

from that time on they would be that to continue to work. Evidently that was just what the cap-tain was waiting for. He entered in his log book the date and hour or the pro-test, and charged the thirty-one men who had protested with "mutiny on the high seas," endangering the life and property aboard the ship, etc., etc. The steamship stopped at Ascension Island, which is not far from St. Helena,

Island, which is not far from St. Helena. and the British military authorities there placed ten marines, armed to the teeth, aboard to guard the "mutineers." The thirty-one "mutineers" were kept for about twenty-five days in the fore-peak, which was described by the Board of Trade as fit for accommodating fourteen eamen only. Here they were kept with out proper ventilation, without sufficient food or water in the heat of the tropics. Crossing the line is bad enough under the st favorable circumstances, but it can most favorable circumstances, but it can be imagined what it was like to the men in the black-hole. One of the men, Wm. Carey, of New Orleans, was chained down in the engine room because he was regarded as the "ring leader."

regarded as the "ring seader." When the vessel reached port the men were brought up for trial. The Ameri-can consul absolutely refused to assist, advise or help these American citizens in any way. This man is an "Anglo-Saxon," the

owner of a line of ships that ply be-tween here and Europe and up the East coast. He is also in business here under the firm name of

South Carolina Mills Employ Only Those Repudiating Organization.

hama, Arkansas and Georgia was in 1869; in South Carolina and Oregon

1875; Louisiana and Texas, in 1882; North Carolina, 1888; Florida, 1890;

Iowa, 1893. Wages per day for ordinary farm labor, with board, were at maximum in New Hampshire, Connecticut and Deleware, in 1869; in South Carolina,

in 1875. They were at minimum in

Arkansas, Tennessee (same in 1895)

Ohio, Minnesota, Nebraska and Colo-

rado in 1894; in Alabama, Mississippi,

Loisiana, Texas, Kentucky (same as 1875). Michigan, Utah, Oregan and

Both without board and with board

in the whole country, as a whole, the year 1893 shows higher rate than

any preceding year reported since 1875. A decline is noted for the years of

FIGHTING UNIONISM.

California in 1895.

ive u a firm stand against union labor. The trouble, it is alleged, was precipitated by action of the operatives, who refused to work on Saturday aftertoon last, to make up the time to be lost on Labor Day, the management having consented to grant a holiday next Monday, if the employees would forego their half-holiday on the two preceding Saturdays. This how ver is a mere pretext. The men who refused to return to work are supposed to be long to a union recently organized here, and when they offered to go to work yesterday morning they were not permitted to enter the buildings. They are now trying to induce all the em-ployees to join the union. Thus the real fight is one against unionism. Preddent Whaley of the mill said he was willing to take back any who had gone out, provided they would sign an agreement certifying that they did not belong to a union and would not join one. They had fully determined not have any union help. mills in this State some time ago reached an ironclad agreement on this matter, and it would be adhered to to the letter. Those who went out here and remained out as union men would not be able to get work elsewhere in South Carolina. He staed unequivocal ly that, having taken this postion, he would close down every mill here, and keep them closed till the middle of September before he would allow any to come back who would not sign the agreement. "We are owners of our mills and we propose to run tham. We do all we can for our help, and propose to do much more. We do not propose, however, to have any of this unionism business." The Textile Union has adopted So that the friends and relatives of the thirty-one men may know what has become of them, and in the hope that ther will remember this dastardly act.

1894 and 1895, with an increase for his Boston meeting where he told his audience that he had letters from Bridg-port manufacturers stating that the nine-hour day with ten-hours pay would be put into operation on the 20 Such and other lies were of May. gotten up on the spot; the leaders stop-COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug., 27-The ped at nothing; even to-day they circloth, but the rank and file are no so credulous as they used to be; they have bought some experience at a pretty high price too. The 20 of May came quietly and passed the same way. The 'general' strike was on with all shops run hing. Reporters were told by the leaders that "they had nothing to say." What a blessing it would have been for the rank and file if the leaders had stuck to that little sentince, but fate, rascality or depravity willed dif ferently; the leaders commenced to lie again, they lied so thick and fast that the air about the strike headquarters got thick with lies and false reports. Here are some of them: 800 mach inists out, busy initiating new members, great victory in the west, Bridge port manufacturers will meet to-morrow, every machinist determined, giv-ing in in New York, still initiating new members, the metal trades will be called out, manufacturers will meet a committee of the union, all demands granted in the south, all the strikers are firm, manufacturers will grant every thing except recognition of the union, we paid the strikens to-day and all are happy and firm, railroad shops will strike in sympathy next Monday end is near, manufacturers cannot hold out any longer, one more firm giving in in Brooklyn, \$150,000 strike fund still untouched, organizer O'Niel organized four more locals in the State, strikers say they will stick it out, strike will be settled in a few days, carpenters' union, hatters' union, etc.. donating from \$25 to \$100, plenty of money coming in.etc., etc. Al of these statements were lies except the one about organizing the new locals and that was to the detriment of those workers. The local leaders told at every occas on how their hearts were bleeding for the stary.

letters to that effect in his pocket (taking some papers from his inside pocket and showing them to the aud-ince): you never asked them for shorter hours or more wages that is why you don't have it. Such lies invari-

not join and pay tribute to the lead-ers, they would not be allowed to work

at the trade as every shop in the

ably brought forth great applause. Some days later I read an account of

without their consent and that they cannot be expelled as such an act would country would be made a "union shop' and no non-union man or scab would be able to carn a living. be unconstitutional. The new Social Demcracym is autonomous in every One of the principals (mis) leadway. The national officers have no funcers came to Bridgeport and announced tions, and are free to do as they wish. The state officers have no prescribed victory; he told about the strong organizations in every other city, only duties or functions and so may do as Bridgeport needed a little attention. they wish. The same is true of cities and that the treasury was in first class condition, and that the manuand towns. Locals are not of necessity bound together. From this they argue that the local is supreme in the State, facturers were willing to give them what they wanted, and that he had and the individual is supreme in the nat tion. Those who oppose this view are say

ing nothing, because they have been frightened into silence by the result of actions. They are already looktheir ing for a way to sneak sut difficulty. They expected that Eich-mann's branch would do as ordered. Now they find that no one has the right to do any ordering. The spread they are expected to make over their "uncompro-roising munciples" turns out to be a disaster. They cannot retreat from the stand they took without disgruntling many persons who believed they were

in a Socialist party. They cannot in-sist on carrying out their order without lisrupting the whole organization. A "unity convention" is called for settle the matter, but as all the avail-able funds were eaten up by the lead-

No explanation or apology will be

were as cowardly as they were, asked James Illingworth if he would speak to the men at dinner time. Hingworth called the pure and simplers' bluff and did speak to the men on the outside of the shop, but as the men have only a accepted by Eichmann's followers. Ti ey claim that Eichmann cannot be expelled the shop, but as the men may cover and half-hour for dinner and must check up before rturning to work, very little could be said in so short a time. But the little that he did say had its effect for he hast with work could ition of the meriting dealt with real conditions of the working class and the necessity of class-conscious organization. At this noon-day meeting the men elect-

ed a committee, one man from each de-partment, to go to Mr. McClintock and to demand time and a half time for all overtime.

Illiuworth was elected chairman that committee.

The committee went to the office and they were informed that Mr. McClintoch was not in. The committee sat down on the office steps and waited for Mr. McClintock. While waiting, Mr. Marshall, the junior partner, came out of the office and asked the committee what they wanted. He was informed by the chairman of the committee. Mr. Marshall said, All right, we will consider this matter and give you an answer in the morning." Illingworth then spoke up and said.

"We want an answer for the men now." Mr. Marshall said, "If you want an answer now, our answer is NO."

That: Time and half time be paid for all overtime.

That: Checking up at dinner time be abolished. A committee was elected to present the demands to the firm. While the committee was eway S. Schulberg spoke to the men on the neccessity of all workers quit work after a short time. They put up a stiff kick at being hurried here organizing into an orgaization such as is when they had a chance to seab it in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance Tampa for far better prices. That followes up the strikes by being men men on election day, by voting it was confronted with the \$600 expense incurred in bringing the men here. Refor the only party of labor the Socialist

Labor Party. When the committee returned they eported that after considerable trouble he demands were sent into the office. Mr. McClintoch frefused to see the committee and his only reply was; "We have nothing to say," A motion was then made and carried unuminous y, "that the men stay on strike until he has recently levied an assessment of ten

has something to say." That entire day, missionaries were cents on each member. This money, it is claimed, is to go to the aid of the strikat work among the men representing the crs in Montreal, Canada. The Montreal capitalists and their Labor Lautenants strike has been on near three months from the A. F. of L. One man who boldly proclaimed now, and it seems rather late in the day One man who boldly proclaimed to give it aid, especially as money has from every corner of the borough that he was a union man with a union card in his pocket, offered two together and wondering if the Orthe men from two to five dollars ganized Scabbery is killing two birds

each if they would return to work in the morning. On the first day of the strike, when the night shift was

The International's move failed, but

gensburg evidently wouldn't stand for that. How to raise the money was the

question. And it remains for the hon-est rank and file of this scab-furnishing

The Joint Advisory Board of the In-

organization to find out.

Rennie Bros. & Co., agent of the Rennie Line, the Aberdeen Line and others. I am told that he acts as Italian Consul also. His business interests make him strongly anti-Boer.

Despite the testimony of the men and the finding of the Board of Trade, they were found guilty. The magistrate in passing sentence said that he would take everything into consideration—the shang-haing, the illegal imp/sonment on board ship. etc. He didn't find them guilty of "mutiny," but as laborers he found them guilty of disobeying the order of He sentenced Lalor, who held a position in the Whit House unde Harrison, and Farley, whom he consid-cred as the leaders, to three months and the rest of the men to two months' im-prisonment at hard labor.

Yesterday the term of 29 expired, and they came out of jail absolutely des-titute and without a penny. Some of them barefooted, others hatless, all in rags. Some of them were vermin infect-cd, the quarters being so filthy they were unable to keep clean. On releasing them the chief warden

On releasing them the chief warden warned them not to become a public charge! HE ADVISED THEM TO JOIN SOME IRREGULAR BRITISH CORPS! If they did not he would be compelled to keep them until further or-ders.

With the remembrance of their experience in the jail, who can blame them for doing as they did-joined Kitchener's Fighting Scouts.

This was the sole purpose for which they were brought here. The United States government, not satisfied with albut g American capitalists to supply the British with food and munitions of war, is harboring British agents for the purpose of obtaining American citizens ts food for British caunon. So that the friends and relatives of the thirty-one mean may know what has

Continued on page 2.).

ers on the last trip, it is feared that a 'unity convention" cannot be held.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

How the Yellow Journals Herald Triumphs That Do Not Occur.

Yesterday the yellow journals heralded a great victory for organized labor that did not occur. They related how George Smith, a motorman, over whose discharge a strike was threatened was again put to work on the De Kalk avenue line. Smith's car, according to their narrative was in a collision with a Broadway car and despite facts showing him blameless for the accident, he was dropped from the pay roll. The employees of the road, it was said, are well organiz-ed and would go out unless Smith was reinstated. The facts in the case are that there was no threat to strike, nor was there a reinstatement upon such a threat. nor are the men well organized. was discharged mainly because of his acivity in organizing his fellow trolleymen, and insisting on the line living up to agreements regarding extra trips, which Smith refused to run. The car collis ion incident was but a pretext to get rid of him, A committee ,hearing of his discharge visited President Hynes, who invited the committee to call again

the next day, intimating strongly also that he would do nothing in the matter. The committee withdrew fully convinced that nothing would come of their inter-view. The next morning the reinstate ment of Smith was voluntarily made by

the company. The men think that the company ho to break up their union by getting rid

lof its one active member.

The committee left the august pres-ence of their owner, and, at the suggessupposed to report, one of the first would be strike breakers was the engintion of a pure and simpler, it was decid-ed to give the firm up until 5 p. m., to cer, Baker by name, a member of the International Association of Machinists give their final answer. No. 32 He could not work because no one

In the mentime, Mr. Marshall and Mr. McClintock, who had returned, went around to the foremen and told them not else was working so he joined the strikcrs, and told them on the quiet of the great American Federation of Labor. to ask the men to work overtime that Light.

At 5 p. m., when the committee went A sign of the awakaning of the stud-hering working class was withcessed on the first day of the strike. There were nine negroes working on the roof paving it. McClintoch called to the office, they were met by Mr. Mc-Clintock and he told them "that there would be no more overtime." the reof paving it. McClintoch called them down and told them to work at

The chairman of the committee said, 'We want you to agree to pay the men time and a half time for all overtime, in case there is any in the future.

All the committee could get for a re-ply was, "There will be no more overtime."

The committee left the office and all of the wage slaves agreed not to work any more overtime, and they further decided that if any man was discharged for not working overtime when asked to do so, a strike would be the result. At the meeting place of Local 356 that night twenty-seven of the McClintock and Marshall Constructing Company employees agreed to join the S. T. & L. A. Another metting was arraigned by Illingworth in the same hall the follow ing Saturday afternoon. Comrades Schulberg and W. J. Eberle to be the speakers.

That Saturday morning Mr. Grant, the master mechanic told Illingsworth that "someone" wanted to see him in the office.

Illingsworth went up and found the superintendent, Mr. Vanderslice and the two bosses, Mr. Marshall and McClia-toch, besides the clerks. The clerks were cleared out of the of-

fice and both doors were locked. The following conversation took place. Vanderslice: "Mr. Illingworth, I sup-

pose you have an idea why we sent for F. of L., and a man by the name of you.

Illingworth: "I suppose it is some-

Facts Regarding Timberland Revealed by Formation of an Association.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 28. - A meeting which it is hoped and believed will mean much for the permanent timber interests of Tennessee was held at the university town of Sewanee recently. sign of the awakining of the slum-An association was formed whose hope it is to make clear the disastrous effects of forest denudation and in this way secure the introduction of conservative methods of handling forest lands. The lumbermen and landowners of the State are expected to see the advantages of The negroes refused and were fired. Contrast this with the "intellectual" workmen in the office. forestry over the usual destructive lumbering and to so manage their lands that

the they may be a constant source of reven-A meeting will be held in Nashville office, went into the mill and soiled ne. their white little hands in paint and o'l in November. The address sent out by working in the mill as scabs. The second day of the strike the only the association says:

"The decreasing supplies of timber in men that attempted to, or did go to the North and East are forcing an everwork were men opposed to the S. T. & L. A. and members of the Δ . F. of L. The template masters have a "union" increasing demand upon the forests of the South. The lessons to be read from the experience of States already stripped

of their woods should not go unlearned. which is affiliated with the A. F. of L. The development of Tennessee's mineral turned in as scabs, saying they had no resources will demand enormous duantigrievance. Other pure and simplers in ties of timber, and let us not repeat the folly of Pennsylvania, where mining timthe boss that they would break the strike bers have to be imported, and where the State has been forced to buy land in

by dinner time. At the strikers' meeting that morning order to meintain an amount of forest sufficient to insure a reasonable supply of water and wood." the hunch of simplers did all in their power to cause adisruption. But after

they get a good roasting from Comrade One of the largest areas of virgin tim-Schulberg who was present at that meet her in the Union is found in Tennessee. ing, they behaved like whipped curs, Comrade Val Remmel spoke to the strik-Its hardwood forests are especially noteworthy and productive. Nashville and ers on the differences between the S. T: & L. A. and A. F of L. While Remmel Memphis are two of the largest if not the two largest hardwood markets in was speaking the pure and simplers sneaked out of the hall. the country, both handling about 100,-000,000 feet annually. Forest destruc-

After the meeting adjourned, Illing-worth and Schulberg met Fred, L. Schwartz, General Organizer of the A. tion is going forward at a rapid rate and in the most unintelligent manner. Immature trees are hewn down with those of full growth. It is probable that a stumpage tax on all trees under a certain diameter will be advocated

machines.

These clerks left their places in

the riveting department promised

Continued on page 2.)

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 7, 1901.



Trades unionists will be interested in knowing that the "scabs" who took the places of the union men at the at strike in the Sprague Electrical Works at East Orange, N. J., have no connection whatever with the socialist movement, the entire group belonging to an organization called the S. T. & L. A., which is engineered by a notorious New York politician named De Leon who usually poses as a "socialist," and whose avowed object is to destroy the present Trades Union through the agency of his rival organization. The S. T. & L. A. is in reality so small and insignificiant that its existence is not generally known to the vast majority of union men. It only springs into a temporary local notoriety when an opportunity is offered to furnish "scabs" to the em-ployers, as in the present instance.—Chic-ago "WORKERS' CALL, "July 27, 1901.

II.

To the Editor of the "Workers' Call," 36 N. Clark street.

In the issue of the Workers' Call, official organ of the "Socialist Party" of Chicago of Saturday, July 27th, heading the editorial page is an article, stating in unequivocal language that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is an organization designed to furnish "scabs" to the employers when a strike is on. I am instructed by Local 354, S. T. & L. A., to challenge the author, and through him your entire organization, to publicly maintain and prove this assertion. This organization will furnish a speak-

er to debate with your representative n the following subject. Resolved, that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is organized to furnish

"scabs" to employers when a strike is Your representative to take the affirma-

tilve, ours the negative. I am authorized to say that in case your "author" is solicitous to conceal his identity, any other representative your organization may select will be accept-We hope this challenge will meet with favorable consideration and that we may soon proceed to the arrangement of de tails. RICHARD COCHPATIENT RICHARD COCHRAINE, Sec'y Local 354, S. T. & L. A.

43 Lincoln Park, Blvd. III.

Chicago, Aug. 20th, 1901. the Editor of the "Workers' Call," cial organ "Socialist Party of Chic-

Local 354, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance having received no answer to its challenge (registered letter) of 29th ult. nes to call the attention of your or-ization to the fact; that either you new the monstrous accusation levelled by your paper against the Alliance to be true and it then became your duty to submit the proofs to an audience of the working class—for traitors and trainizations should be unmaskorgi or again you came to know it to be and then did their exist a spark iness in you a prompt apology and

Ample time has been afforded to you to take a stand, with the heart of a craven and the instincts of a cur you have elected to crawl into your hole, hoping whole matter might blow over. You stake the spirit of the Alliance, it never forgets, it will yet brand you and other dastardly wielders of infamous RICHARD COCHRAINE.

Sec'y Local 354, S. T. & L. A.

IV.

Chicago, August, 1901. Mr. Richard Cochrane: communication in regard to the matter of the S. T. & L. A. renders it neces-sary for me to make the explanation which is justly due you. I had indeed intended to answer your first, but on ud thoughts, I determined to await coming of the second, knowing that it would contain the scientific arguments If would contain the writers who cham-pion the cause of the S. T. & L. A. I was under the impression that I would then be able to judge of your ability to in in debate an erudite and imporappointed. You are not a worthy op-poment and it would be a waste of time upon my part to engage in debate with When any "socialist" holding the same views as yourself wishes to enter the lists with me, I must insist upon that the nets with me, I must must upon that person being thoroughly equipped with the latest and most improved argumen-tative weapons which the arsenal of his party contains. A careful perusal of means letters has complement me that you your letter has convinced me that you for not thus equipped, and I must, there-fore, positively decline to meet you in discussion. Such arguments as "heart of a craven and instinct of a cur," though of a craven and instinct of a cur, though andoubtedly weighty at one time are so no longer. "Crawl into your hole" has also been superseded, while "das-tardly wielder of infamous weapons," though exceedingly good logic in its way, is also a triffe passe. I want the best possible arguments, and will not be sat-sed to meet a man who uses such an infied to meet a man who uses such antiquated utopian, and hackeneyed social ist weapons as these. You are not up-to-date, Bichard, and I greatly fear you have been neglecting the fountain of wis-dom which Daniel, every week sets in motion for the edification of the faithful, motion for the discution of that delectable inton for the concation of the faithful. arm to the last issue of that delectable set and you will discover your short-mings. The latest and most improved apon furnished there utterly out-set science in that issue is "whipped tion, Renew when it expires.

whelps," which occurs about sixteen times, more or less, and which is evi-dently designed to crush any and all au-THE TENEMENT FORUM tagonists against whom it might be di-rected. Now, I want to know why that argument was not used against me in your second letter. Did you refrain from Tales From Real Life.

Millerand in the French Cabinet, even made the slightest allusion

ideration from any sort of a "Kangaroo

Richard, that you cannot fight the good

fight successfully unless you put on the

whole armor of Billingsgate, and seeing

that you are not suficiently provided with

that invulnerable defence, I would scorn

to take advantage of your weakness.

You say that I "mistake the spirit of the Alliance;" that "it never forgets"-you

might have added also that it never

tc., etc. The prospect is terrifying. Can

now to

R.C.

'cur-

nothing induce you to chauge your de-

Richard? I am ready

like instincts" before this awful threat. Have merey, dear Richard, or if uot, please tell me if the operation of "brand-ing" is a painful one. Will it hurt

much? I have never yet met any victims

of the dreadful vengeance of the Al

you can help it. I remain your "dastardly wielder," JOS. WANHOPE, Ed. "Call."

v.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 26 .- It is need-

less to say that "whipped whelps" would have been quite in order had we suc-ceeded in dragging Joshua from his hole

on to a platform. Joshua is "wise in

his generation," and true to his affilia-

slinking away in the dishonorable

ply to this office. The gentleman's auto

graph letter and signature are here for inspection.-Ed. THE PEOPLE.]

WORKING THE STEEL STRIKE.

Gov. Nash of Ohio Follows Example (

Social Democrats and Defunct K. of L.

exactly what is in store for me.

stances. Preserve

then burrow.

vent it.

learns-and that it will "braud"

"crawl into my hole," true to my

calling me a "whipped whelp" because you were afraid that I would not re-"No more of your Socialism for me, Otho," said Jerry McCarthy the other cover from the shock, or because you were ignorant of its arrival in the field evening as the three families were out of "socialist" thought where you graze

on the front stoop. You will have to satisfy me on this point before I consent to meet you. Neither have you called me a "labor lieu-"How is that?" asked Otho, looking over at Danny Murphy and winking. tenant of capital" or enquired how about Carey of Haverhill or the presence of "Well," said Jerry "me son Danny, you know, passed the Civil Sarvice examination for letter carrier, getto "freak-crookdom and crook-freakdom," an argument that I notice Daniel puts ting a mark of ninety-three per cint. Well what do you think but if a great stress upon recently. How did you blackguard of an auld Republican happen to omit hurling these thunderbolts at me? Do you know that they are absolutely essential and fundamental? who was down at the foot of the list didn't get the job over me son Danny, fear that you are not entitled to conthe crathur, who is still waiting. How is that for Socialism?" to say nothing of your claim to meeting a champion like myself. You know,

"What has Socialism to do with Civil Service?" asked Otho.

"Why" replied Jerry, "the Post Office is run by the Government isn't, and that what the Socilists want?" and with an air of "Now I've got you," Jerry resumed his pipe.

"In 1883," replied Otho, "Congress passed what is known as the civilservice law. That Congress was cap-Italistic through and through, and any laws that Congress passed were laws framed for the interest of the capitalistic class; hence, the civil-service law being of capitalist origin, any faults to be found in the civil-service system are to be attributed to that class that made it, that is, the capialist class.

liance and, in consequence, don't know "The Socalist Labor Party has not as yet, had the oportunity of carrying chatever it is I will meet it with all the out the principles which are embodied fortitude possible under the circumin its Platform: therefore, that Party your honored health cannot be held responsible for the dear Richard, and don't be a fool-if effect of any law or measure however Socialistic it might seem in form, that is suggested, passed and carried out by the capitalist class in the form

of Congress, President, Governors, etc. "Again,"contined Otho, "Socialism cannot exist under Capitalism any more than verdure under an ash-heap. The ash-heap of Capitalism must be first cleared away before we can enjoy the fruits of Socialism; the last vestige of Tyranny must be destroyed before Freedom in its entirety can be

tions, who spit impotent vemou and enjoyed. "Now, then, Jerry, to illustrate still further as to how the capitalist class [N.B.-If any there be who finds it hard to believe that a man could utter so system of government ownership, works, let us take the recent Post Office scandal in Jersey City. There caluminous a falsehood as that uttered by Mr. Jos. Wanhope in his "Call" in we have the assistant postmaster of that city, W. E. Wooley assessing the matter of the Sprague strike, and when called upon to make his words letter-carriers and other government good, is capable of seeking to escape by employees, for campaign funds to be used for the benefit of the Republican that the above letter signed by him in-dicates, let such incredulous Thomas apparty in New Jersey. In the case of a refusal on the part of a letter- carrier to give up a portion of his earnings when requested to, he would be either transferred, forced to take his vacation in the winter, or or some other mean act done to him. Despite the clause in the civil service rules, which pro-vides for dismissal of any official soliciting subscriptions for political pur-poses, Wooley still holds his position; neither the Postmaster-General, Attorney-General or President McKinley

BELLAIRE, O., Aug., 27 .- Just afbreathed a word of censure, though they knew that Wooley's act was a ter the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin glaring violation of the civil service Workers became effective here, Milrule. "Thus, you see, Jerry, that the civil ton Smiley, deputy inspector of the service is one of the greatest campaign Immigration Burzau, came here and fund raisers that the ingenuity of the capitalist politician has ever devised; announced that he had been sent by T. V. Powderly to look into a report and, what have I told you, shows just what your son Danny must expect that the National Steel Company, should ever be so unfortunate as to get a government position. He must whose plant was tied up by the strike. had planned to resume operations with support the capitalist class, whether imported contract labor, and to prehe wants to or not, that is if he wishes to hold his position; and his support thereof means a longer continuance of He stated that Powderly, at the sugthe system under which we live; it means also, that he will thereby be a gestion of Gov. Nash, of Ohio, had given him positive instructions to see

traitor as a workingman, who, by entering the army, pledges himself to protect the interests of the capitalist class against the interests of the

modern warfare it is usually the case to have one killed to four wounded. But in this instance there is almost

three times as much killed as there was wounded! What does that show?" "Murder," said Danny Murphy. "Yoe" said other much as headding "Yes," said Otho," and each soldier is an accomplice, obeying orders from a capitalist government."

"Again, Jerry," said Otho, "Conny tells in this letter the cause of his fellow soldiers for enlisting-out of work. That shows you how little stock we should place in these 'devo-tion to his country,' 'patriotic love' and all such wishy-washy tales, which our capitalist sheets are ever fond of printing besides the true tales of 'brutal soldiers,' 'soldiers on a rampage,' 'soluiers insulting wom?n,' and all the rest of the same nature which we read every day '

"I sed to-day," put in Danny Murphy at this juncture, "where the Presi-dent aproved the death sentence of a soldier who killed a Philipino woman. 'Yes," replied Otho," but how many have been killed, whose murderers will never be known!"

Well. Otho," said Jerry, "between the civil sarvice and the army I'm afraid the sons of O'Brien and McCarthy are not adding much glory to the family name." And the old man sigh-"Did you hear about Clancy's will,

and the scrap in my division, A. O. H.?' asked Danny Murphy. "No," replied Otho, but I should

like to hear about it to-morrow night, as I can't stay any longer now "Well come to morrow," said Danny, "It's worth listening to." And with the customary farewell the group broke up.

FUTURE HOPES.

THE AFTERMATH.

(Continued from page 1.)

ing strikers and how much they (the leaders) were doing for the noble cause, while the fact is that they did not do anything but lie to the tune of \$18 dollars a week, which they got legally-how much they got otherwise nobody knows. One leader's business was and still

is to organize, organize and organize; he tells his dupes that he does it for their good, while he does it for about \$5 or \$10 per lodge organized. He too tells there when he owned He, too, tells those whom he organizes how much he does for the working

class, while he skins his own em ployees as much as he can. He employs two boys whom he pays about \$6 week because he cannot get them for any less, and then he puts the union label (a good sized one too) on his sheet, in which he advertises: In Union-there-is-strenght-beer and Federation-shoes, and God-hates-a-quitter-whiskey; a labor misleader stops at nothing if it will only pay. Another lying concern though not a

leader, but in some respects worse than a leader, was the Bridgeport "Farmer." That shest accepted the pace set by the "Advocate." It however beat the "Advocate" by a long shot as it could lie six times a week, while the "Advocate" only had one chance. If the editor of the "Farmer" did not know the strike situation any better than he wrote in the "Farmer" then he was an ignoramus. If he did know how rotten things were all in the union and yet created an ign's fatuus after which the strikers chased then he was a liar. The "Farmer" printed such lies as were apt to keep the men from going back sooner than they did; it also had itself recom mended as the paper which fights the battles of the machinists, it had it-self endorsed by the I. M. U. for the "good reports" it printed on the situ-ation. It made hay while the strike

shcne. The machinists have to thank the "Farmer" for the eight weeks of idleness as they would have gone back to work at least four weeks sooner-when it was generally acknowledged that the strike was lost-but the "Farmer" coaxed them into line, whipped them in to line and scared them into line. The phrase "God hates a quitter" was used and abused until it got threadbare. I do not care to argue the point whether God is in such small business or not, but what I would like to know is what he will do with an editor who circulates every lie he can get a hold of and invents those which he cannot get a hold of, and by doing so catches some pennies but brings hundreds of families to the starvation point at the same time. What will God do with him? Now we must not think that the high office holders in the I. M. U. were idle when the local leaders were running the late strike in a foul, low, contemptible way. Oh no, they met in convention in Toronto, Ont. Trying to cover up their tracks, they handed in a report according to which ex-of-ficers had "imismanaged" over \$83, 000; we all know what "mlsmanaging" is. If 80 "leaders" shared in the "mismanagement" then they got about \$1,000 a piece to "mismanage." One wonders how much the present leaders are "mismanaging"-we will learn about that when they have enwill tered the stage of "ex-officers." The men in some shops have agreed to may a certain sum of money every welk for the benefit of those who could not got their jobs back; the local leaders tried to get the "handling" of this money, but the rank and file has lost faith in the O'Connelses and hangerson, the men elected a shop committee --a committee which they thought would not steal, to handle that money. The world is progressing indeed.

killed, and 1,193 wounded. Now in A Wage Worker's Wild_West Wanderings.

From El Paso to Los Angeles is, at this season, a torrid streak varied by sand storms, mirages and eating house Miller.president of a "union" in Lawrenceville. This president was on the verge coffee extract that would throw the of collapse caused by being filled up with good spirits. Schwartz asked Schulberg stomach of an ostrich. Los Angeles has an energetic sec-

if he would be allowed to talk to the won. Schulberg said: "yes, we can detion which sits heavily upon the reactionary, billous temperament of the bate this question of unionism, but it would be no more than fair to ran two average ambitious cockroach capitalist and Kangaroo with the office seeking debates one here, and the other at Mchabit. The S. D. P. or the "Social-ist" party as now known, which has no affinity with labor, is not conspicious as an agressive factor, although it polled a respectable vote in California. Keesport or some other locality the A. F. of L. has a strike on its hunds." Schwartz then said; "Our organization does not allow us to debute with Socialists. But you have alrealy It has all the distinguishing features spoken to the men here, now let me which marked the Peoples' party as a reactionary organization, embracpeak and let the men vote on which transation they prefer." ing as it docs, men of various shades Schulberg: "If your object is to try to get another rake off for your-Schulberg:

of capitalist belief, and is ready to "unite" when there's any thing for self and your fellow labor fakirs: you try your monkey business here at this time the grafting element to get together on. Just now they are cultivating the fakir and watch results." ridden trades-union which, with per In spite of that convrsation Schwartz verse pertinacity refuses to vote their told some of the men and advertised in ticket, but is to be duped, in San Franthe capitalist newspapers that there cisco at least by that old, old gamewould be a meeting that night.

a Union Labor party-with flex;ble The fakirs did not hold a meeting, but principles like the autonomous erst-Boyle, Schwartz, Miller and other fakirs while S. D. P. In Los Angeles the "Sowent among the men circulating lies about cialist" party finds its main support our S. T. & L. A. among clientless lawyers, patientless On the second day of the strike some doctors, and customerless shopkeepers -the proletrian element being con-McClintock and they agreed to return to spiclous for its absence. work as scabs, their wages were raised

As I write this another "unity" ten per cent. meeting is announced by the much Socialist party for a heart "united" 75 men returned to work; 70 of them to heart talk at Eberle Hall, Aug., 26, were members of organizations affiliated presumably for the purpose of with the A. F. of L. Up until now the monizing" the spiritualists, who are only "union" men that were not scabbing were the machinists. At the strikers' meeting it was reinvoking spirits and suckers this week at Sycamore Grove, near Los Angeles. They are growing "broader" ported that McClintock wanted to see every day. down and while they were gone Wm. J. Eberle addressed the strikers on the prin-The comrades of the S. L. P. are conducting strenous agitation meetings and are placing considerable literature where it will be productive of ciples of labor organizations.

good results. portede that McClintock did see them Comrades Schade, Weinberg, Bauer and offered the following concessions: "Pittsburg, 28, 1901. and H. Norman are rendering splendid service as outdoor speakers and elucidating the Marxian doctrine to the work overtime will receive time and a delight of the wage slaves and the disgust of the Christian Socialists, quarter. who want the rich to give us social-ism, and the reactionary fakir who ished. wants the capitalist parties to give him rated by their foremen according to their an office.

Los Angeles is a sort of a freaks paradise just now and Mecca toward

which they naturally gravitate. The reorganized section at San Francisco has been installed in the pleasant headquarters at 832 Howard street, and is waging a vigorous campaign with six to eight meetings per week. Comrades Griest, Stiegerwald and McGinty are very busy these days and have large and attentive audiences wherever they speak. Much litera-ture is sold, collections satisfactory, the field is a good one and Section San Francisco's prosperous future assured.

The recent strikes in San Francisco are having educative effect upon some of the wage slaves involved, and Com-rades Griest and Stiegerwald are demonstrating the object lesson afforded to a number of trades-unions. services are constantly in demand and they have few open dates. Comrade Austin Lewis spoke recently at the headquarters on Howard street to standing room only. His theme was "The Vindication of the Agitator," and he handled it fluently. He paid his respects to the "advanced thinkers" of the S. D. P. whose sinuous tactics spelt retreat and defeat. His conclu-sion that Socialism is inevitable and that the United States would lead the movement for proletarian emancipation met the hearty endorsement of his audience. The municipal campaign in San Francisco promises to be an interesting one and so far as the S. L P is concerned an active one. They will have six speakers in the field and will undoubtedly go on the ballot by a much larger preponderance of signatures than required by law for the WEEKLY PEOPLE and many join-

their petition. During the strike our ed the Socialist Trade and Labor Allispeakers on the water front were several times arrested and the usual police station farce enacted. Although the new City Charter makes it a mis-demeanor punishable with fine and imprisonment, for any one to disturb a political meeting, no magistrate could



(Continued from page 1.)

On the third day of the strike about

When the committee returned they re-

"All repairmen and others required to

The mechanics and laborers will be

This company under no consideration vill reinstate Mr. James Illingworth.

The pure and simple machinists argued

Comrade Illingworth here stated that he would gladly step aside if all of the

The terms were rejected by an over-

whelming majority, only the machinists

The committee returned to McClintock

and told him their answer of the men.

McClintock refused to make any more "concessions." When the committee re-

turned after a long discussion it was de-cided to continue the strike.

the A. F. of L., and one of their argu-

ments was this: Mr. McClintock said that "IF ANY

OTHER ORGANIZATION BUT THE

S. T. & L. A. HAD CONTROL OF THE MEN WE WOULD HAVE SET-

TLED THE STRIKE IN AN HOUR.

The men turned the pure and sim-

plers down and on the fourth day these

"organized machinists" went back as

\$1.50 a day to \$1.621/2 and an advance was given to the men in every depart-

the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance

for their aid and condemning the Am-

erican Federation of Labor for their

CORREGAN IN HOLYOKE.

ORGANIZER D. A. 15. ORGANIZER L. A. 356.

when he said.

home by a symphatetic policeman.

"On

During the discussion the pure and

would receive their advance in

"General Manager.

men into

(Signed) H. H. McCLINTOCK,

for the acceptance of these terms.

'union men" voting in favor.

implers tried to swing the

Checking system at noon will be

bility and skill.

mill

men

ment

ance.

wages.

Socialist Labor Party Has a City and County Ticket.

The City and County Convention of the city and county of Albany were held at Headquarters of Section Albany, Mon-day evening, August 26, and the following platform adopted by City Conven-

The Socialist Labor Party of Albany, recognizing the fact that labor creates all wealth; that the tools of production and distribution are the result of social labor, maintain that the wealth produced by social or o-operative labor should be owned by the class that performs said labor, the working class.

Though realizing that victory at the polls in a municipal election cannot ful-fill this measure of justice to the working class, which can only be accomplished by victory in a national election; while never losing sight of our final aim, the conquest of the public powers by the working class, to restore to those who produce and operate them, the tools of production and distribution; the Socialist Labor Party enters the municipal

campaign to educate the working class, and to gain for the working class these offices now held in the interests of our employers, the capitalist class. It presents for your consideration the following program, which every candidate of the Socialist Labor Party is bound to upthe A. F. of L. men went to see hold with every power at his command, First. The city to acquire street rail-

First. The city to acquire street rail-ways, lighting plants, and all public functions requiring franchises from the city. the same to be operated (not for profit to reduce the taxes of the property owners) but for the benefit of all citizens, the employees to manage the same coeperatively under control of the city administration, and to elect their own su-perior officers. No employce to be discharged for political reasons. Surplus revenue over the cost of operating public neithing over the cost of operating particular introduction of a single and disabled benefit fund for employees

and other citizens. Second. The city to acquire vacant. lots within the city limits and erect thereon sanitary and comfortable houses, with modern conveniences, to be let by the city to the workers at a rental calculated on the cost of repairs and ad-

ministrative expenses. Third. Free medical attendance to be furnished at the homes of applicants, when necessary: also medicines, food, etc. Depots to be established to furnish the people, at cost price, food or other necessaries now sold at prices largely in excess of their value. Fourth. The abolition of the contract

system in all public works. That all employed by the city receive at least \$2 per day. That eight hours consti-tute a day's work, and that men and women receive equal pay for equal work. Fifth. The establishment of free public

bath-houses by the city. Sixth. The establishment of a free employment bureau, where the workers

can secure reliable and in securing employment. Seventh. That no pains be spared in

education to all children in the public schools; that the laws against child labor be strictly enforced; that provision be made for feeding and clothing school children where necessary; and that all school books be furnished free to all.

Eighth. In all cases where the workers are obliged to strike against oppres-sive conditions imposed on them by the capitalist class, the city government shall furnish every possible aid to the strikers. These are our immediate demands, the

first steps towards the realization of the The laborer's wages were raised from Socialist Commonwealth in which the workers shall enjoy the full fruits of their labor. To them we pledge our The strike was declared off and support, and we call on you to aid in carhe laborers passed a resolution thanking rying them into effect.

Cease voting for oppressors. Cast your ballot for yourself by voting for the party of your class-the Socialist Labor Party.

After its adoution the following city icket was placed in nomination: For Mayor-Jacob E. Alexander,

For Comptroller-Clinton H. Pierce. For City Treasurer-Marcus Hirschfield.

For President of Common Council-Henry M. Yeakel. For Assessors - George Elye and John Keenan.

For Police Justice-George E. Dubois. Crowd Applands His Drabbing of the For Justice of City Court-Schreck. Labor Fakirs. For Alderman, Second Ward - Julius Zimny. HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug., 30 .- The for Alderman, Fifth Ward-George Du subject of Socialism is not an un-Bois. familiar one in Holyoke, it has via-COUNTY OFFICES. brated the air on many an occasion, but never before did it ring out in For County Judge-John P. Dorney of Watervliet. such fiery eloquent and yet in simple For Surrogate-Arthur C. Hargreaves. logic as a school lesson as it did last of Watervliet. night at the corner of High and Cabot For County Clerk-August Kissler of streets. Comrade Charles H. Corregan, Albany. For District Attorney-George H. Stevof New York, occupied the soap box. and for an hour and a half poured enson of Albany. For Coroner-Frank Kochendorfer of forth living facts enough to crowd a dozen campaign spreches. With mas-terly skill he dissected the capitalist Albany. For Members of Assembly, First Dis-trict-John C. Weiland. system of production with its profit mongering, labor fleecing methods. He Second District-John B. Waldbilliz. Third District-William Murdoch. showed the deplorable and yet inev-itable position of the working class Fourth District-Garret J. Nink and the reluctant class struggle and The convention adjourned amid great the hopelessness of all fake reform nthusiasm. movements. He also showed the way GEO. H. STEVENSON,

I

Chicago, July 29, 1901.

Sir:-

working class." h interested in seeing that strikers did not lose their case through illegal acts of the employers. Of course he found nothing to justify his presence, and now it is as clear as day why there was such great interest. Gov. Nash is a candidate for reelection, and sees that if the present strike is lost it will naturally tend to affect the fall election in Ohio and elsewhere, especially in the States where the strike is affecting the largest number of men. Governor Nash appealed to Presi dent McKinley for aid, and suggested that now would be a good time for the

that no such labor was brought here,

and represented that Powderly and

other Republican leaders were very

Republican party to square itself the strikers and pave the way for their good will, not only this fail but in 1904. Accordingly, the President is said to have sent word to Powderly to send his smartest immigration agents into the strike centres to ostensibly look into any threats of importations of labor, and give to the leaders as-surances that the Republican party has the strikers' good at heart, and is ready to give them moral aid whereever it can be done without openly offending the Trust managers. The man who appeared hers ap proached several leaders of the strike

assuring them that the Governor was averse to calling out troops and that he could be relied upon to do the square thing by the strikers. In re-turn for this he did not openly ask that the leaders promise to deliver the steel workers' votes next fall, but he gave such strong intimations that that was the thing desired that is was eaisly understood.

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

"Be aisy, Otho," said the elder O'Brien, "I have a foins boy in the army, serving in the Phillipine, and that reminds me that I have a letter from him to-day. Mary, acushla," said O'Brien to the daughter, "read the letter to us." Mary, in response, procured the letter and began to read; ISLA DE LUZON, P. I. Dear Father:-I am writing this letter in a great hurry, as we have been kept on the jump ever since we struck this terri-tory, and there is no telling as to when we will be on the move again. You will see by Gen. Otia's report recently sent to the U. S. that we have been kept pretty busy. But, Oh!

how I am sick of this place, though I am not alone in this expression of my feelings; we are all sick of this place, and of army life. But you know what caused my enlistment-out of work, no prospect of employment; the same story which my comrades tell. After reading some of the papers Otho kindly sent us, we were struck by the thought-What are we fighting for ?- for whose interests ?- where do ours come in? As soon as my term of enlistment expires, I am going to get home, and to do the first use-ful day's work that I have done since

I entered the army. But here I must stop. Love to all. Your affectionate CORNELIUS.

"That is one of the best Socialists arguments, that I have ever heard," said Otho, after the leter was read. "How is that, Otho?" asked O'Brien.

Sr. "Sure Conny is no Socialist!" "Perhaps not," replied Otho, "But it is this letter, of which I speak. In that portion of his letter where he speaks of Gen. Oth's report of the army, I noticed upon reading that re-port that there were 2,854 Philipinos

The other day I got hold of a pam-phlet entitled: "What Means This Strike?" It is a gem of its kind in which a strike is laid bare and dis-

sected in a good and comprehensive way. Publisher, Labor News Company, 2-6 New Reade street, New York, price five cents. If any one wants to know more about a strike than can be written in a little newspaper article he may find it in this pamphlet and avoid being led into the ditch again by strike -or labor-misleaders. R. B. B.

be found who would issue a warant for the arrest of the policemen who broke up the meetings. The Employers Association will undoubtedly be successful in defeating the men. Mayor Phelan, at their solicitation, besides putting on a host of regular policemen to protect non-union teamsters, appointed 246 specials, giving preferance to discharged soldlers. Regardless of capitalist press reports there is very little disturbance in San Francisco. Doubtless many of the strikers who have felt the weight of Phelan's police clubs will rally some more for the "reform" mayor at the polls. At Bakersfield a few comrades are incubating a movement sadly needed there. The Kern County Land Company, which runs the politics of the county and holds a mortgage on every other fruit grower, has recently completed an Armory for Co. G Sixth In-fantry N. G. C., immediately adjoining their palatial headquarters and convenient of access, so that when the unreasoning wage slaves insist on three meals daily instead of weekly, they may push the button and order the man killers to place said slaves upon the rifle diet at once. The oil boom is over and the ambitious schemers who were to grasp a fortune by dabbling in Kern County balloon oil stocks are

out of the social chaos and proved logical position of the Socialist Labor Party and its economic ally the So cialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Comrade Corregan's speech evidently made a deep impression upon his numerous aud ence who heartily ap-plauded some sentiments which we hardly expected, Monday next YOUR LABOR SKATES dropping with many a dull thud into will march you through the streets to show the capitalist class the good the proletrian ranks. A number of high priced Oil Company officials continue to draw fancy salaries, how-over on the sthrength of their titles, which are to be delivered on election day." The applause came back in quick response.

while making assignments on a deserted derrick and a small sized grease spot.

Fresno, Visalia, Tulare and Bakersfield are full of Chiness and Japanes labor, and employment agencies in San Francisco are sending them out in droves. None of these towns offer anything akin to existence for the wage worker and his condition tends ever downward. A. S. D.

Los Angeles, Aug., 24.

Secretary cf Conventions

Price of Coal Goes Up.

Coal is going up. Consumers who will not have laid in their winter supply by the 1st of September will be compelled to pay 25 cents a ton in advance of the present price. This will bring the price of coal up to the figure that prevailed when the Trust secured control of 90 per cent of the anthracite output, on April 1st, and announced a cut of 50 cents a ton.

The dealers advanced the price 10 cents on May 1 and 15 cents on June 1. The Quite a number of pamplets were advance of 25 cents, which is to take sold and leaflets distributed. A half effect next Monday, will wipe out the 50drunken democrat who tried hard to cent reduction. create a disturbance was quitely sent

Current prices of coal are as follows: Broken egg, stove and nut, shot in, \$6 a An egg was also thrown, bby some idiot ton; pea, shot in, \$4.25 a ton. Begin-ning with September, the three larger probably, but it did no harm and fell sizes, shot in, will cost 25 cents a ton

flat on the ground. Comrade Corregan speaks again on more. The usual charge of 25 cents a Tuesday night. September 3. at the ton extra for coal that is required to be corner of High and Hampden streets. carried in will be exacted as usual.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 7, 1901.



State Committee.

th New York State Committee (Vogt, Forker and Murphy in favor, Kuhn and Kihn dissenting), adopted the following resolutions: "Whereas, By a resolution of the last

New York State Convention the rules regulating the creating and filling of vacancies in the National Executive Committee were made applicable to the New York State Committee:

"Whereas under Art. V., Sec. 4. no wacancy shall be created in the National Executive Committee or in the State Committee by the removal of a member thereof without submitting the charges on which such removal is sought end the answer of the member charged to a general vote of the constituency of such -committee:

"Whereas, this rule of procedure was adopted to place the composition of the National Executive Committe and of the National and State Committees beyond the control of the local Section or Sections acting as the seat of such committee; and, whereas this rule is too important for the safety of the Party organization to allow any infraction of the same to .pass; and '

"Whereas, in the proceedings had in "Whereas, in the proceedings had in the case of Thomas A. Hickey the said stitution. We hold that the provisious sule was, by an oversight of the State for removals from the State Committee Committee, violated, in that the question of his removal from the State Committee was not submitted to a general vote of the membership of the State be, it

"Resolved, that the nominations here tofore made and the vote taken to fill the Hickey vacancy in the State Committee were unconstitutional and are therefore cancelled: and be it furthe: "Resolved, that Section New York be ralled upon for a statement of the charges on which Thmores A. Hickey was ex-pelled and on account of which he is to be removed from the State Committee, be rem be removed from the State Committee, and that after the receipt of such charz-is a copy thereof be served on Thomas A. Hickey and he be called upon to submit his answer in writing, and that thereupon both the charges and the an-ware be referred to a general vote of the membership in the State of New York."

II. At its regular session, held August 10, the General Committee of Section Great-er New York resolved by a vote of 40 delegates, 3 refusing to vote and 10 ab-ent, to send the following letter to the Wational Executive Committee and to apponit Daniel De Leon as a committee to take the letter to the N. E. C., and repre-went the Section's stand there:

"New York, August 10, 1901, the National Executive Committee, L. P.:

rades-The General Committee of "Comrades-The General Committee of Section New York, in regular session as-sembled this day, requests a ruling from the N. E. C. upon the following facts: "1. Thomas A. Hickey was expelled from this Section on April 13, 1901. "2. On April 27 the Section, holding that the expulsion of Hickey vacated his that the expulsion of Hickey vacated his seat in the State Committee of which he was a member, made nominations to fill such vacancy and properly notified

fill such vacancy and properly notified the State Committee. "3. On June 23, 1901, the State Com-mittee issued a call for a general vote to fill the vacancy created by Hickey's expulsion with the nominees presented by Section New York. The general vote was to close on August 1, 1901. "4. On August5, at a regular session of the State Committee, Huge Vogt, Max Forker and Patrick Murphy, (Alfred C. Kina and Henry Kuhn dissenting), re-fused to canvas and announce the vote, and to seat the comrade elected by the

I. At its regular session, held August 5, tou 12, Art. II., of the constitution which provides: 'No expelled or suspended member shall be accorded the privileges of a member of the Party unless properly reinstated.' This is no imaginery or exaggerated hypothesis. It fits exactly the Hickey case. He was summoned by the Grievance Committee of this Section.

He spurned the summons, and was exunder the ruling of the National pelled Executive Committee, made on May 3, 1901, to wit: 'No member of the Party can appeal from the decision of his Sec from a decision of its delegated central body, if such member has refused to appear before the Grievance Committee of the Section to stand trial.'

"But the conduct of the majority of the State Committee goes further in its mischievous effect. It exposes the organic integrity of the Party to the danger of non-Party members being in the State Committee. The primary laws of some States, Massachusetts for instance, compel the Party to submit to this danger. The danger has no theory there. It became a fact during the late Kangaroo riots. And not slight were the troubles and trials that the Party was there put to, in order to counteract the danger. Now, then, the danger that the capitalistic conception of a political Party inflicts upon our Party organization in Massachusetts, the majority of the State Committee of this State, where, fortunately as yet, no such public law threatens the organic integrity of our Party, can and do apply only to removals from without affecting membership in

the Party. As such, the said provisions are beneficent and wise; the interpretatin, however, put upon them by the majority of the State Committee, wrenches them out of joint, and renders them preposterous, where it does not turn them into engines for mischief.

"In this grave conflict of opinion we request the National Executive Committee to make a definite ruling upon the question whether it is correct or incorrect to hold: "All offices held by a Party nember become vacant upon his expulsion from the Party."

"For the General Committee, Section New York, S. L. P. "LAZARUS ABELSON, Organizer."

Written Statement Submitted to the N.

E. C. on Behalf of the State

Committee, Ang. 16th. TO THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST

LABOR PARTY: COMRADES:-

We herewith submit our reply to the statement of the General Committee of Section New York adopted at its meeting of August 10th, 1901.

The State Convention eleted seven members of Section New York to serve as the whole State's representation in the position of members of the State mittee. The members of the State Committee so elected received a special man-oate from the State membership. And at same time the State Convention. the schooled by previous experience, adopted provisions to prevent the Section from which its State Committee-men were selected, from taking the State's mandate away without the State's consent,

TO THIS END THE REGULA. TIONS APPLYING TO THE ELECthe modification that the demand of three Senate Districts in two counties three Senate Districts in two counties is neccessary to inaugurate a general vote for the removal of any member. What was almost at the mercy of local changes. Formerly the spirit of equality was fully recognized in the treatment of those

machinery of the Party pressowas THIS CLAUSE THAT LOCATED IN A SECTION THAT ELECTED THE N. E. C. THE POWER TO SUSPEND AND OTHERWISE REMOVE. IN If Between Section Greater New York and the between Section Greater New York and the

> It is now claimed that this whole chate about placing the National officers leyond the centrol of local sections merely refered to the accomplishment of this result through removals from office without affecting membership in the Party.

claimed that the safeguards It is adopted do not apply to the same result being accomplished under some other form. The claim is unreasonable, what wa

evidently aimed at was to take away the power frem the seat of the N. E. C. and therewith the temptation to meddle with the make-up of that Committee. Let us assume the case of a serious aisagreement between the N. E. C. and a majority of the membership constitut ing the seat. In that event the attitude of the N. E. C. would be likely to be so writating to the local membership as to be looked upon by them as treason able. Treason is certainly one of the

offences which should be punished by expulsion from membership. The Section, to which such N. E. C. members belong, looking upon their con-duct as treasonable, would have before it two ways of accomplishing the re-moval of such N. E. C.

The way provided in Art. V., Sec. 4, would be very long-winded and perhaps doubtful of the desired result, requiring a general vote of the entire party membership and involving the chance of an adverse vote. The other way would be by way of

charges before the Grievance Committee. The members of the N. E. C. accused before the Grievance Committee of their Section, on account of their action as national officers, would be in duty bound to refuse to answer such charges, because by answering them they would admit the jurisdiction of the Section over the

N. E. C. Their non-appearance would amount to a default and their expulsion from the Party could be decided. Under the re-cent ruling of the N. E. C., a member expelled by default cannot appeal. Un-der the claim set up by the General Committee, members of the N. E. C. so expelled would be removed from their national offices without the Party at large

being consulted about it. It is more than likely that a majority of the seat excited against members of the N. E. C. would prefer the latter course as the quicker one and the one ess likely to be thwarted.

Any construction of the constitution that gives the Section acting as the seat of national or state officers, the possibility of adopting such a course practically destroys the safeguard provided in Art. V., Sec. 4, and enables such seat to ab-solutely control the whole machinery of

the Party. In order to give full force to Art. V., Sec. 4, it is by no means necessary to exempt the members of the N. E. C. and of the State Committee from the operation of Art. II., Sec. 12. That section is always subject to one exception, even the expelled or suspended member retains one privilege of menbership, that of appealing and seeking reinstatement; he remains a member to

that extent. Applied to an expelled pended member of the National Ex-ecutive Committee or State Committee this section deprives him of the right of exercising the functions of his office, but he continues as a nominal member of such Committee for the purpose of the general vote of the entire constituency from which he holds his mandate. The necessity of so safe-guarding the State Committee is not in the least met by emphasizing the spirit of equality. The law of the State of New York makes the integrity of the Party dependent on the State Committee. That committee can make and unmake sections,

TIONS APPLIENCE TO THE FILLS, mittee can make and unmake sections, TION AND REMOVAL OF THE NATIONAL OFFICERS OF THE PARTY WERE MADE APPLICABLE TO THE STATE COMMITTEE with to the section from which it is selected, of the section from which it is selected, the whole organization in the State is

PERMIT THE SUSPENDED OR EX-

PELLED MEMBER TO ACT AS

Besides, the argument fits just the other

way. The courts of the State of New York would be decidedly inclined to rec-

ognize no removal from the State Com-mittee unless it is sanctioned by the

State Convention or by the State mem-

bership. The best way of making sure that no claim of non-members of the

mittee can be effectively made is by hav-

ing such removals voted on by the whole membership in the State.

The final passage of the statement of the General Committee claiming the State Committee's view of the removal

provisions to be proposterous can be an-

swered very effectively by pointing out

that under the General Committee's con-

tention a less serious charge against a

Party to membership in the State

STATE COMMITTEEMAN.

What was aimed at when these pro-members serving as State officers. They visious about the removal of National would be put in and taken out of their would be put in and taken out of their

case that has arisen in the Party testing did not rest satisfied with implying an he constitutional provision in questions erroneously decided

HUGO VOGT. MAX FORKER, PATRICK MURPHY. Majority of the State Com. New York, August 16, 1901. IV.

Argument Submitted to the N. E. C. in Behalf of Section Greater New York on Aug 16th.

Comrades of the National Executive Committee:

THE PARTY LAW. It will be noticed that the theory, runing through the whole statement of the

three members on the State Committee, is that the last national convention of the S. L. P. instituted a new order of things with regard to the power of re-moval of members of the National Exccutive Committee from office. This is an error. On the subject of removal from office, the Party law is now what

It was then; and deliberately so, Before the last national convention (1909), the Section, where the N. E. C. was located, had the power to cleect the N. E. C. absolutely; but once elected, the Section had no power to remove them from office. The Section had pow-er only to suspend them from office, but it was bound to submit such action to a

general vote of all Party membership in the land; only upon a general vote could removal be effected (Sec. 1, Art. IV., constitution of 1896). The Kangaroos did not dare to do violence to this. They did not attempt to expel anybody. What they did do was to create a bogus General Committee (the Bowery affair), and

using that as a stepping-stone to reach the RIGHT OF SUSPENSION, proceeded to exercise that right. They suspeuded every officer in sight, and under cover of such usurped legal right, they ought to effect a "removal from office." It was all of eleven months later that hey went through the farce of submitting their ac; of suspension for matters of policy to a general vote, and in the meantime and forthwith they turned the Party policy topsy-turvy, and remodeled membership.

formances. And what was the essential clauge made? This: The Section, where the N E. C. may happen to be located, was STRIPPED OF THE right absolutely to elect the N. E. C. underwent no material change. As the Section where the N.E.C. was to be located was to make the nominations, that Section was left to determine the complexion of the N. E. C.; its 14 nominces, as a matter of course, would be the nom-inees of the majority. On the matter of

the power to "remove from office." mat-ters remained as they were formerly: the Section had no such right. All the citations made by the three members of the State Committee from the Party convention speeches are, accordingly, irrelevant. The speakers could not be urging, as an im-provement, the establishment of a thing that was already established; they could not have been urging, as an improvement, the stripping of the Section (where

the N. E. C. is located) of a right that it never had; they could and only did urge the stripping it of certain powers that it did have. And they succeeded: The power to SUSPEND had proved a dangerous pretext, and it went by the board. The power to REMOVE remained where it was, with the whole membership; and deliberately so.

Accordingly, in looking for an interpretation of the terms "removal from office" and 'expulsion from the Party," the in cerpretation put upon them by the Party before the convention of 1900 is of no slight importance. What was that interpretation? Two cases, both arising be fore the last national convention, make the interpretation clear. They are the cases of Stabl and Sotheran. In the Stahl case, a general vote of the whole Party was called for his removal

from the N. E. C., on the ground of his not representing the Party's policy. The general vote was virtually all in, ordering him to step down, when Stabl Kang-

interpretation. It substantially express ed one. That is found in Sec. 2, Art. XI, to wit:

"All officers and committees of a Sec ion or of a State and local organization, shall be subject to removal by their constituents upon charges duly made and tried.'

In other words, the Anarchistic notion of men, to whom Socialism means li-cense, was be to put a stop to. A man brings a character with him when he takes office. He is not to be used like a broom: taken up and cast off at a whim. Cause must be given for his removal. The

Organizer of a Section for instance, who is remiss in his duties, cannot now any longer be removed from office without trial. The interpretation, however, that the three members of the State Committee put upon the term "removal from office," would lead to this: An Organizer, who, in the pursuit of his private affairs, raises money under false pretences, or keeps a dive, and who, being tried by his Section for such offences, is "expelled from the Party" would still continue in his office as Organizer! He could not be ousted from his office, without special proceedings to "remove him from office!" A preposterous contention!

Whichever way the Party's constitution is read, the fact sticks out clear that "removal from office" is a subordinate, while "expulsion from the Party" is a paramount process. The "re-moved officer" may retain member-is a ship; the "expelled member" loses all

PRINCIPLES OF INTERPRETA-TION.

But Section New York does not bank simply upon the fact that, until now, no other interpretation has ever been put by the Party, upon the terms "expulsion from the Party" and "removal from office." The Section maintains that such interpretation is the only sensible one, and that the interpretation by the three members on the State Committee does violence to cardinal principles that the experience of the human race has established in the interpretation of documents.

With in year after that, the national One of these principles is that the more convention of the Party met in this city. comprehensive term always includes the The constitution was to be so amended tess comprehensive; but the less compreas to prevent the recurrence of such per bensive never affects the more compreh nsive. "Removal from office" is a erm less comprehensive than "expulsion from the organization." The interpretaion of the three members on the State RIGHT TO SUSPEND, which it for Committee would check the more com-RIGHT TO SUSPEND, when it has commutee the with the lesser. The orehensive term with the lesser. The were also made, but these did fection contends that disqualification not materially alter matters, they from membership is paramount and covholding is a part; and when expelled members shall that accorded no privileges of a member, this clause has the right of way over all others, the subordinate one, providing for the removal of officers, not excepted.

Another principle that the interpreta-tion of the three members of the State Committee does violence to is this: The clauses of a document must be so interpreted that they all can stand; an inter pretation that annuls any one clause false, at any rate, it can be resorted to only when no other alternative is open. When it is resorted to, the conclusion is that the document is defective. The interpretation put by the three comrades on the clause affecting "removals from office," can not stand without first knocking a hole into the clauses that provide for trials, expulsions and suspensions of members from the Party, culminating with Sec. 12, Art. II already quoted, and which provides that no expelled member shall be accorded the privileges of a membership of the party unless properly reinstated. Art. II Sec. 12 could no longer stand. If we go no further, such an interpretation is faulty because it annuls that which, with another interpretation, could stand perfectly. But the interpretation

of the three members goes further. It performs the unheard-of act of not only annulling what need not ke annulled, but of ENACTING A NEW CLAUSE. Their interpretation the insertion of a new clause in said Sec. 12, to wit: "Except when he is a mem-ber of the State Committee." When When this point is reached, the acme of absurdity is reached too. So as to escape this fix, the three comrades contend that "the State Committee does NOT permit

tee; but the expelled member shall no

be allowed by us (the State Committee),

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. overerererererererererere

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, sserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of hap-

The socialist range range of the onten outer, in contention assembles, reasserts the inalicable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of hap-piness. With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every clizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness. With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of polities is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common. To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct op-posite of off democratic system of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightlest of nations upon that class. Again, through the perversion of democrate to the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the piutocracy may rule.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the piutocracy may rule. Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage. Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslave-ment of women and children. Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest, once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of pro'uction and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servicial and political dependence. The time is fast corring, however, when in the natural course of social evolu-tion, this system through the destructive sciion of its failures and crises on the ore the tother hand, shell have worked out its own downfall. We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, awar: of its rights and determined to conquee them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substi-tution, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization. worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

Trades '& Societies' Directory. SOCIALISM WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT SEEKS TO ACCOMPLISH.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue New-ark, N. J. 135

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY."

3

The whole subject of Socialism ,and SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, ac 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Kopling the Socialist Republic is entirely cov-ered by the following books, published by the Literary Agency of the Social-ist Labor Party. Every Workingman should read them. 307 Bartges st.

WHAT MEANS THIS STRIKE? A THE NEW JERSEY STATE JOM-MITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springlecture delivered at New Bedford, Mass., By Daniel De Leon, editor of field ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Pesthe "Daily People, the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. 16mo. Paper, 5 cents. chine ave., Newark, N. J.

REFORM OR REVOLUTION. A lecdelivered at Boston, Mass., by Daniel De Leon, editor of the "Daily the official organ of the So-People." cialist Labor Party. 16mo. Paper, 5 cents.

No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Fhursday, 3 p. m. 483 SOCIALISM. By William Scholl Me NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL Clure. A paper read before the Al-bany Press Club. 16mo. Paper, 5 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st, and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 403 cents.

THE WORKING CLASS. Translated from the German and adapted to America by Daniel De Leon, editor of the "Daily People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. 16mo Paper, 5 cents.

THE CAPITALIST CLASS. Translated from the German and adapted to America by Daniel De Leon, editor of the "Daily People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. 16mo. Paper, 5 cents.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE. Translated from the German and adapted to America by Duniel De Leon, editor of the Daily People, the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party, 16mo, Paper,

5 cents THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC. Translated from the German and adapted to America by Daniel De Leon, editor of the "Daily People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. Paper, 5 cents.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL ISM FROM UTOPIA TO SCIENCE. By Frederick Engels. Translated from the German by Daniel De Leon, editor of the "Daily People," the official or-gan of the Socialist Labor Party.

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUE, headquarters of the 23d Assembly Dis-trict, 312 W. 143d st Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors well come. SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

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

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

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

meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

and to seat the comrade elected by the general vote, and decided to call upon Section New York to state to the State Committee the Section's side of the Hickcase. Hickey to state his side and both statements to go to a general vote of the Sections in the State on the theory that only upon such general vote, ordering his removal, can his seat become vacant. "5. The State Convention of the State held June 8, 1900, enacted as follows:

Beid June S, 1900, enacted as follows: "The State Goavention shall elect a State Committee of seven members, va-cancies to be filled by a general vote on nominations to be made by that Sec-tion that is the seat of the committee, removals on referendum or demand of Senatorial Districts in two counties." "We held that the generate of the sec-"We hold that the conduct of the ma-jority in the State Committee is with-out warrant in the Party's laws, is destructive of that sense of equality among the membership essential to our organ-isation, and is fraught with grave dan-ger to the organic integrity of the whole Party.

'It annuls Sections 7 to 12, Art. II., of the National constitution on the pro-cedure in cases of trials, expulsions and appeals, and enacts, high-handedly, a new procedure, applicable only to Section members on the State Committee, thus placing these on a pedestal above the rest of the membership, with privileges

rest of the membership, with privileges and immunities denied to the rest. "A member of this Section, who hap-pens to be at the same time a member of the State Committee, is thereby free to spurn the summons of the Grievance Committee, and, dispensing with the oth-crwise obligatory intermediary steps of crwise obligatory intermediary steps of an appeal to a general vote of the Sec-tion, and thence to the State Commit-tee, present his case, for the first ime before the Court of inst resort—the gen-eral vote of the Party membership in the State—and thus turn that Court of Ap-peal into a Court of original jurisdic-time, all the time enjoying the privileges they did, except the ownership of the they did, except the ownership of the

about the ren and State officers were adopted, appears clearly from the debates in the National Convention on that subject (pages 152– But the Party realized by dire experas section officers were. But the Party realized by dire exper-163 of "The Proceedings of the Tenth ience that so much yielding to the spirit of equality was dangerous. And a change was made. The position of State Com-National convention)."

Delegate Meyer having moved to con-tinue the old method, the following utter-

ances were made: Delegate Kroll: "I think that a change The point made by the General Com-nittee that the decision of the State should be made whereby the N. E. C. mittee will be directly responsible to the Party as a whole and NOT BE SUBJECT TO LOCAL CHANGES that are liable Committee would inflict on our Party the danger of the captalisic concepion of a political party in permitting non-mem-bers to act on the State Committee has partly been answered above. The decisto take place at any time, due to unusual influences or perhaps to the treachery, of one or two individuals." ion of the State Committee does NOT

National Secretary Kuhn: "I would like received at the office, the present system will not be approved and any proposi-tion to retain it will be voted down. down. There is an absolute desire to do away with a system that made it possible to

set up a claim such as was set up by the Kangaroos. It was unconstitutional, it is true, but it gave them a handle, nevertheless. If at that time we had had a provision such as now proposed by the Committee (election by general vote of the whole Party) the pretence set up by the Kangaroos could not have been ret up. Immediately the matter would

have gone to the entire Party, and Kangsm would have been kn ocked in the arooi head right there and then."

(In this connection that part of Kuhn's speech is significant that recited the pro-bability of frequent changes happening in the N. E. C., and in this recital he State Committeeman must go to a gen-eral vote of the State, while a more ser-

arooed. In the Sotheran case, he, at the time a member of the N. E. C., was

hauled up before the Grievance Committee of Section New York for an offence that affected his qualification as a Party man. He was tried, found guilty and expelled; and his expulsion from the Party vacated his office in the N. E. C. What mittee members was made UNEQUAL to that of other section members.

to take his seat; pending a general vote there is a vacancy created by us (the State Committee".) If expulsion the term "removal from office" meant, and what ground it covby the Section creates no vacancy, and ered; and what the term "expul-sion from the party" meant, and what yet the member in question is not allowed by the State Committee to fill ground that covered, these two cases ill-ustrate well. "Removal from office" is his office, pending a general vote, what else is he but SUSPENDED? Accorda, .minor affair; it does not affect one's ingly, the one right which the last naqualifications for membership in the tional convention stripped the Section of, the right to SUSPEND an officer, that right is gibly assumed by the State Com-Party, but only for office: a man may hold to a policy different from that of the Party, and yet not subversive of the Party principles; he could not be one of mittee;-and this sort of reasoning is set up in an attitude of meek submission to the enactments of the last national itt, officers, and yet he could continue to be a member. On the contrary, "expul-sion from the Party" is a major affair; convention!

disqualifies from membership, and, consequently, with the disqualification for membership follows disqualification for everything else within the Party. Now, then, with the clear interpretation put upon these two terms by the Party behind them, and with the Kangaroo riots fresh upon their minds, the dele-gates to the last national convention met

and legislated. They stripped the Sec-tion (where the N. E. C. may happen to (Republican) and Sheehan (Tammany) cases confirm the establised policy he Courts to hold political parties to go) of thepower to SUSPEND from ofthe regulations established by them-

fice; they left the power to "remove from office" where it had been before; they left untouched the Sections' right of selves. Let the N. E. C. countenance expulsion over their members; and they emphasized the meaning and the reach of the term "expulsion from the Party,"

the suspended or expelled member to ac as a Sate Committeeman." Their posi-tion, accordingly, is this: "There is no 16mo. Paper, 5 cents.

TAXATION. By Lucien Sanial, for vacancy; expulsion from the Party creates no vacancy on the State Commitmerly editor of "The People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. Svo. Paper, 5 cents.

> THE NEW TRUSTS, THE MIDDLE CLASS, GERMAN TRADE UNION-ISM. By Lucien Sanial, formerly edi-tor of "The People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. Three essays in one volume. Svo. Paper, 5 cents. 5

New York Labor News Co., 2 New Reade St., New York.

COMPELLING THE STATE COM-MITTEE TO SEAT HIM;-and that is what the reansoing amounts to that is set up in an attitude of rapt zeal for the Party's Safety! The position of the three members on

the State Committee has not a leg to stand on. For Section Greater New York, DANIEL DE LEON. Aug 16, 1901.

V. At the said regular session of the Na-tional Executive Committee, held Aug. 16, it was ruled: "All offices, held by a Party member,

become vacant upon his expulsion from the Party."

a regulation of the State Committee to At a special session of the State Com-mittee, duly called Aug. 19, the vacancy the effect that the expulsion of a member by the Party does not ipso facto and automatically vacate all the offices created by the expulsion of Thomas A. Hickey from the Party was filled by seating Justus Ebert, the candidate receiving the highest vote cast at the genaral vote of the Stations in the State: and the call was issued for a general vote upon the candidates nominated to fill the vacancy created by the suspension from the Party of W.H. Wherry.

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

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

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LA3OR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, S p. m., S. L. P., headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome,

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

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

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie Co., S. I. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., in Flarence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome. Openair meetings every Sunday evening, cor. Main and Church sts.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE. L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tues day, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 110 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome

THE PARTY'S SAFETY. But it is not only in the face of all principles of interpretation, it is not only n the face of both the spirit and the letter of the Party's constitution that the interpretation of the three comrades flies; it flies also in the face of the Party's safety. The recut Court decisions in the Doty

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1901.

-----WEEKLY PEOPLE, chusetts nest. Published by the Socialist Labor Farty, at 2,4 and 6 New Reade St. New York. P.O. Bor 1576. Telephone, 129 Franklin. EVERY SATURDAY. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance Fingle Copy 7 02 went, thither also will travel the Cop-One year...... \$0.50 perheadism of 1901, burying in one

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 and a copy; 100 to 500 copies, % cant a copy; 500 or more, ½ cent a copy. As tar as possible, rejected communica-tions will be returned if so desired and stimps are enclosed. Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES. 1n 1888..... 2,068 n 1896 86.564



Oh I the lover may

Distrust that look that steals his heart away;-The babe may cease to think that it can play W.th heaven's rainbow;-alchymists may doubt

The shining gold their crucibles give out ;-But Faith, fanatic Faith, once wedded fast To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last, MOORE.

BEFOULING HIS OWN NEST.

In its issue of August 22, the Holyoke, Mass., "Evening Telegram" tells of a member of the Socialist Labor Party who withdrew from the Party because it forbade him to serve on the Police force. Angrily commenting on the "tyranny" of the S. L. P. to place party above "civic 'duties," the "Evening Telegram" says : "When Socialism puts forth such ideas we must class it with those institutions

which have undermined other growing rovernments, and obliterate it if possible. America, the home of the free, has no place for a party which would make slaves of its followers."

This Holvoke capitalist paladin of Freedom is befouling the reputation of his own State.

The Police, like the military and the militia, is an executive arm of the "force element" in government, from the rank and file of which "implicit, unquestioned obedience," to use Gen. Miles' recent language, is demanded. In other words, rank and file in those bodies the pledged to receive and execute liss commands of the ruling class, remnant of barbarism, a vestige of an present ruling class has The monstrated to be a tyrant, the dark age period of which "pure and vampire' class, living in idleness upon simpledom" is a product, and with which the sweat of the brow of the working modern society has nothing in common. whom they keep in wage slavery; and likewise it has been demonstrated that the tools which the capitalist class uses to curb the workers the yoke of capitalism, A campaign being near, political chiunder are these self-same "forces," the military, the militia To the case in Massachusetts, where there the take office in the ranks of any of these | will be again a State election for Govbodies is, accordingly, to place oneself ernor. Accordingly, as becomes its style, at the orders of the modern slave-holder the Social Democracy, allas "Socialist" class in order to trample on and prevent | party, allas"Democratic Socialist" parthe emaucipation of the modern slave ty, leads the procession of false preclass, the wage slave, the working class. tences. In an interview with ex-Mayor Socialism,-the Abolitionist movement of John C. Chase of Haverhill, pubthis generation-, is enlisted in and lished in the Boston "Traveller," the

dred to the task of uprooting Capital- gentleman, in speaking of the Socialist ist Copperheadism-the Bourbon Cop- Labor Party and his Social Democracy, perheadism of the present generation. says: Animated by a noble aim, Socialism is "Recently at the untional convention at

un-American, it befouls its own Massacommon :- nor does anyone know that The language has the identical ring better than the ex-Mayor of Haverhill of the anathema hurled at Wendel Phillips by the Copperheads of fiftyin question, who, being weighed by the workers of his city was found wanting years ago. Socialism recognizes the old note: and welcontes it. Whither and was dumped. the Copperheadism of fifty years ago

TYPES.

of him:

age.

two

resent our case."

this majestic picture:

great armics.

housand soldiers who were marshalle

the "nure and simple" Trales Union is a

age gone by. Its heroes typify all this,-

NAST A UNITE!

The bunco-steering game of the So-

cial Democracy is now well under way.

canery is in season. This is especially

while intants

THE FLOWERS CF FAILURES. The announcement is made of the be-

ignominious grave the memory of both rothal of Miss Helen Morton, a daughthe "Cause" and its scurvy upholders. ter of ex-Governor of New York, ex-Minister to France, and ex-Vice-President of the United States Levi P. Mor-The retinue of personal admirers who ton, to Paul Louis Marie Archambaud are just now surrounding the physically Boson de Talleyrand-Perigord, Count de gigantic figure of the quandam parson, Perigord. The announcement is accompanied with flaming descriptions of the now President, Theodore Shaffer, have

shed quite a valuable ray of light upon bride's "vigorous stroke at golf," capawhat stage of civilization they, their city to "serve a tennis ball," skill as a hero and their methods stand. They say "cross-country follower of the hounds," and, last not least, immense dower. "You never heard such a voice as his; As landed holdings are not the said he has the best pair of lungs ever put in a man. You ought to hear him. He Morton's "forte," what is the "forte"

He that ,in his instance, produced the flow has a wonderful chest, and his fists are larger than those of any other member of the Association. He is a man to repers of white parasols and elephants mad with pride? In the firmament of American capital Describing the bloody duel between

ism the Levi P. Morton, above named, is the forces of the "asthmatic skeleton," bright particular star of no small mag-William III., of England, and those of nitude and corresponding brilliancy. To the "hunchback dwarf," Marshal Luxtake its paraliax is to take the parallax emburg of France, at the battle of Lanof all its bright fellow twinklers. He den and Neerwinden, Macaulay draws was not born to wealth. He acquired it. Jehovah-like he knew how to make "Never, perhaps, was the change which something out of nothing. Nevertheless the progress of civilization has produced in the art of war more strikingly illus-trated than on that day. Ajax beating not being quite a Jehovah, he needed. like Archimedes, a fulcrum on which to lown the Trojan leader with a rock which operate. That fulcrum was "Original two ordinary men could scarcely lift, Horatius defending the bridge against an army, Richard the Lion-hearted spur-Accumulation," that mystic thing, that capitalism draws a sacred veil over, and which Socialism profanely tears, the veil

ring along the whole Saracen line with ut finding an enemy to stand his assault, from. Robert Bruce crushing with one blow the How Levi P. acquired his fulcrum may helmet and head of Sir Henry Bohun in sight of the whole array of Eugland and be zathered from the unblushing tale Scotland,-such are the heroes of a dark that his admiring biographers tell of In such an age bodily vigor is the him. The tale is thrilling enough for most indispensable qualification of a warrior. At Landen two poor sickly beings, who, in a rude state of society, would vellow covers; it is long; but without loss to its thillingness it can be told in have been regarded as too puny to bear few words: Raiser among the stone farms any part in combats, were the souls of and thistles of New England, this "push-In some heathen ing" Yankee, a veritable perambulating countries they would have been exposed "genius of famine," pushed in a south-In Christendom they yould, six hundred years carlier, have westerly direction, and, like a tired and been sent to some quiet cloister. Bat hungry locust, let himself down on the their lot had fallen on a time when men had discovered that the strength of the fat land of Gotham. New York pleased muscles is far inferior in value to the strength of the mind. It is probable him. He looked around; and liked it. He surend his "capital"-"mish." "devthat, among the hundred and twenty erness," "thufft," "industry"-and set up a clothing store. He then put all the tound Neerwinden under all the standards of Western Europe, the two feebl-est in body were the hunchback dwarf steam his genius furnished him with into his said "capital"-"push." "cleverwho urged forward the fiety coset of France, and the asthmatic skeleton who "thrift," "industry"-, and tiesa, ** "failed," and lo, the "Original Accumula covered the slow retreat of England." tion 't Forthwith the chryselis evoluted "Fis not only in its economies, 'the not into the butterfly; Levi P. set up a bank; only in its sociology, 'tis not only in its the capitalist was under full sail; and in weapous, 'tis not only in its aims that

the folds of time Duke sons-in-law and Count grand-brats began to take shape Swindle, not land, is the answer to the question, whence the white parasols and elephants mud with pride sprout up to the candialist class. Another American Prince-wedled heir-

iss, a daughter of the Lorillards, the original accumulation of whose family was made in the "snuff business" (ne explanations needed), in a fit of that carious hypochondria that at times overcomes the wealth-surfeited split of the idle, is said to have exclaimed, as sh. stepped into her crest-emblazoned landau

Who would have thought it Noses had brought it! Will the prospective Countess Paul Louis Marie Archambaud Roson de Tallevraud-Perizord, when she hears the

soft rustling of her silk cull satin wed ding gown, be also overtaken by a hypochoadriac fit, bringing home to her the fact that what she hears is the transmuted moans of the American working class. squeezed of their essence to furnish her

weapons to fight with, the S. L. P. has the temporary and permanent chairmen, that the State is swinging in behind Virginia and Pennsylvania. not and never can have anything in respectively. And who may these two gentlemen be? The latter was instrumental in getting a telegram sent to the The raiding spirit has swept over the

former by western railroad magnates city, and some persons who have not ofduring the Pullman strike, urging him to ficially appointed themselves for the work have been engaged in the good work. A secure Federal aid to put down that farmer came to town the other day, and 'labor riot," on the ground that "row

an interested young man enticed him in-WE have to suffer, to-morrow it may to a game of cards. le YOUR turn in the East"; and the man impersonated Justice Jerome and "raided the joint." The farmer begged former obeyed the summons, "saw" for mercy, and they allowed him to go Cleveland, and managed to get him to after witnesses as to his character on consend Federal troops to Chicago, with dition that he would leave his money as Miles at their head to "break the backa pledge for his safe delivery. The farmer came back. "Justice Jerome" and the bone of the strike," Bryan ran for Presiothers were gone, and the money also was gone. Let the good work of reform dent twice. Around him were grouped not Daniel and White alone, but the silgo on. It is all of the same character. ver mine monopolists who shot and were shooting down their ment the copper and

lead Montana monopolist Clark; the Coton Bale Trust director Jones, who incidentally officiated as chairman of Bryan's national committee; Ben Tillman, the rising textile monopolist of South Corolina; Gov. Steunenberg, of authorities were not solicitous about the Idaho Bull Pen fame; the Belmont Tennessee Iron and Coal monopoly, of convict-labor fame; Tammany of Ice Trust fame,-and so' forth and so on all along the line. All along the line the material props to the pedestal on which Bryan was posing were "politicians who cater to Trusts and monopolies," together with

Trusts and monopolists themselves. Take these props off, and the pidestal General, ex-tout for the disreputable Sev would turible, along with the poser' recuth National Bank, has been quite skillful in recommending the shadiest kinds of shady men. He recommended Neely move these single rays from the cauvas, and the Payan picture becomes who did such an artistic job with the vacancy; center them on the canvas, Porto and Bryan stands out in full, life-size backed Hoey who was recently arrested for smuggling Chinese over the Mexican length and breadth. Bryan, like all other border. Birds of a feather-but why has capitalist politicions, is a "caterer to Heath not been caught? Trusts and monopolies."

What, then, does it mean when this politician of capitalism, hitherto breathing capitalism at every pore, now work against such politicians as himself? Can he be "coming out way"? Scotch com anon sense takes no stock in such eleventh hour and sudden conversions; it pronounces the thing "going gev."

their standing to the fact that they have It is runnored that Mr. Charles Schwab, strong political backing. What would President of the Steel Trust is the mirthese papers have? Do they think that haser of a lot fronting Riverside Drive. politicians are in politics for their health? The prize paid was very nearly a million It is an open field for them, and if their See how much the stoel strike has affected Schwal.' It has been on for sevinfluence amounts to anything, that is, if they can back commerce with the and weeks now, and the mills have been practically tied up. Yet so had is government, they have a right to do so. cospect of the Trust that its President an make an outlay of this size-a sum hat is greater than the yearly carnings of 3,000 men. Schwab, instead of being owneast, is so confident, that he can adalge in a laxary that will cost him. vance of a couple of cents a day, refore the steel workers have had enough tolen from them to pay for it, at the ery least a couple of millions. is softeding money in this way, what are the stri ers dolags? Oh, they are listening with greedy cars to chaffer's tale and simple union ofers nothing worthy hat they can "stay out forever." rightfully belongs to the producers.

The "Workers' Call' trics to defend Hyndman by saying that it is a lie that he has left the ranks of the English "Call" bases this Socialists. The strong assertion on the fact that "Justice." London, England, says only that he ha res gued from the Executive Board. Hyndman's own letter would have been the thing to consult. In it he not only says he sees no hope for Socialism, but he also insults the whole working class. He refers to himself as one of the "higheducated class" that has at great financial and social loss tr.ed to "do But they. omething for the workers. beasts that they are, could not appreciate the sarifice. Ilyndman has turned tail, and that letter, were he to try to the rengin in the party, should have been sufficient excuse for drumming him out for good and for all.

another outrage against the working class. Richard Croker is so certain of his The Social Democracy has taken all the kicks that Organized Scabbery chose power here in New York that he is in hurry to return from Europe. The dust "reformers" has raised does to give it. In this matter it must take that the not blind him to the fact that Tammany kicks also, because Organized Scabbery will stand for no questioning of its methhas nothing to fear from them. It is ite nlera i ods. as long as corruption is a necessary accompaniment of social and political life.



It is natural to be struck by tragic incidents, and moralize upon them. The incidents, so common, of workingmen committing suicide for want of work: of mothers disposing of themselves and their little ones for want of bread; of heart-rending scenes, where robust fathers tear themselves from their homes and enlist in the army as their only resource-these and many more instances of wide-spread and deep-reaching want, contrasted with simultaneous manifestations of wanton luxury in the ruling class, are naturally picked up as symptoms, forerunners of an impending social each. They sure-ly are that. Nevertheess there are

Then another young

The farmer begged

Criminal proceedings are to be

menced against the Tripler Liquid Air

Company. Were not the proceedings

the Company already criminal enough?

The injunction against the Egg Cand-

lers' Union did not hold after all. The

welfare of the labor-grinding Goldstein,

but they did not wish the Socialist speak-

ers to appear before an audience in that district. So they "protected" Goldstein.

But the meeting was held, and other

meetings will be held in the near future.

This method has two advantages; it not

only helps to win a strike, but it also

Perry Heath, ex-assistant Postmaster

Rican postal funds.

Political and Economic.

Some of the newspapers are holding up

their largest sized heads and protesting

that it is an outrageous state of affairs for Congressmen and Senators to be ex-

ploiting the commercial companies that

are opening up the Philippines, for their

own benefit. Most of the companies owe

of the working class, and its "winnings"

national won the city, but it

He also

accomplishes good political work.

things happening of much less lurid color, that, closely considered, point to the existence of a social under-tow infinitely more significant than any other of the many tragic events that quickly catch the eye. Such an event is the present Steel Strike. What is up? A resistence to threat-

ened wage reductions? No. A demand to enforce higher wages? Again, no. A revolt against some capitalist outrage? Yet, again, no. The struggle is to "unionize" mills not controlled by the Amalgamated Association. Here, accordingly, we have a total absence of the three motives that generally account for the voluntary suffering of a strike inflicted by workingmen upon themselves. Any one of those three motives have repeatedly given the labor fakir leader a welcome pretext for calling out the men. The grievances of labor against the employer, permanently in existence under the capitalist system, have rarely, if ever, been sufficient to furnish the fakir with his opportunity. He always had to abide his chance: either wait for a cut-down or some shocking outrage, to set up a demand for higher wages; only then had he a chance. The lure of an increase of earnings, in nine cases out of ten, would act as a center around which all other grievances would crystallize; and the fakir would then make his haul. How, then, comes it that Shaffer has succeeded in pulling out so respectable a nummen, without these hitherto esseptials? This is the point.

The theory, quite plausible, and not at all unlikely, of Mark Hanna being Shaffer's backer does not answer this carticular question. However powerful a capitalist's influence may be over his labor lieutenant, it is not powerful enough to percolate, through that gentle-

The Harvilton, Ohio, "Press," journal of the Butler County trad s unions, says that "organized lator will finally win." What will it win? Will it win an adthe reduction of the hours of labor by a few minutes a day? These are the cant. The answer is that the discontent only things it has over asked for, and has sunk so deep and spread so wide, were it to get them the working class would be as badly off as ever. The pure

> trained in the thoughtful sche been of New Trade Unioninsm, known in this country as the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The idea of suffering privations, without the prospect of immediate returns, is not an idea that pure and simple Unionism inculcates: near-sighted as it is, it can inculcate only near-sighted ideas. These men have been misdirected and their judgments

time, but had been unable to make much P. ticket, even if it could not yet win, headway. A few scabs were sent, and more were on the way, but things were made warm for them, and their friends, the "leading citizens," were unable to ment ,where they could strike off the hold them. Then came the kidnapping of the leaders, and the forciale suppresshackles of their slavery and become crsion of the persons left. The Interco-enjoyers of all the wealth produced would have evolved their derision. "The won it by good to be had is too far off that way. have turned in search of some elusive and illusionary little thing NOW. That



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN-I must say I am now at last in dead earnest. I admit I used to have cobwebs in my head, but they have now all been swept away. I did once have a notion, and it lingered long, that some good might be achieved by some good capitalist offices holder. I did, even as late as last election, pick out what I considered good men from among those candidates. I find you are right; they are all alike, and

none is worth the powder to blow him to hell with. That "full dinner pail" and the poltroonery or worse of the Anti-Trusters-this and many more such occurrences have quite cured me. I henceforh am with you, never again shall I vote for a capitalist. I shall only vote for workingmen. I'll pick workingmen out of all the old parties.

UNCLE SAM .- You started fine. But managed as you always do, to land dexerously back again into the ditch. B. J.-That's just like you. It seems one can never act to suit you. Your motto seems to be: "You are damned if cou do, and you are damned if you don't.' Formerly I voted for the capitalists, and you made it your business to give me a laying out regularly; now I am ready

to vote for the workers, and you inform me I am back in the ditch. U. S .- Now, if you will just keep your shirt on one minute and thirty

onds, you will see that you are off all around B. J.-I'd like to know how.

U. S .- Have I not again and again told you that at this social crisis, as in all social crises, the question is one of PRINCIPLES, and not of MEN?

B. J.-Well, yes. U. S.-Have I not again and again shown you the difference there is between a "reform" and a "revolutionary" period?

B. J.-Very well.

U. S .- Has it not always been the burden of my song that in a "reform" period, when the question is merely to improve an existing and settled social sys-tem, PRINCIPLE is in abeyance and personal predilections may prevail? B. J.-That's all right.

U. S .- But that when a "revolution" is at hand, and the question is, not merely to improve, but to everthrow an existing system that has become unsettled, here, PRINCIPLE becomes paramount. B. J.-Granted.

S .- Stick a pin there, and now look at it from an other side. Do you be-lieve that everybody who voted for Breckenridge in 1860 was a knave?

B. J.-No. U. S.-Do you imagine that all Aboli-U. S.-Do you imagine that all Abolitionists elected in 1860 were saints on tin wheels? B. J .-. No. 1

U. S .- Now join two lines of thought. Can you escape the conclusion that when an intelligent man voted in 1860, he was for the platform on which the candidates stood, for the principle represented, and not for the men? B. J.-I grant that, too.

U. S .- The principles that peeped through every line of the political platform of 1860 were, on the one hand, 'slavery shall go," on the other, "slavcry shall stay," Our people divided upon those lines. They felt confident that, the same as a shoemaker is chosen for his capacity to make shoes and not for his

man, down to the rank and file in quantity sufficiently "convincing" to cause large numbers to throw up their work. without the mirage of higher wages to blind them. That this is what has happened renders this strike truly significant. The answer is that the discontent that that recklessness, which marks despair long smothered, has not only cast roots in the land but is bearing frait. The steel strikers reck not what there s in it for them. These men have not

The Social Democratic papers are quit, violent in their denunciation of the action of the Tampa, Floriada, "merchants" who were guilty of, driving the striking Cuban Cigarmakers from the town by force. It so happens that the "mer-chants" and "respectable" law-abiding citizens" who were conneced with this crime were members of the International Cigarmakers Union, "This "union" had so warped that a Socialist Labor Party been fighting La Resistencia for some

address, urging them to vote the S. L. and thereby start the ball that would place them in possession of the governpartners ia all the mills the country and they would have said, and they would they should now respond to a call to throw themselves out of work, for the

aurose, not of securing an immediate ad-

Parson

ent. It i follows, as night does day, that the Socialist will not be caught blowing hot and cold; will not be found denouncing a Wrong and its upholders, and then found a the ranks of these, a myrmidon for that which he condemns. It follows also that when such contradiction is found in any individual, one has to deal with a fool or a knave, - a dust that Socialism quickly wipes its shoes of.

Not otherwise did the immediate lineal plate the possibility of impartiality on litico-social ancestor of Socialism-Abolitionism-act. And brilliantly was the action illustrated by Massachusetts' and the capitalist class; it can never greatest son,-Wendel Phillips. He, a law graduate, who had made the science of jurisprudence his study, and whose high literary and forensic attainments insured a brilliant career, forewent the havels ready for him. To enter the bar suilty of these several crimes and their an oath of allegiance had to be taken to the Constitution of the United Status and of Massachusetts. These Constituions, said, Wendel Phillips, recognize . traffic in human flesh. I spurn them. He refused to take the oath. The moral Idea of Abolitionism forbade him to enlist on the roll of barristers; he was characterful enough to obey the order; and to-day the name of no son of Massachussets reflects greater brilliancy than bis upon the State.

Socialist Labor Party. Could the wolf When in this year of grace, 1901, a Massachusetts paper denounces Socialism, as does the Holyoke "Evening Teleand expose him in all his hideousness. gram" for forbidding its apostles from With the Social Democracy, whose taking the pledge on the roll of police- spokesmen and whose papers, as becomes convention in which Senators Daniel of last refuge of Bryanism. The sugges-

were: standing on the rock-bed of Indianapolis these parties have been suba coronet and befitting apparel withal? facts, Socialism is practical and consist- stantially united, and the name Socialist Will her hypochondria break her lips has been adopted." with the exclamation: Nary a unite!

The Socialist Labor Party can never

unite with men who build Armories for the capitalist class; it can never unite

with men who receive and accept nomin-

ations from the caritalist parties; it

can never unite with men who apply for

jobs to and receive them from capitalist

politicians; it can never unite with men

who vote for resolutions that contem-

the part of capitalist governments in

the conflicts between the working class

unite with men who are hand in glove

with the labor fakirs;-in short it can

never unite with people was are out

to betray the workers. The leaders,

of the Social Democracy have been

organization has by its slience approved

of the infamy. With such folks there

never can be unity, but only war to the

knife as being infinitely more dangerous

foes of the proletariat than the out-

And it is quite in the fitness of things

that the people who are out for the plun-

der of the workers should try to deck

themselves with the feathers of the

spoken capitalists.

Nary a unite!

Who would have thought it Failures had brought it !--?

IS BRYAN "GOING GUY?"

.

Among the picturesque Sectch supertitions mentioned by Walter Scott is that of "going guy." The term is applied to him who suddenly does something wholly contrary to his usual habits and tastes. The act is considered, not sign of change or reform, but a sure sign of approaching death. If there be anything in this, then the Hon. William Jenuings Bryan is on the verge of dissolution.

The "Commoner, William J. Bryan, Editor and Proprietor," with date of August 30, has this editorial paragraph conspicuously on the editorial column: "When organized labor goes on a po-litical strike and refuses to work for the

political supremacy of politicians who ater to trusts and monopolies there will e more hope of success."

What is this but "going guy"? A man is judged by the company he

keeps. In the measure that he holds a conspicuous place among his company he symbolizes them. He throws light upon them as a composite picture, and they throw light upon him as single rays focused on one spot. Now, what does the Bryan composite picture represent? succeed as well in his own skin? But The question is answered by examining equally fit it is to strip the impostor. the separate rays that go to make up the

picture. In '96, Bryan was the nominee of a

Friday a cargo load of five thousand bunches of bananas, was dumped into the river at New Orleans because there was "no market for That load would casily have made 100.000 happy, for a time at least.

There was sufficient fruit there to feed

The "World" claims that it was many, many persons. It is wholesome sponsible for the refusal of the Fall Riv. nutritions, and a palatable fruit. It is one that people eat with pleasure and er mill owners to cut down wages. Good! satisfaction. To say that there was "no The "World" had just about as much to do with it as the "Journal" did in causmarket for it" shows that what should ing the floods in Jersey.. Both these pabe a cheap and common food is inacces pers have claimed about everything that sible to the large proportion of the in-habitants of this country. There is no happens. The next thing they will be market because they have no money. They have no money because their wages claiming is that they furnish the news now and then.

are small, or else because they have no work. There would be a market for everything that is worth marketing were ociety on its proper and natural basis.

it denies that things are run by the "red Tammany has made a clever move in button brigade." It claims that its folrushing Coler to the front as a "reform" lowers are all "socialists," or else have candidate. The Republicans who first hailed him as the advanced guard of "purity" are now prone to look upon him ith suspicion. does not much matter whether or not Coler, or any other "re formed" Democrat, or an unreformed Democrat, or an unreformed Regublican gets in power. They will be put there for the same interests, and they will pro

tect those interests. The interests wil

not be those of the working class, so the working class cannot vote for such men. The Socialist Labor Party, and the Socialist Labor Party only will have a candidate that can be depended upon to support the interests of the workers.

Josiah Quincy of Mass. is mentioned prominently for the nomination for Gov ernor. Quincy is a "gold Democrat. Mass. has long been looked upon as the many years to crawl, if they ever crawl ugain.

vance, but of "unionizing" other shops, and in that round-about way strike The "Outlook" has a little discussion again at some future time for the ultiism." The editor of the "Outlook" would do well before contine "Outlook" mate purpose of raising their wages. was too involved a process of reasoning for them. When the mind becomes capcussion to find out what Socialism is. able of such synthesis, it is not likely That would be more intelligent and houto stop midways; it would have speedily est than it is to speak on a thing concern-ing which he is entirely ignorant. moved on, thrown the slimy

Shaffer overboard, together with his retinue of the Organized Scabbery, and manfully joined the ranks of the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. They were not yet ripe for that. Their present action betrays smoldering desperation

merely. When desperation has bred reckless ness among the masses, the spark may at any time leap from the embers and start a social conflagration.

Working the Steel Strike.

PITTSBURG, Aug29 .- The "Socialist Party," better known as the Kangaroo Social Democracy is trying to make capital out of the steel strike. Through its National Committee-a misnomer for an autonomous state organization-it has issued a circular pledging "moral" and "financial" help to the Amalgamated Association and calling upon all "socialists" in the employ of the Steel Corporation to join the Amalgamated. the membership of the "Socialist Party" (Kangaroo Social Democracy) is composed mainly of small storekeepers, grocers and saloon men who are "comrades

so long as there is profits in it, this bluff has created considerable amusement . The National Committee recommends popular subscriptions means of raising funds "to aid" the strikers, and the giving of entertainments on Labor Day, the proceeds to go to the strikers. As it is well known that the "Socialist Party" (Kangaroo Social Democracy) is itself badly in need of funds its magnanimity is considered remarkable-

being or not being a jolly fellow by ting for a pro-slavery man he would see to it, if elected, that slavery would be kept up; and by voting for an antislavery man, he would see to it, if elected, that slavery was abolished. Ain't

B. J.-Yes. But for that very reason if I vote for a workingman, makes no dif-ference with what party he happens to be if elected, he will see to it that wage slavery is wined out. U. S.-Did you ever hear of a fellow,

called Benedict Arnold?

B. J.-The damned traitor! I should think I did! U. S.-And did you ever hear of a son

of Benjamin Franklin who was Colonial Governor of New Jersey, and stood by the British crown?

B. J.-Yes. He was a blot on the name of the great Franklin, U. S.-And did you never hear of the

native-born Tories, who in Trinity Church of New York, used to pray, dur-Church of New York, used to pray, dur-ing the Revolution, for George III., in-stead of George Washington? B J.-1 did; the sc-laways! U. S.-Were not all these people Am⁴

rican colonists?

B. J .-- Certainly.

U. S.-Suppose some one were to have told you during our Revolution. "I am going to place confidence henceforth only in American colonists. Wherever I shall find an American colonist I shall back him up against the British Crown." Would you not have kicked the fellow into kingdom come? B. J.-Most assuredly.

U. S.-Now, then, old boy, for the same reason, you should look with added suspicion upon any workingman who stands on a capitalist platform, or herds with capitalists. He is worse than they. He is a traitor to his class. He is a com pound of Benedict Arnold and traitor See? l'ories.

B. J.-Jehosophat, that's so!

U. S .- Henceforth, let our motto be: "Look out for, down with the moders Benedict Arnolds."

"socialistic leaning or inclinations." They do not seem to leau very hard or incline very far, as they have selected Bryan, Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha "Bee," and a few other representative politicians to speak for them on Labor Day. The "Labor World," a trades union

The "Workers' Gazette," of Omaha,

Nebraska, has a short editorial in which

paper of Pittsburg, demands that Shafter impeached for treason. Why should he be? During the whole of his career he has uphcid pure and simple "unionism," and has done nothing that could be of any lasting injury to the capital-

ist class. Instead of impeaching him he should be given a wreath. With a favorable opportunity for victory he has succeeded in landing the strikers in a hole out of which it will take a good

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.]

As They Do It in Schnectady,

To THE PEOPLE .- As you have not heard from Schenectady in some time it will no doubt be well to inform the comtades through the DAILY PEOPLE what we have been doing, as we have not been asleep, but have kept the Arm and Hammer swinging so as to be in good training and in fighting condition for the struggle at the polls next Novem ber. We intend to increase our work from now until election after which we will start in the campaign for 1902. During the winter months our agitation was carried on through the S. T. & L. A. which meets every Tuesday night in Carpenter's Hall, and the Labor Lyceum which meets every Sunday afternoon and also through the section, which meets twice a month. When the weather became warm the Lyceum meetings were adjourned until Fall, and began to hold agitation meetings at the foot of Crescent Park every Friday night. We have only missed one Friday night since middle of May, having an audience varying from 50 to 500. By this proces have developed four comrades that we can put on the stump and interest an audience and by election time we will probably have two or three more, so that Schenectady will not be at a loss

for speakers. Our method has been to put a com rade in as chairman and have him talk all he can, if it is only ten words, and keep him acting as chairman until he can talk fifteen or twenty minutes in-telligently and then use him as one of the speakers. Then we have another act as chairman. In this way we find that as soon as they feel at home the platform they can tell others what they know, instead of keeping it to themselves, as too many of the com-rades do. Practice is all that is needed to make perfect. The best evidence of progress here is

and disposed of \$80 worth of books and pamphlets from Janary 1st to July 1st, 1901. At a meeting we held with Comrade Corregan as speaker we sold 50 pamphlets and could have sold more had we had them at the meeting, these pam-phlets being "What Means This Strike " "Reform and Revolution," and the Kautsky set.

On next Friday night we shall have Frank Campbell of New Jersey here, and expect to have him every Friday and Saturday night during the month of Sep-Saturday hight during the month of Sep-tember, and intend to arrange for meet-ings in the different wards of the city every night during the campaign. Com-rades in other localities: "Go thou and do likewise or better."

E. L. LAKE. Schenectady, N. Y., Aug. 26.

Joking With the Wrong Man.

To THE PEOPLE .- The following incident took place last Saturday in Saginaw, Mich

In a store undergoing repairs, situ-ated on Franklyn street, near the corner of Tennessee street, sat three work-men who were conversing together while waiting for one o'clock to continue the work they had been engaged in during the moruing. They were interrupted in their conversation by the eutrance of some one, who, by the way, wore on his coat-lapel the unmistakable red button ornamented with the Arm and Hammer. By the questions, that he asked it could be plainly seen that the Interrupter was a stranger in the city seeking information from some one whon

he thought could best inform him. He had, to all appearance, got all the information that he wanted, and was older man of the three stepped up to him and pointing to his coat-lapel and indicating the revolutionary mark, said to him in a somewhat joking manner "Why man, this is no good anymore." He was surely not aware to whom he addressing himself, for the stranger at these words, recoiled as if stung by a snake, and facing his interrogater

puarely, said to him in no joking tone squarely, said to fill it is no good, you "If you mean this button is no good, you

he was interrupted by them with crys of "It is a lie!" annoder lie!" He is a fakir!" etc. The speaker, seeing that ome drastic measure would have to be adopted, here challenged the Democratic party to a debate to take place in Springfield to discuss the ques tions raised in interruption of his

speech. The police officer present also took a hand in this affair, and came out without glory. Firstly, he made a mild attempt to stop the disturbers of a public meet ing: and, secondly, he bimself interrupt ed the speaker, asking him if he coul not go on without offending his political opponents, and giving him all kinds of advice how to proceed, until he, in turn, was cut short by one of the comrade telling him that our speakers received their instructions from the Socialis Labor Party, and would take no other. This satisfied him, and then Comrade Jones went on with his Fighting S.L.P. speech uninterrupted.

During all this, and the time afterwards, when questions were asked and facts were well illusanswered, some trated, namely, that the Kangs are the nost abusive people one can run across that, whenever they can get the ear the pure and simple trades unionist, will most digustingly pose as his they will most digustingly pose as his false friend, taking a stand against New Trades Unionism as represented the S. T. & L. A., the true friend of the working class. Such are the cialists" of the Social Democratic party. But, eventually, the houest rank and file of the working class will see through this little selfish game of trying to use the pure and simple trades union move-ment to keep up the wabbling S. D. P. which is put full of holes by the Socialist Labor Party sharp-shooters. The joint committee for the arrange-ment of the debate has held one meeting, and decided the question to be de-bated should be "Resolved, That the Tactics of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor A liance against the Tactics of the Social Democratic Party are for the Benefi of the Working Class, and for the Pro-

motion of Socialism in America." Ab this joint meeting I will write again. FREDERICK A. NAGLER. Springfield, Mass., Aug. 26.

kite,

"What He Stands For."

To THE PEOPLE.-The enclosed dodger was handed to me by this Smith himself with the tearful request that I do all I could for him, as he had done a lot of work for us Socialists and the orkers in general. Yes he has tried to kill time at our meetings asking foolish qestions. He says he does not believe in the Trust, so I suppose he has given up fleecing the workers over the counter, hoping to get on the backs of the veavers by being their Collector of Dues in place of Townley, now a rum-seller. The weavers' collectors are making One a couple of years ago history fast. ran away with one of the union's funds and left two young ladies in disgrace. He was himself married at the time, and has not yet returned and was never brought to justice by the weavers' union, and they allowed his wife to settle up for

him. Another, a few months ago, ran away with the dues collected, taking along with him another man's wife, leaving his own behind. He also is yet to be heard from. His bondsmen have to stand the loss. The first one had been spending money with a fast and furious hand with the different union officers, but as they said

afterwards that they could not believe he would do such a thing, a "good man" like him, and his wife had a little property, so he had always lot of money spend. This last one was also a very good man. Smith said :- "Do not forget to read what is at the bottom of the dodger, as that's what I stand for." R. BATERSON. Fall River, Mass., Aug.

[Enclosure.]	
PASS	THIS TO THE NEXT WEAVER.
The sha	Fall River, Mass., Aug. 20, 1901.

scared the Ring of boodlers, and in orler to save their chieftain Negendank's neck, invented an entire new scheme that worked so well and secretly that Hertel only ascertained after the election was over that he had been the victim of a damnable conspiracy - CONSPIRACY AND DEFAMATION OF CHARACT-

ER It was done thus: The reliable heelers of the Ring were put to work a few days previous to the election with the explicit directions to secretly circulate the rumor in the shops and districts that Socialist Hertel was an OLD SCAB. But that upon inquiry they should state they could not exactly say when and where, but were quite positive of the fact. This new and original method of agitation worked like a charm. For all the Bohemian members of the union, to a man, refrained from voting for EITHER CANDIDATE, and so many others declined voting or voted for Ne geudank in consequence of this rumor the election turned in Negendank's

favor. Hertel's charges against Heeler Wuest were investigated last Sunday by a Com-mittee favorable to the Ring, and the outcome could be foretoid-although the heeler had no defence to offer, but ex-cused his action by stating that "he heard a cigarmaker named Lindner shouting "scab," "scab," in the direction where "scab," "scab," in the direction where Hertel was sitting in a district meeting. Wuest expected to be set free by the Board but such an action would have convicted the Board of crookedness in the eye of the honest members, so Heeler Wuest got away with a reprimand, after having attempted to destroy the good hame of an honest man. August Hertel was one of "Old Fritche's" confidential lieutenants from was one of "Old

Berlin who were exiled from Germany by Bismark years ago. His reputation as a cigarmaker of twenty years standing in this city, and as a staunch Socialist. is excellent. F. K. New York, Aug. 24.

Opportunism Opportunely Squeiched.

demonstrated its allegiance to that "modus operandi." Comrade Castenholz

roter

To THE PEOPLE .- The Rev. Machrtney declared upon the floor of the Unity Convention that the new Socialist (?) Party was a party of opportunism. Last Saturday the local branch of said party

concluded a class conscious speech for the S. L. P. about 9.15 p. m. Great interest was shown at the meeting and our literature found ready and eager bands. Our meeting was hardly closed when a Debsite began his rigamarole a few feet from where we had held out. Knowing that he could do no harm we gave him a free field and our crowd, and left for our headquarters. Right here the Debsites showed themselves opportunists-they cannot get a crowd together by their own efforts, and hence wait until we do it for them. But the tale that follows clearly shows that they cannot induce the of Indianapolis to join their Debesire 'garbage outfit."

About 10.30 p. m. Comrade More and Castenholz proceeded to Meridian and Washington street and still found friend Debsite speaking. Just as we arrived he was denouncing the Republican and Democratic parties as capitalist parties, and advising the working class to join hands with his class conscious (?) Socialist Party. Comrade Castenholz here saw his opportunity to floor the speaker and broke in with the question: "Well, if the Democrats oud Republicans are your enemies and uphold the system you wish to destroy, why do you form alliances with them? Why did Eichman in Ho-boken join hands with the Democratic and Republican parties in order to be elected?

The question was not answered, and the speaker was thoroughly hoot-ed, (many of our voters already knowing the difference between the S. L. P. and the Social Debauchery.) The speaker instead of answering condemned the S. L. P. as intolerant and as a losing S. L. P. as interval and as a toship party. Then our attitude on trades unionism was denounced, and here again Castenholtz broke in and showed that the S. T. & L. A. was simply a more efficient and a class conscious economic organization; that the S. L. P. fought not unionism but in-efficient unionism and organized scabbery. As an example of the latter the action of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in bauling the militia to subdue the fight of unionism in Al-

got home. Crosset got home Saturday evening and came to the factory Monday afternoon, about 4 p. m. a committee of the hands waited on him about the "petition" and in reply to his request for a little time to consider what he would lo and how he would do it, he was told that he would get until 9 a. m. the next

speaking of the progress of international Socialism, he said, "Look at the number morning (that is to-day). He said that the matter was too important to be considered in a few hours, and the commit tee left him. At 9 a. m., this morning the hands (or some of them) went on strike, and tied up the factory. This is a good specinien of the folly that grows on the workers because of their "Or-ganized Scabbery" leaders. They will on the either allow the Boss to dilly dally for them on the floor. weeks or months, or they will walk out without notice.

By the way, I was informed by the unemployed to go into the Work-house, as it (the Workhouse) was Socialfriend who works in Brockton that the ism in itself. osses there expect and are getting as much work in nine hours as they formerly got in ten. Some of the old hands who could not accommodate themselves

to the speed required by the nine-hour arrangement have been dropped and em-ployment agencies all over the New Engand states are sending on shoe-worker to Brockton, Yesterday, so many applied one factory for a few jobs that vacant because of the conditions referred to above, that they had to close the doors and turn the crowd away. Looks as though Brickton, a Social Democratic mecca, would soon be flooded with unem-ployed. JER. O'FIHELLY. ployed. Abington, Mass., Aug. 27.

What Wonder!

To THE PEOPLE .- Speaking of the speeding up of machinery, which is now going on in all the mills, Alderman Adam Leining, of this city, who has been a boss carder, told a correspondent of the DAILY PEOPLE that 35 years ago it was considered a big day's work to card 60 pounds of wool in a day of 12 Now the carders, using the same machinery are obliged to card 250 pounds n a day of 10 hours and they don't get any more money for it than they got 35 years ago. Of course Alderman Lein. ing is a bitter enemy of Socialism and the Socialist Labor Party, which would make that machinery the property of the working class so that they might reap the benefit of it instead of that machin ery being used as a meaning of the work pression and exploitation of the work M. R. ery being used as a medium for the op

Holvoke Mass., Aug. 30.

As to H. M. Hyndman,

To THE PEOPLE .- Reading in 'THE PEOPLE of the resignation of H. M. Hyndman from the Executive of the S.D.F. in England, I wish to give the members of the fighting S.L.P. some information in regard to him, as I had ar opportunity of studying him, during the two years I recently lived in London. It seems so ridiculous for him to give as a reason for his act the lack of class consciousness in the English worker.

when on every occasion he denied the existence of a class struggle, and held that Socialism was for all classes, that in the Socialist movement you must be all things to all men, and that only working class got a little education and thought he understood Socialism, he im-mediately got wind in his bead through the middle class would Socialism fused to be directed or advised by a man of travel, superior education and vast xperience in the movement, namely H. M. Hyndman The writer got Battersea Branch, S.D.F., to subscribe, for the WEEKLY PEOPLE. After it had been received for three months or more, it sud-denly couldn't be found when asked for. I brought the matter up, when I was resigning from the Battersea S.D.F. (as a class conscious Socialist could not remain a member of an organization that admitted a notorious Anarchist to membership), and was told by the chairman that the branch had been instructed to take THE PEOPLE off the table by th Executive (of which Hyndman was the main guy), as it taught "class antagon and that it wasn't a principle Socialism to antagonize any class. Dur use the discussion one of the members said that if the Prince of Wales wanted to join he would be welcome, as Social-

it was his own class that set him on his against the U. M. W., as several have feet and had stood by him, and any time been thrown out of work and the Organized Scabbery is afraid to stand by them. A STRIKER, he wanted to enter Parliament, a certain, few influential friends would pay expenses. At a meeting where he

unveiled

Priceburg, Pa., Aug. 23, A Neat Leech.

TO THE PEOPLE:-The enclosed

of Socialist victories in America, the election of several mayors," etc. Before the meeting ended, I sent him a written card is from a labor skinner in New York who supplies the Capitalist class with cheap labor. This labor skinner sends question, asking him to state where, in America the S.L.P. had elected any memmen to the following address and they are told that they will receive \$18.00 a Ler to office. The question was asked, to month for 26 working days, and every see whether he would mention Carey day that rains 75 cents is deducted for Armory fame, but instead of answering board, at the end of each month. at all he tore the paper to bits and threw

The labor skinner gets \$2, and \$1 for One of the ways that he advocated of fare. There are several victims of this gentlman in this vicinity, Chester, Pa Aug. 25th. . LOUIS WISE. Pa., getting Socialism right away was for all

[Enclosure.] BENJ, MAYER,

Railroad, Mining and Labor Bureau, 72 Greenwich Street, Near Castle Garden, New York. Supplies Railroad Companies, Contrac-Proprietors of Mines, Brick tors.

Yards, and other employers with Laborers from any country desired, on moderate terms. Always on hand rish, Swede, German, Italian and Hungarian Laborers. Established in 1853.

" Cheap Screws."

To THE PEOPLE .- It is now about a year ago that the cigar-makers of this city who became disgusted with paying from 75c. to \$1.00 every three months to keep up the Ward Club System (a scheme to advertise our bosses' cigars), issued a call for a joint meeting to consider the discontinuance of the Ward Clubs. Out of a membership of about 1500 about 300 were interested enough to attend, and it only took a short while to see that the Ward Clubs were doomed. That of course

caused considerable growling from the "good unionists" present. But the one who growled the biggest growl was our "borer from within," Barney Berlyn, He reared up on his hind legs in the rear of the hall and growled this growl: "The 'cheap skates' have got the meeting." Of course he loves his union if he don't love the rank and file. And why shouldn't he love his union? Don't it give private love his union? Don't it give private loans, and didn't he get a loan of \$40.00 from them? And that is the kind of a man that calls the rank and file "cheap screws." And this same Barney Berlyn I heard from good authority, had a knife up his sleeve to stab the C. M. I. U.while a delegate to their convention.

After the knocking out of the Ward Clubs the "good unionists got out a call for another joint meeting for the purpose of " re-establishing " the Ward System. Willard Best presided at that meeting

and showed his contempt for the rank and file by absolutely refusing to consider any motion against the re-establishing of the Ward Clubs, until the rank and file rose " en masse " against the cattle-like treatment he uses trying to force down their throats, when he kindly condescended to accept a motion from them. And again did the Ward Clubs go down.

After having been jumped on so hard by the rank and file at that meeting one would think the "re-esablishing" act be over with forever ; but no, they would leave things quiet down for a while and when they think the rank and file fast asleep they spring it on us again only to it go down forever-at least the

"cheap screw" rank and file hope so. A CHEAP SCREW. Chicago, Ill., Aug. 15.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Corre. spondents.

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

A. M. T., NEW YORK.—Robert Ful-ton Cutting a "devoted friend of the poor?" if that microbe has selzed upon you, it is useless to try to extract it. Like measels and all other microbe diseases, it will have to work its own wy out. But this much chew upon. Is it not a remarkable fact that the more he and the other philan-thronging do for the poor the richer they

grow themselves?

M. B., NEW YORK.-Take it as your motto never to submit to the labor fakir. Habituate yourself early to that thought. And when occasion comes to apply the principle, you will find it easier than you imagined.

T C., NEW YORK .-- Small wonder, Hyndman and Wilshire are natural and Hyndman and, within're are natural and elective affinities. You will some fine day, when Wilshire shall have tired of So-cialism and taken to some other tor, see him holding the very language that Hynd-man now holds when he pulled out of the novement, and blame the workers for his own shortcomings. T. V. L., BOSTON, MASS .- Keep on hat line of studies, and keep notes as T. V. L., BOSTON, MASS.—Keep on that line of studies, and keep notes as you proceed You will presently have enough passages from bourgeois writers on economics and sociology to substanti-ate the charge that kurgeois society is a tapewern: of aboundations. Usury, pros-tuntion, garabling, corrupt politics, cheat-ing, hyporrisy.—each of these you will find in turn head up as a necessary link 'n the chain of "well ordeted society."

ensed "scouts of justice" that they will be held personally responsible for their misconduct. That has to be done, and

5

A. T. N. and F. E., NEW YORK.--We are not aware that any reports have been published of any meeting of N. T. A. 6, held Aug. 25. Shall keep your protest and warning in mind.

G. B., PROVIDENCE, R. I.-You are on the wrong scent. It is the same old hand.

G. C. D., S. LOUIS. MO.-1. The man as no reason to say the S. L. P. used him adly. Just the reverse. He used the S. P. badly. badly. Just The story is interesting and will be used somehow.

C. D., CINCINNATI, O.—Have you ever had occasion to see a labor fakir? If not, try to. Watch the papers and go to the first twoeling of a pure and simple union you see advertised. You can't mistake the fakirs, if you have at all eyes to see. As easily as one can detect the street-walking nymph, list gentry can be detected. Every-thing about both tells of the cost of their exploits.

D. D., ALBANY, N. Y.-Yes, indeed, the Kangaroos again brought their eggs to a bad market when they tried to float their Sprague strike calumny. But they are how accustomed to such "blamages."

M. B., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Is the noise in the avalanche? No; it occasions the noise. Neither is their any smash-up in the S. L. P.; it occasions the smash-up. As for itself, the Party moves on silently as the avalanche, and as irresistibly; all the noise of the smash-up lies in and pro-ready from the avanuable neither in and proas the avalanche, and an irresistibly: a the noise of the smash-up lies in and pr ceeds from the encumbrances in its way.

R. S., MILWAUKEE, WIS.-Hardly, It is an ill experiment to pour new wine into old bottles. What will be left of pure and simple unionism will not be even worth throwing to the dogs.

D. J. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.-Inouire at the Party's Jawish organ, the "Abendhiatt." They know that peculiar breed of "Social-ist Lawyers" better than anyone. Their opportunities to study the breed on the lower East Side is exceptionally rich. They recently summarized the breed saying: "They are neither lawyers nor Socialists," indeed they are shysters and charatans.

J. McG., CHICAGO, HLL.-Great must J. McG., CHICAGO, HLL.-Great must be and is the satisfaction to the S. L. P. The saying that evil tongues never want a whet implies that they do find it. In the instance of the turpitudinous Edi-tors of the Social Democratic press, how-ever, they wholly fail to find a whet. De-spite all their scavenger efforts the whet remains unfound. As the unpolluted and unpollutable S. L. P. furnishes no whet, the above named gentlemen must furnish the whet themselves, therby regularly stew-ing in their own mendacity.

A. P. M., CHICAGO, ILL.—Are you so simple that you can't see through a mili-stone when there is a hole through if ? The Social Debauchery is such a milistone with such a hole.

J. C. H. DETROIT. MICH.--"R. S. Milwukee. Wis." answered above, seems to think and telk somewhat in your vein. The answer to him should do you. Do you haarlue the old creases in those pure and simple organizations can be ironed out? What say you?

S. B., ST LOUIS. MO.-Can't say whether "land is in sight" or pot. All thet it is safe to say is that the S. L. P. will not go down, whether land is in sight or not.

M. N. G., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.— What which the Democratic narty will con-fure for a wind now is hard to tell: and rone is more at a loss therefor than the Democracy itself. Few figures in modern bistory are sortier than The Tranis, with all his predictions boomeranging upon him, and his guondam idolivers turning him down right and left. Not even Gompers and his pure and simpledom rout as sorry a figure as Brean and his Democracy just pow. With Gompers and his pure and simpledom there is at least the element of transfy to impart to them some glam-our of deamatic dientry. with Firen and his Democracy of the dadies it is all farce comedy. ocracy of the dadles it is all farce

comedy. W. I. T., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—When you stumble against such a man, with whom pighendedness is incarnate in stu-piaily. It is time wasted to try and enlighten him. Keep your powder for better come. better game.

E. H. T., RARRE, VT.-Material needs, Sir: material needs. Even Anolio was oblight to become Admetus' shepherd in order to live. And did rot Jesus first feed his andience with material food hefore st-tempting to calibrien their minds with spriftual food? Never forcet, man stands on his feet, not on his head.

T. R. T., BUFFALO, N. Y.—Ah. you lit-fle understand this movement! The more is done for it, the more it demands. In-deed, it gauges its expectations by past works. The having rendered good ser-vices to it is looked upon by it simply as an earnest? further services to be render-ed, and willch it imperiously demands. It has been so with all such movements. And it is right that it is so. Nothing done is more than a duty performed.

chew upon. Is it not a remarkable fact that the more he and the other philan-tpropists do for the poor the richer they

economic scale. See where the teachings

When will the wage-workers have the

ments?

The miners are kicking about the recent legislation at Harrisburg, when ready they have no kick coming for it only the fruits of the teachings of their "leaders" in leading them up to the ballot box as political scabs, The miners or any other wage-work-

naver know now to

To show how Hyndman's being a mem her of the middle class was always kept in front of the workers, at a meeting in Sydney Hall, Battersea, at which Huater Watts, another middle class man was the speaker, I asked the question: Of what use had the middle class been to the Socialist Movement in England? The speaker answerel that it was and had been of the greatest use: as a splehdid example there was H. M. Hyndman, also

a monument in memory of Pearson, in

Burrows, Bax, Morris, Sydncy Webb, Mr. Thornton Smith and many others he could name; that without the middle class the movement in England would be nowhere. In the discussion I replied that the speaker proved what I had often said that the movement there was only a plaything for the middle class, and not a class conscious revolutionary move-

This is only a little of Hyndmau's career. I could tell more, but it would take up too much space of our valuable paper, and in conclusion I would say that I hope no man in England that sees the nawn of the class struggle, will ever give a penay to that dirty capitalistic ing called "Justice," for notwithstanding Hyndman's resignation, it and that despicable fakir Quelca, will always be owned and controlled by Hyndman and his class. On with the class struggle to itter end, anothers of the fighting JANE KEEP.

S.L.P. New York City, Aug. 31.

Organized Scabbery.

To THE PEOPLE .- Have the workingmen who are run by the Organized Scabbery gained anything except experience during the last twelve months by their "strikes?" This is a question every workingman ought to ask and con-

Let us go back to the "strike" of last October, when Mitchell ordered half of the members of the same 'union" (?) to scab against the other half and wanted to repeat the same thing last April. And most likely will want to do it again next

April. . Who were the "scalis" in the recent fireman's strike? Were they not "union" men? Who helped to break the "strike" of the Albany street-car men but the "union" Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen by hauling the scabs, strike-breakers and militia from New York, the men on the locom lives or the men in the cars?

Are the men who are repairing the cars in the D. L. and W. car shops any worse scabs than the "union" men who

The strikes the wage-workers are losing on all sides only demonstrate the imbecility and impotency of the "no-politics-in-the-union" policy of the pure and simple trade union. Never will the wageworker better his condition until he ceas es being a political seab as well as an of the Powderlys Gomperses, Shaffers, Ratchfords and Mitchels have landed the wage-workers in front of the militia man's rifle, the injunction, the backlist,

sense to take possession of those instru-

are either a fool or a liar,' and for a few seconds it looked as if blows were inevitable, but the wearer of the red button, true to bis colors, stuck to his words and besides added a few more that made the Kang crawl in his hole and apologize for the cowardly manner he had addressed the speaked. It came out afterwards that the S.L.P.

man had unconsciously fallen into a nest of Kangs and S. D. P.'s. These three workmen are members of a local painters' and decorators' union, while the oldest man is a me too Kang. German S. D. P. of thirty-five years "standing.

O. M. H. Frankenmuth, Mich., Aug 23.

Called to Time.

To THE PEOPLE .- Something has been doing here of late which will in-terest the comrades. Our candidate for Lieutenant Government mant-Governor, Alfred E. Jones Lieutenant-Governor, Alfred E. Jones, spoke here at two open-air meetings on the 13th and 19th inst. respectively. When at his first meeting he traced the history of the Social Democratic party he aroused the anger of the few members of that party present, and although they did not ask the speaker any questions, a lively discussion followed within the groups formed after the meeting. The uext night James Allman spoke on the same corner for the Social Democ

The next night James Allman spoke on the same corner for the Social Demo-crats, and to get square with the Social ist Labor Party, made the usual lying statements about our party. This way "getting square," of course, will al-ways getting the party using it deeper in-to trouble. What followed proves it. We invited the Social Democrats to be present at the second Jones meeting to make good their statements about the Socialist Labor Party. About a dozen cialist Labor Party. About a dozen peared, the Kangs having the lead och as far as numbers and actions were concerned. Comrade Jones had ardly touched upon their party when : To the Members of the : Weavers' Association:-I, the undersigned, do hereby offer myself as candidate .for the vacancy of Collector Peter Townley, now existing in the above Asso-ciation. Please record your vote for me, First Name on Ballot. Yours respectfully, WILLIAM SMITH. 48 Washington street. Meeting to be held at Rich's Theater, Thursday, Aug. 22nd.

REMEDY SUGGESTED. Editor of the Globe-Dear Sir: In regard to the wage question. I would advise the manufacturers of cotton goods to pay a uniform rate of wages and to sell at uniform price, also to re-

duce the hours of labor to 54 hours a week, from now to next Spring, so as to regulate the supply and demand. WILLIAM SMITH,

Experienced Operative.

Intrigue and Calumny.

To THE PEOPLE .- Augustus Hertel, the Socialist candidate for treasurer in the late election of the Cigarmakers Union No. 90, against the pure and sim-nie Kangaroo and pious-looking old fakir Negendank, who, in spite of all the ma-chinations and flagrant violation, of the by-laws of the union, by and through the aid of our corrupt Board of Supervision yet received fully 25 per cent. of the en

tire vote cast, recently brought charges against a prominent heeler of the Bing for conspiracy and defamation of character. The unexpected Waterloo of Ventrilo

quist Modest at a previous election. as Crosset's deputy could not take any ac-published in the DAILY PEOPLE tion on the "petition" until he (Crosset)

bany was cited. The speaker by this time was thoroughly scared, and he decided to close his meeting. Before leaving he asked the crowd to purchase his literature. Hisses and howls alone greeted him and no literature was sold, in fact, people refused it after it was offered "gratis." The speaker was practically hooted off the stand, and before Comrade Castenholtz had a chance to challenge him to a debate he was "out of sight." Our little story stands not alone the history of our fight, but still the above incident portends much for our present municipal campaign. It simply shows that the voters who attend political meetings have recognized the difference between the real Socialist Party, the S. L. P., and the Social Debauchery fake. The S. L. P. has held its open air

meetings at Meridian and Washington streets since the beginning of July, and Comrades Jordan and Castenholz, our speakers, have made the people thoroughly familiar with our class conscious philosophy and factics. The result is that they appreciate the difference between the S. L. P. and the fake Socialist Party. This is certainly a gain and hence I write, deeming the above worth; of publication.

Three cheers for the Arm and Hammer! P. H. MORE. Indianapolis, ,Aug. 27.

Does Not Trade Unionism Dovetail With a Social-

ist Party? To THE PEOPLE .- There is a strike on at the L. A. Crosset shoe factory under the following conditions:-While L. A. Crosset was in Europe the "hands" decided they should have a nine-hour day and drew up a "petition" to that effect, had it signed by about 240 "hands" (a large number of those "hands" are boys ranging in age from twelve years up).

recognized no class, During the Dockers' strike, Hyndman

organized a soup kitchen at Sidney Hall, Battersea, S.D.F., run by collections and subscriptions, with his wife as superintendant, assisted by Mary Gray, Geardian of the Poor Don't imagine the soup was dile out free, oh he. Each person paid two and three cents for what ever amount they received. That caused several small riots, as the poor expected the soup for nothing, but some of the members of the branch said the price

was too small for such good soup, and that the poor couldn't get such soup at the Workhouse. At the same time Hyndman was opposing any attempt to erganize the Dockers juto the S.D.F. At the time of the water famine in East End of London, Hyndman and

ome other reformers held a meeting to lenouvce the state of affairs, at Victoria Bark, East End. A collection amounting to £1 or \$5 in pennics was taken, Mrs. Hyndman, in telling the writer about the meeting, said it was

such a fine one, as a pound in pennies was collected. When the writer said it seemed like robbery to take the pennies of people dying for water. Mrs. Hynd-man made onswer that, Well, if they didn't get the pennics, the Salvation Army would. Imagine competing with

the Salvation Army. In December, 1898, one of the most active members of the S.D.F., a young Docker named W. G. Pearson, was killed

while at work. Not many weeks before his death Hyndman had referred to him as 'out of the workers who had gained a little education and knowledge of So-

cialism, but had wind in his head and thought he could get on without the advice of a man long in the movement and of superior college education"; he also

said at the same time that the workers were dogs only fit to be exploited, that he didn't live like them, didn't talk like "hem, in fact, was altogether different, and that when he had ruined himself

financially in the Cause, the workers never put out a hand to help him; that I

until they know how to vote. Will the instruments of government not be just useful to the wage-workers as to the Capitalist in case of a strike?

Suppose the miners were able to call on their Governor to order out the militia to protect the strikers against the scabs; to have their judges issue in-

junctions against the corporations bringing scabs to disturb the peace; to call on their legislatures and city councils to appropriate a few hundred thousand or a million dollars to support the strikers when the capitalists are trying to starve the wage-workers into submission? Never will the wage-workers be able to win a strike until they seriously determine to take possession of the mach-inery of government. Then will the wage-slaves come into possession of their

But as long as the capitalists can keep their lieutenants, the labor "leaders," equally divided by offering them bribes in the shape of fat political jobs such as Powderly, Ratchford and the rest got, just so long will the wage-slaves be in their present helpless condition. The C. L. U. fakirs are "working"

with the Delaware, Hudson R. R. Co. to get up a monster Labor Day excursion to Lake Ladore, a resort the R. R. Co. opened up with the help of Terry Pow-

derly, but as Terry was a failure as a drawing card they are yoking with the fakirs and bringing Johnny Mitchell, the

000 more wages," as announced on the large posters PROVIDED BY THE R. R. COMPANY, and the fakirs are struggling hard to hold the miners, as are tired paying dues only to uphold Or-

publishing company which will publish a monthly magazine. He must see that his wax-work show won't stand the heat of the firing S. L. P.

The car-builders' strike led by the fak-

ir brigade has completely collapsed. The stationery firemen are very bitter thing to it: to teach these Tammany li-

H. F., NEW HAVEN, CT.-If, a good man associates with scamps he must stand the consequences. The decent men in the International Cigarmkers Union are to be pitied; but their impotence can surely nor be used as an argument why the striking arm of the S. L. P. shall be stayed in its hand to hand struggle with the Organized Scabler;

Scabbery. D. A., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—On the list of nationalities that voted on the Kautsky Resolutions, Hungria does not figure. From that it would seem that county had no del-egation at the Congress. If you have any papers from Hungary send them on. As far as we can here gather of the movement there it is in a very confused state; and inevitably so; the capitalist revolution was never accomplished there; there cap-italism is oozing in from the outside.

P. I. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Trade is carried on by the same firm in your city as in this, and as in Tampa. The Inter-national Cigarunkers' scabs are at their work of scabbing here too.

work of scabbing here too. M. McN. J., DETROIT, MICH.—A dis-cussion can hardy be conducted where facts are either ignored. or loosely handled. Not one single person is condemned by THE PEOPLE who is "doing his best." The persons whom THE PEOPLE con-demns are first shown to be deliberately doing their worst: and then they are con-demned. If this discussion is to continue and he of use either to your or this end of the line, generalities will have to be dron-ped. There can be no discussion on the guestion whether it is richt or wrong to condenn "peone who are doing their best." Everybody must be agreed that such peonle must not be condemned. The discussion will be them.

M. M. PUEBLO, COLO.—The Socialist Movement is planted upon the class strug-gle. This means that it is planted upon material facts. But so is also the sweet-est secuted rose. Hence Socialism, so far from denving the existence of noble sent-ment, believes therein and cultivates the article. Consequently, the mere fact that a man is a cruftaliet should not be reason enough to exclude him from the Party. If he actually and uncompromisingly plants himself upon the proletarian class inter-ests, be should could and would be admit-ted. But he would have to for the chalk-mark. The slightest dereliction on his part would justly arouse suspicion.

F J., NEW YORK.—There is no such thing as a "Labor Socialist Party." The Socialist Labor Party's meetings in this cit, will all be found announced in these contains from day to day.

M. E. Y. NEW ORLEANS, LA.-Could hardly define the gentleman with one sen-tence. At present the sentence that would seem to cover the largest area of his personality would be this: that he has become a stalking-horse for the Social Democratic freek crocks and crock-freeks.

J. N., PITTSBURG, PA.—So far so well. But that's not the end of the tune, Just watch the philanthropist to the end. You will always find them to have an ugly kick in their gallop.

The Greater New York Democracy is saying hard things about Croker. The members are especially augry at him because he pays taxes to a "country that shoots down the eberty-loving Boers." This expression is painted in letters two feet high. The New York Democracy feels especially sore on the subject of taxes. Most of them are workingmen, and the Social Democratic principle, "the workers pays the taxes," has a firm hold on them. Now as Croker is not a workingman, there is no reason why he should pay taxes. The taxes are already paid, and it would be an injustice to allow him to encroach upon this special Social Democratic field, and deprive the "workers" of their chief

'Majestic, who got the miners \$5,000, ganized Scabbery. Dileher is to be president of a Scranton



53

14.70

21.35

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1901.

striking pressmen enjoined on Satur-day, August 21st, with the indignant re-

sult stated. The Conkley Co. met this

move by another novel procedure, the

est. It instigated a suit for \$20,000 dam-

10 ages against James A. Russel, an ex-

painters employed by Armour & Co.

which expired August 31st.

claimed that all the mines in the

of the impending trouble.

union men.

18.50 outcome of which is awaited with inter-

to place before the N. E. C., the necessity of an urgent appeal to the menu bership for the purpose of ridding the Party of the bablance of the indebtedness on the machinery. Resolved to endorse and countersign a circular about

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8

to/be issued. Communications were read from Detroit, Mich., about the local movement; from Ill. State Committee, relative to the circuit agitation ; from Omaha, Neb., to the effect that the section there has been revived and promises to do good work; from Troy, N. Y., asking that a speaker be sent to remain for a month and cover surrounding towns. Comrade F. Cambell, has been detailed for that work. From Syracuse, Denver, Los Augeles, relative to local conditions. Nection Fall River reported election of ers. The Mass. State Committee asked for a German speaker and the Sec-

ed for a German speaker and the Sec-iztary was instucted to secure one. Charters were granted to Sections Ho-boken, North Hudson and South Hudson all of them located in Hudson Co., N. J., and formerly belonging to Section Hudson County. Because of the large extent of tarritory it was held that extent of territory, it was held that better work could be done if each town in the county had a section of its own. A charter was also granted to Section Cambridge, Mr is.

Upon request of Section Mesa Co., , a local paper started by comrade Hutchinson, was endorsed and the Colo. State Committee appointed to supervise

An eppeal of E. L. Cranfill, expelled by Section Augusta, Ga., was referred to a sub-committee for investigation torether with the statement of the section, the committee to report at next meeting. Adjourned. RUDOLPH KATZ, Adjourned. Rec. Sec., pro tem.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held onAugust 30th at 2-6 New Reade st., A. Gillhaus in the chair. Absent with ont excuse, Forbes, Hammer and Klein, The financial report for the week ending August 24th showed receipts in the amount of \$16.00; expenditures \$20.08. Abstracts of the argument made by Section New York on the one hand and by the N. Y. State Committee on the er hand, relative to the question as to whether the expulsion of a member vacates any office such expelled member va-may hold, at the meeting of the N. E. C. on Aug. 16th, were submitted and order-ed published.

Section Utica, N. T., asked to have its jurisdiction extended to cover Oneida County and its charter changed accordgly. Approved. Other communications were received ingly

from Abington, Mass., relative to Mass. ballot law; from Newark, bearing upon the Spragne strike; from Milwaukee, Wis., reporting reinstatement of mem-bers; from Cleveland and Canton, Ohio, relative to the Middle West Circuit; from New Bedford, Mass., bearing upon

local conditions. Charters were granted to new sections and Concord, N. at Waterbury, Conn., and Concord, N. H. A charter application from Ada, Minn., was laid over pending further alinn., was laid over pendug furner information to be obtained from the Minu. State Committee. The committee on the appeal of Cran-fil from the decision of Section Augusta Ga., made its report and submitted its funding. The report and submitted its funding. The report recommends that the section be ordered to reinstate Cran-fill on the ground that he was not given a trial, which violation of the constitu-tion is admitted by the section. In view of such sees violation of matty laws and of such goss violation of party laws and regulations, the committee recommends that the appeal be systained. Upon motion, it was so ordered. Adjourn RUDOLPH KATZ,

time allotted them. Essex County, Sept. 1 to 5, inc. Hoboken, Sept. 6 to 7. inc.

12. To Postage..... 13, To Phillip Veal for week Balance\$1,161.51 ending Aug. 10..... F. MACHAUER, Treas. 14, To special delivery stamp.. 14, To P.O. money order charges 21, To Phillip Veai, for week ending Aug. 17..... 21, To New York Labor News Company, for literature. 21, To P.O. money order charges Gaaral Committee, Section New York Socialist Labor Party. Meeting held Saturday, August 24, at ending Aug. 24..... 26, To P.O.money order charges Chairman-Stephen D. Cooper. Total......\$101.66 ducing wages one-third; a small army of Vice-Chairman-Joseph Scheurer. Nine new delegates were seated,

5, To Phillip Veal, for week

ending Aug. 3..... \$27.75

Balance on hand, Aug.1. \$33.20 Total receipts..... 78.60 \$111.80 Balance on hand Sept.1. \$10.14

LITERATURE ACCOUNT. The ruling of the City Executive Com-Received from New York Laon Article II. Section 14 of the

bor News Co., July 22, 530 copies Sold By Phillip Veal up to Party Constitution that "A member is in good standing up to the first meeting in the fourth month for which he has

The entertainment Committee reported it had leased Grand Central Palace for Thunksgiving Day, for an entertainment to be held for the benefit JOHN D. GOERKE, Sec'y.

*Fred Brown, Literary Agent of Sec-It also reported on the entertainment tion Cleveland, bought 100 copies of litof March 17: receipts, 1890.84; expenses, erature, at "egular wholesale price, to The resignation of D. L. Campbell relieve Phillip Veal of excessive baggage. from the City Executive Committee was

Rhode Island State Convention.

There will be a State Convention of the S. L. P. Sunday, September 15th at 3 p. m., at Textile Hall, Olneyville, working and can't pay rent. for the purpose of nominating candidates for State offices to be voted for Tuesday, November 5th let every comrade be on hand. It is your duty to be present ready to work. D get the date, September 15th. Don't for-THOMAS F. HERRICK,

For R. I. S. C.

Pittsburg District Alliance, D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A. Will hold its regular meeting Sunday,

Sept. S. 10.30 n. m., at S. L. P. hall, 111 Market street, Pittsburg. All delegates Section Amsterdam would like to have the convention held in this city should attend as business of importanc will be transacted S. SCHULBERG, Organizer.

Sect'y.

Pic-Nie in Cleveland. Dalton's Itinerary for New Jersey. Section Cleveland will close the picnic

season on Sunday, September 15, with a grand pictic to be held in Hungaria The following is the itineary of Comrade Dalton. National Organizer for New Park, Clark avenue, with a good pro-gramme. Doors open 2.30 p. m.; tickets lersey, from August 1 to Sept 15. The local organizer, or comrades will rrange for meetings and publish the same can be procured from all party members, at 25c., admitting lady and gentleman. At the garden entrance 25c. a person. in the DAILY PEOPLE, covering the COMMITTEE.

is usually successful, it takes better than vaccination, and its effects are lasting. But it is not the shaving that is the most interesting thing. The largest sign in the shops and outside of them bears this announcement. "MUS-TACHE DYED TEN CENTS." The sign tells a tale of woe. It tells

foreman, formerly in its employ, whom, 18.25 it is claimed, incited the original strike. Thirty-five buffers and polishers em-ployed by the Greenpoint Metallic Bed of the tragedy of the working class. A wornout roue might resort to dye 10 ployed by the Greenpoint Metaline Bed
20 Co., Brooklyn, E. D., struck to union10 ize the shop, which, it is claimed, was about to be filled with cheap labor.
35 Twenty-two girls at Bulcher and Bulchn order to conceal his age. The eternally juvenile leading man might try to conceal from the matinee girl that age er's cigar factory, Springfield, O., struck against change of piece-work scale, rewas creeping surely upon him. But these men would not go to such barber shops.

the stock yards, Chicago, Ill., struck for increase of wages from 1742 to 2212 There can be no doubt but that they are intended for the working class, cents an hour. Compromise of 20 cents and for the working class only. There was offered and refused. The employes of the Pittsburg. Johnstown, Ebensburg can also be no doubt but that they and Eastern Railway, Pa., all went on strike to compel payment of back wages. are well patronized, because all make a specialty of it. The textile workers of Columbia, South

One of the barbers explained the Carolina, struck in the principal mills of the city against an iron clad agreement which compels them individually to abreason. "You see," said he, "Men can't get along without it. We're a necesjure the union. The mill owners have resity. Why, sometimes I take in more taliated by swearing out writs of ejectin a day on dyeing than I get in a wiek ments against their striking tennants from the dwellings owned by the mills in all other things combined. There will sometimes be a dozen waiting to be touched up. They pay their d.me, and leased to the operatives for two weeks at a time. The prospects of victory on the part of too, without a murmur. "Why? Well, if they didn' need it,

the operatives are not bright. The pro-duction of cotton goods has been carried to excess in the South. Furthermore, they wouldn't take it. These fellows are all looking for work, and a gray there is no market for their goods, as mustache lets them out almost before the same overproduction afflicts China, where the products of southern mills are they are let in. The boss looks at the white hair, and tells them they are mainly sold. Curtailment to last for too old. That is why they come here. months has been urged and the strike They are dyed, and then they go and face it again. If they get the job will likely prove beneficial to the mills, by causing curtailment. Meanwhile the they come pretty frequently mills don't want tenants who are not to be touched up so that they can hold it.

"Then there are other men who have jobs, but who know that they will Three thousand six hundred miners cm ployed by the Central Coal and Coke Company, the Western Mining Company, be fired if they show their age. They have to come here so that they which is the fuel department of the Miscan look young in the eyes of the boss. souri Pacific, and the fuel department of The dye don't make their stiff legs the Kansas and Texas Railroads decidany more limber, nor take the kinks ed to strike September 1st for recognition of the United .Mine Workers' Unout of their back, but it is a consolation to them to think they are fooling the boss. The miners in the coal creek district,

"Some of the men don't strike any-Knoxville, Tnnessee, quit work to en-force the renewal of the wage-scale, thing dye, or no dye. They come here and we make them as pretty as a which the operators refuse to sign, and twenty year old. We give them a nice Hopkins County, Ky., miners are also on strike. The capitalist reports from black or brown upper lip, and glossy turn them loose. In a couple of weeks they return, with the color faded and the white showing through so that that vicinity, which are most likely untrue, are very lurid. They depict the minit is more noticeable than ever: Then ers as armed with rifles, holding up nonwe do the trick all over again. I had mionists on the highways and perpetratone man came here twice a month last Winter and Spring. He was ing-all sorts of lawlessness in their ef forts to win. To cap the climax it is hopeful to the last, but they found coun try are running regularly with full forces. him not long ago in th : East River. From this it appears that the lurid ac-He was a carpenter, and a pretty de-cent fellow, came from up the State counts are lies and that the miners are not interfering unlawfully with the nonand left a family there. Luck was against him, and he got just enough Seven hundred employes, the entire money to drag along here, but not enough to drag away. When he came force of the McClintock-Marshall Comto the end of the rope he cut it, and it was all off with him. pany, at Rankin, Pa., struck for time and



for the week ending Aug. 31st, contained considerable information bearing on American competition in foreign markets. Items relating to the building of cars for Scotland, the receipt of heavy orders for plate glass for Australia and New Zealand, the formation of a Welsh coal combine to meet, and the efforts of the Vienna shoe dealers to stiffe, Amer-

All this information is valuable, inasmuch as it casts a light upon the intense international competition that is now raging, and about which so much is being written in the capitalist magazines and newspapers of this and the

707 Preston avenue. INDIANAPOLIS. IND.: J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Nobil street. JACKEONVILLE, 4LL.: J. De Castro. 741 W. Railroad street. LAWRENCE, MASS.: John Howard, 42 Lowell street. LINCOLN, NEB.: Emil Ittig, Room 8, Sheldon Block. LOUISVILLE, KY.: Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street. LOWENL, MASS.: Robt Owen. 10 Arthur street. LYNN, MASS.: John A. Heule", Rear 45 Gren street. MILFOID, CONS. Gust Langer, P. B. 774. MILFOID, CONS. this topic may not be out of place in will give them substantially as near as

One American writer argues that the triumph of American capitalism will eventually involve the American nation in war, unless protection is abandoned and reciprocity is inaugurated. He contends that no nation can sell without buying and grow opulent as American capitalism is doing, without inviting the destructive opposition of the nations up-on whom it subsists; hence the necessity of reciprocity, which will bring about amicable commercial and industrial relations.

An English writer on the other hand referring to the depression which affects angland, deplores the fact that that country has too long been the selling place of the surplus products of other nations. These products are paid for by the products that are sold in the domesmarkets. They can thus be offered tie in foreign markets at a price that would not otherwise pay and against which home competition is impossible. The remedy then, is to protect home markets and federate the Empire into a commercial union.

This view, it may be said, is practically the view also of the Continental writers regarding their countries. They are urging commercial unions between the countries affected, as a protection against the American competition, which they claim is ruining European indus-try. While some regard this as premature, they do not nesitate to say that it is bound to come.

All the writers, both American and European, are unanimously of the opinion that their respective countries should augment the forces of the army and navy, so that commercial stability and expansion may be assured, and foreign possessions and investments protected. This, then, is all that capitalism has to offer, on one hand, national bankruptcy, on the other, international war. The surplus of stock, if not gotten rid of will create curtailment, panide, bankruptcy; if gotten rid of there must be new and open markets, secured and kept by menacing armies and navies and by bloody wars.

Capitalism is fast going to its doom. The forces at work within, are hurling it upon the horns of a dilemma, from which it can only be saved by the in-

auguration of international socialism. * * * Other matters of interest were the dividend disbursements, failures and

new trusts. The "Journal of Commerce" estimates the total dividend disbursements on the principal industrial securities of r Sep-tember at \$17,922,644, of which the U. S. Steel Corporation and the Standard Oil Co. contribute nearly \$13,000,000. These figures represent the dividends already declared. Still other companies are to be heard from. The dividends declared from January 1 to date on industrial securities amount to \$178,535,-"Business failures for the week num-

TAU'NTON, MASS, John W. Allen, TWeir St TACOMA, WASH, Arthur H. Spencer, room 60, Armory Block, cor. C and 15th streets. TROY, N, Y.: F. E. Passonno, 21 Tenth Street. UNION HILL, N. J.: Otto Becker, 346 Broadway. UTICA, N, N, Y.' John Bapp, 23 Niagarn avenue. VANCOUVER, B. C. B. Baker, SHI Seymont St bered 188, against 181 the last week, 165 in this week a year ago, 131 in 1899, 164 in 1898 and 198 in 1897." The new trusts were the Hydraulic Brick Co., a \$15,000,000 consolidation of Eastern and Central Western hydraulic brick companies; the American Lame and Stone Co., a \$6,000,000 con-R. Baker, Sil Seymour St WATERBURY, CONN. John Neubert, 35 Charles street, WEST HAVEN, CONN. Charles W. Peckham, Box 373. WILKINSBURG, PA.: solidation of twenty companies; the Po-cohantas Coal Co., a West Virginia mine consolidation with \$56,000,000; and the Consolidated Gold and Copper Company, a \$50,000,000 corporation. Jas. A. McConnell, WOBURN, MASS. N. Peter Neilson, 35 Garneld avenue, WOONSOCKET, R. I.: Frank L. Fogary, 265 Front street. JONKERS, N.Y.,

R. J. Welch, 560 N. Fuiton street. PUEBLO, COLO.: Nixon Elilott, 1625 Herkieva evenue. READING, PA. Elilas Hinkel, 167 Cotton street. REVERE, MASS. O. Sullivan, 21 Payson, street. RENSSELAER, N. Y.: Henry Stasius, N. Columbia street. RICHMOND, VA. J. E. Madisco, eor. Louiz and Hollings at ROCHESTER, N. Y.: Chas, R. Ruby, S61 Clinton avenue. ROCKVILLE, CONN. Chas. R. Ruby, Soi Chaton avenue, ROCKVILLE, CONN, Herman Miller, 35 Vernon avenue, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Frank Leitner, 226 Wyoming St. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL, John Robertson, 1231 Filbert St. E. W. Carpenter, 51 3rd street. SAN PERDO, CAL Alexander Muhlberg Alexander Muhlberg, SAN JOSE, CAL: Jacob Zimmer, ST. LOUIS, MO.: John F. Ernst, 2219 No. Tenth street, Edw. Brendel, 2127 Salisbury street, Chas, Grupp, S08 Geyer avenue, SALEM, MASS.: John White, American House, 23 Thurch street.

DAYTON, OHIO.

Bert Klopfer, 516 W. Third street.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.: M. E. Wilcox, 47 E. Pine street.

J. F. Sloan. HARTFORD, CONN.: Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor-HAVERHILL, MASS.: Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch street, HOMESTEAD, PA. James Lawry, 701 Anity street HOUSTCON, JUDNARS

John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hall,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.: Babuick, 508 Sherman St.

Rochus Babuick, 508 Sherman St. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Chas, A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 33

Chas, A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, an Washington avenue, S. MONTRIEAL, CAN.
J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue. NEWARK, N. J.:
A. P. Wittel, 78 Springfield avenue. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.:
C. E. Patrick, 219 Washington street. NEW HAVIN, CONN.
M. J. Bonnstead, 18 East Fearl St. NEW WHATCOM, WASH.

M. J. Domisteri, 18 East Fearl St. NEW WHATCOM, WASH, Wm. McCormick, NEW ORTEANS, LA.: Leon Lecoste, 2402 Customhouse street, PASCOAG, J. F. Gus Martin, Box 325.

Gus Martin, Fox 325. PATERSON, N. J.: John C. Butterworth, 116 Albion avenue, PAWTUCKET, R. L: PAWTUCKET, R. L: PEEKSNILL, N. Y.: Chas. Zolot, 1511% Main street, PEORIA, ILL.:

Chai, 2005, PEGRIA, HLE, Arago street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Max Keller, 1015 Hope street.
Sam. Clark, 1306 Germantown avenue. PHTTSEURGH, PA. Wm. I. Marshall, 406 Rider avenue. PROVIDENCE. R. L: P.F.O'Connor, Box 206, Olneyville, R.I. R. J. Welch, 560 N. Fulton street. PUEBLO, COLO.:

HOUSTON, TEXAS

707 Preston avenue

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO. J. F. Sloan.

Church street. SALT LAKE CITY. UTAH: M. C. 17att, Roota 318, Constitution Building, Main street. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.: E. F. Lake, 23 Third avenue. E. R.

Markley.

Markley. Walter Walter, 1-14 First avenue. SLOAN, N. Y.: N. Van Kerkvoorde. SOMERVIELE, MASS.: Jacob Loven, Somerville avenue, SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.; SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.: Louis Hain. 20 Burbank street. SPRINGFIELD, MASS. F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street. J. B. Fergmaon. 42 East Market street. SUTERSVILLE, PA. Cyrll Sistek. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

L. Harris, Room 14, Myers Block. TAUNTON, MASS.

Rec. Sec. pro tem.

Minnesota S. E. C.

Regular meeting Minnesota State Exce-ntive Committee August 3rd. Present-A. W. Johnson, Hall, Van Lear. Worm, S. Johnson and Secretary Davidson. Absent-Spettel and F. Lindborn.

Ausent—spetter and Y. Lindoorn. Yan Lear chairman. Report from auditing committee receiv-ed and referred back to committee. Let-ters from Chicago. Ill., Cleveland, Ohio, Red Lake Falls. Ada and Independence, Minn., were read and acted upon. Fin-ancial reports from Sections Duluth, Win-ona. Minneapolis and Lake City were received and accepted. Receipts for July 56.45; "expenses, \$1.06. A. WORM, Rec. Sec'y.

ecial Minnesota S. E. C.

Special meeting of Minnesota State Ex-cutive Committee. Present-Van Lear, Hall, P. Lindborn,

A. WORM. Secretary,

Town of Union, Sept. S to 0; inc. Jersey City. Sept. 10 to 11. Bergen County: Fort Lee, Sept. 12. Hackensack, Sept. 13. Carlstadt, Sept. 14. MORITZ HOFFMAN, Sec'y pro tem, N. J. State Committee.

Total income \$1,889.52

Total expenses..... 728.01

Audited and found correct: H. B. FRIEDMAN and

2-6 New Reade street.

languages was endorsed.

mittee

accepted.

M. POEHLAND, Auditors.

Five new members were admitted.

The action of the City Executive Com-

mittee in electing committees to conduct

the agitation among voters of various

failed to pay dues" was indorsed.

Daniel De Leon reported he had ap-

peared as instructed before the National Executive Committee, and that the N.

E. C. had decided "All offices held by a

Party member become vacant upon his

expulsion from the Party." He gave a

succient review of the arguments pre-

Amsterdam Elects Delegates.

At a primary of the Socialist La-bor Party held in this city. August

24, Comrad's Duncan and Arthur Play-

tion Amsterdam at the Fourth Judicial

F. PLAYFORD

ford were elected to represent

The report was received and adopted.

A.C. KIHN, Sec'y.

entertainment to be held fo of the DAILY PEOPLE.

\$728.01; balance, \$1162.83.

sented to the N. E. C.

District Convention.

Amsterdam, N. Y.

in September.

S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburg.

Workingmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend these lectures, which are regularly being held every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Socialist Labor Party Head-quarters, 111 Market street; Sunday, Sept. 8.—Thos. Lawry, "La-bor Laws." bor Laws." Sunday, Sept. 15.—Geo. A. Brown, "Labor and Politics." Sunday, Sept. 22.—S. Schulberg, "Value, Price and Profit." Sunday, Sept. 29.—H. A. J. Brown, "Society's Economic Development." AGITATION COMMITIEE.

Itinerary of the Organizer of the Middle West Circuit, Comrade Phillin Veal. Itinerary of the organizer of the Mid-dle West Circuit, Comrade Phillip Veal: Cincinnati, September 4 to 7. Newport, Ky., and vicinity-September

Sth to 13th. Louisville-September 14th to 22nd. Sections are requested to make ar-rangements accordingly. JOHN D. GOERKE, Secretary Middle West Circuit.

Atiention, Section Milwaukce !

Present-Van Lear, Hall, P. Lindborn, J. W. Johnson, S. Johnson, Spettel and Secretary Davidson. Application for charter signed by twelve persons from Ada, Minn., was receired. Moved and carried that the S. E. C. recommends the granting of a charter to the signers of the above ap-plication. A WORM Secretary. Organizer,

Section Union County, N. J. "The outing of Section Union County

has been postponed until Sunday, Sep-tember 8. The affair will be held at Breids' Woods, Chandler avenue, Ro-selle, Tickets, including refreshments, \$1 There will be prize shooting, games for young and old.

Take West Jersey street car; get off at Chandler avenue. Fare, five cents.

Richmond County-Call for Conventions.

The County and Borough convention of the Socialist Labor Party for the County and Borough of Richmond will be held at the headquarters of Section Richmond County S. L. P. Jewatt avenue near Bennet street, West New Brighton, Staten Island, on Saturday, September 14, 1901, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

B. CLARK, Organizer.

Aldermanic Nominations.

The conventions of the Socialist Labor Party for the Aldermanic dis-tricts of Richmond Borough will be held as follows:

For the 71st Aldermanic district, at 73 York avenus, New Brighton, on Monday, September 16, 1901, at 7:30

o'clock p. m. sult of "such presumption. For the 72d Aldermanic district, at the realdence of H. M. Stocky, Todt Hill Road, near Richmond Turnpike, The window glass combine held a con-ference at Indianapolis, at which at-Castleton Corners, Staten Island, on Friday, September 13, 1901, at 7:30

o'clock p. m. For the 73d Aldermanic district, at the headquarters of Section Richmond County S. L. P., Jewett avenue, near Bennet street, West Frighton, on Sat-ern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads urday, September 14, 1971, at 8 o'clock p. m.

B. CLARK.

i half for overtime work, an advance o

ten per cent in wages, the re-instatement of a discharged committeeman and the "Then we have the bum actor. Say, do you know what becomes of all the made? No! I don't abolition of the checking-off system. The pins either. strike was settled by granting the in-crease demanded and abolishing the People ask that question pretty often. No body knows. But I know what be-comes of some of the actors that lose checking-off system. It is probable that, were it not for the cowardly action of their toe-chp. The fellow in the variety some so-called "union" men, who scabbed it, all the demands would have been contheatre don't last long. The fellow that opens the door and pleys small parts don't last long. Some of the felceded, resulting therefore, in a complete and not a partial victory for the strikers lows that play big parts don't last long, Nineteen hundred employs of the packeither. They come in here when they ing houses in South Omaha, have are old and down on their luck, and manded an increase of wages. The packers were given until Labor Day, to we do what we can for them.

"There are hundreds of actors that sign the scale. A strike is likely to foldrift pass here every day. Some of them low a refusal to do so. The Journeymen Bakers and Confecstop in; some haven't the price. But it don't do them much good. Still itstioners' International Union is said to be all rght to console a man if you get paid for it, and for these old fellows preparing a general strike against the bakers' combination. A new bread-kneading machine is said to be the cause a little dyc on the top of the head or on the upper lip does a great deal. A building trades war is threatened in New Orleans. Both sides are lining up Yes sir. Ninety-nine men in a hundred who come in here to do it because they want to hide their age, and they want to hide their age because it prevents for the fray, which will be for and against shorter hours and more pay. Injunctions were issued against the steel strikers at Canal Dover and Cin-cinnati, Ohio. The striking machinists them from getting a job. It's the same way with every shop on the Row." The desperation of the working class may well be imagined when such meth-

at Chicago have decided to ignore the in-junction issued against them, claiming that it does not apply to them and is null ods have to be used. The old man, the middle-aged man, the young man with and void, as they are not resorting to viowhite hair is not wanted. The mills of capitalism demand youth, and that lence and are acting within the law. will be interesting to watch the reyouth it soon turns into premature age.

Bethlehem, Pa-

tempts were made to extend the shut down of mills to Novmber 1st or two Saturday, September 7 at 7.30, Camillo Claufarra, editor of "Il Proletario," will months longer than usual. Overproduc tion is said to be the cause. The exten sion will likely go into effect. The Smelt speak at the Labor Lyceum, Canal street, Bethlehem, Pa. The subject will be: "Working Class Organizations and Politics." All readers of THE PEOPLE are consolidating traffic agencies in seve are requested to inform their Italian territories. Hundreds of employes are be friends so that a good meeting will be K. ing discharged as a consequence. Re-friends a organizer. ports from the middle west tell of the re-

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DULUTH, NINN. Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue. EAST ORANGE, N. J. Louis Cohen, 61 Norman street.

enue, East.

a hand in the caucus and proceeded to run things. There were two Kangs and thirty-two Democrats.

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Boston Kangs Petering Out. BOSTON, Sept., 2.—The Democratic Social party held their caucuses throughout the city last Friday night. The caucuses were slimly attended and in several of the wards not a single voter appeared. The total vote of the entire city was 168.

Peter Jacobson, 36 Woodworth street.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept., 2.- Last week the Kangaroo Social Democrats, or as they style themselves here, the Democratic Social party, held a caucus for the election of delegates to the state, senatorial, county and councilor conventions and for the nominations of canidates for the Legislature. The county and councilor conventions had to be let go by the board and in only one ward was a Legislative canidate nominated. The total vote cast was

In Ward four the Democrats took