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A CAPITALIST VIEW.

CHANGES THAT ARE TAKING PLACE IN THE GERMAN MOVEMENT.

Bernstein's Favor from the Government and the Result as It—Bona Fide Socialists Ready to Stand by the Party.

The below article is from the special Berlin correspondent of the New York "Evening Post," and appeared in the Post's issue of the 25th instant. It is reproduced here because it gives a fairly correct picture of events that are imminent in the camp of the German Social Democratic party. The high opinion the writer expresses for traitor-deserter Bernstein, is obviously an interested opinion intended to give a character to a person from whom capitalism expects aid. It is unnecessary to point out these misstatements in the article, they point out themselves. A number of other inaccuracies of more or less weight are likewise obvious. The value of the article lies in its photography of the trend of events in Germany. These may be summed up thus: The capitalist class with its chosen methods in politics as in business, is in a struggle with the feudal method; the capitalist method, with which we here in America are so well acquainted, of seeking to disrupt the Labor Movement by corruption, has prevailed as instanced in the introduction of Bernstein into the field. And finally the German Socialists are now facing a problem that the Socialists of America have for some time grappled with. The purification and reorganizing of the Socialist forces of Germany, as has been done in America, is an event sure to come in the immediate future. The "phantasmagoria of the Marx extremists" is to be monkeyed with in Germany as little as in America. Therefore there is an S. L. P. here, and there will be an S. L. P. there. The Kautskys will be whipped out or whipped in line.

BERLIN, July 4.—By far the largest political party in Germany, numerically considered, is the Socialist. Election after election it has sent increasing numbers of delegates to the Reichstag, and if the Governments of the different States did not have election laws which, built on the plutocratic system, yield entirely different results on election day from what the number of electors alone would produce; and if the whole of Germany had not been "gerrymandered" in a most unfair way, in order to keep the old political parties—or, as they love to call themselves, the "ordnungsgehaltenen" (order-maintaining) parties—in power, the Socialists would be by far the largest single party in the Reichstag (over one-fourth of the whole), in the Prussian Diet, and in nearly every other legislative body of the different German States.

But as it is, the Socialists form a very large and compact body in the Reichstag, and have able representatives in a large number of the leading communal corporations, like Berlin, Leipzig, Koenigsberg, Cologne, etc., as well as in the provincial chambers and other influential bodies. Their influence, both in the purely political field and still more in the economic one, has been felt more and more strongly, and a great number of beneficial measures, especially in the industrial pursuits, have been owing to them and their press, directly or indirectly. That the Socialist party in Germany has been undergoing a "maneuvering" or "moulding" process for years is a fact which has been plain to every body but the wilfully blind here. At their party conventions this fact was made evident to the world when, time after time, during the past seven years, the "extremists," the undaunted pupils of Engels and Marx were voted down, and the majority speakers openly preached, with rapturous applause, the doctrine of reaching out for the attainable.

MODERN SOCIALISM. Since this futile law of repression—of Bismarck's worst mistakes—was abolished, the Socialist party of Germany has developed in a different direction. They have grown enormously in numbers. Socialist literature and the Socialist press have increased at the same rate. But the comparative liberty they have enjoyed of late, a liberty which put them under the common law and the Constitution of the empire, and which allowed them to remain in their homes, and to educate their children there, has had a contrary effect from what had been predicted. Instead of indulging in the dissemination of wild and blood-thirsty doctrines, Socialist teaching has become more and more reasonable. Many of their demands have been found just by men of all political parties, and in practice, Socialism in Germany has been, for a number of years past, taking the place of a radical labor party in other countries, while Liebknecht, Schloenaker, Auer, Bebel, Singer, Vollmar, have persisted in ventilating dogmas built logically on the writings and sayings of Lassalle, Marx, and Engels.

When Bernstein returned from his twenty years' expatriation, spent in London, the German Government had not renewed his "Steckbrief" (a demand upon all German authorities to arrest him wherever found), and that this probably purposeful omission was a shrewd move soon became visible. Bernstein has been recognized within the Socialist party as the intellectual successor of Engels and Marx, as the most scientific and best

thinker on their side, and while an exile this opinion had become so firmly grounded among the masses that it can hardly be uprooted now. On his return, the Socialist press at first sang pangs of joy. But a goodly part of this press has since changed its tune. For Bernstein has come out with a series of very strong pamphlets, in which he has demolished, one after the other, the strongest pillars upon which the whole Socialist structure, as a scientific, political, and economic system, rests—the dogma of the steadily advancing pauperization of the laboring masses; of a social cataclysm being bound to come; and of the unearned increment in the capitalists' incomes, etc.—and there has been nobody within the Socialist ranks able to disprove his arguments and conclusions.

BERNSTEIN'S INFLUENCE.

A great howling and shouting and gnashing of teeth set in within the Socialist party, and still continues. The old irreconcilable leaders began to call for the ostracism of Bernstein. A campaign was opened against him, in which nearly all of the old-time leaders have joined. One of the most influential Socialist papers the "Tribune" of Erfurt, a few days ago clearly proved that he had, seriatim, denied and tried to destroy all the essential theories upon which Socialism is founded, and demanded his removal from the party; and the central organ of German-speaking Socialism, the "Vorwaerts," which at first had rejoiced at his return, now mentions him disparagingly.

But they all fear that Bernstein has the great mass of Socialism with him in this matter, and that if what the old leaders insist on, his forcible removal from the party, is attempted, it will be they who will be worsted. There are all sorts of indications of that. Still, a split in the party seems now certain in the near future, probably at the great party convention this autumn. Singer said, as much, a few days ago, in a speech at Munich—he being the Chairman of the executive party management, and the shrewdness of the Socialist veterans appeared in his statement that if separation with him in the party was to come, and it seemed to him almost unavoidable, he would prefer to have a small army of resolute men with him on his side than a big conglomerate of men holding a variety of views. He thereby practically admits that his side of the Socialist house—the extreme and irredentist side—is the smaller. And this is probably quite true.

That these conditions are permanent and not of evanescent character is seen by every unbiased and observant politician in Germany. But there are, on the other hand, many, even whole political parties who do not wish to see, and who, by keeping up the cry against the Socialists, except to reap political or personal advantages. It is an open secret, for example, that the Kaiser (and through him the Government) has not dared to break with the Conservative party, although often sorely tempted to do so, because his entourage has known how to impress him with the belief that the Socialist party as a whole is only kept from rising in a bloody revolution, in which his crown and all the institutions, political and religious, which he holds dear would be at stake, by the constant fear of an army absolute, devoted to him, the Kaiser; that to make any party or compromise with the Socialist party would be worse than any humiliation the Conservative party may subject him to, and that such a thing, in fact, is out of the question for him.

THE KAISER'S BLINDNESS.

The Kaiser was greatly shocked, recently, when he read in the newspapers that a monarch as proud as himself, viz., Francis Joseph of Austria, met and conversed in friendly fashion with the Austrian Socialist leader, Fernerstorfer and that his brother-in-law, Grand Duke Ernest Ludwig of Hesse, did the same thing with a Hessian Socialist leader. It is a great pity that the German Kaiser has been systematically poisoned in his mind against so many millions of his subjects—for the two and one-quarter million Socialist electors at the last election stood for about fifteen millions of the population, to reject all approach, even the slightest, that would bring him of the real truth, viz., that the bulk of these German Socialists are good enough citizens, who are good soldiers, good taxpayers, the best and most intelligent of the mechanics, and of the industrial toilers whose sweat and blood has enriched the empire and made of it a great industrial and exporting country—that would be a great step toward freeing him from his mediæval shackles, from the tutelage and the almost exclusive influence of the reactionary classes in Germany, the "Kautskers" party, the mortgage-ridden and caste-proud material lords of the unprogressive eastern and northern Prussian provinces and give him a much firmer and broader hold upon his people than the army with its bayonets, an army, by the way, composed about forty per cent of young Socialists or sons of Socialists.

It was only a few years ago that the Kaiser referred to the Socialist party in Germany, the largest of any, as "eine Rotte Menschen, nicht werth den Namen Deutsche zu tragen." I wonder whether he still holds the same opinion. Those words were the cause of several hundred trials for lese majeste, each ending with a long sentence for the offended Socialist, who had, after all, merely retallated. Those words did a great deal to perpetuate the dislike felt by the Socialists as a party against William II. But it will be strange if the Kaiser remains unchanged in his opinion regarding the Socialists, since he has changed it upon nearly every other subject under the sun half-a-dozen times or so during his reign.

Latest Kangaroo-Social Democratic Lie Nailed.

The "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and Its English Poodle, "The Worker," Branded by Indignant Workmen.

We, the employees of the Sprague Electric Company, who have taken part in the recent strike in this shop, read with much disgust and contempt the lying articles published in the New Yorker "Volkszeitung" and "The Worker," organs of the Social Democratic party, about the conduct of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance when in the recent strike.

We wish to affirm, that it is a lie that:

1. "The electrical workers are bitter against the Alliance," or that they in any way have been "sold out by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance."

2. We brand as a lie the statement, that "the electrical workers had nothing to gain by the strike" or that "they came out in sympathy with the Alliance." They had as much to gain as the machinists. It was solidarity they felt, not sympathy.

3. We brand as a lie the statement that "the monies and provisions were handled by the S. T. & L. A. men." The reverse is true. The financial committee consisted of:

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

Peter Burns, W. C. Goodwin, Chas. H. Soder, Wm. Varley, A. O'Neil, J. South, H. Dunn, L. Albright, J. Harmer, N.E. Hower, C. E. Hieker, A. Harmer, P. Brattstrom, Chas. Bishop, E. Bergquist, F. W. Moore, A. Markowitz, F. C. Kaser, J. Kemorothy, J. Logan, F. Adams, E. Lewis, W. J. Wainey, Chas. H. Orth, Fred Seebit, Jas. Murphy, Wm. Macaulay, W. J. Nyland, J. E. Quinn, E. R. Warner, Geo. E. Hoffmann, Chas. Walters, Joe. McConnell, Fred Georg, Jos. C. Hines, L. Moses, Chas. Boyle, A. Getz, C. M. Finley, Jas. Karswell, E. Monahan, J. Rubenshaw, J. I. Eschelman.

CONTROLLER DEPARTMENT.

Jas. Flynn, W. Stapleton, F. Wagner, Theo. Hers, W. Braughton, L. Koester, Gus Cohen, C. W. Friedman, W. Brokaw, T. E. Priden, Chas. Schlofeger, C. Remington, H. Sauren, T. Lee, W. Brokaw, D. Roberts, F. Engler, E. Gohn, F. A. Pegasus.

BLACKSMITH DEPARTMENT.

Wm. Mather, C. Norris, J. Linehan, A. Kallenberger, J. M. Thomas, L. J. Jones.

VIVE LUNITÉ!

S. D. P. Factions "Coming Together" Like Uncandiable Eggs.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30.—The first business coming before the Unity Convention of the Social Democratic party here yesterday resulted in a wrangle that threatened for a time, at least, to put an end to the further deliberations of the delegates present.

The "Springfield" wing, the "Chicago" division, the "Independent" factions, the Christian Socialists, the Colonists, etc., were aligned against each other.

The selection of the permanent secretary William Mailer, of N. Y. and his assistant, F. G. Strickland, of Chicago, completed the organization. As the afternoon session advanced it was brought to light that Eugene V. Debs, who had headed the Socialist ticket in the last campaign as the Party's presidential candidate, had been shelved. At the same time the fact became more and more apparent that the Chicago faction had lost its leadership, and that the Springfield wing dominated the assembly, practically to the exclusion of the Chicago and Independent and other delegates.

G. C. Clemens, of Topeka, Kan., bolted the convention during the excitement, followed by a dozen others. He was followed by the representative of the Chicago, or Debs, faction, and a conference was held by him and his followers outside on the street. They were induced to return and Mr. Clemens took the floor. He said:

"I know that the Chicago faction is down, never to regain its prestige; I know that this convention is to be dominated by the influence of the Springfield wing; I know that the end of the gallant leadership of Eugene V. Debs has come."

The cause of the trouble is that a large proportion of the convention is working for a union with the Bryan forces. It is expected that as the matter develops this union will be consummated. The other delegates are either entirely at sea or else have come to the convention for the purpose of rushing through some pet project.

When the Credentials Committee reported everyone who could present a scrap of paper was seated. There was no inquiry made relative to the source of credentials, and none were too fishy to be accepted. This was done for the purpose of preserving "harmony" at the start. It did not succeed, however, or it only served to include in the convention more elements of discord. Some of the signers of credentials had affixed their names to half a dozen different papers, but all eyes were closed to this fact.

John Doyle (non-union), W. C. Goodwin (electrical worker), Frank Adams (electrical worker), Murray (non-union). There was not an Alliance man on the finance committee.

Accordingly, the story that "an electrical worker was laughed at by the S. T. & L. A. men and told he had no claim for benefits, but could get all the charity he wanted," is a malicious lie out of the whole cloth.

We brand as a lie the statement that Hickey and Goodman "secretly visited the firm and then returned and declared the strike off." The whole committee, composed of fifteen men, representing all the departments and all the organizations visited the superintendent in a body at the request of the rank and file, said request being made at a mass meeting held in the morning.

We also brand as a lie the statement that the gain we have made is a fraud, because the machines have been speeded up. No change whatsoever has been made in the speed of the machinery.

We brand as a malicious falsehood the statement, that the "Alliance men made a good thing out of the strike."

ROCKER ARM AND BRUSH HOLDER DEPARTMENT.

E. Russell, E. Liljerbrand, W. Foster, H. C. Johnson, C. Fleischmann, Oscar Carlson, William Hayes, Arthur Johnson, James J. Burke, Edward Lund, Harry Lund, David Carvin, Harry G. Lozier, Herbert McCoy, Fred Hochstuhl, Frank Cohrs, Gus Carlson, Albert Anderson, Wm. Hooper, Gustave Spindler.

COMMUTATOR DEPARTMENT.

A. G. Hines, Chas. Steidig, Geo. Shay, F. Lynch, Geo. Ekraustan, John Cross, J. Wehmann, A. N. Borne, A. Spindler, Wm. Herbst, F. J. Herbst, F. J. Mackey.

SMALL MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

Joe. J. Huddy, J. H. Herald, Louis Stritz, A. Johnson, C. A. Johnson, Fritz Ohlsen, Frank Kauberger, Chas. Wick, C. Dahlha, Chas. Peterson, Chas. Anderson, K. O. Smith, Theo. Riech, H. Damberg, H. Gilling, J. Hibbins.

MISSOURI'S LABOR RECORD.

Statistics Gathered By the State Labor Bureau for the Past Year.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 29.—The State labor bureau received reports from the various manufacturers operating within the State. The law requires them to report, on or before March 1 each year so far as they relate to the total value of goods produced, number of employees, average wages paid, etc.

From the compilation of last year's reports, which are now completed, Chief Clerk M. V. Carrill has deduced the following facts: Reports were received from 1,061 of the most prominent manufacturers, representing all industries, the aggregate value of whose productions amounted to \$170,657,632. While only twenty-four more firms reported for 1900 than did for 1899, the increase in the value of the total output was \$20,866,871.

The total average number of males, skilled and unskilled (also including clerical help) employed by the aforesaid firms during each month of 1900, was 54,324 and females, 15,632.

As compared with the previous year the number of male employees decreased 3,564, while the number of female employees increased 295.

The total amount paid in wages during 1900 was \$33,061,531, an increase over the previous year of \$3,745,782.

The following table shows a comparison of the average daily wages paid male and female manual help during the years 1899 and 1900, all industries being considered together:

	1899.	1900.
Skilled males	\$2.25	\$2.23
Unskilled males	2.23	1.23
Skilled females	1.27	1.40
Unskilled females	.80	.82

A comparison of the average monthly salary paid male and female clerical help during the same years is shown in the following table:

	Males.	Females.
Managers	\$141.00	\$157.00
Foremen	77.00	79.00
Salesmen	101.00	96.00
Bookkeepers	79.00	83.00
Clerks	51.00	54.00
Stenographers	46.00	45.00

Submarine Boat Tests. TOULON, July 29.—The submarine boat Gustave Zede, with the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and the minister of marine, M. de Lanesan, on board, executed a variety of manoeuvres this morning, taking the ministers below the surface several times.

They were companions in our suffering and were equal sharers in our troubles; that was all they made.

S. We positively deny that any "order was given out by the firm not to discuss the strike or criticize the settlement either in the shop or outside on penalty of discharge." No such order was issued, or even a remote resemblance to it.

We affirm that we look with loathing and contempt upon the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and its dirty offspring, "The Worker," for its most cowardly attempt to malign Thomas A. Hickey and Jack Goodman of the Alliance. We know these men to have proved themselves able, honest and reliable during the recent strike.

Finally, we believe that if the stories about Alliance men scabbing it in New York cigar shops and machine shops (published in the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and "The Worker") are as truthful as the latest Sprague story, they must be lies out of the whole cloth.

And further we recommend that every Sprague employee boycott the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and "The Worker," and that this document be forwarded to the DAILY PEOPLE.

Watsessing, N. J., July 22-25, 1901.

ASSEMBLING DEPARTMENT.

H. Mutterer, Fritz Herold, O. Drummond, J. F. Lawlor, S. Saylor, A. Jung, Frank Joerg, W. Thompson, S. Corey.

SCREW MACHINE DEPARTMENT.

F. Doyle, Wm. Henderson, J. Engles, J. McCarthy, A. Ericson, B. Degnan, Wahlgren, Gilberston, Hand, Thomas Huddy, Chas. Garbard, A. J. Barron, Alf. Larson, H. Tancke, M. C. Denie, John Holgan, Gugland.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

W. Murray, Thos. Hand, C. E. Parson, H. Hagberg, R. Finn, H. Fenimore, A. White, Chas. Gerhard, James Flanagan, Ch. Carlsson, Frank Inerman, A. Ohlson, Fred Woodward, J. Carlson, A. Lang, A. Nilson, A. Wick, A. Liljestrang, C. Plattet, A. Herold, J. Wylie.

D. A. 4's ACTIVITY.

Opens a Vigorous S. T. & L. A. Campaign in Newark.

JERSEY CITY, July 26.—D. A. 4, S. T. & L. A., Newark, N. J., have decided to throw themselves in the enemy's interior and his capper. The following is a report of the most important meetings held in pursuance of this decision.

Charles Lever, in one of his books, when instructing a duelist to shoot right, told him to always hold the wrist down so that the ball will strike the ground; there is danger with the wrist turned up: the ball goes in the air, and some one is apt to get hurt.

It is more fun than a cage of monkeys to see the fakir or his dupe jump out from the rapid halls of the S. T. & L. A. and when they are hit give a grunt and sneak away from the meeting. The leather workers of Newark, was the first field for action and next week a mass meeting will be held, with time and place advertised, to warrant further success. Some of the men are organized like most trades have been: they have not yet seen the class struggle and are blind to the interest of their class and still hold to that ossified idea of skilled labor.

Working with nothing to cover their bodies, but a thin pair of overalls in the jannaning rooms, they look more like savages than men, who should ask themselves: "Were we ever born for this kind of life?" the slave in his shirt sleeves is slave enough, the naked slave has reached the climax of the noble capitalist system.

And the odor of those tanneries—it is like a mist, it falls upon you so like a dew, that one cannot get rid of it. I smell it on the pen and ink. I spoke at seven different factories in the noon hour, but this is the dull season for their work, and you can always get in touch with the boys who are out of work. Leaflets and quiet talks can do much with idle men around the factory.

At Reilly and Co. on Lexington street, a three foot man with a four foot club would not even let me on the sidewalk, or the street. "Get out wid you" was the order from the stomach of this watchful wether of his master in the smelling Bull Pen.

The City of Newark is such a slave pen that one can throw a stone over six different factories. So that if you are blocked at one place, turn around and you have another to open fire upon. Then I drop the bag and let her go until that cruel bell or whistle rings and blows till the very sun wants to get behind a cloud out of the din and noise.

Up to date we have held good street meetings in the evening. The one in Bloomfield was an exceedingly good meeting. One man wanted to have another meeting as soon as possible and was handed the address of the organizer, Green. Eight books were sold, had three cheers for the S. T. & L. A. were given. The meeting in Newark was held with the following comrades of Newark in the front line: Wilson, Duggan, Rapp, Laffey, Kennedy, Dudley and Walker, just as determined as of old.

The meeting at Washington and Market streets on the 25th beat the record of the longest jump ever made by a Kangaroo. For one straight hour it was question, question, question. It is inspiring to see groups of men holding discussions after the meeting is closed. This is a sign that we are not talking to the stars, and also a sign that the working class wants the S. T. & L. A., and with her Sister-in-Arms, the fearless S. L. P., they will march on to the ballot-box.

In spite of crowds, in spite of mobs, in spite of undermining jobs! In spite of dark banditti stabs, At worth and merit, By scoundrels, even w/ holy robes, But hellish spirit. (Burns.)

The sale of books was good, with names for the organizer, D. A. 4 are doing their best, to do more would be unwise. FRANK CAMPBELL, Jersey City.

BREAD-MAKING MACHINE.

Those men behind the National Bread Company who have the new machine for the kneading of flour into dough declare that they propose to control the bread industry of the United States by the organization of all the large bakers throughout the country. Its promoters claim the machine will produce 25 per cent more loaves from a barrel of flour than any other process, and that the bread thus made will average two ounces more per loaf. While the process, they admit, requires more water, it develops the maximum weight of the gluten in the flour, and thus makes (they aver) more wholesome bread, which is sweeter and cleaner than that which comes in contact with the hands.

The Bakers' Association of New York, it is understood, has not the same confidence in the process that its promoters assert. The United States Bread Company, the local concern, is putting in a plant at Nos. 362 and 364 West Broadway, where dough is made for the inspection of all skeptical bakers, and for the market as well. A pound-loaf will be sold for 5 cents, the same as any other bread. Its promoters do not say that prices will ever be lowered, but they promise that the price of a loaf will never be raised.

Augustus Van Wyck, brother of Mayor Van Wyck, and prominently related to the councils of Tammany Hall, is the new company's attorney.

A MAYOR IN TROUBLE.

THE LAST OF THE "SOCIALIST" OFFICIALS.

He Finds It Difficult to Be a Prohibitionist—Decay of His Party—Pure and Simple Unions at War With One Another.

BROCKTON, July 28.—The Social Democrats of this city, and the pure and simple unions of the same place, do not exactly know where they are at. They have been drifting about for some time waiting for a good rock on which they could strike so that they might go down. The Social Democracy seems to have found it, for their organization is demoralized, and their paper, the "Vanguard" has taken a harp to itself, and plays for the deflection of those of its fellows which preceded it to the great beyond.

Mr. Coulter, the Social Democratic Mayor, has had his hands full of late. Last year he managed to squeeze in by a very narrow majority, but all his former companions were left at the post. It was evident to him from this that they were not the men on whom he should depend, so he kicked the prohibitionists to share his honors. Now he is in a little tangle with them.

The mayor and the two aldermen were supposed to be the police committee. Last year the committee got along all right, and had a glorious time fighting the demon rum. This year the older politicians have experience gained in the last few months, so they do not propose to have the committee used, as a political agitation committee—in Coulter's interests. Last year the "war against rum" was run in such a way that Coulter received all the benefit. This year the two aldermen tried to carry it on in a different manner.

They tried; that is all. Coulter also tried to ignore them, so they resigned. This left no committee in the field, and Coulter was left like a clam at low tide. The local papers made the most of it, and they published square feet of scare headlines, and yards of interviews. These latter were with everybody concerned and unconcerned; with men who knew all about the case, and men who knew nothing about the case. The elevator boy at City Hall was about the only important person omitted.

This intense feeling only served to make the fire that is consuming the Social Democracy burn more brightly. The case still hangs, and with it hangs Mr. Coulter, Social Democratic Mayor.

Men employed in Brockton must belong to Brockton labor unions, according to the rulings made by the national authorities of the Carpenters and Joiners' Brotherhood in the case of the men who have been employed by Swain and Barr on the St. Patrick's parochial residence.

The dispute between the local Carpenters' union and the contracting firm of Swain and Barr is of long standing. The difference commenced in consequence of the employment of non-union men on the work. The firm was approached on the subject by a committee from the Central Labor union.

As union wages were paid on the job, Mr. Swain agreed to comply with the request of the union, and an agreement was made that the men who refused to join the union would be discharged by Saturday night, July 13. They did not appear before the meeting of the Carpenters' union held the following week. When a committee investigated as to the cause it was found that the men were all supplied with union cards. It then turned out that the men were members of the local union in Weymouth, a neighboring town.

The fee in the Weymouth organization is only \$1 against \$5 for the local one. RDLVWAJ—A5 Brockton union. The carpenters immediately communicated with the national headquarters, asking for a decision on the case.

The decision of the national authorities was announced at last night's meeting of the Central Labor union, and was to the effect that the men acted contrary to the constitution of the order. Their membership in the Weymouth union does not entitle them to recognition, and they must join the Brockton organization. Not only that, but they must pay all arrears of fees, commencing from the time that they should have joined the union, according to the agreement with Swain and Barr, before they can be recognized as in good standing.

Families Murdered to End Sufferings

LONDON, July 29.—The epidemic of family murders in London continues. Three children were seen struggling in Regent's Canal to-day and immediately afterward a laboring man jumped into the water. A policeman rescued the man, but the three children were dead when brought ashore. The man explained that the children were his and that he had thrown them into the canal owing to their sufferings from hunger. There have been several similar cases of murders of families within the past few weeks.

FORCE FAILS.

DENVER SOCIALISTS HOUNDED BY THE POLICE.

Meetings Broken Up and Speakers Arrested—All Without a Vail—Large Crowds Manifest Their Sympathy—The Cause of the Trouble.

DENVER, July 21.—Comrade Chas. Mullen of Section Denver intended to hold a street meeting on 16th and Larimer and yesterday, after loading up with a number of pamphlets and leaflets, as well as a number of copies of the DAILY PEOPLE...

"Well, you only get a lot of fools to listen to you." "But the eyes of these fools will soon be opened, and the police of the city of Denver will find that the Socialists under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party are going to address these people in spite of any interference, if we have to languish in jail for the rest of our natural lives..."

bor Party, who was arrested the previous Saturday, appeared in court to answer to the charge of obstructing the sidewalk and refusing to move on, but the case was continued until Wednesday morning. On Tuesday evening a meeting had been advertised for 17th and Larimer, but as the corner was occupied by a religious group when the Socialists arrived they repaired to 16th and Larimer. It was at this point that Mullen had been arrested twice on the previous Saturday. It would be more correct to say the comrades were on their way to that corner, when Mullen was stopped by the police sergeant and asked not to occupy that corner, as the sergeant stated that he had orders to keep that corner clear and to arrest anyone who put in an appearance to speak. A meeting had been held there on last Saturday, but Comrade Fowler who opened the meeting, was not molested, nor was Comrade Mullen, who objected to our holding a meeting at that corner, but Comrade Mullen stated that he could not consider the request to desist, and after a few minutes' talk with the sergeant, in which he tried to show how much easier it would be to select some other corner, and how much trouble would be avoided, it was explained to the sergeant that because a few business men complained against the Socialist Labor Party it could not think of relinquishing its right, because wherever its members happened to go the same complaint would be made, the speakers ner to the other, and it would be a continued jump to keep off the grass, and that a stand might as well be made here as elsewhere. And with this the sergeant left, saying that if a meeting was held on that corner he would have to arrest those who conducted it.

The Socialists then proceeded on their way and when they reached the corner, a large crowd had gathered, and as it was after eight o'clock the comrade immediately opened the meeting, but had spoken only about two minutes when the patrol wagon was heard a block away, but before it reached the corner two policemen made their appearance and placed Comrade Mullen under arrest. Mullen replied that he would request his audience to leave a passageway. Then the chief wanted to know if the comrade would not delegate some members of the organization to keep the pathway clear. "No, no one would listen to these men, as it was not their place to do such work." But with this the comrade was released, as the police evidently realized they had made a mistake in arresting him on Saturday night, and they now see the determination of the comrades here to see the fight through.

AN INT'L CIGARETTE MAKER TO HIS FELLOW MEMBERS. Members of the International Cigarette-makers Union of New York—Is it not of great interest to you to know that eleven officers, inside of eleven months, have been able to let the enormous sum of \$314,048.25 slide through their fingers? Are not you really happy men since the strike committee has had the good grace to convey to you this information? Yes, verily, I can read this happiness on your faces, therefore, acclaim with me: "Hail to them! And three times Hosanna to the eleven officers! May the organization accord to them the same honors that were given to those eleven Prussian officers, who were shot by order of Napoleon at the fortress of Wesel!" As memorial tablets have been raised all over Germany in memory of these heroes, so should our members erect, in their hearts, monuments to those eleven, engraved with the inscription: "Stupidity, Incapacity, Wickedness."

months is easy to understand in view of the number of jingling dollars that were on hand, for was it not Rosenstein who stood valiantly on picket duty in front of Kerbs & Schiffers' shop? and was not the "Volkszeitung" booming the fraud along? Had there not been a surplus of \$27,277.40 on hand the rats would have left the sinking ship much sooner, because, as stated by Barnes et al. at the meeting in the Bohemian National Hall, the strike was lost as early as May, but so long as funds came in, these rascals were content to lead an easy life upon the pennies collected from the duped workers, knowing well that they could not have such a picnic every day. Members of our organization let us wish the lash of true criticism about the ears of all fakirs and the time will come when such element will be shelved for good and never be resurrected.

NEW ORLEANS' STRIKES. WORKERS THERE SUFFER THE ILLS OF CAPITALISM. Machinists Have Gone Back Defeated—Brewery Workers and Their Demands—Electrical Workers Win Slight Concessions—Tobacco Warehouse Men Receive a Cut. NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—This city and section of the country have kept pace with the rest of the country in the matter of strikes. The past week especially has been an active one. First came reports of the dissatisfaction of the negroes employed on the sugar plantations, and of the methods used to keep them at work. The majority of the lynchings that occur in this section of the country can be traced directly to this source.

Sequence of Los Angeles Trade Union Controversy. SAN PEDRO, Cal., July 22.—The result of the work performed by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is bearing fruit. From previous articles published in THE PEOPLE it will be remembered that the Socialists here camped on the trail of the nest of labor fakirs which is controlled by one John Ince of Los Angeles. Challenges to a debate were issued to him, but for a long time he eluded all attempts to bring him up. An article published in THE PEOPLE of March 30 threw Mr. Ince into a fit, and soon after he came out with a long and abusive editorial on the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party. He was promptly nailed on this, and after much dodging, lying and contradiction on his part, he was finally dragged onto the platform to debate the question: "Resolved that the tactics of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance against the pure and simple unions is for the benefit of the working class."

DENVER, Colo., July 28.—On Monday morning at 9 o'clock, Chas. Mullen, a member of the Socialist La-

bor Party, who was arrested the previous Saturday, appeared in court to answer to the charge of obstructing the sidewalk and refusing to move on, but the case was continued until Wednesday morning.

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Found Guilty of Lese Majesty.

That is what Judge Sellers' Decision Against Meiko Meyer, of the Socialist Labor Party of Detroit, Amounts to.

"Well, Mr. Meyer, I will say that you used very bad judgment to attack Pingree at the time you did, and I will fine you \$45.00 and \$5.00 costs or six months."—Judge Sellers.

"Dead—John Pilot. . . Injured—Sheriff C. P. Collins. . . Andrew Karmotaki. . . five shots through the stomach and bowels, cannot live. Joseph Kiboski. . . shot through liver; probably fatal. . . W. H. Burch, special police officer. . . three ribs broken by a blow from a pickaxe; will live. Tony Charechowski. . . bullet wound left thigh. Tony Fowanski. . . bullet wound left leg. John Kappschmidt. . . two bullet wounds; fatal. George Caskay, scalp wounds; serious but not fatal. Five Poles slightly injured; names unknown."—Free Press, April 19, 1894.

"Andrew Hernacki succumbed yesterday afternoon. . . Two deaths have already occurred. . . and more will probably result. . . The authorities are now looking for Julius Novitski. . . Joseph Osler. . . was arrested as one of the leaders yesterday. Kappschmidt. . . and Frank Konkul were two more of the men said to be responsible for the riot. The police. . . are devoting considerable time to discover the identity of the agitators."—Free Press, April 20, 1894.

"The affair is a disgrace. . . must be put down at once."—Pingree's remark, Free Press, April 20, 1894.

"Even if it is a cut in wages, the standard of wages is less now than it was one year ago. The value of labor fluctuates like the value of wheat or any other commodity."—Commissioner J. E. Scripps, Free Press, April 21, 1894.

"A letter was read from John McBride (of Miners' Union and afterwards elected President A. F. of L.) denouncing the strikers at Conners Creek as a bloodthirsty mob, and urging the board not to temper with them."—Free Press, April 21, 1894, and "The police are bound to preserve order."—Commissioner Schmidt, Free Press, April 21, 1894.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, etc."—Declaration of Independence.

"No, we cannot give you any police protection; you will have to protect yourself."—Lieutenant Newberry, of Central Police Station, on July 6, 1901.

"They ought to kill him."—Policeman on duty on the Campus on July 6, 1901.

"The streets are ours; the Campus ours; Ave! ours as much as theirs. Rise, freemen! you can't yamp or rush 'em from the squares! Rally! ye anti-bullheads. Rise on your lofty legs! Your bleeding wives have often fired free rats and rotten eggs."—J. W. W., in Evening News, July 13, 1901.

By thorough consideration, and by comparison of the above citations, the following light is thrown upon certain past events: When John Pilot and Andrew Hernacki were lying cold and dead, and while one dozen other men were lying wounded in hospitals, as a result of the Conners Creek massacre in 1894, while their families had been deprived of their bread-winners, and many small children were crying and starving for want of bread, at that time not a single capitalist paper objected to such conditions, and to such action, or to names such as "damned Poles," "blood-thirsty mob," etc., being applied to those who had passed away.

No, they were proud of being able to announce to the people in general that John McBride, an influential man in the A. F. of L., or the so-called "Organized Labor of this country," believed in shooting down workmen who strike against being cut down, and they were proud, furthermore, that they could announce that even John McBride called the men "a blood-thirsty mob." On the other hand, all the papers and all the politicians, Pingree included, shouted, in chorus for the preservation of order, i. e., that more men should be shot down if they should still refuse to accept the cut in wages.

Protection for the good names of the men shot, respect for the dead, etc., were unknown qualities to the people who held in their hands the reins of the city government.

Why, then, do these same people, such as Judge Sellers, our local police authorities, our capitalist newspapers, etc., feel such a respect for the dead body of Pingree at this time?

During the beginning of the Philippine war, on March 21, 1890, the Detroit "Journal" published a cartoon with the dead Filipinos sticking up their toes through the grass. Can anything more brutal and cruel be imagined than such a manner of making fun of dead patriots and their misfortunes? As is visible by the above explanation, the feeling for the dead Pingree by Judge Sellers, the police authorities and the local papers, stands out in sharp contrast to the feeling of the same persons towards other people, and hence it shows that not the feeling of decency, or justice or of compassion is the quality that prompts their action, but that it is partisanship and class interest that makes them act the hypocrite. Because Meyer has struck through their rhinoceros hide because he had touched their flesh in spite of their thick and hardened skin, and because of that, and that only, he is given \$45.00 fine and \$5.00 costs for committing no misdemeanor.

The capitalist class and its political tools, in spite of its unhuman, selfish and brutal action, wants to be considered as elite; they want to be looked upon as respectable people in spite of their vulgarity and brutality, and because Meyer has repeatedly told them their real char-

acter and color, therefore he was singled out as an object for their arbitrary and savage attack.

When on Saturday evening, July 6, the S. L. P. meeting on the campus was disturbed by a couple of newspaper reporters, and a couple of militia men, together with "Railroad Jack" and a half-dozen boys (it is very probable that they were new boys), when this little bunch, instructed and encouraged by the above remarks of a policeman, began rushing and shouting, they were the ones who became responsible for trying to create a riot; but in spite of the fact that their guilt is apparent to every fair minded person, Judge Sellers announced that they are not to blame, but that, instead, Meyer is the one who is responsible for what happened—Meyer, the person against whom their attacks were directed; Meyer, the person who was trying to stop the ruffians from interfering; Meyer, the person who asked for police protection at the headquarters. He was arbitrarily refused, by the authorities, the protection of our civic institutions; he was found guilty in their stead and the disturbers were given the privilege to continue their arbitrary action. What do you think would have happened to the Conner's Creek strikers in 1894 had they begun to make attacks upon certain fellows—if they had begun to shout "Get a rope and hang those who called us 'damned Poles' and 'blood-thirsty mob'?" Does anybody imagine that the politicians, Mr. McBride or the newspaper editors would have been found guilty of creating a riot because they called them names? No, the actual disturbers, and nobody else, as is noticeable by the arrest of the supposed ringleaders of the Conners' Creek riot, would have been found guilty, no matter on to what, or to whom they might have tried to put the blame. Hence, the contrast between the action of the authorities under the different circumstances is remarkable. They did not regard the dead bodies of the Conner's Creek "rioters" as they did the dead Pingree; they did not regard the Haymarket or the Conner's Creek "rioters" as they did the would-be rioters of the Campus, July 6. This difference in the justice meted out by our authorities must force into the minds of every honest and unprejudiced person the question: What has become of the constitutional "Self-evident truth that all men are created equal"? What has become of our constitutional right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, "to secure" which "governments are instituted among men"? What has become of that right when certain partisans may endanger the life of citizens by shouting for and demanding vengeance? Does not this, in reality, amount to a suspension of the constitution? Is it not better, under those circumstances, that they tell us openly that they don't care to abide by the constitution any longer, so that each wageworker may know that he must prepare for a fight for life or death?

Judge Sellers and the police authorities have placed themselves above the constitution by allowing arbitrary violators to endanger and threaten the life of persons whose political ideas or whose class interests are not in conformity with their own! Is Judge Sellers so ignorant and stupid that he can not understand that opinions and decisions on the judgment of people must come from the Probate Court, and not from the Police Court?

Judge Sellers found Meyers guilty of using "bad judgment." Meyer's judgment was none of his business. Sellers should have decided where and how Meyers disturbed the peace; if guilty he could have sentenced him for that. But it is certainly a novel undertaking to fine a person, or to send him to the workhouse, if his judgment is not proper. It is, furthermore, very queer that a judge can decide such a case without the proper medical testimony. And the Probate Court is the only place to decide about cases where the healthy and proper condition of a person's mind is in question. And we are, furthermore, convinced that whenever a person is not voicing the ideas of all his partisans. Often during the last two or three weeks have the following remarks been made by honest men—quite a number of those who made those remarks were Pingreeites when Pingree was alive—they said: "Look at the hypocritical newspapers and politicians; look how they all shout now for Pingree, while when he was alive, they fought and opposed him."

This, certainly, is true; but the Socialist Labor party wishes to add something to that. As Pingree and his antagonists represented opposing capitalist interests, they fought each other wherever a labor question was not involved. Now, while Pingree is dead, he cannot favor some capitalists to the detriment of others; and because all CAPITALISTS RECOGNIZE IN PINGREE A CHAMPION OF THEIR CAUSE, therefore they are all willing to forget the disagreeable moments of the past. Pingree always favored private ownership of the means of production. He advocated at different times of his political career such ideas as a municipal electric plant, a municipal bakery, and municipal ownership of street railways; but he never stood for the abolition of the labor exploiting system, and hence, Pingree was capitalist in his political conceptions and ideas. Many of Pingree's reforms were nothing else but determined attempts to introduce more improved labor-saving systems than had previously existed, and hence, in this respect, PINGREE WAS A PROGRESSIVE CAPITALIST—and nothing else. But, as a capitalist who introduces many of the latest and best machines, is no philanthropist, neither is the introducer of a modern system of transportation a philanthropist. New machines and new systems of

transportation are introduced by their respective promoters because they, proportionately, reduce the amount of men needed in production and transportation in proportion as less men are required, to that extent are more profits forthcoming. Saving of expenses counts in the same manner, because, as is often said, a dollar saved is a dollar earned. Under capitalism, saving expenses and profit making does not benefit anybody but those who benefit thereby in production. It cannot benefit those whose wages are reduced as a result of the reduction of expenses; it cannot benefit those who are thrown out of work as a result of the reduction of expenses and the introduction of new systems of production with new machines. Pingree, therefore, as a progressive capitalist, was in reality an ideal capitalist, and the members of his class are willing to allow him—his actions—to be used as an example for future generations. The working class, especially, need such an example, otherwise they will not follow and work for the preservation of capitalism. Pingree, therefore, is given the color of godliness, his bad acts are supposed to have been buried, and the so-called "good acts" are to live on. Pingree takes the place of an infallible being, and whoever dares to re-utter his formerly often expressed opposition to Pingreism, becomes guilty of "sacrilege." The capitalist class now wants to clothe Pingree in the garb of an undisputed ruler, a monarch and whoever dares to tell the truth about his lifetime whoever refuses to be gagged and refuses to become a hypocrite, that man runs counter to the wishes of the capitalist class and he must, therefore, be punished and intimidated—he is found guilty of lese majesty.

Let nobody suppose that Meiko Meyer was the only man who refused to become a hypocrite. When he spoke at the monument, he voiced the opinions and ideas of the whole Socialist Labor Party. Not he, but the Socialist Labor Party was fined \$50 for holding a different political opinion from Pingreism. Not he, but the Socialist Labor Party and the wage working class are the parties whom they wanted to make an object lesson of when police protection was refused. Accidentally, the person who addressed the crowd was the same person who, a few weeks ago, showed to the striking machinists and their sympathizers in front of the Olds Motor Works that they should vote the police clubs into their own hands—into the hands of the wage-working class. That the authorities tried to get even with him for showing up the use made of the police by the capitalist authorities while they were busy at charging and clubbing strikers a few feet from where Meyer spoke, is very apparent, but, since he voiced the Socialist Labor Party, and since the Socialist Labor Party has taken a determined stand in favor of the wage-working class on all occasions, for that reason it was not Meyer, but it was, once more, the Socialist Labor Party and its unfinancing, determined stand for Labor's rights which was found guilty in the Detroit Police Court on Monday, July 8, 1901, of using bad judgment or of disturbing the peace. Very well done, Judge, it is well that we know we are disturbing the peace of the class that you serve, and that they consider our judgment bad because we cannot be used to entrench capitalism. Workers! remember this on election day by depositing your votes for the Socialist Labor Party.

That the police authorities, Judge Sellers, the newspapers (especially the News and Tribune), a man who paid "Railroad Jack" for his part of the work, Mr. J. W. W.—who is Mr. Pingree's ex-private secretary—etc., all pull in one direction in this case, shows the connection that exists between them, and proves, furthermore, that the ripper and anti-ripper cry is a fraud. The very men and the very papers that formerly denounced Andrews, Navin, etc., and criticized them for their stand towards the Campus meetings, now seem to be a part of them. Everybody knows that the attack made upon Meyer on July 6 was not the first attempt to start a riot on the Campus. The last attack undoubtedly, would have been made even if Pingree had not been dead, that evening said on the Campus on that evening had not been said before by the same men. Pingree himself knew everything Meyer wrote about him, because, since Pingree wrote and sent a letter to Meyer, Meyer himself had forwarded to Pingree, by mail, all of his published criticisms of Pingree's actions. Why didn't Pingree defend himself against the same? It stands to reason that since Pingree did not think such action desirable, the interference with Meyer of the above mentioned part of the capitalist political machinery was uncalled for. Besides that, it is a very poor case that requires blows and violence to establish a person's worth. Why, good deeds are self-evident and need only to be alluded to in debate to establish the man's good act. Why, then, didn't his friends resort to showing Pingree's good deeds? Because these men knew that Pingree's works could not be reduced to the class interests of the wage working class, when analyzed by a class-conscious workman. For the reason that the capitalist class and its political tools dare not face the Socialist Labor Party men in debate, a couple of men, among whom reporters were repeatedly recognized, tried, at different times, to start a riot by rushing. Of course there is a probability that at that time, and even at the last attempt made by them, the reporters that participated were looking and working for nothing else than a chance to report in glowing headlines that a riot had occurred so as to enable their employers to sell so many more copies; and, being ignorant of the class struggle, they would, naturally, expect or hope to benefit by their employers' prosperity. And even lies will be resorted to by them when truthful material to report is lacking. The unfairness, the unscrupulousness and the unreliability, yes, the outright lying done by some of these reporters can best be imagined when we consider that the "Evening News" of July 8th says that, according to officer McDermott, Meyer had shouted out while the funeral was passing: "There goes the body, etc." The fact is that only one of the two officers that arrested Meyer testified, and

he admitted that they knew nothing because they saw nothing. At the time that Meyer spoke Pingree had been buried a number of hours, and when the officers arrested him, it was all of 10 p. m.; hence, it is evident that he could not have exclaimed the words—reported by the "Evening News"—while the funeral was passing. On Sunday, July 7, Meyer wrote a letter to the "Tribune," asking them to publish it as a correction of what they said in the Sunday "News-Tribune" of July 7th. They published only a small part of the same, although the letter had already been written in a condensed form. All parts intended to throw light upon the affair were carefully suppressed by that paper. A small part of what was suppressed is here given: "When I started to speak, I explained that the speech was intended to show up Pingreism, since Pingreism is continued in spite of the fact that the man is dead. . . I was not talking about Pingree when 'Railroad Jack' incited a few boys to begin to disturb our meeting on the campus for the purpose of disturbing our meeting, because he placed his barrel very close to my stand, and he at once began to interrupt me in my speech. While 'Railroad Jack' was carrying on in this manner, I was explaining about the impossibility for men to start in business, successfully, at the present time, without a large amount of money, and that, hence, those who have no tools of their own—means of production—to work with must allow the capitalist class to rob them of the biggest part of what they produce, or they must starve."

"To prove the correctness of what I said, I referred to what Pingree said at one time, and stated: Pingree said that when he started in business, he had \$300 and his partner had a thousand dollars; together they had \$1,300; at that time this sum was sufficient to enable them to compete; but he admitted that to be able to compete now, a person would need one hundred times the amount they started with, or one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Hence, the remarks I made about Pingree, when 'Railroad Jack' incited a few fellows to become disorderly, were to Pingree's credit, if anything."

When Meyer attacked capitalism, when he showed up the workings of the system, and mentioned that a part of the surplus value which the capitalist class robs from the workers is spent to keep itself in power, when he showed that the politicians and the newspapers are given part of this to write and speak for the perpetuation of capitalism—to keep up the political tools of the capitalist class—at that time the newspaper reporters, "Railroad Jack," a half dozen boys, and a few of the "defenders of the State," better known as militia men, at that time, they all seemed to think that the time had arrived to begin to rush, and when "Railroad Jack" had given the orders to his boys to begin shouting, all of them under the leadership of the reporters succeeded in running Meyer off his platform. Before that, and after he had reviewed Pingree's political record and his deeds, Meyer had explained Mr. Carnegie's philanthropic act of offering \$750,000 of his spoils to Detroit for a library. He had reviewed the Homestead strike, and during all this time, when Pingree was not mentioned, "Railroad Jack" did his utmost to disturb the Socialist Labor Party's meeting. He had failed in his attempt to capture the audience that listened to the Socialist Labor Party's speaker, and as a result, he resorted to the desperate act of giving the command for the attack. One of the audience, Herman Richter, had seen that another man handed something to "Railroad Jack," and, therefore, asked Jack what it was. Jack acknowledged that it was money, whereupon Richter told him that it was poor policy to begin disturbing a meeting for such a nite as Jack said he received for it. From that time on the half dozen boys shouted, "Get a rope," "hang him," "he ran down Pingree," etc. They had, evidently, been told just what to shout, and it was evident that in this manner a crowd was to be attracted, which, not knowing the actual circumstances, should be influenced and prejudiced against Meyer. The few men who were implicated in the conspiracy to create a riot, tried to shield their dastardly acts, and they also, tried to shield the feigning of their numbers by trying to identify the spectators with themselves.

Workmen and other fair-minded men, you should read this carefully. Circulate this leaflet among your friends. Preserve it for future reference, and remember: Never before was a more cowardly and dastardly conspiracy concocted. You all know about the prosecution of the different campus speakers; the riot of a few months ago is fresh in everybody's memory; but on July 6, undoubtedly, the crowning riot had occurred. It is evident that the plans of the conspirators were such that the actual instigators should be shielded, while the initiator for the riot should be shoved upon Meyer, "who maddened the Pingree idolizing crowd."

That the attempt failed is due only to the disinterested attitude of the crowd and to the presence of mind of the men singled out for the attack. That the conspirators are angry, and wanted to get revenge for the failure of their attempt, is shown by Judge Sellers' mad action of fining a man \$50 for making use of his civic rights; but, the decision of the court will have no effect upon the Socialist Labor Party. Whether or not the higher court reverses Judge Sellers' decision, we know that the wage-working class, which, in the future, will judge upon the justice of the case, will judge properly, regardless of the finding of any of the present capitalist courts. They will find that Meiko Meyer was not guilty; and Judge Sellers and the rest of the capitalist political crew will be placed before the world in their proper light. Workmen, carry this fight to the polls; that is the place where we can give Judge Sellers and company their just rewards by voting for the Socialist Labor Party.

TO THOSE WHO LOOK FOR A UNION LABEL.
Notice—It is not possible to print a true Union Label on this leaflet because the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance label can not be found in Detroit.
We refuse to use the International Typographical Union's Label because it cannot be recognized by us as a genuine

WHAT MUST BE DONE.

MILITANTS OF THE PARTY CALLED TO ACTION.

Necessity of Sturdy Effort to Make the Coming Outing a Success—The Impending Campaign—Advertisements to Be Gathered.

Do not forget the outing which is to take place next Sunday, August 11th. Boats will leave East 91st pier at 9 a. m., South Fifth street, Brooklyn at 9:30 a. m., and East Third street pier at 10 a. m. From the latter place they will start on their journey around the Battery, and up Hudson to Forest View Grove.

The entertainment committee which has the affair in charge, promises that it will be one of the finest that the Socialist Labor Party has ever undertaken. There will be good wholesome refreshments on board at the very lowest prices; there will be music for dancing; and there will be plenty of fun for young and old.

At the grove dancing will be resumed, and there will also be plenty of sports and games. Nothing will be omitted to make it an ideal outing. In this hot August weather every man and woman owes a duty to themselves to take a little recreation. This trip on the water up the most beautiful river in America is just what you need.

The price of tickets is only thirty-five cents for each person. Children under twelve years of age will be taken free. This will give you an opportunity to bring your little ones out, and give them fresh air, and an excursion that will do them a world of good.

The purpose of this excursion is to assist the Abend Blatt, and the Daily People. Both of these papers are now face to face with a momentary political campaign. It is necessary that something be done to help them through the difficulties that come on all papers not backed by rich capitalists.

The Abend Blatt is the Jewish organ of Socialism. It is absolutely owned by the Socialist Labor Party. Nobody can deny the fact that it is doing necessary and sound work among the great Jewish population of the city. That work must be kept up and extended. Here is a chance to do it, and the chance should be taken by everyone who has the welfare of the cause at heart.

Then there is the Daily People. Backed by the untiring, dauntless energy of the Socialist Labor Party it has accomplished the "impossible" in journalism. During the 13 months of its existence it has seen over one hundred daily papers die. It has seen millions of dollars sunk in other papers. It has seen practically every daily paper in New York forced to draw upon the great resources of the man whose tools they are. Despite the terrible struggle that all papers have, and despite especially the struggle a daily paper that, transgresses every rule of capitalist society, the Daily People has maintained the fight, and will continue to maintain the fight until its party the fighting S. L. P. has accomplished its purpose.

Those who are acquainted with the uphill work that confronts the paper, should stand ready to do their duty in helping it along. No matter what its vigor may be, no matter what its mission may be, it must be assisted until it has gained, solid ground, and is able to smash its way along through the whole putrid crew of opposition.

This present festival means much to both papers. We must have both of them, as they are the ponderous striking arms of the party. Each shares equally in the proceeds of this outing. If the result is good, each will be correspondingly benefited. If it is a failure each will have its work made correspondingly harder.

Therefore comrades, you should up, and to work, sell tickets, advertise the affair thoroughly, and turn out en masse.

It is also well to gather advertisements for the Daily People. There will be plenty of strangers at the outing. Copies will be distributed to them. It will be an excellent chance to make propaganda, and to demonstrate the excellent advertising qualities of the paper.

If you have not already commenced on this work, do so at once. The price of advertisements will be only one dollar an inch, single column. Send all money and copy to Hugo Vogt, 2-6 New Reade street. Tickets can be procured from L. Abelson, or from Assembly Districts.

BANK WRECKER PARDONED.

President Adds Another Official to His Long List.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The President has pardoned John F. Johnson, former President of the State National Bank of Logansport, Ind., who was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for misappropriating funds of the bank and for other violations of the national banking act. Johnson had served five years.

Petitions for his pardon were adversely reported by the prosecuting attorney and the trial judge, but recently they have made reports favoring a material reduction of the sentence. Numerously signed petitions have been received at the Department of Justice, one signed by more than 3,000 persons, by prominent men in all walks of life. The Attorney-General in his recommendation for pardon says:

"This undoubtedly shows an almost universally prevailing sentiment in the community where the offences were committed that the petitioner has been sufficiently punished. The facts show that he did not profit personally to the extent of a single dollar by his violations of the law."

TIERS THE BUTCHER.
Terrible Fate Meted Out to the Helpless Communists.

The following is taken from "The Paris Commune, Thirty Years After," written by William Traut for the August "Century."

On the following morning, Wednesday, I again sallied forth. The first sound that fell upon my ear was "Vive la Ligne!" and turning round the corner of my dwelling-place were the soldiers of the line, who for two hours had advanced in single file along the Rue St. Honore, keeping close to the houses, thereby finding shelter from the mitraille that was poured against them from a barricade a little farther on. These blocs moved thus along this narrow street and down that passage, convolving like a huge serpent fastening on the city. Everywhere they went they were received with cheers. The tricolor was hoisted out of the windows of the great shops, that had been closed during the last two months. After the infantry came batteries of artillery, and after these squadrons of cavalry. A halt was made at the spot (above indicated) where I was standing and the commanding officer, a young fellow, smoked a cigarette and consulted a plan of instructions. Just then two of his men dragged toward him a person who the crowd said, was a communist. "Fusillez-le!" cried out the throng, and the officer (I was standing close to him) said, "Oui, fusillez-le!" (I little thought that before long I should hear the same command given as regards myself.) In less time than is occupied in recording the fact, the poor wretch was dragged a few yards away; one of the men put the muzzle of his chassepot underneath the victim's skull, the barrel along his back; the other soldier stooped and pulled the trigger; a report, a smoke, a groan, and with protests of innocence on his lips the soul of the poor victim passed away.

A man standing at the corner of a street heard two officers talking of the bravery of the troops. "Yes," said the loiterer, "if your men had fought like that against the Prussians, all this would not have happened." The officer pulled out his pistol and shot him. "Our army has behaved heroically," said M. Thiers. "We execute with the law and by the law." "Where's your brother liberty?" I asked, of a friend, a Frenchman. Taking off his shoe, he searched the inside of it very minutely, and then said: "It has been there for the last two months, but I think it is lost now."

The method of formal execution by young cigarette-smoking colonels, as above indicated, was the usual kind of execution. The honor of a firing-party was reserved for a few persons of distinction, such as Milliere, who had resigned his seat as deputy for Paris in the National Assembly to become a member of the Commune. He was placed in front of the Pantheon, and with arm raised cried "Vive le peuple!" There was a roll of musketry, a murmur, and he was dead. As I was walking away from the sad spectacle I met Mr. Holt White of the "Pall Mall Gazette," who said to me: "I am sorry I am too late. I wanted to see Milliere. People say he looks so much like Jesus Christ." We then witnessed a sight that made us both shudder. Up to the previous day the fight had been going on beneath a glorious sun and a cloudless sky. I was astonished to find how few traces of the carnage were to be seen in the streets. The reason was that the sunshine had dried the blood and it had become covered with a concealing layer of fine dust. Now, however, there had been showers of rain, and the effect was as if the very stones of the streets were bleeding afresh. Near the Pantheon, at a spot where several men had been shot, blood was trickling in sluggish streams to the gutter. Soldiers, fatigued with the day's massacre, reposed on the wet pavement, using it also as a dining-table. We saw them eating raw meat, which they were too fatigued to remove from the streams of blood that trickled about it—a sorry banquet for M. Thiers's "heroes."

To detail what I saw during the rest of the fighting would be to repeat in effect what is above written. Everywhere in the streets dead bodies were lying about. There were no wounded, for the troops gave no quarter. In every direction the work of death and destruction went on; the human brute unchained, the infernal wrath, the mad fury of man devouring his brother man.

The part of the city in possession of the conquerors, however, was safe, though not comfortable to walk in. Scattered brains, limbs, bodies, and blood formed a ghastly spectacle.

A Monster Lath.
A monster lath is justly been made in Philadelphia. It is eighty-six feet long and its total weight is 135 tons. It has been constructed for preparing the thirty-two huge granite pillars to be used in building a new cathedral, each pillar weighing 160 tons.

CONTRADICTIONS

IN WHICH THE DEFENDERS OF THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM ARE INVOLVED.

They Fight "Bureaucratic Industry" Under an Imaginative Socialism and Accept It Under Capitalism—Mcd.rn Trusts and Their Directorates.

The evolution of the capitalist system has placed its advocates in many a contradictory position.

Years ago, when this system was still young, and small production was its main characteristic, these advocates contended that it was essentially a system of individualism.

To them, the opportunities for the development of the individual as a bourgeois property holder and capitalist, was guaranteed by the capitalist system.

They, accordingly, denounced Socialism as a system of bureaucratic industry in which the workers, for whom they professed a great solicitude as embryonic bourgeois property holders and capitalists, would be organized into departments and directed by a despotic office-holding class.

Of course, the Socialism of these advocates, with its paternal aspects, was simply a man of straw, a thing of their own super-heated imaginations, raised to serve their class interests; as the Socialism of the proletariat is a fraternal Socialism, an industrial democracy, with its rule from below and not from above.

With the evolution of capitalism these advocates have become the defenders of a system that is essentially the same as that which they denounced in their imaginative conceptions of Socialism.

To-day, under the trusts, we witness the organization of industry in a manner that restricts individual opportunity and compels the formation of the workers into departments directed by capitalists besides whose despotism that of the office holding class pales into insignificance.

Take the iron and steel industry for example. The mass of individuals who might want to enter that industry are unable to do so because of their inability to compete in their opportunities. Such capitalization is only possible when based on properties already in hand, and backed by the financial means which the capitalists of the world have organized and which they alone can command. Capital is no longer a thing of individual initiative and control; it is corporate and social.

Again in the iron and steel industry thousands upon thousands of men are organized into departments. The steel trust, for instance, employs 250,000 persons. These persons, because of the technical methods and the subdivision of labor evolved must necessarily be formed into branches or departments, in which they have no voice or control.

In the capitalist industries of to-day the persons employed therein are subjected to a military-like rigor; and they are required to obey orders without question or protest, or else forfeit their positions.

Recently, for example, the clerical offices of two of the companies constituting the Steel Trust, removed from New York City to Pittsburgh. About a year prior the same offices had been removed from Chicago to New York. On the occasion of the latter removal many of the force stated in an interview printed at the time that they preferred to remain in Chicago, where they had formed many fine associations, but they supposed they had to go where their interests were. On the occasion of the second removal much fear was expressed over the loss of situations which was apt to follow the concentration of offices. In no instance was there a protest or a disobedience of orders; and yet clerks, in their own estimation, are the most individual of individuals.

The condition of "common" laborers in modern industry is even worse. They must perform their tasks amid great hardships and dangers, resulting as statistics show, in injuries and loss of life. Protests on their part is met by an arrogant defiance, coupled with sophisticated arguments upon the rights of capital. If persisted in, wholesale discharges follow.

In the Steel Trust, for instance, employees are plainly given to understand that the Trust officials are in supreme control, and determined to manage the affairs of the corporation as they believe its interests, and not those of the employees, demand.

In modern industry, corporations are governed by an extremely small body of men, many of whom perform no actual duties, outside of drawing salaries, whatever, and are mere figure heads.

The steel trust, for example, is governed by a directorate consisting of twenty-four members. There are also an executive and finance committee, both of which are made up of members of the directorate. Then there is a secretary and a treasurer, who are not members of the directorate, and a president, so that twenty-six men all told nominally direct the 250,000 employees of this gigantic corporation. Prate about the despotism of an office-holding class!

In politics, the possibilities of peacefully affecting a change among office-holders are more numerous than the possibilities of effecting a change in such a directorate. No principle of "rotation in office" or any other political device for "the relief of an oppressed people," can be applied there; nothing short of a revolution will avail.

Let the denouncers of an Imaginative Socialism be the staunchest upholders of this system. They live in the past, using the time-worn phrases, unmindful of the fact that their meaning has changed.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Number of Votes. 1888: 2,068; 1892: 21,157; 1896: 86,564; 1900: 34,191.



There is no more sure tie between friends than when they are united in their objects and wishes. CICERO.

BRYAN "COMING OUR WAY."

In his "Commoner" Mr. Bryan introduces a nearly five-column article on the platform adopted by the Ohio Democratic convention this month, with these words:

"It began with municipal and state issues, and the handiwork of Mayor Tom L. Johnson was evident in THE TERSE AND EMPHATIC DECLARATION OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES SO FAR AS THEY APPLY TO LOCAL QUESTIONS."

He then proceeds to explain that "there is sound Democracy" in the demand that looks to municipal ownership of rail-ways.

Let the Glasgow plan municipaliza-tionists rejoice; let the Socialism-in-our-timers take heart! Has not Bryan him-self committed himself to Socialism by that passage? Let the "Arena" make a note for its next month's "Topics of the Times," and point out one more event to prove that "mind and heart are being touched" and that "the cause of co-opera-tion and the public ownership of public utilities is being carried forward."

In the meantime, the Socialist Labor Party, with a perverseness that fully jus-tifies the angriest epithets from the Frater-nity of Reformers, will continue in-credulous. Nay, it will do more. It will continue to tear the false mask of Social-ism from the schemers, who try to de-ceive therewith, and will with ruthless blows smite both mask and would-be de-ceivers.

There is no reason under the sun why the Democratic capitalists should not want their politicians to run the rail-ways, and also all other "public util-ities."

Is not the municipal Government of Greater New York a "public utility"? And do not the politicians of the Demo-cratic capitalists, and eke of the Repub-licans, run the said public utility entire-ly to the satisfaction of the said capital-ists? Witness the broken heads admin-istered to the trolley strikers only a few years ago.

Is not the State Government of South Carolina a "public utility"? And do not the politicians of the Democratic cap-italists, and eke of the Republicans, operate the said public utility fully to the pleas-ure of the said capitalists? Witness children under ten years exploited in her factories, and a bill to remedy such evil thrown out as immoral and un-Chris-tian?

Is the national Government of the United States perchance no "public util-ity"? And who is there, daring enough to gainsay that the politicians of the Democratic capitalists, and eke of the Republicans, were, under the Democratic administration of Cleveland, remiss in their alertness to satisfy the said capital-ists? Witness the bayoneting of the Pullman-strikers into subjection to their exploiters.

Let the moon-calf Reformers be hum-bugged with words; let the Cleveland Social Democratic Woodridges line their coats with "terse and emphatic" and, above all, convenient Johnsonian Socialism. That is the style they are built on. Otherwise with the S. L. P. It is neither moon-calf nor crook. Not the best baited hook can lure it, nor can bribes put it on its head. It is here to pull up branch and root the capitalist system, and dump the vermin capitalist class, that is nesting in the branches of that Uvas tree.

Bryan's and Johnson's "coming our way" will be true only when they shall all, together with their Republican com-pens, march united to meet and give battle to the Socialist Labor Party.

PAIS FALLING OUT.

Of a sudden the New York "Times" sees no good, aye, it sees great harm to the country, to "civilization," to well, to everything worth having in the "pure and simple Unions," that is to say in these organizations of labor that are built upon the stupidity

that Capital and Labor are brothers, or that have a Socialistic declaration of principles, like a pirate ship flying false colors, but betray their identity with the former set by allowing themselves to be offered by heeled of the capital-ist parties, and by their conduct in the economic field play into the hands of the "Organized Scabbery." These sorts of Unions were once the pets of "The Times." It boomed them in all their preposterous fly-paper pretences; held them up as bright exemplars in cheerful contrast to the "blood-thirsty" bona fide Socialist Unions, and was untiring in writing on their "great achievements." It is immaterial to the real point that this change of heart has come over "The Times" since the Steel Strike, that is to say, at a time when the function of "pure and simple" Unionism as a paw in the capitalist chess game interferes with the steel stock speculations of its masters. The real point is that "The Times" now is making certain state-ments, that are pre-eminently true about the condition of Labor in America, state-ments that, just as soon as the existing cause of irritation with its pals shall have subsided, it is sure to contradict. Hence it is well to enter of record, for future reference, the statements in ques-tion.

In its headlong bad temper "The Times" has unearthed an article, writ-ten last year by Mr. Benjamin Taylor against Trade Unionism in England. Among the passages it quotes with ap-proval is this:

"A German or American workman will give equal attention simultaneously to three, four or six machines or tools, while the British workman is com-pelled by his trades union to limit his at-tention to one."

A substantially correct statement; and pregnant is the lesson it teaches!

Here in America, where capitalism has deployed freest and has, directly from England, the field all to itself, the workman is exploited three, four and six times as much as on the other side; and such an intense exploitation is his share here for the very reason of the existence here of just the kind of "Union-ism," whose absurd structure and "Organized Scabbery" leadership com-mend the thing generally to "The Times" and the class it writes for.

In last month's issue of the "Machin-ists' Journal," several times referred to in these columns, Mr. Hugh MacGregor turned somersaults of delight at the de-cision of the A. F. of L. to raid Puerto Rico, and organize the workers there, and he announced the decision as "a first step in a movement that will en-circle the globe." By the light of the quotation, unwisely taken by "The Times," one may judge that it is not the Jubilee the said "first step" has in store for the workers. As American capitalism is invading the world, it is bound to take in its train its pals, the "pure and simple" Union with its "Or-ganized Scabbery" leadership. The two sets of pals may, as happens just now, occasionally fall out, but they are bound to make up again, seeing they need each other.

It is quite certain, however, that on their "world encircling" move, long be-fore they shall have completed the cir-cle, the two sets will be overtaken and wiped out, their alternating love feasts and quarrels put an end to, by another Movement, whose first step was the running up the masthead, and nailing there, the flags of the Socialist Labor Party and of bona fide, intelligent Union-ism,—the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

NEW? NAY EXCEEDING OLD!

President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association knows one thing, and-an- other he does not know. The thing he knows is that a continuous repetition of methods that have uninterruptedly proved ineffective and disastrous is apt to draw suspicion upon a "Labor Leader," and thus defeat his own purposes; the thing he does not know is that just as soon as people's experience has become so ample that their deceivers find it nec-essary to cover up appearances, the jig is up, or on the way to be up; suspicion, once aroused and justified so, is not apt to be thrown off the scent; inquiry, once set on foot, will continue and never rest satisfied till the badger is un-earthed.

The pure and simple strike, with all its appurtenances, the subsequent pure and simple boycott with all its rattle-traps, have been tried in a long series of trials. The result is that, to-day, the share of the American workman in the product of his labor is over 44 per cent less than it was fifty years ago. This fact might escape the rank and file; they were not there fifty years ago; for that the average life of the Amer-ican workman is too short; most are worn out with labor and die young; but what does not wholly escape them is the broken-reed nature of the staves they leaned on, the pure and simple strike and boycotts, that their leaders had confidently stated were all-sufficient for protection. These they found to have regularly snapped in two and cruelly lacerated them in the snapping. All this President Shaffer knows, and knowing, he also knows that to talk the identical language of old would seriously

expose him. Accordingly, in his speech at Wellsville he took pains to be distinct-ly heard to say that he was not man-aging a strike "in the ordinary sense of the word." What, then, is the extra-ordinary sense of the word in which this strike is managed? President Shaffer gives the clew to the answer. It is playing the stock exchange and the political move. President Shaffer ob-viously does not know that this fraud will be seen through, all the quicker as there is nothing new in it.

The pure and simple strike and boy-cott, together with their combined rattle-traps, never were anything but feints. While the rank and file picketed and boycotted, and was clubbed and shot and arrested by the henchmen of the very parties that their Fakirs induced them to support, the methods of the stock ex-change and politics were going on be-hind the scenes. The Fakirs, wrench-ing the Labor Movement out of joint, placed it on the false ground of "com-mon interests between Capital and Labor," instead of on the true ground of the class struggle, and dealt in cap-italist methods. To either join or take the tip from stock exchange "bears," and thus turn strikes, "for the promotion of wages," into manoeuvres for specula-tions in stocks, is an old and favorite Labor Fakir device; nor is the device of dabbling in politics at such times less old, witness the raft of strike leaders who bob up with political jobs after the "settlement" of strikes.

Nay, there is nothing new in Presi-dent Shaffer's management. It is the old, old system of exploiting the latent resentment that is in the breast of the worker against the individual plunder-ing capitalists, and turning it to the personal advantage of the Labor Fakir, which is to say, the capitalist system of labor fleecing.

A SORE SPOT EXPOSED.

It would be edifying to hold the noses of the praise-singers of the capitalist system, as the "only social system that keeps society abreast of mechanical achievements," to the hard facts re-vealed by the conduct of the New York Central Railroad corporation in the matter of the Park avenue tunnel.

The tunnel in question is an unqual-ified nuisance, both to the tenants of the residences that line the avenue under which it runs, and to the enormous num-ber of passengers covered through it. Hundreds of trains run both ways daily through the tunnel. It is the ingress and egress of the New York Central, not alone, but also of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and of the New York and Harlem line. What with the narrowness of the tunnel, the inadequate means of ventilation and the smoke from the numerous locomotives passing through on its four tracks, the atmosphere in the tunnel is suffocating, not infrequently even fetid. The discom-fort to the passengers is intense, while, escaping through the round holes over-head, a stench infests the street above, and invades the contiguous houses.

Surely here is an evil. The praise-singers of capitalism, affecting scientific calmness, often admit the existence of evils in modern society, but they vault over those with the argument that such evils are only "one side of the medal." The other side of the medal is some great good that counterbalances the evil and by the aid of which "the human race can enjoy enjoyments not otherwise at-tainable, and reach heights of civiliza-tion from which the savage is exclud-ed." It is obvious that another argu-ment is implied in such reasoning, to wit, the argument that the "enjoyments" and "heights of civilization" thus attained could not be attained except at the price of the ills that are admitted. It is also significant that this argument is gen-erally implied only; somehow, the St. Pauls of Capitalism eschew the mention-ing of it; they positively run away from it. The conduct of the New York Central corporation furnishes a timely il-lustration of the why of such eschew-ing and running away; it thus helps to detect a certain leprous spot of the cap-italistic social scheme.

MUNICIPALIZATION AGAIN.

Yesterday's Albany correspondence proves two things. It proves that the impression left by the late trolley strike in that city, together with the conduct of the militia, goes deep and wide and is lasting; it also shows that the So-cialist Labor Party, with its steady, straight, unterrified agitation, is feared by the capitalists. The launching in Albany of a new political party, the "Independent Citizens' Union," upon a municipalization platform, and the ser-ious effort immediately put forth to rope in the Socialist Labor Party tell the tale quite strongly.

Next to the issue of "taxation," per-haps even abreast of it, that of "municipalization" is the most natural lure for capitalism to hold out to the masses. How clear it looks and sounds to say: "Socialism is against the private own-ership of capital; railway lines is cap-ital; let us municipalize them; that is a step in the direction of Socialism!" And, yet, however clear such a theory looks and sounds, there is none false-r.

Is the Police force a private undertak-ing in private hands? No, it is municip-alized. Is the militia a private undertak-ing in private hands? No, it is run by the State. Is the military a private undertaking in private hands? No, it is nationalized.—And yet with the regularity of clock-work the municipal-ized Police is seen clubbing the work-ingmen on strikes; the State-run mil-itia is seen shooting them down; the nationalized military is seen locking them up in Idaho Bull Pens. Nationalization, obviously, is no charm to shield the worker from the brutality of the cap-italist shirker.

Perhaps it might be objected that these instances are not germane in that they do not represent either labor or services in productive work, and come only in-cidentally into play. While the objec-tion is not tenable, let it pass. What of the Brooklyn Bridge railroad? That cer-tainly is a productive service. Is it a private undertaking, in private hands? No, it is municipalized. What of the Onondaga county salt works? That was productive. Was it a private un-dertaking? No, it was State-run. What about the Post-office? Is it a private undertaking, in private hands? No, it is nationalized.—And yet the wages of the Bridge employees have suffered cut-down upon cut-down and their hours are inhumanly long, so long that, owing to their exposed work, mortality has been great among them, while all the while the leisure and wealth of the cap-italist class has been on the increase; the Onondaga salt workers were paid star-vation wages and the concern was run into the ground so as to give a pretext for passing it over to private parties for a song; and as to the Post Office, it is doubtful whether in the sweatshops of the East Side there are worse sweat-ed girls than those found in the bagging department at Washington, to say noth-ing of the many ignominies to which the letter carriers are exposed.

Socialism is against the private own-ership of capital. But that does not mean, as the municipalizers would have it appear, that Socialism favors the public ownership of capital by the cap-italist class. In other words, Socialism demands the overthrow of the cap-italist class, and the placing of the cap-

ital in the hands of the workers so that he who works may live and he who can and won't work may do the other thing. Now, then, in a movement with such broad and yet precise aims of jus-tice, municipalization is not a means, it is a result. The means and, there-fore, the immediate aim, is the conquest of the public powers—now owned by the capitalist class as they own their coats,—by the working class, upon the class-con-scious platform and with the class-abolition of the wages system of labor, to the end that he who works may live in the full affluence and with the full dignity that becomes the citizen of the 20th Century.

As evidenced by the facts and illus-trations mentioned above, the "municip-alization" proposed by the Albany cap-italists is but capitalism in disguise. The S. L. P. will block the swindle.

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rain, and the Governor of the State has set aside Friday as the day on which a long distance attempt will be made. It would be more scientific were the in-habitants of Kansas to apply Mrs. Nation to the atmosphere, and by her detona-tions bring about a shower or two.

Mr. Vanderbilt and his fellows at New-pork find that time hangs heavily on their hands, so they are preparing for a re-cord automobile trip from Newport to New York. Mr. Vanderbilt has suc-cessfully defied the law against high speeding, and the arrangements he is now making show that he liked the results so well that he is to try it again.

The Chicago Union Traction Co. will pay no dividends this year. The small stockholder is weeping over the fact. The large stockholder says nothing, and is content. The small stockholder will now sell his holdings for a small price, and the large stockholder, in the good-ness of his heart, will take them at that price. As the latter has been working for this end, it is quite evident that God watches over the capitalist class as well as over the Republican party, despite the fact that Hanna limited his eagle eye to the party only.

The price of corn meal will be high this coming winter, and as a consequence many a New England family will suffer much from its want of cornmeal mush. Perhaps, as this forms the staple article of food, it will be necessary to add to cutdown to it in order to give it a zest.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Whitewashers of Capitalist Politicians.
To THE PEOPLE.—It is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance, that a liar needs a good memory; and that pungent truth may be applied with equal force to the man who starts out on a career of misrepresentation; who tries to run with the hare and the hounds, betraying the one, and being despised, while used, by the other.

The following resolution is the inspiration of these lines. It is, in itself, explanatory and taken in connection with the circumstances that gave it birth, highly significant.

Telluride, Colo., July 8th.

"We hereby extend our sincere thanks to Gov. Jas B. Orman, Lieut-Gov. D. C. Coates, District Judge Theron Stevens, Attorney John H. Murphy, Sen. W. S. Buckley, the citizens committee and the editor of the San Miguel 'Examiner' for their untiring efforts to settle the difficulties between the Miners' Union and the Smuggler-Union Mining Co.

"We heartily appreciate Gov. Orman's good judgment in not sending troops, and Sen. Buckley's efforts in keeping him informed of the true state of affairs.

ED. OLSON,
"V. ST. JOHN,
"C. M. CARPENTER,
"Committee Miners' Union."

Now, it would be inferred from the above that Gov. Orman was slow to anger, and not disposed to send the militia to the "San Juan" on the capture of the Smuggler Union property by the enraged men; but the fact of the matter is that Jas. B. Orman, Governor of Colorado, gave notice, in a most peremptory manner, that if the property was not vacated by those illegally in possession, he would send the troops without a moment's delay.

There is something to put with the above resolution:

Denver, Colo., July 4th.

Arthur L. Collins, Manager of the Smuggler-Union Co., Telluride, Colo.
"Unlawful possession of property will not be tolerated in this State, and if property is not immediately surrendered to rightful owners, immediate action will be taken by State authority, and all parties implicated severely dealt with. THE SHERIFF HAS NOT BEEN DENIED TROOPS."

"JAS. B. ORMAN, Gov."

Compare what Orman actually said and meant, with the resolution drawn up by the Union at Telluride, and to further prove that his intention was to send the troops across the range, read these extracts from the Denver papers: "Adjutant General Gardiner, Brigadier General Chase, and other officers of the National Guard were in close consultation with the Governor during the day. Wednesday afternoon a quiet order was sent to Troop C of Denver and one company at Pueblo, and the companies at Colorado Springs and Canon City to report to their armories and hold themselves in readiness."—Denver Republican, July 5.

"There were warlike scenes at the two armories last night. The soldiers assembled without orders—nothing more than private tips were given—brightened up their guns and made preparations for a campaign.
"At the Glenarm street armory Troops B. and C, and members of the Red Cross assembled. Co's A, B, E, and G of the N. G. C. assembled at the armory at Curtis and 26th streets with the Chaffee Light Artillery."—Denver "Republican," July 4.

Of course, there was no significance in all this. The cavalry, infantry and artillery were called out only to drink a little beer and to show off in uniform. God forbid the thought that Orman—"Our Jim"—he who coddles his men on railroad grades—would send troops to break up the miners' organization in Telluride!

And yet—when the governor sent Coates, Stevens and Murphy as a committee of investigation and pacification to the "San Juan" he told them plainly that he meant every word in the telegram he had sent to Mr. Collins.

You have read that; you have read the resolution adopted by the Miners' Union, you have read the evidence as to the mobilizing of the troops, and I would ask: "Do you believe that the men who signed that resolution believed what it declared? Do you believe they approve of Gov. Orman? Or is there not unmistakable evidence of the influence of the apologist of Orman, D. C. Coates, Labor Fakir, in the farcical finale of what was a tragedy, and what promised a greater one?"

Yes, it promised a greater tragedy. Four men were killed and a dozen wounded, but had not the "Committee on Asphyxiation" got in its work something like this would have happened. The miners were in a position where they could have walloped the N. G. C. with ease had it come to a show-down, and the Federal Troops would have been sent in and the horrors of Idaho reenacted on a larger scale in the San Juan.

But a settlement was made in which each side claims the victory. Time will decide.
H. J. BRIMBLE,
Williamsburg, Colo., July 16.

Significant from Albany, N. Y.

To THE PEOPLE.—Section Albany, S. L. P., since Dec. 1st last has had its headquarters located at 119 State street. During the winter months agitation meetings were held every Sunday afternoon regularly, and occasional meetings were held on week day evenings, with such speakers as Dalton, Markley, McKeown, Wallace, and the local speakers from Troy, Watervliet and Albany, consequently, 119 State street has become pretty generally known as the Socialist stamping ground.

thought before, and Socialism is being discussed by many people and in many places.

On the other hand the "machines" of both the old parties are becoming very unpopular with the voting public and many people begin to predict a large increase in the S. L. P. vote in the coming election. Seeing public sentiment beginning to shape itself in this manner a number of freaks (some of whom attended our meetings last winter and were roundly thrashed by our speakers), together with some sore-head, would-be politicians and more of the "business element" (small) have launched a brand new political party to go into the municipal election. While this crowd's "principles" and platform (for the show window) have not been finally decided upon, enough has been learned to warrant the belief that the rallying cry will be, "Municipal ownership." Another significant thing is the fact that these wretches have secured as their headquarters a room in the building at 119 State street—THE SAME BUILDING AS THAT OCCUPIED BY SECTION ALBANY OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

That is not all; an invitation has been extended to Section Albany to "unite with the new movement," with the assurance from them that "we are Socialists too"—but—"one thing at a time," etc., etc.

Of course, they were immediately informed that we of the S.L.P. were willing to unite, but—it must be on the lines of the recognition of the class struggle as laid down by the S.L.P. of America and the living up to such recognition. However, they could not see the point, but urged the S.L.P. men to attend their mass meetings to "talk the matter over." Consequently some half dozen or so of the "red button brigade" were on hand last Wednesday night to see the fun.

The first speaker J. J. McCabe, spent his time in telling how the people were being oppressed by the "ring rule" and "bossism" of the old party "machines" and that no one could get a "job" unless they were in "the ring," consequently we ought to start a new party and give someone else a chance.

John E. Dugan, a boss plumber, who once appeared at a meeting of the S.L.P. stated that the organization must be founded on "principle," and stated that his principle was municipal ownership; growing eloquent, he exclaimed: "Transfers may be desirable but that is not enough! The street railways have been stolen from us and I DEMAND that they be restored to us."

Just ask Comrade Wm. S. Dalton where Mr. Dugan learned the above expression.

Another orator was George Higgin a "cockroach" business man. After denouncing "ring rule," etc., he made a plea for "clean government" on behalf of the "tax payers," and finally let the cat completely out of the bag by the following gem: "If I contribute anything to this movement, I know that I shall get it back again in reduced taxation." Too bad there are no Kangaroos in Albany to endorse this push!

After the speaker finished, a resolution was carried to organize under the name of the "Independent Citizens' Union," and issue an appeal to the public to attend its next meetings. A motion was made to meet on the following Wednesday and was amended to make it Thursday night, as the central body of the pure and simpler meet on Wednesday nights and a number of the delegates were interested, and thus by meeting on Thursday they would have an opportunity to attend. The chairman Robert C. Campbell was selected, apparently, on account of his ignorance of parliamentary usages as he entertained no less than three motions and two amendments at once and thus pleased everyone.

These are the people who are attempting to exploit the revolutionary sentiment aroused by the fighting S.L.P. and reap for capitalism the harvest that we have sown. But we shall expose their tricks at every turn. Section Albany will soon hold its convention and place a ticket in the field, the campaign will then be opened in earnest. These meddling upstarts must be taught what it means to monkey with the Buzz-Saw.

PIONEER.

Outlook in Irwin, Pa.

To THE PEOPLE.—Comrade Dalton not being able to speak at some of his meetings because of a sore throat, the Pennsylvania State Committee sent me out to fill some of his dates.

The first town that I struck was Irwin, a very poor excuse for a town. The miners who make it possible for a very neat bunch of the middle class, in the form of saloon keepers and store keepers to exist, live in a series of hovels near the mines at which they work.

It seems that "prosperity" skipped by Irwin with a hop, step and jump, for in the last three years the miners have only been working three and four days a week. As for organization there is none in the locality. And right here one can very plainly see that one of the duties of the Labor Fakirs is to dishearten and discourage the workers. One can also see that it is a crime to rush workingsmen out on strike. Strikes are only of benefit to the workers when class conscious socialism is taught to the strikers.

The miners are natural born rebels and the men in this locality are no exception to the rule. But in 1890 the miners here struck under the guidance of the Labor Lieutenants of Capital. The men were sold out, but still they did not give up hope, and in 1894 at the behest of the Labor Fakirs the men struck again. They were again betrayed and since that time the men have been disorganized, disheartened and meek. The mine bosses do as they please and the poor miners meekly accept the cruel lash of the mine boss without a murmur, knowing that "Labor Leaders" are just as bad as capitalists.

At the two meetings at which I spoke we sold 14 copies of "What Means This Strike" and got 4 subscribers to the WEEKLY PEOPLE, 100 copies of the special issue of the Daily were also distributed.

One of the mine bosses was one of the first in the audience on the second night. He placed himself in a very conspicuous position so that all the miners could see him and be frightened away. Sure enough, the miners, as they came down the street, saw their boss, and walked on to the next corner. They wait-

ed until the speaking started and then they returned and for an hour and a half stood and listened to the exposure of the criminal capitalists and their more criminal Labor Lieutenants.

After the meeting six men signified their willingness to start a section of the Socialist Labor Party.

The Labor News Co. should get out a leaflet dealing exclusively with the conditions of the miners. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, the South and West would certainly profit by such a leaflet. The miners must be organized into the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance if they are to take the part in the Revolution that they deserve. The sooner the better. Not only the miners but all wage slaves must be taught that only through the S. T. & L. A., and the Socialist Labor Party they can obtain the entire product of their toil. S. SHULBERG, Irwin, Pa., July 21.

Forebodings of Coming Events.

To THE PEOPLE.—The Kangaroo Social Democrats' fix here in Minneapolis is amusing. They have lots of unity—of their own particular kind. G. B. Leonard, present State Secretary, Thomas H. Lucas and Sam Williamson, all of Minneapolis, were candidates for State Secretary. Leonard declared himself elected and returned to National headquarters at Chicago votes from Fairbault, Crookstown, and one or two other rural places as cast for him. Lucas sent to Chicago and got copies of Leonard's returns; then wrote to the ruralists and got statements that they had voted for Lucas, whom they knew. Leonard will be expelled from the S. D. P., and that sickly crew will lose the slimmest and most unscrupulous man they have.

Leonard is suing Sam Williamson, his first organizer, for \$4,000 legal fees for a case he had promised to handle for \$1,000. Williamson says hard things of Leonard and that Lucas is unfit to be in any organization. That is all certainly true. They are not holding any meetings or doing any work. I doubt if they last long. X. Y. Minneapolis, July 19.

The Germans and the S. D. in Jersey.

To THE PEOPLE.—The other evening I ran across a man who is active in the Social Democracy in the county. He spoke quite freely upon matters concerning that "organization," and from what he said I gathered that the "party" members in this county apprehend disastrous results from the Indianapolis "unity" row-works.

It seems that the Germans are tiring of the way things are going and if some semblance of a national organization is not effected at Indianapolis they will quit. As this man pertinently said: "It is absurd to claim kinship with an international movement when you cannot establish it nationally in your own country."

I gathered further from his remarks, that those Germans who are of an Atheistic turn of mind, are greatly disgusted with the large number of clergymen who are flocking to the Social Democracy. The fact that their candidate for Governor in this State is a reverend is hard for them to stomach. Then again they say that he sought the nomination solely for the purpose of his self-betterment. They point to his nomination at such an untimely season as last New Year's day and his tours through the West booming his books as evidence of the fact that his sole purpose is to exploit them for all it is worth.

The Socialist Labor Party comrades are pushing the "Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" in this county and its work is bearing fruit. You cannot humbug all of the Germans all the time.

H. S. K.
Jersey City, N. J., July 22.

The Good Brothers.

To THE PEOPLE.—Brother Capital and Brother Labor in the shoe industry in this vicinity are locked in each other's embrace as becomes loving brothers. Brother Capital has in a number of cases, given brother Labor a nine hour day without reduction of pay, and Brother Labor in the gratitude of his great heart, is working with all his intensity so that Brother Capital will not lose anything because of his "free gift."

Conditions in the shoe industry have arrived at that stage, that in a properly organized factory, the percentage of day hands is small compared to the whole, and the day help is so located that an increase in the output or a reduction of time with the same output can easily be pushed through by the average foreman.

The different manufacturers who have made the arrangement of nine hours for their day help, have arranged the details in different ways. Some have made it an actual nine hour day for the six days. Others have trimmed up Saturday afternoon. Rules have been made, in some cases, that if an employee is a few minutes late he loses all of the six hours granted for the week. In most of the factories the machinery is run on the old time basis so that the piece work employees can continue the same output as formerly. Reports from the different factories indicate that Brother Capital is suffering no loss.

The conditions in Brockton and its vicinity for the next year or so will surely reward a careful watcher, for any trouble he may take in watching and analyzing the different developments, I will try, from time to time, to let you know how things progress.

JER. O'PIHELLEY,
Abington, Mass., July 22.

No Wonder the "Organized Scabbery" Grows at "The People."

To THE PEOPLE.—Hurrah for the Buzz-Saw!
Hurrah for the DAILY PEOPLE!
Led by that fearless champion of the working class, and enemy of the Labor Fakir, we the Boston Cigarmakers, have impaled on the tines of class consciousness three of the leading fakirs of the East, that is, of Boston Cigarmakers' Union 97, and whipped all three.

These three members of the Fakir brigade are Tommy Tracy, Frank McCarthy, and Sam Meyers. The readers of the DAILY PEOPLE are acquainted with Tracy and McCarthy. I will

now introduce them to the man Meyers. He was the man, who, during the last strike in Boston, declared that the manufacturers should be furnished with a list of the Socialist Cigarmakers, so that they could be driven out of town. He is ignorant of anything relating to the working or any other class, either social, political, or economical. He is filled with bluster, and is an ignorant tool in the hands of such men as Gompers, Strasser, and Tracy. These three fakirs, we the members of the Socialist Labor Party, shelved.

Thus runs the tale:
On June 28, there was held the election for delegates to the convention of the Cigarmakers' International Union. There were four to be elected and many candidates to choose from, among whom were the following well known labor snakes: Frank McCarthy; Pat Mahoney, Social-Democratic borer from within, who wants a job; Tommy Tracy; Lew Weener, of green peas and salt water fame; Sam Meyers; and one by the name of Joe Zetter.

This surely was not much of a choice, but we determined to find out if there was any manhood in the cigarmakers of Boston, and if it could assert itself, so as to defeat that crooked trio Tracy, McCarthy, and Meyers, and to prove the power of the DAILY PEOPLE. Well, we succeeded, and these three wretches will stay at home. They will not go as delegates from Union 97.

The history of the election teaches its lesson, and it should not be forgotten. The first balloting was done June 28. There was no election on that night owing to the stuffing of the ballot box by friends of Tracy who had been rendered desperate in his behalf by the exposures in the DAILY PEOPLE of that very day. When this crooked work was discovered, the excitement was intense, and the meeting was adjourned.

The next meeting was July 9, and out of 529 votes there was still no election. Then a number of candidates were dropped from the list, and the next balloting was on July 12th only, two were elected, to wit, Armory Builder Mahoney, and pure and simpler Zetter. McCarthy and Tracy got the lowest vote.

The next meeting was the final one. McCarthy and Tracy, too cowardly to face defeat, showed the white feather, they withdrew from the contest, leaving only three candidates from whom two were to be elected.

Owing to the dirty work of this man Meyers with Strasser and Wood during our last strike, we decided to send him to keep company with Tracy and McCarthy. The result was that Meyers was successfully elected to stay at home. Out of a total of over 400 ballots, Meyers got only 140, but Green Peas Weener won out. There was no help for it, or we would have kept him home with the gang.

Thus did the Buzz-Saw rip!
As the national conventions of the cigarmakers are held but once every five years, we have shelved the malodorous trio forever.

Down with fakirs!
Up with the DAILY PEOPLE and the S. T. & L. A.!

RIPPEE
Boston, July 20.

Agitation in Hartford.

To THE PEOPLE.—Section Hartford held a well attended open air meeting on Sunday last with Chas. J. Mercer of Bridgeport as speaker. Subject for discussion was "Old and New Trade Unionism," which was masterly handled by the speaker.

It was a rather gloomy night for an outdoor meeting because it had been suffocatingly hot all afternoon, and toward night there were indications of a storm. Yet the bulk of the audience remained listening until after 10 p. m., when a downpour of rain forced it to disperse.

Hartford, Conn., July 22.

Booming in Belleville.

To THE PEOPLE.—I wish to let you know that on the 19th of May I was at New Baden, Clinton County, Ill., in the interest of our cause. I found that we have 23 yearly subscribers for the WEEKLY PEOPLE and seven for the "Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" there. I succeeded in securing an agent for our papers by the name of Gust. Fritz.

I also arranged a meeting with them for Comrade Wm. Cox of Edwardsville, Ill., to speak. He found the field good, and he thinks that with a little more work we can organize a Section there by the fall.

I was elected organizer of Section Belleville, and will try to keep up a lively agitation.

Yours for Unity which exists!
EDW. HAERBICH,
Belleville, Ill., July 21.

Spreading the Light in Springfield, O.

To THE PEOPLE.—The meetings we held in Springfield were well attended.

On Sunday last, at 7.30 p. m., the Salvation Army was out in full force, so we could not commence to speak until 9 o'clock, but having captured the Salvation audience we proceeded to talk. After the meeting we announced that on the following evening the subject would be "Reform Capitalist Parties, Socialist Bogus Party, Trades Union Fakirs and the Bona Fide Workingmen's Organization." So Tuesday night the leading fakirs were on hand to try to capture the meeting. The meeting commenced at 7.30 and lasted till 11 o'clock. Springfield is a great manufacturing city. About two months ago the Champion and Harvesting Co. let out 800 of their wage slaves. They have everything stocked in their various departments while the workers are given a chance to "rest" during the hot summer months" without pay. After showing the working class what they must do in order to own the factories themselves we distributed literature. The rush was so great that I was pushed off the box.

We are now agitating in Columbus, the capital city of Ohio, where Mark Hanna and his lackeys meet to pass laws in the interest of their own class interests and then try and show the workers who are the best men and those men are al-

ways men who oppose the workers' rights. PHILIP VEAL,
Columbus, O., July 24.

The Western Federation of Miners Muffing It.

To THE PEOPLE.—There is an agent here securing 350 men to take the places of the striking miners and smelter men in Rosland, B. C. The Secretary of the local miners' union, (Western Federation of Miners) hopes that the agent will be able to secure these men. The secretary claims that a "hot reception awaits them" when they reach there.

Perhaps it will be another bloody battle between wage slaves for a job. If so, it will be one more crime to be laid at the door of the Organized Scabbery within the W. F. of M. If it comes to that the union men will find out what the capitalist class means when they talk about "Freedom of Contract." They will find that it means that a wage slave will have all the protection of the State if he will consent to be used to lower the wages of his fellow wage slaves. The miners' misleaders will not teach them that and the task will have to fall upon the capitalist class, as a furnisher of the object lessons, and the S. L. P., as the terrified teacher of what those lessons mean.

The Western Federation of Miners will soon be as impotent as the United Mine Workers. The men are commencing to recognize the fact and the "union wrecking" term does not work here any more.

T. F. D.
Leadville, Colo., July 23.

Crooks Silenced in Latrobe.

To THE PEOPLE.—The open air meetings held by Section Latrobe, July 20-22, were some of the best attended we've had yet, as the weather has been very pleasant both evenings, and as Latrobe is Comrade W. S. Dalton's old home, the people always move out to hear what he's got to say.

Comrade W. S. Dalton opened the meeting and continued until his voice gave out, on account of his sore throat, and was followed by Comrade S. Schulberg. Both speakers explained very clearly what Socialism is, and what the aims of the Socialist Labor Party are.

There were about 450 workers present and listened to the speakers, and applauded them, and stood until the close of the meeting. Before meeting adjourned, both speakers called on all political crooks and freaks to ask questions, or to take the box and debate with them.

On Monday evening Comrade Dalton explained clearly that the Socialist Labor Party is a scientific party and works on the economic and political fields, and the difference between old and new trade unionism, and called again, if there was anybody could oppose what he said, to take the box, but not a single question was asked.

A. STOESEL,
Latrobe, Pa., July 24.

Labor Fakir P. J. McGuire Suspended.

To THE PEOPLE.—A letter from General President Hubert, addressed to all the locals of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was received to-day and read before our Local, an account of the General Secretary and Treasurer, P. J. McGuire, was suspended from office under the constitution, and Frank Dufly was temporarily appointed in his place. P. J. Yunkers, N. Y., July 27.

A Correction.

To THE PEOPLE.—In the DAILY of 24th inst., under heading "News from the Field of Labor," Auburn machinists' dues are reported to have been raised from 20 cents to 75 cents. This should read 50 cents to 75 cents, as 50 cents are the minimum rate that can be charged in the International Association of Machinists. Though evidently a typographical error, I would like to see it corrected.

C. C. HALL,
Auburn, N. Y., July 26.

Los Angeles on the Look-Out.

To THE PEOPLE.—I enjoyed reading the Gilchrist-Hayes debate which appeared in the copy of the DAILY PEOPLE which I received to-day. Through THE PEOPLE I congratulate my old friend Dave on his magnificent victory. No honest man hearing or reading that debate could doubt the integrity, honesty and consistency of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and likewise the inconsistency and dishonesty of the Social Democracy and the simple and impure American Federation of Labor. Both this debate and the De Leon-Harriman debate should be spread broadcast among workingsmen, especially the rank and file of the pure and simple trade unions and the Social Democracy. They would have a tendency to prove the correctness of the S. L. P. tactics, and to expose the fraudulence of the arguments of Hayes, Harriman & Co.

I see by the capitalist press that they are having a large strike among the iron and steel workers, which seems to bear all the earmarks of being called either for the purpose of squeezing out the smaller stockholders, or to throw out the pure and simple union, which the Steel Trust has no more use for, since all the mills are, generally speaking, in the Trust, and every steel worker must either work for the Trust or not at all, competition being completely done away with in the steel trade. The uselessness of the pure and simple union has become glaringly apparent. Under competition the Labor Fakir is a handy and useful tool in making false agreements, shouting bogus victories, leading the workers into the vortex of capitalist politics, as Shaffer did in the last campaign when he made political speeches for McKinley. While Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., was doing its best to educate the workers to understand their material interest, President Shaffer was proving himself a traitor to the working class by trying to get the iron and steel workers to vote for their enemies.

I would like to see the S. L. P. send some of our best agitators to speak to the striking iron and steel workers, sounding the word of sense, and preparing the ground for a grand organization of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, whose principles and tactics are the only ones which can cope with the conditions, which arise with the Trust regime. With

such men as John Root, Dave Gilchrist, Schulberg, Lawry, Goff, etc., in Allegheny County, I am eagerly looking forward to some exciting times for the S. T. & L. A. H. J. SCHADE,
Los Angeles, Cal., July 23.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

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

C. A. O. BOSTON, MASS.—The way to treat such people is simply to watch your opportunity. At the first opportunity when you make a statement, deny it point blank, whatever the statement may be. They will ask you for your reasons. There you got them. You can then ask them: "For what reason must I give reasons for doubting the accuracy of your statements, when you consider yourself above the necessity of assigning any reason but your bald notions for doubting the statements of THE PEOPLE?"

THE PEOPLE is not infallible; it may and surely makes slips. But in no matter what importance it may be, should it find itself mistaken it will promptly and character for reliability by making a correction. This is especially so in all matters of fact, and especially in all matters of computation. No Peckham's warfare of the hand is enough of a refutation.

That the volume of involuntary idleness is an army of 5,000,000 unemployed is the whole year's work, when you give argument, facts and figures in the "Nationalist" magazine. A bald denial is a very cheap denial.

THE PEOPLE has no use for folks who will swallow anything that THE PEOPLE says. Such folks are unreliable. To-morrow they would be waiting for something from some other source. Men should digest what they take in. And if they have reasons to disbelieve what THE PEOPLE says they should advance their reasons. If such an action truth is sure to come. If the objections are sound, they will be effective. If they are flimsy they will be discarded. Unsupported objection is worthless and unfair.

H. H. CINCINNATI, O.—Remember that every profession of friendship is really credit with the miserable. These "reform," "municipalization," "good government," "anti-trust," "corporation" schemes, and all such like things, are dangerous to the masses in that they are professions of friendship which the masses in their blindness are apt to be captivated by. It may seem at first sight exclusive, but it "falls over" those movements the way the S. L. P. does. But that is the only way to teach abstractly. The masses must be warned against the "professors of friendship."

W. W. NEW YORK.—Apart from the side point that domestic beer is not a fitting thing for a man to put into his insides, we could bring in a host of other points to pronounce wrong the conduct of the S. L. P. man in your shop who refused to partake of the beer. In which his employer treated the men in the shop as a birthday party, the employer's wife's birthday. The S.L.P. man's attitude may look like "standing so stiff" in this case, but it is really a plot. That point can't be drawn too sharp. Blur it in the slightest degree, and at the other end of the line you will see the same kind of a plot. The man who is "sanitary armory" builders, one-thing-at-a-time "Socialist" applicants for jobs from capitalist political parties and a score of similar vermin.

T. C. CLEVELAND, O.—Why, man, that Kangaroo Social Democratic Italian paper, "Avanti," died a brutal death. It disappeared since last June 23. Along with it died the conspiracy to twist away the Italian vote in a certain election. You must have got that news from somebody who has had inspiration from the "Cleveland Citizen." "Proletario" is flourishing and so are the Italian S. L. P. Sections.

D. L. H. WORCESTER, MASS.—Far from that, there is no occasion for "parading" the offence of Carey. It is an Army appropriation can not be ranked with "the past, that should be forgotten and forgiven." It would come under that category if it had been an act of intemperance. In that case he and his party would admit that the act was wrong, and there would then be a guarantee of its not being repeated. But the circumstances point to premeditation in the affair; and above all, both Carey and his Kangaroo Social Democracy have all along been justifying the act, one of their justifications being that it was "a sanitary measure," and he himself has from the platform declared that it was a sanitary measure. All of this the crime is an existing and perpetrated one.

A. B. F. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—I. The story about the strike at East Orange, N. J., that appeared in "The Worker," was a translation of what had appeared before in the "Daily People." It is a story you will find both the "Volkszeitung" and its English poodle's heads cracked by the facts, similarly as the "Volkszeitung" has been cracked when it got up the calumny on the "Leader" meeting of '87. The Kangaroo Social Democracy, feeling now in a greatly more desperate position than it was some time ago, the "Volkszeitung" poodle now echoed this "Volkszeitung" calumny, while the "Daily People" kept it a few months ago from repeating the calumny about that "Leader" meeting.

At the East Orange affair, the Alliance men, the pure and simple Trade Union men and the non-Union men in the Sprague shop joined hands and went out on strike. All the three elements stood fully by one another, and they gave up the strike after four weeks, only upon a vote to do so, taken at a general meeting of the strikers. The very same "Volkszeitung," repeated by its English poodle is, as you will see from the signed statement of the strikers, an intentional falsehood, and the "Volkszeitung" has been suppressing communications sent to it by Germans among the strikers, who wholly repudiate the story. Of this more anon and in due time.

If you run across any "lights under a bushel" in the Party literature, do your share to take them from under the bushel.

S. B. NEW YORK.—It is impossible to give you the name of the mayor that held office in the small town of New York. Can't you define the mayor or the small town more accurately? There are lots of "smaller towns in Mass." What kind of "lions" way is that to ask for information?

H. S. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Next time, don't transcribe a passage from a paper. Send on the clipping. One can't make out where your observations end, where the transcription begins, and where your observations start anew.

J. C. M. FALKIRK, SCOTLAND.—Your communication, suppressed by "The People" will be published in the next WEEKLY PEOPLE and to-morrow's DAILY FORWARD statements of Scotland!

Organizer of the S. T. & L. A. was revoked on the ground of his having been expelled from the S. L. P. It would have been obviously improper for the Alliance to keep in a position of trust a person expelled from the S. L. P.

W. J. C. BOSTON, MASS.—I. The Hilkey mentioned in the report of the G.E.B. of the S. T. & L. A. on the Sprague strike is the same Hilkey who was expelled from the S. L. P. Membership, not officership, in the Alliance affects a man's bread and butter. While the offence of which Section New York found Hilkey guilty and for which it expelled him deserved such treatment, and while, as stated in the answer above, "I. F. M., Colorado Springs, Colo.," action of the Party left the G.E.B. of the S. T. & L. A. no option but to revoke the organizer's commission, it would be more than punishing, it would be hounding, to therefore, drive him out of the Alliance and thus either drive him out of work, or drive him into the claws of the Organized Scabbery. In the report of the G. E. B. Hilkey is reported, not as an officer, but as a member of the rank and

OFFICIAL.

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

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

NEW YORK LAB. & NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can be made at this office on Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

Canadian S. L. P.

LONDON, Ont., July 15.—Regular meeting of the National Executive Committee. Ross in the chair. Haselgrove absent and excused. An error in the minutes of last meeting made it appear that "the S. L. P. is in no way whatever connected with the International Socialist League..."

Secretary reported progress with leaflet on Socialism. National Secretary and Treasurer instructed to procure sample leaflets from the Socialist Parties of other countries and select from same some suitable for rearrangements for Canada.

Unfinished Business—National Secretary instructed to write the two organizations mentioned in Comrade Kuhn's communication asking for an interchange of literature.

The Secretary replied in the negative to an inquiry if he had written Toronto daily papers that the S. L. P. was not connected with the Canadian Socialist League, Christian Socialists, etc., but promised to do so at once.

A resolution was passed instructing the National Secretary to write Muirhead of Halifax, N. S., re state of movement there, asking him to become a member-at-large, also E. Lawson of Ottawa, in the same manner. Adjourned.

J. P. COURTENAY, Recording Secretary.

General Committee, Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

Meeting held Saturday, July 27, 1901, in the Daily People Building, 2 to 6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Chairman, Patrick Murphy; vice-chairman, Henry Kuhn. Twenty-four new delegates were seated.

Ten new members were admitted. The following officers and committees were elected for the ensuing term as follows:

Organizer and Financial Secretary—L. Abelson.

Recording Secretary—A. C. Kihn. Treasurer—Patrick Murphy.

Sergeant-at-Arms—H. Mahland. City Executive Committee—Hugo Vogt, Adam Moran, Albert Ulrich, H. Mittelberg, D. T. Campbell, S. D. Cooper, J. Scheurer, M. T. Cooper.

Credential Committee—L. H. Weisberger, J. J. Dunn, J. A. Akins.

Grievance Committee—A. D. Wegman, E. C. Schmidt, F. C. Pulling.

Entertainment Committee—J. Machauer, A. Orange, Mrs. Brauchman, H. Mahland, S. D. Cooper, O. Thiede, J. F. Wade.

City Auditing Committee—H. B. Friedman, M. Poehland, O. Thiede.

State and National Auditing Committee—E. Muller, A. D. Wegman, B. O'Toole.

Delegates D. A. 40, S. T. & L. A.—J. J. Dunn, E. Gallo, P. Murphy.

In the case of the Louis Wise appeal, who had been suspended for six months on a charge of withholding monies for DAILY PEOPLE stamps the Organizer reported 28 votes in support of the decision of the General Committee in suspending Wise and 170 votes against the decision. The Organizer was instructed to notify Wise of his reinstatement.

The delegates were instructed to notify their districts to send two delegates each to a conference to be held August 3, 1901, for the benefit of the excursion on August 11, 1901.

Adjournment followed.

A. C. KIHN, Secretary.

Pittsburg Section Officers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 29, 1901. Comrades—At the regular meeting of Section Allegheny County Committee the regular semi-annual election of officers was held, and resulted as follows:

Organizer and Financial Secretary, Val Remmel.

Literary Agent, Val Remmel.

Recording Secretary, P. C. Tessen.

Treasurer, Wm. J. Eberle.

Sergeant-at-Arms, John Desmond.

Assistant Literary Agent, Geo. A. Brown.

COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—James Illingsworth, Jno. Desmond, A. W. Evans, Ed. Tomlin, Hayden Morgan.

Agitation Committee—D. E. Gilchrist, Jas. McConnell, H. A. J. Brown.

Auditing Committee—Jas. McConnell, D. E. Gilchrist, Thos. Lawry.

Credential Committee—Pietre Sambuco, O. N. Moore, Geo. Abel.

Grievance Committee—D. E. Gilchrist, G. A. Brown, Thos. Lawry.

Press Committee—Ed. Mess., Thos. Lawry, Jno. R. Root.

Entertainment Committee—H. A. Goff, Jr., Wm. Tyson, Val Remmel, D. E. Gilchrist, Anton Feurich.

Hall Committee—P. C. Tessen, Lorenz Helfrich, John Zellow, Anton Feurich, James Elicks.

Delegates to D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A.—Wm. Tyson, Jno. R. Root, S. Schulberg. VAL REMMEL, Secretary.

Section Cleveland, Socialist Labor Party.

Section Cleveland, S.L.P., elected the following comrades as officers for the ensuing six months: R. Zillmer, rec. sec'y; J. B. B. sec'y; Auditing Com.

Geo. Blickensdorfer, A. Miller and George; Organization Com., Fred. Brown, Joseph Reiman and Aich. Koepel; Grievance Com., Wm. Holwell, M. Weber and Jos. Manning; Literary Agent, Fred. Brown; Librarian, G. Durr; Treasurer, P. C. Christiansen; Organizer, Frank Erben.

R. I. State Committee.

At a special meeting held by Section Providence, S. L. P., July 21, for the purpose of filling vacancies on the Rhode Island State Committee, the following comrades were elected: Henry Green, Samuel Fassel and William Tibbets.

At a meeting of the State Committee held on the same date the undersigned was elected Secretary of that committee. HENRY GREENE.

Section Rockville, Conn.

At the last meeting of our Section the following officers were elected for the next six months: Organizer, E. Sherman. Recording Secretary, G. Raisch. Financial Secretary, G. Mens. Treasurer, W. Sussbrich. Agent for THE PEOPLE and English literature, E. Sherman. Agent for "Soe. Arbeiter Zeitung" and German literature, Wm. Kittel. E. SHERMAN, Organizer.

Dalton's Itinerary for New Jersey.

The following is the itinerary of Comrade Dalton, National Organizer for New Jersey, from August 1 to Sept 15. The local organizer, or comrades will arrange for meetings and publish the same in the DAILY PEOPLE, covering the time allotted them. Aug. 1 to 7, inclusive, Camden county, Camden the base. Aug. 8 to 11, inclusive, Mercer county, Trenton the base. Aug. 12 to 18, inclusive, Union county, Elizabeth the base. Aug. 19 to 25, inclusive, Passaic county, Paterson the base. Aug. 26 to 31, inclusive, Morris county, Dover the base. Sussex county, Newton the base. Sept. 1 to 15, inclusive, will be utilized by Essex, Hudson and Bergen counties. MORRIS HOFFMAN, Sec'y. Pro Tem, N. J. S. C.

Veal's Dates in Ohio.

Sallineville, August 15. East Liverpool, August 16. Steubenville, August 17. Sherodsville, August 18. Mineral City, August 19. Canal Dover, August 20 and 21. There appears a running typographical error in the request made of various sections "to make arrangements accordingly." Instead of "arrangements," it reads "agreements." Please correct. JOHN D. GORKE, Sec'y Middle West Circuit.

Itinerary of the Organizer of the Middle West Circuit, Comrade Phillip Veal.

Itinerary of the organizer of the Middle West Circuit, Comrade Phillip Veal: Lorain, August 1st and 2d. Cleveland, August 3d-4th. Akron, August 5th to 8th. Canton and Stark county, 9th to 14th. Sections are requested to make agreements accordingly. For the Ohio State Committee, JOHN D. GORKE, Secretary Middle West Circuit.

Mixed Trades Alliance, L. A. 152.

Mixed Alliance L. A. 152, of New Bedford, Mass., has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Recording Secretary—Wm. Whitehead. Financial Secretary—Thos. Astley. Treasurer—James Smith. Collector—Thos. Astley. Literary Agent—Jas. W. Holden. Delegates to the District Convention—Comrades Astley, Holden and Yates. Auditors—J. W. Holden and Wm. Yates.

Request for By-Laws.

To all sections S. L. P., composed of several branches or district branches:—Will you please forward to the undersigned a copy of the by-laws of your central organization to aid us in forming suitable ones for Section Indianapolis. ALPH A. NEFF, 8 Traub Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Daily People Birthday Gift.

Previously acknowledged.....\$352.12 Chas. Harkenmeyer, City.....50 J. L. R., Hartford, Conn.....14 W. J. Kelm, Cleveland, O.....25 B. Elde, Red Wing, Minn.....500 C. Gunther, San Francisco, Cal. 1.00 Total.....\$359.87

Notice!

Dayton Mixed Alliance of the S. T. & L. A. will meet in Room 1 at No. 17 East Third street, Dayton, Ohio, on Monday, August 5th, 1901, at 8 p. m., and every two weeks thereafter till further notice. Workingmen and women of Dayton are earnestly invited to attend these meetings and to join this organization.

Egg Candler's Notice.

Egg candler's warned to stay from Frank Goldstein, 207 Livingston street, corner of Columbia. Strike of L. A. 349 to reduce hours from 17 to 10 at same wages.

Cleveland Picnic.

Section Cleveland will have a great picnic at Hungaria Park on Clark avenue, Sunday, August 4th at 2 p. m. Admission, 25 cents a person. Music, singing and dancing is on the program. All readers of THE PEOPLE are invited. Bring your friends along. A good time is assured. Comrade Phillip Veal, the organizer of the Middle West Circuit, is expected to speak at the picnic. COMMITTEE.

Egg Candler's Union, L. A. 349 S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the Egg Candler's Union was held on Saturday evening, July 27 at their headquarters, 149 Attorney street.

Eighteen new members were admitted and obligated. The Executive Committee reported that the action of the local on the request of the employees of Frank Goldstein to sustain them in their demands for a shorter workday with the same pay had resulted in a strike. Mr. Goldstein refused to consider the proposition submitted by the employees of ten hours work with the same pay. A committee from District Alliance 49 and the officers called on Mr. Goldstein and he said that he did not care what the union did. He proposed to run his own business and the men that work for him would have to work as long as he wanted them to or get out. If he could not get men he would work himself.

One of the members named Ponce had gone to work for Goldstein and when requested to come out promised to do so, but still remains at work. Ponce was denounced by this union and declared a scab.

The Executive Committee was instructed to push the fight against Goldstein and show him up to be an enemy of the working class.

It was decided to hold an agitation meeting on Saturday evening, August 3rd and District Alliance 49 was requested to send a Jewish speaker. All strikers were paid their full wages. Members are requested to be present next Saturday at the Headquarters at 7 o'clock. SECRETARY.

Entertainment Committee.

At the last regular meeting of the Entertainment Committee of Section New York further arrangements were made for the excursion on Sunday, August 11, to be given for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE and "Abend Blatt." The sub-committee on music reported having engaged musicians from L. A. 1028, S. T. & L. A.

After arrangements are almost completed excursionists may rest assured that besides doing their share towards making the excursion on August 11 a financial success, they will find this the most enjoyable excursion given by any organization this season. It remains now for the comrades and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party to urge upon their friends the sale of tickets, and turn in the cash to the organizer of Section New York, Comrade L. Abelson. As the committee will need at least \$500 on the morning of August 11, subdivisions of the Party are also urged to turn in all the cash they now have on hand from the sale of tickets for the reason stated above. Taking into consideration the fact that we are about to enter a municipal campaign and the consideration of the further fact that again the S. L. P. will have to stand up against the combined forces of Capitalism—reform and bogus Socialist parties, who have in the past been able to beguile the members of our much suffering class, it ought to stir every man to action this year more than ever, as it is about time that we put an end to the criminality of the capitalist class.

And you cannot better begin than by pushing the sale of tickets for the excursion on August 11, thus making the affair a financial success, and thereby strengthening the arms of the DAILY PEOPLE, the only newspaper that stands unflinchingly and uncompromisingly for the rights of the wage workers, and likewise aiding the "Abend Blatt," which is smashing the heads of the Yiddish labor skinner and labor fakirs. Up to work now, ye sturdy fighting members of the S. L. P. Show to the enemy that we never tire when it comes to doing something for the party press. Let them understand that we are in this fight to a finish, and that we will quit only when the Socialist Labor Party shall have accomplished its mission, and its flag shall wave to the breeze over the dome of the Socialist Republic!

The place, as formerly described, is about the best that the committee could select. The 25 miles sail up the Hudson and other perfect and complete arrangements for the enjoyment of the excursionists, not to say anything of the cause for which it is given, will make August 11 a day long to be remembered by the members of the Party and their friends. Subdivisions of Section Greater New York are requested to send two delegates to a conference of the Entertainment Committee to be held on Monday evening, August 5, 8 o'clock, at 2-6 New Reade street, for the purpose of selecting the various committees for the excursion on August 11. For the Entertainment Committee, A. O. ANGE, Sec'y.

Dayton Moving.

DAYTON, July 27.—The Davis Sewing Machine Co., employing about 800 men, closed down its works night before last and each employee was handed a notice to the effect that the works would start up again on or about August 19th, as an open shop; and with the notice was an application card which the employees who desired re-employment under the new conditions were required to fill out. The only important question in the application card was: "Have you any objections to working with non-union men?" This move on the part of the Davis Sewing Machine Co., taken in connection with the trend of late events in this city is peculiarly significant. The Employers' Association of this city have made up their minds that they will no longer brook any interference from the Trades Unions in the running of their respective businesses; and this is a part of the organized attack that the said association is making on the unions, following the same move on the part of the National Cash Register Co.

This concern has long had the reputation of being one of the "fairest" of employers in Dayton; but it is now forcing the working class of this city up against the real thing. Pure and simple in Dayton is doomed. It now stands helpless before the first open manifestation of the class struggle. As long as both side were trying to conceal that struggle, the fakirs in the labor movement could juggle with the facts and make the unthinking workman believe that there was possibly some virtue in their "pure and simple" trade union. The time was rotten ripe for the launching of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which took place on the 18th inst. All workmen and women of Dayton who are interested in or who wish to join this bona fide working class trade union are requested to meet with us in Room 1, No. 17 East Third street, Dayton, Ohio, on Monday evening, August 5th at 8 p. m., and every two weeks thereafter.

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Daily People and Abend Blatt Excursion.

The Entertainment Committee of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party met at 2-6 New Reade street on Monday evening last for the purpose of making the arrangements for the Grand Excursion to Forest View Park, to take place on Sunday August 11th.

As it has previously been announced the "John Neilson" "Wm. A. Summer" and the "Starina" each boat having a capacity of over 2000, have been chartered for this occasion. Boats leave: East 91st street Pier, New York at 9 a. m.; South 5th street, Brooklyn at 9:30 a. m. and East 3rd street Pier, New York at 10 a. m.

Entertainment Committee.

The excursionists will please remember that the place is accessible by boat only and it is therefore desirable that all be on time at their nearest place of departure. As indicated above. The committee has bent all its efforts to make this the most pleasurable affair ever given under the auspices of the S. L. P. in the selection of the place as well as in other matters. Forest View Park is situated on the West bank of the Hudson River, about 25 miles from New York. In addition to the magnificent scenery with which it is surrounded it also possesses plenty of shade, ample refreshment accommodations a very large dancing pavilion, numerous tables, swings, row boats, shooting gallery and many other out-of-door amusements not to be found anywhere else within same distance from Greater New York. But it's not alone the pleasures which is to be derived from this excursion for the small sum of 35 cents.

People who have attended the affairs given by the S. L. P. in the past two years well know the orderly manner and the elaborateness with which they have been conducted. Same may be expected in the future with the amendment better and better! It is here that we want to call your attention to the cause for which all in general were given, and this excursion to Forest View Park in particular.

The material result of same will go towards aiding our own "DAILY PEOPLE" and the Jewish Abend-Blatt. Readers of the DAILY PEOPLE know that it deserves all that can be done for it to ensure and promote its material well being. But here we have the Jewish Party Organ that it has since gotten rid of its Timbuctoos has done for the Jewish Proletarians what the DAILY PEOPLE have been doing for the English speaking members of our class. The Abend-Blatt has been ever since the center of attack in that part of the city where it is mostly circulated, the hot-bed of the labor fakirs and political crooks, the center of the worst labor skinner, that part of greater New York where that organized band of criminals sailing under the name of Tammany Hall controls body and soul, there is where the "Abend-Blatt" is piloting the ship of the S. L. P., there is where the "Abend-Blatt" is striving to teach the sound tactics of the fighting Socialist Labor Party. If you realize the uphill work that our Jewish Party Organ has before it, and as you must understand the necessity of hammering the labor fakirs and go-goos that are again entering the political arena, and Kangaroos together with the me-too's via the DAILY PEOPLE then you will see to it, that the several thousand tickets issued by this committee will be sold to the last one, and that crowds of excursionists be so numerous, so as to leave no doubt, that a double capacity of barges and boats may be necessary the next time. Remember the date Sunday, August 11th. Remember the places and time of departure. Remember that beautiful place Forest View Park. Remember the price is only 35 cents a person and children free. Remember the "DAILY PEOPLE" and the "Abend-Blatt"!

Entertainment Committee, A. ORANGE, Sec'y

RUSKIN COLONY.

Its Failure Again Announced—The Uses to Which the Capitalist Press Put It. News has once more reached this city of the failure of Ruskin Colony. The colony is once more financially embarrassed, and its printing plant is likely to be sold to foreclose a mortgage of \$1,500. The members of the colony are making desperate efforts to save the plant. With this end in view they are endeavoring to make it "the center of a combine of reform newspapers." Failing in this they express themselves as being desirous of selling their press to a paper favorable to "the cause."

No doubt, the capitalist press will use this failure as it has used all the Ruskin colony failures of the past. It will push it forth as another positive demonstration of the impracticability of Socialism, though it but a few weeks ago was holding this same colony up as a shining example of the practicality of Socialism. Such colonies are not Socialism. Socialism does not urge the isolation of small bands of men in competition with capitalism. Socialism urges the organization of the working class on class conscious lines for the purpose of securing control of the powers of State, and inaugurating the Socialist Republic by making all capital social property. It would begin right in this most populous city, and not take to the woods.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Constitutions, a neat 16-page booklet with stiff red cover, vest pocket size,.....70c. per 100 Application cards.....40c. per 100 Dues cards.....40c. per 100 Rubber stamp seals, regular size, with emblem (to order) only.....07c. each Address all orders with cash to Henry Kuhn, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York City, Box 1570. Avoid credit orders for they involve useless expense and trouble.

To Senders of Notices.

In sending notices make them as brief and concise as possible. Notices should be written on a separate sheet of paper WITHOUT any other matter on it. The paper should be large enough to allow margin at top for heading and to avoid pasting. Do not crowd your writing.

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

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

Impelled by the ever-pressing necessity of seeking new outlets of investment and controlling every phase of modern production and distribution for its own protection, the capitalist class is gradually widening the sphere of its activities. In so doing, it is gradually encroaching upon the grounds formerly occupied by only the smallest of middle-class concerns. It is gradually extending into fields where it was once believed that the need of large capital would never be a factor and where monopoly, being "unnatural" would, consequently, be impossible.

Into distributive enterprises, that one-time exclusive preserve of the middle-class, for instance, it has lately entered with considerable zest. In the organization of gigantic stores it has made large inroads on the small dry goods, book and other stores. In the creation of retail agencies directly under the control of manufacturers, as in the shoe industry, with the well-known motto "From Factory to Foot Direct," it has killed many a small dealer. And in the execution of the already adopted plan of the Anthracite Coal Trust, to open agencies for the retail sale of coal in the city of Philadelphia and elsewhere, this havoc among the small men will be increased tremendously.

In the news from the Field of Capital for the week ending July 27, two new projects are mentioned that will carry terror and dismay to the middle class.

The first is a retail grocery trust for Philadelphia. The proposition is to combine 3,000 of the 5,000 grocery stores into a corporation. Each store will be bought at a cash average of \$2,000 making a total investment of \$6,000,000, in addition to which \$500,000 would be put up for working capital. Former owners will be employed as the managers of the new stores.

The necessity of controlling distributive outlets for products has long been recognized as essential to the safety of the capital engaged in production. Heretofore, such control has been indirect, by means of contracts excluding trade with competitors, as in the case of jobbers and the Tobacco Trust; or by cornering the source of supply, as in the case of oil dealers and the Standard Oil Co.

It is now felt that more direct means are necessary, and, though the retail grocery trust is now deemed infeasible there is no doubt that, before long, something similar to it will take its place. The second is the formation of the National Bread Company, already known as the Bread Trust. This is a \$3,000,000 corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, whose object is first to consolidate large baking firms under a parent company and do away with inter-company competition; secondly to exploit a patent bread making machine, which it is stated, kneads bread without any handling and at the same time increases the baked loaf thirty per cent. in weight over the present one with a given quantity of flour. It is the ambition of this trust to control the bread output of New York, Jersey City and Newark, and eventually, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities of similar size. It is claimed that 50 per cent. of the labor at present employed will be useless. While it is claimed that such a corporation will not hurt the small concerns, its advantages over such competitors are so great, that it will be impossible for them to withstand its competition.

The news from the Field of Capital shows the same activity among the large institutions of capital as in the above mentioned small ones. Bank consolidations involving tremendous capitalization and power took place in Boston and New York. The consolidation of the First National Bank and the National Bank of the Republic, two New York institutions are especially noteworthy. The combined deposits of these banks are about \$80,000,000, which is \$2,000,000 less than the National City Bank. The First National Bank in point of capital and surplus is now the largest in the United States. It has \$1,000,000 capital and a surplus fund of \$5,000,000, with undivided profits of \$4,616,125, besides a special contingent fund of an unknown amount. J. P. Morgan is interested in it. Further financial consolidations are rumored.

This is as it should be for the movement of trustification which is so prominent a characteristic of American capitalism is largely a financial movement, and in proportion as trustification increases in magnitude so also must the banking institutions of the country.

Coal-Production in the South. In 1900 the Southern eight states concerned in coal producing, namely Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, had an output of fifteen times as much coal as they had twenty years before. In 1900 West Virginia's output was 21,280,450 tons, against 1,756,144 tons in 1880. The total value of the Southern product in 1880 was \$4,767,785 and in 1900 \$41,753,573.

MASSACHUSETTS. Union Picnic of Sections of Greater Boston, Aug. 17th, Oak Island, Revere.

The committee on the union picnic met at the headquarters of Section Everett, July 28. Comrades Ducharme, Grant, A. P. Jones, Johnson, Chester, Neilsen, Hickey, Anderson, Grady, Miller, and Fuglestad were present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted. Communication from Comrade J. P. Malloney, stating he could not promise to speak was read, and the Secretary stated that he had seen Comrades M. T. Berry and A. E. Jones, and that both had promised to deliver an address. A communication was read from the Scandinavian Singing Society accepting the invitation to sing at the picnic. The treasurer reported over 1,100 tickets out and nothing but i-o-u's in the treasury, and desired that returns be made as fast as tickets were sold.

Comrade Jones resigned from Committee on Entertainment and sports, and Comrade E. E. Chester was elected to fill the vacancy. It was moved and carried that Comrade P. H. Grady take charge of all arrangements on day of picnic (August 17), and Comrades C. A. Johnson, A. M. Grant, E. E. Chester, and such others as he might select, act as his assistants.

It was moved and carried "that police be ordered as per contract." Comrade Anderson volunteered to furnish badges for use of the committee. Committee on printing reported all matter they had been instructed to procure was ready for distribution, and those present showed their appreciation by rapidly taking possession of the show-cards and flyers.

The next meeting of the committee will be held on Sunday, August 4, at the same time and place. Any Sections not already supplied with tickets and those wanting more should procure the same from A. P. Jones, 200 Bradford street, Everett. The State Executive Committee needs money to carry on the campaign and the comrades cannot push the sale of tickets too hard. ALBERT M. GRANT, Sec'y, No. 210 Bradford street, Everett.

Westchester Co., Organization.

On Sunday, July 21, there was held in the headquarters of Section Yonkers a conference of all the Sections in Westchester county. Comrade Zolot of Peekskill occupied the chair, and C. O. Fransecky of Port Chester recorded.

Representatives from Tarrytown and Pleasantville were also present in addition to those mentioned above. After hearing reports from each locality, which in the main showed that much could be done if only the necessary funds could be raised, the real business of the meeting was entered into, i. e., to organize a county committee, to decide on a plan of organization, and consider plans for carrying on a systematic agitation throughout the county.

The matter of organization was discussed at some length, and several plans were submitted, but after examination it was found that some had been tried before and had proven ineffective, while others conflicted with the constitution and were therefore abandoned. It was finally decided by regular motions, that the interests of the Socialist Labor Party and the various Sections would be best served by each Section surrendering its charter and re-organizing as one Section, to be called Section Westchester County, each present Section to be designated a branch thereof. On account of the large expanse of territory covered by the county, it was decided not to have a representative central body, but to select one of the branches as the seat of the county committee, said branch to nominate eight comrades and submit their names to a referendum vote of the county membership; the five receiving the greatest vote to be declared elected to constitute such committee. It will be the duty of this committee to transact all section business, and with the cooperation of the branches to carry on as active an agitation as possible. Due stamps to be sold to branches at 15 cents each, three cents of which will remain with the committee. Yonkers was designated as the seat of the committee. The branches nearest to any location where the remnant of a branch exists are charged with the duty of collecting the dues of said remnant until such time as a branch can be re-established.

Delegates were instructed to see that their respective constituencies held primaries to elect delegates to the county convention, which was set down to take place on Saturday, September 7, 1901, at No. 11 Warburton avenue, Yonkers.

All of the foregoing is submitted to a vote of the county membership, and the result thereof should be sent to the undersigned not later than August 4, 1901, at which time, if the vote be affirmative, it will go into effect.

It is safe to say, that if this plan carries all right, that more vigorous and effective work will be carried on than ever before. Being in closer touch with each other than heretofore, we can concentrate our efforts all on one locality if need be, until we have it in a prosperous condition, at which time we can take up another and so on, until we have the county thoroughly organized.

Before the meeting adjourned a collection was taken up, which netted \$2.29. This was placed up with the Secretary to be held until such time as the committee is elected, when it must be turned over to the proper person. C. OTTO FRANSECKY, Secretary of Conference, No. 140 Terrace ave., Port Chester, July 22, 1901.

Coal-Production in the South.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The most conspicuous phase of the news from the Field of Labor for the week ending July 27, was the large number of strikes that took place.

Many branches of labor were involved in these strikes. There were collar and shirt cutters, brewers, puddlers, chippers, molders, garment workers, brewery and ice wagon drivers, dock builders, messenger boys, weavers, cigarmakers, insurance agents and others. The numbers involved ranged from two hundred in the smallest case to ten to eighty thousand in the largest. The demands included the regulation of apprentices, renewal of yearly contracts, increase of tonnage prices, shortening of hours of labor, "nine hour day with ten hours pay," a schedule of equal rates better material for work, an increased and uniform rate of wages on a piece work basis, etc., etc.

These strikes are a glaring refutation of the cry of "prosperity" on which so much stress is laid in and out of season and of which so much is heard and little experienced by the working class. They show conclusively that the much vaunted "progress of wealth" redounds only to the benefit of the capitalist class, which, while surfeited by every luxury, will not yield one iota of that wealth to the working class, even when the result is the inauguration of costly strikes.

These strikes are the natural outcome of a system of society in which the capital—the land, machinery, together with the means of