

hand April Sth. 1000 \$46.28 ad during the year 9.85 9.35

band, May 2. 1901,\$36.03 NATIONAL TREASURER'S STATE-MENT.

Receipts:

ace on hand per last statement\$30.84 ion London on old account .. 18.00 -----Secretary 55.30

Disbursements:

to International Congress to International Congress ton to Dominion Campaign 11.20 7.00 \$106.14

FRED J. DARCH

H. B. ASHPLANT, Tressurer N. E. C.

DAVID ROSS WINDER BARLINES

State Committ

sting held July 1. Present: Hall, m. Van Leer, S. Johnson, J. W. son, Spettel, Lindbom, and State etary Davidson. S. Johnson, chair-

following officers were elected Sec'y, A. Worm; Treas, Sam John-

dications received from Nat'l in and New York Labor News York: size from Duluth, Two Winons, Red Lake Falls, icago, II.; Forgus Falls, Red ster City, Farkers Frairie, Lake, Hibbing and Independ B.

Center Off, Farkers Fraine, For Transfer and Records Constraints Minn. S. Erickson and John Dahlen were led as party memberset-large. For 200 dues stamps, \$14; car-for Minnespolis members, \$1; ex-for Minnespolis members, \$1; ex-def Birds Score and Score a

which is borne by the three states con-stituting the circuit. For the month of June, 1901, the fol-lowing coutributions to the Circuit Fund were received from sections of the State of New York: Held

wers received from of New York; Schenectady\$4.15

1.00

1.85

Troy 1.80

General Committee, Section New York,

Socialist Labor Party. Meeting, held on Saturday, July 13. 8.80 p. m., in the Daily People Building. Chairman-William B. Kelly, Vice Chairman-C. E. Alkens.

Sixteen new delegates were scated. Fourteen new members were admitted. The following nominations were made for the ensaing term as follows:

Organizer and Financial Secretary-Lazarus Abelson. Lanarus Abeitson. Recording Secretary-Alfred C. Kihn. Treasurer-Albert Ulirich, H. Mah-land, J. Scheurer, Henry Kuhn. Sergeant at arms-H. Tzomalik, H. Mahland, A. D. Yagman, E. E. Schmidt,

F. Olpp. F. Olpp. City Executive Committee — Henry Kuha, Hugo Vogt, Adam Moren, Albert Ullrich, H. Mittleberg, Donald Campbell, A. D. Wegman, S. D. Cooper, A. C. Kihu, Jos. Scheurer, Julian Pierce, M. Tarmailk, J. Bernstein, O. Linetsky, H. Ehrenpreis, A. Klein, John Kelly, Credential Committee-I. H.: Weis-Kornov, J. D. Wegman, S.

berger, J. J. Dunn, A. D. Wegman, Al-bert Ullrich, M. Machauer, T. J. Kenny, C. Alkens. Grievance Committee-A. C. Kihn, A. Grievance Committee-A. C. Alan, A. D. Wegman, E. C. Schmid, H. Fuelling H. Ehrenpreis, H. Mahland, H. Mittleberg, J. Greenenberger, Julian Plerce, Entertainment Committee-J. Collins, A. Machauer, A. Orange, Mrs. Brueckmann, A Seidel, M. Bracker,

Dipp, J. Scheurer, M Scheurer M. Tzem-lik, H. Mahland, J. J. Dunn, S. D. Ceoper, A. Ullrich, J. Hunter, J. J. Donohue, O. Thiede. City Auditing Committee-H. B. Fried-

man, J. Scheurer, M. Tzemalik, H. Eb-renpreis, E. Mossien, O. Thiede, I. H. Weisberger, T. J. Kenny, M. Pobland. State and National Auditing Commit-tee-J. Scheurer, E. Muller, A. D. Weg-man, B. O'Toole.

Delegates D. A. 49, S. T. & I. A.-J. Dunn, J. Scheurer, A. Illich, -J. . Dunn, J. Scheurer, A. Ullrich, P. furphy, H. B. Friedman, J. J. Dono-to, E. Gello.

The organizer reported the result of the general vote on the answer of the National Executive Committee to the So-tial Democratic Party's call for a con-

In favor of the answer of the National

In favor Committee, 503, Against the answer, 4. A motion to reconsider the action of the General Committee in suspending William H. Wherry for refusing to ap-puge before the City Executive Commit-

The Entertainment Committee report ed the net profits to date of the concert of March 17, 1001 at Grand Central Palace 28 \$1,179.00 Adjornment followed. A. O. KIHN, Secretary.

To Members of the S. L. P. of Massa chusetis.

The result of the referendum vote for andidates on the State ticket is as fol-WS:

For Governer-Michael T. Berry For Lieutenant-Governer-Alfred

For Secretary of State-Jere. O'Fiasurer and Recorder-General-

COUNTY CONVENTION. by Socialists of Clearfield

County. Pa. BRISBIN, Pa., July 10 .- The county the place. convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held in Houtzdale, July 6. Ashley J. Martin was chairman and Joshua Crithley secretary. Arthur Varoly of Dubois was nominat-

ed for Prothonotary, Joshua Orithley for Register and Recorder. The following ed for Protho resolutions were adopted: Whereas, Couditions have so shaped

themselves that it is abolutely necessary for the class-conscious workers in the county of Clearfield to balk and defeat the contemptible "check-off" system that the capitalists at the behest of their labor lieuenauts have introduced in many

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

Whereas, the working class must be made to understand the true significance of the class struggle, and that it will continue to be waged as long as labor

is robbed of any part of that it pro-Therefore, Be it resolved that we, the representatives of the class-conscious So-cialists of Clearfield County, denounce the leaders of pure and simple unionism as traitors to the working class.

That we denounce the check-off sys-tem, which, by robbing the miner of his scant earnings, keeps the said traitors in power as lieutenants of the capitalist class by being leaders of the U. M. W. of A. And, further, that we call upon our

organizations, the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, to do all in their power to spread ance, to do all in their power to spread the principles of Socialism and the or-ganization of the S. T. & L. A. It is with extreme pleasure that this convention endorses the manly and courageous stand taken by our English Party organ, THE PEOPLE (Daily and Washie) on all questiony negtinities to

Weekly), on all guestions pertaining to the well-being of the working class. We realize the worth and value of a daily newspaper published in the interest

of the working class; a paper that will not let the name of labor be dragged in the mire of pure and simple ignorance. or capitalist corruption; a paper that makes fake Socialism with capitalist trimmings an impossibility in this coun-try; a paper that teaches the members of the Socialist Labor Party, drills and trains them, equips them with a thorough knowledge of scientific Social'sm, which

knowledge of scientific Social'am, which means the death of capitalism, and the victory of the proletariat; a paper that does not encourage the so-called "intel-lectuals" that gained control of the movement of the working class in Hurepe and compromised it to the detriment of that class; a paper that stand unfluch-ingly by the working class, first, last, and all the time.

and all the time. Such a paper is THE PEOPLE, the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party, the pride and joy of the push-tariat, such also are the language papers, tariat, such also are the language papers.

the "Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, Proletario," and "Arbetaren," Proletario," and "Arbetaren," With hearty cheers we therefore call upon the members in this county to do all in their power to increase their circula-tion among the working class and to extend to them their moral and funncial aid and especially to the DATLY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Hartford, Conn. At the semi-annual meeting held July 10. Section hartford elected officers as

follows :

liows: Organizer-Matthew Lechner. Financial Secretary-Nelson White, Recording Secretary-James T. Manee. Treasurer-Fred Fellermany. Grievance Committee-Fowell, Beller, Treasurer-Fi Grievance Col

Grievance Committee Cin charge of Head-and Harrison. House Committee—(in charge of Head-quarters) — A. Rosameisi, J. Rosa-meisi, Le Vierre, De Rose, Stodel, Lech-ner, Beller, and Mentz. Auditins Committee—Roberts, Little-field and Arata. Literary Agent—Jos. Rosameisi. PEOPLE Agent—Fred Fellermana.

Section Yonkers, N. X.

Take Mill, foot of Richard street. street Green Bay avenue car Washner Washington road, walk on Washington road one half block to Keefe avenue, then four blocks east to ard street, on Richard street north to

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1901.

E. M. RUBINGER, AUG. SCHNABEL, W. BOLL, Committee,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Section Philadelphia, S. L. P., at regular meeting on July 7 elected the following officers :

Organizer-L. Fish. Financial Secretary and Treasurer-T. Tressik. Recording Secretary-H. D. Deutsch

Literature Agent-A. Nace. Greivance Committee-M, Keller, L Fish F. Streit.

cialist Labor Party and the Socilaist Agent for Socialistische Arbiter Zeit-Trade & Labor Alliance. Those lines are lines of the class-struggle, which demands the organization ung-Klaus. Press Committee-M, Keller, A. Nace

on the economic and political fields of the entire working class, in opposition to the F. Streit.

F. Streit. Delegates to D. A. 12-L. Katz, S. Clark, H. D. Deutsch, Daily People Committee-G. Anderson, L. Rata, S. Clark.

Auditing Committee-G. Anderson, M. Keller, F. Streit.

Agitation Committee to be elected at

Agnaver, next meeting, H. D. DEUTSOH, Sec'y.

Schenectady Picnic.

would protect its class-interests, it must abandon the pure and simple unions with Next Sunday, July 21, will be a gala their capitalistic political and economic attlations, and organize for the purpose day for members of the S. L. P. and the of capturing the powers of State, in order to make and enforce laws not only S. T. & L. A., their friends, sympathizfor its improvement, but for its final ers, and pleasure seekers generally, in Schenectady at National Park. Festivi maneipation. ties to begin at 1 o'clock sharp. Speaked and purused with great success in France, where the control of class-coning, sluging, dancing and other amuse ments will be the order of the day. Rehundreds of municipalities, that appro-priations are frequently voted from their freshments and drinks of all kinds will freshments and drinks of all sinds will be served. Features of special interest and attraction will be the speech by Comrade Charles H. Corregan, of Syra-cuse, the Party's candidate for Gov-erner in 1000; the cornet sole by Com-rade Matthew Malloy; the humorous recitation by Mr. McClellan; the char-noter sketch by W. H. Brown, and the vocal selection by Eunice Lake. Admis-sion free. The public cordially invited. treasuries for the assistance of workmen on strike; while the powers of the municipalities are exerted in every other possible direction for the amelioration and emancipation of the working class. according to pure and simple methods, does such a condition of affairs exist in the municipalities of this country? have but to apply the principle of the

Dalton's Dates in Pennsylvania. Wednesday July 17.—Irwin. Thuraday, July 18.—Jeaunette. Friday, July 10.—Greensburg. Haturday, July 20—Latrobe. Monday, July 22.—Loyalbanna. Monday, July 22-Loyalhanna. Thursday, July 23-Altoona. Wedneeday, July 24-Altoona. Thursday, July 25-Altoona. Friday, July 26-Scranton. Saturday, July 27.-Baranton. Sauday, July 27.-Baranton. Monday, July 29-Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 20,-Philadelphia. Wednesday, July 31.-Philadelphia.

New Officers, Section Albany. Organizer-George H. Stevenson. 255 First Street, Albany, N.Y Financial Secretary-Herman Schre

Recording Secretary-George Elzie, Treasurer-M, Hirshfeld. Literary Agent-J. E. Alexander. Agent for THE PEOPLE-Henry Yackel.

Agent for Arbiter Zeitung-E. H.

Mixed Trades Alliance 825, Los Angeles California.

The following officers have been elect ed for the ensuing term of six months by Mixed Trades Alliance, L. A. 325 Los Angeles, California. Organizer-H. J. Shade.

Becretary-George Anderson. Financial Becretary-N. C. Madden. Bergeant at Arms-D. J. Millard. Auditing Committee-J. C. Hurley and H. Norman.

Grievance Committee-H. Norman, I. C. Haller and H. J. Schade.

Kumler in the injunction suit between the same parties where he held that the union and each of its members was re-sponsible in damages for whatever dam-Itinerary of the Organizer of the Middle-West Circuit, Comrade Phillip Veal. Itinerary of the organizer of the Mid-die West Circuit, Comrade Phillip Veal: Dayton, July 17th-20th. Springfield, July 21st-22d. Columbus, July 28st-20th. Sections are requested to make agree-ments accordingly. For the Ohie State Committee, JOHN D. GOERKE, Secretary Middle West Circuit.

A NEWS FROM A THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The inefficiency of the pure and simple

trade union was never so plainly demon-strated as it was in the news from the

The large number of injunctions and

other legal proceedings successfully waged against that form of unionism, showed beyond doubt its entire worth-

lessness as a means, not only of working

class emancipation, but even of working

class amelioration. Those proceedings also showed more

plainly than ever before the necessity for

the organization of a new trades union-

ism on the lines laid down by the So

As the proceedings in question show, Labor will be oppressed and crushed,

when it attempts to arise, so long as it

in the hands of the capitalist authorities

elected by its votes, Labor must, then, recognize that, if it

Such a course of action has been adopt-

cious Socialism has become so great in

Where, under the organization of labor,

The working class of the United States

class struggle, so well practiced in France, to the judiciary of this country,

and it will not be long before the injunction and other legal proceedings from which they suffer, will cease. In the past the capitalists of this coun-

try have been content with the persecu-tion of unions and strikers preceeding

or during strikes. As in the case of the striking machin-ists of the Cieveland Punch and Shear

Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, for in-stance, the capitalists secured an in-junction restraining the workingmen from doing many things ordinarily per-missible while out on strike.

The injunction mentioned restrains the

defendants from picketing or patrolling around the works of the plaintiff and

from guarding the streets leading to the

terfering" in any manner(!) with the men new working in the plant, either there or at their homes, or from "in-

home of their families. Such broad and sweeping injunctions, annihilating almost every right of the working class during strikes have been frequently issued before; the news of the week under considera-tion however aveals and other

tion, however, reveals newer and other

uses to which injunction proceedings may

be put, an extended and logical use as

it were, that may be brought into play

after a strike adding the finishing and

A suit for damages in the sum of \$25,000 was brocht by the Dayton Man-ufacturing Company against the Met-al Polishers' Union in the city of Day-

This suit is considered an important one, as the determination of the litigation

will establish a new and highly impor-tant precedent which would naturally

It is in line with the ruling of Judge

nce lititgation elsewhere.

plant.

timidating

home of their families.

destructive touches to it.

It also restrains them from "in-

their relatives, or visiting the

leaves the making and enforcing

conome organizations of the

of Labor for the week ending

Field

July 13.

political and e

capitalist class,

...

market.

mentioned.

MEWS FROM

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

The news from the Field of Capital

for the week ending Saturday, July 13,

The failure of many Russian and Ger-

man banks and enterprises, and the ever-

growing excess of British imports over

exports, have created considerable ap-prehension in the international capitalist

world, where the feeling is growing "that something is going to happen" that is,

In this country the situation is reflect-ed in a weak and otherwise panicky stock

It was hoped that on the return of J. P. Morgan from abroad, this mar-ket would be galvanized into something

like strength and activity, but such has not been the case, for there has been no

improvement in the situation whatever

Of course, as is always the case at such

times, there have been many reasons as-

signed, but the true one, of capitalist exploitation and over-production, for this world-wide State of affairs, is not

The unfavorable condition of crops due

to the unusually hot weather and the de-termination of the Rockefeller interests

to secure control of capitalist affairs, "regardless of the general prosperity,"

are among those given. The capitalist interests of Russia and

Germany together with those of France

and Austria, are very much alive to the

As a remedy for it, they are urging the promotion of commercial combinations

through governmental agencies, and the enactment of retaliatory tariffs, against

Already, as in the case of Russia and Germany, these ideas are, in a measure, being put into effect. In Bussia, the building of an extensive oil pipe line

that all the iron material used, be of do-

mestic manufacture. In Germany, there

has been a detrimental reclassification of

duties relating to certain iron imports.

Japan has also threatened a commercial

war on American trade, by placing a re-

It seems almost needless to point out, that in the event of either a crisis in

the countries mentioned, or of the suc-

cessful enactment of commercial com-binations and retaliatory tariff by them,

the capitalist industries of this country will be deprived of these markets for

their goods, of which there is always an

excessive production. This must necessarily result in

This must necessarily result in a glut, a panic, or crisis here also, hence the apprehension in this country. As has been repeatedly pointed out in THE PEOPLE, the same results will occur in the course of time through the operation of other economic forces.

The triumph of the capitalist indus-

tries in the markets of the world, must

result in their loss to the other countries

This loss of markets will, in turn, im-

poverish the working class of those coun-tries, throwing them out of employment

and rendering them incapable of pur-chasing the products of this country.

In the news of the above noted week.

the following trusts were proposed and perfected. Cardboard Trust, to be

known as the American Cardboard and Paper Company, and in Cardboard and

Paper Company, and incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, on July 20, cap-

ital 20.000.000 will seek British trade

and endeavor later to consolidate paper box concerns with which it is closely al-

lied. Coke Trust, in Pittsburg, will unite independent manufacturers and

join with the coke interests of the United

States Steel Corporation. Capital \$15,-000,000. Vehicle Axle and Spring Trust

made up of Pittsburg companies, to have a capital of \$10,000,000. The Oil

Cloth Trust, the consolidation of seven light oil cloth companies of Ohio. In-

corporated under the laws of New Jer-sey, under the title Standard Table Oil-

cloth Company, with capital of \$10,000,-000. A new Brick Trust, comprised of

brick concerns in Connecticut, Rhode Is-land, Massachusetts and New York, with

Panic, under capitalism is inevitable.

taliatory tariff on kerosene, the imp of which exceeds \$1,000,000 a year.

andition

the imports

was sauctioned last week, on

dangerous character of the situation.

that a world-wide crisis is impending.

showed strong symptoms of panic.

and simple trade union is inherently a

breeder of corruption. Organized on

false principles, it provides a means by

it to their own political aggrandizement and the further enslovement of their

dupes-the rank and file of the member-

Let all class-conscions workingmen

strive, then, with greater effort for the

advancement of the Socialist Labor Par-

this country recognizing the need of or-

ganizing labor politically and economic

ally on the lines of the class struggle.

General Executive Board.

The regular meeting of the General

Executive Board of the S. T. & L. A.

was held on Monday evening, July 8th

with the following members present:

Murphy, Ebert, Katz, O'Rourke, Gilbaus

Wallberg absent. Requested to be ex-

Comrade Gilhaus elected chairman.

Pittsburg, Kan., stating that the pres-ident of that local had accepted a dele-gateship to the Convention of District 14 of the United Mine Workers of Am-

erica, and that he was very active in

Action-Secretary instructed to inform

the local that the action of their pres-ident was a violation of the fundamental principles of the Alliance, and his posi-

tion is declared vacant by this Board, and

election of another president is ordered. Oue from Section Milwaukee, S. L. P.

ferwarding application for the Tanner

Workers, and several newspaper clip pings showing that the Federated Trades

is very much worried over the foothold the Alliance has in Milwaukee.

One from the organizer of D. A. 15,

Pittsburg, Pa., forwarding application fo

a charter for a Mixed Alliance of Brad-dock, Pa., and giving an account of Comrade Forker's work in Pittsburg.

Ous from Isuena Vista, Pa., forward-

Oue from Chicago, Ill., forwarding ap-

alication for a charter for a mixed al-

One from D. A. 49, forwarding applica

ions for charters for Karl Marx Edu-

cational Club and the Leather and Can-

from Syracuse, N. Y., Schenectady, N. Y., New York City, N. Y., Troy, N. Y.,

Buffalo, N. Y., Oswego Falls, N. Y., Boston, Mass., Salem, Mass., Lynn, Mass., Eureka, Clif., Kern City, Cal.,

San Francisco, Cal., San Antonio, Texas,

Detroit, Mich., Minneapolis, Minn., Du

uth, Minn., Buena Vista, Penn., Pittsburg, Pa., Allegheny, Pa., Tacoma, Wash., forwarding dues, donations to

the machinists' strike and general

Mixed Alliance, Braddock, Pa.

Mine Wotkers, Cooksville, Pa.

Leguer and Canvas Workers, N.

Special Organizer Campbell submitted

report of his agitation through the

State of New Jersey and Brooklyn, N Y. Same was received and filed.

The records of the Board in relation

and after a lengthy discussion, the fol-

lowing resolution was adopted unan-

Resolved That the General Executive

Board, after reviewing the statements of Goordman, Stock, Hickey and John-

son (all strikers), is of the opinion that

the strike at Sprague & C., of Bloom-

field, N. J., was purely and simply a shop affair, and was in no way recog-

first yeek of the strike Local Alliances No's 264 and 282 (whose

members were involved in this strike) met in joint session and

roted to wave the question of organ-

igation during this strike and to allow

no agitation among the strikers, as it would offend those who were not mem-

bers of the Alliance, and would, there-

breaking the

strike

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l or conducted by the Socialist Trad and Labor Alliance, because during the

Sprague strike were then read

Tannery Workers, Milwaukee Wis.

Mixed Alliance, Chicago, Ill. Karl Marx Educational Club, N. Y

Charters were granted to:

also received

in

mentioned.

ing application for a charter for a min-

er's alliance of Cooksville, Pa.

Communications were

ras Workers.

formation.

City, N. Y.

City, N. Y

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working for the same.

Communications-One from L. A. 338,

and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the only two organizations in

which

ship.

and Brower.

eused.

labor misleaders can trade upon

as of State Secretary, 1.20. Be a for June, \$17.80. journed until August Bd. AMDI WQRM, Rec. Sec'y. Tark StateCommittee, S. L. F.

above committee met at the Daily Building on Monday, July & Parker was elected chairman. The atton of Arthur Du Pros of Sag sation of Arthus Du Pros of Sng On for semission as a member at was granted. Letters were read information as to the state of covenent in Watervillet and Henssel-Courseds L. A. Boland was ap-ed to visit these places for the se of worganisation. A commun-u was received fram Section Se-Wash. containing an appeal from claim of Section New York. P. My and H. Yogt were appointed a littee to visit the National Exec-Committee concerning a question

mittee to visit the National Exac-committee concerning a question onstruction of the constitution in-ed in the said appeal. Financial Secretary mays the fol-ga report as to receipts and expenses to circuit for the six months from cary 1 to June 20, 1901; RECEIPTE.

EXPENSES: Calary and expenses

Y 2.65

ATG. Serving a desict of \$195.76

Hall, NG, and Endot strent, Beston, Aless-and will be called to order at 9:30 s.m. For obvious reasons the Secretary could not prepare credentials as intended, and therefore Organizers of Sections will supply the delegates with the same. EDWIN S. MAYO. Recording-Secretary, S. E. C.

Section Hilwaukse, Wis. At a meeting of the Central Car mit-tree, Section Miliwaukse, the following resolution was unanimously sdopted, namely :---"That three days befare semi-annusl meeting members are expected to have dues paid in full to secretary of Branch so his reports can be forwarded to finan-cial secretary of Section, the Section meaning secretary to receive reports from branch secretary to receive reports for branch secretary two days prior to semi-annual meeting, which is to be held Sat. July 27, 1001."

All members of the Section are re-mested to act accordingly. HANS HILLMAN, Sec.

Section Dayton, Ohio, ""

At a regular meeting of Section Day-ton, S.L.P., held July 11th, 1901, the following officers were re-elected for the ensuing term: Organiser, J. R. Fraser; Senestary, John Gerst; Flasncial Secre-tary and Literary Agent. Bert Klopfer; Treasurer, Henry Robert. The follow-ing Agitation Committee was also elect-d: James Patton, Bert Klopfer and Samuel Hottes.

Providence, R. I.

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There will be a special meeting of Section Providence on Sunday, July 21, 9, m., in Textile Hall, 1955 West-minster street, to fill vacancies exist-ing an State Committee, is arrange for spitation during the coming campaign, and discussion of general party mattern. Ter order General Committee, Section Providence, E. U. P.

Following are the section officers elect-ed for next six months: Organizar-Patrick J. Troy, 18 Perker Literary Agent-Peter Jacobson. street. Hecording Secretary-Wm, Schweger

mian. Financial Secretary-Pèter Jacobson, Treasuret-P. J. Troy.

Section Gloversville, N. T.

A special meeting of Section Glovers-ville will be held on July 19, 8 p. m., st Concordia Hall. All members are re-quested to be present.

To Renders in Steel Strike Localities.

Party members and members of the S. T. & L. A: residing in the localities involved in the steel strike are requested to keep the DAILY PEOPLE posted on all matters pertaining to the strike.

antona Somerville, Mass.

"At' the segular meeting of Section Semerville, held on Friday, July 12, the following officers were elected for the ensning six months. Organizer - Jacob Loven, 437 Somer-

ville avenue, Recording Secretatry-Theodore Hell-

berg. Financial Secretary-Harald Hellberg. Literary Agent-Charles A. Johnson. Auditing Committee-Andrew Quara-strom, Kaut Hellberg. Grievance Committee - Charles A. Johnson, John Swanberg, Theodore Hellberg.

Attention Milwaukee.

All members of Section Milwaukee, readers of the DAILY and WBEKLY PEOPLE and triends are invited to at-tend a Bashet Fienic arranged by Sec-tion Milwaukee, S. L. P., to be hain Juin M. a. M. of Sec.

Westchester County Sections.

A county convention of delegates from sections in Westchester County is here-by called to meet at No. 11 Warburton

avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday, July 21, at 3 p. m. The purpose of the meeting is to or-ganize a county committee, to decide on a plan al organization and consider plans for carrying on systematic agita-tion throughout the county

tion throughout the county. P. J. TROY, Organizer Section Yonkers.

Chicage S. L. P. Picnic.

Section Chicago, S.L.P., will hold its annual picaic at Hoffman Brother's park, Lyons, Ill., on Sunday, July 28. Tickets 25 cents: admits, man and womau.

To get there take West Side cars to Fortieth and Ogden avenue, thence to Lyons direct to Park. The committee has made every arrangement for the entertainment of those who will attend. Do what you can to make this outing a success. M. HILTNER, Organiser.

Philadelphia Agitation Meetings. Section Philadelphia will hold open air July 20, at Front and Dauphin St. Comrades and readers of THE PEOPLE are requested to attend these

ages they may have caused the manufacturing company. The purpose of the suit is to legally establish the INDIVIDUAL liability of

a member of a union. The petition of the plaintiff at some length sets forth the things complained of in the injunction proceedings, such as picketing, etc.

The company further avers that it was compelled to employ watchmen to protect its property, and counsel to de-fend persons arrested on complaint of the defendants. Finally, the company al-

leges it was put to large expense in hav-ing work lone out of the city, in boarding persons at its factory, and in the payment of large sums for attorney's fees in the injunction suit. For all the fore-going it asks damages in the sum men-

The granting of such damages would undoubtedly mean the death of any or-ganization so sued. Few organizations have such large funds that, after a have such large funds that, after a strike, involving costly injunction pro-ceedings, arrests, etc., they would suc-cessfully survive such attracks upon their treasury. Furthermore, to hold their members individually liable would result in striking terror into their bound result in striking terror into their hearts.

as they instinctively seek shelter behind their collective power and responsibility. This would, consequently, result in a less of membership that would eripple the usefulness of the union, should it survive the attack on its treasury. Henceforth, then, we may expect to see injunction proceedings become, or pro-vide the basis for further legal perse-

cutions of that part of the working class unfortunately organized in the pure and simple trade union. It is the height of folly to continue

organization under such circumstances, injunction proceedings become, or pro-It is criminal ast to attempt better or-sanization, especially when it is known that basices being impound the pure

And further, that the article which was handed in to the DAILY PEOPLE by an officer of the Nat'l Trades Alliance and published on June 16th was an in tended misrepresentation of facts in the Sprague strike and was handed in to the DAILY PEOPLE without the knowledge or sanction of this Board. As most of the Alliance machinists

be the means of

who went out on strike are now back at work again, it was decided to call in the appeal for financial assistance, W. L. BROWER, See'y.

Dally People Birthday Gift.

Previously acknowledged\$300.98 loseph Anderegg, Lackawaxen, Pa. G. Aisenpreis, Los Angeles, Cal..... .50 . Kronman, Los Angeles, Cal. . . .50 E. Hauk, Buffalo, N. Y...... Miss Helen Guhlow, Buffalo, N.Y. 1.00

C. Nelson, Buffalo, N. Y..... J. D. Crowley, Buffalo, N. Y..... 1.00 J. D. Crowley, Buffalo, N. Y.... B. and A. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y. C. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y. H. Engel, Buffalo, N. Y. J. Fronckowiak, Buffalo, N. Y. W. Jakubowski, Buffalo, N. Y. Miss Ellen Gabola, Buffalo, N. Y. C. Heid, Buffalo, N. Y. 1.00 5.00 497 O 1.00 .25.258. Nelson, Buffalo, N. Y50

F. Gessner, Buffalo, N. Y...... C. Rudin, Baffalo, N. Y..... Barthol, Buffalo, N. Y G. Starczyk, Buffalo, N. Y..... James Gray, Bensselaer, N. Y.... Collected through I. Kunz, Brook-lyn, N. Y.... 1.75 1.00

2.20

ckie

Total.....\$320.77 The receipt of \$1.00 acknowledged in the issue of July 7th as Mat, Hartford, the issue of July 7th as Mat, Matteriola, Cona., should have been Mat Lechner. In the issue of June 30th, 50 cents were credited to J. E. Farrell, San Francisco, Cal. which should have been W.

an output of 34,000,000 bricks annually. Capital, \$5,000,000. Tomato Trust, com-posed of packers of Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey, and known as "The Tri-State Tomato Packers' Association." Will consolidate leading plants and have a capital of \$30,000,000. Cotton Oil Trust, a consolidation of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., the United Cotton Oil Co., the Southern Cotton Oil Co., the Atlantic Refining Co., and the Inter-state Refining Co., and several crude oil mills and other concerns. Capital \$50,-000,000. In railroads the Boston and

1000,000. In railroads the Boston and Maine absorbed the street railroad at Concord, N. H. The B. & O., absorbed five small roads all as parts of the Ohio River Railroad system in West Virginia. In Indiana 15 independent telephone companies con-solidated under one financial manage-ment. Traction interests consolidated at New Yorke Ind. and Jersey City and Tort Wayne, Ind., and Jersey City and Hoboken, N. J., Gas and Electric companies at Poughkeepsie and New York, N. Y.

Allegheny County, Pa. Workingmen in Allegheny County, should attend the lectures held at S. L. P. hall, 111 Market street, Sundays at July 21st-D. E. Gilchrist. Subjects "Economic Organizations." July 28th-Wm. Adams. Subjects "Reform Movements." Meetings start at 8 p. m. sharp. AGITATION COMMITTEE. AN EDUCATION IN ITSELF. \$2 DOWN AND \$2 A MONTH. will buy the famous Funk & Wagnall's STANDARD DICTIONARY

All literary societies and socialist headquarters should have one. For further information address

J. CULLEN, Agent, 107 4th Ave., City